

CONSULTATION NOVEMBER 2023

NORTH SOMERSET LOCAL PLAN 2039

Pre-submission Plan (Reg 19)



North Somerset Local Plan 2039 Pre-submission Plan

Preface

This document is the pre-submission version of the North Somerset Local Plan 2039. It is the version that the council proposes to submit to the Secretary of State for independent examination under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Prior to submission to the Secretary of State a period of consultation is undertaken specifically in relation to the ‘soundness’ of the Local Plan.

To be sound a Local Plan should be **positively prepared** (seeks to meet the area’s objectively assessed needs), **justified** (founded on a robust and credible evidence base and be the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives), **effective** (deliverable, flexible and able to be monitored) and **consistent with national policy**.

The period to make representations runs for eight weeks from **Monday 27 November 2023 to Monday 22 January 2024**. Representations received by the council within that period will be forwarded to the inspector for consideration at the examination into the soundness of the plan.

At the close of this consultation period the council will summarise the main issues raised by the representations and submit that summary to the Secretary of State. If the representations raise matters which would suggest changes should be made to the Local Plan before the

document is submitted the council will consider the appropriate way to proceed.

The examination is expected to take place in summer 2024. This will be followed by the report of the inspector. If the document is found to be ‘sound’ by the inspector it is expected that the Local Plan will be adopted by the council in December 2024 at the earliest.

Making representations

If you would like to comment on the soundness of the North Somerset Local Plan Pre-submission version please respond online at www.n-somerset.gov.uk/localplan2039 The closing date is **Monday 22 January 2024 at 5pm**. All comments received have to be made publicly available.

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1. Introduction

North Somerset Council is preparing a new local plan with a 15 year plan period 2024-2039. Once adopted it will replace the current development plan which comprises the Core Strategy, Site Allocations Plan and Development Management Policies and which has an end date of 2026.

This Pre-submission document (sometimes referred to as the Publication version) is the final consultation document prepared under Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. This is the plan which the council intends to submit for examination.

The Local Plan will provide a positive vision for the future of North Somerset, a framework for addressing housing needs, employment requirements and other priorities and a mechanism through which local communities can help shape their surroundings. The heart of the planning system is the delivery of sustainable development which comprises interdependent economic, social and environmental objectives. The local plan provides the local expression of what sustainable development means for North Somerset. It must be positively prepared (to address objectively assessed needs), justified (an appropriate strategy based on reasonable evidence), effective (deliverable over the plan period) and consistent with national policy.

It is subject to several stages of consultation and tested through independent examination.

The initial stages of consultation took place in 2020 with the publication of two documents; Challenges for the Future and Choices for the Future.

Challenges for the Future (July 2020)

The Challenges document sought views on the key challenges facing the district over the plan period and set out a draft vision, aims and priorities. The key challenges included the climate and nature emergencies, the scale of the government's housing requirement, improving design quality and placemaking and responding to the impact of the pandemic on society and economic growth.

Choices for the Future (November 2020)

Following consideration of the responses received to the Challenges consultation, Choices focused on the alternative high-level approaches for delivering the growth required. While these illustrated the principal alternatives, the consultation document emphasised that there will be other options and that the preferred strategy may be a



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hybrid combining elements from different alternatives. Each of the approaches sought to accommodate the growth required (housing and employment) but through the identification of broad locations, not specific sites. Four illustrative broad approaches were identified:

- Retain Green Belt (development opportunities identified outside the Green Belt).
- Urban focus (maximised the amount of growth close to the districts four main towns as well as locations well related to the Bristol urban area using a relatively small number of large strategic sites).
- Transport corridors (focused growth on existing or potentially enhanced public transport corridors into Bristol and Weston).
- Greater dispersal (growth is more widely distributed using a large number of smaller development locations).

Each of these was illustrated with a range of different scales and locations of growth to help inform a debate about how best to meet the growth required and therefore to help shape a preferred spatial strategy for inclusion in the local plan.

Having considered the evidence and taken account of the initial consultation stages, in April 2021 the council approved the vision and strategic priorities for the local plan and set out the spatial strategy and sequential approach to the assessment of development opportunities to act as the framework for the preparation of the draft plan, although this was still to be subject to further testing.

Preferred Options (March 2022)

The Preferred Options was the draft plan which set out the council's preferred approach taking account of the evidence and the engagement undertaken to date. It contained the detailed proposed policies (grouped under strategic, locational and development management policies) and land use allocations. Public consultation took place in March/April 2022 and the responses received set out in the Consultation Statement (August 2022).

On 7 September 2022, following consideration of the responses to the Preferred Options consultation, the council's Executive Committee requested that the revised local plan should be developed recognising the constrained nature of North Somerset, offering greater protection to Green Belt and other sensitive sites.

Later that year, in December 2022, consultation on the national planning reforms took place. This included anticipated changes to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in relation to two topics of particular significance to North Somerset; the derivation of the housing requirement and the approach to using Green Belt and other significant constraints. The outcome of this consultation and revisions to the NPPF are still awaited.

The above factors set the context for the preparation of the Pre-submission Plan.



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Pre-submission Plan (October 2023)

This pre-submission version represents the cumulation of the plan-making process in that it is the plan which the council intends to submit for examination. It will be consulted upon prior to it being submitted for examination by an independent inspector.

A local plan is required to cover 15 years from adoption. As the plan will not now be adopted until 2024, the plan period has been adjusted to 2024-2039.

The right to appear or be heard at the examination is limited to those persons who make representations seeking a change to the plan at this stage. All outstanding objections will then be considered by an independent inspector to ensure the plan is sound and legally compliant.

It is currently anticipated that the plan will be submitted in Spring 2024, with the examination taking place later that year. Following the examination, the council will receive an Inspector's Report setting out any proposed amendments. The plan can then be adopted. Adoption is not expected before the end of 2024 at the earliest.



2. Vision, strategic priorities and sustainability objectives

Vision

The Local Plan vision is our aspiration as to what good development will look like in the future and reflects the corporate values of open, fair and green. This is then reflected in the council's strategic priorities.

By 2039 there will be a transformation in the way we live which reflects a more responsible attitude to climate change and the use of resources. New homes, buildings and communities will be highly sustainable, accessible and attractive places with higher quality standards. There will be more diversity in terms of the form and type of new development to increase variety and choice to better meet the needs of all, create jobs and to tackle inequality. Regeneration will transform and breathe new life into existing towns and valued areas will be protected. People's well-being, a strong sense of community, opportunity and fairness will be at the heart of all development in North Somerset.

Strategic priorities

Government guidance requires the local plan to identify the priorities for the development and use of land. The council consulted on

draft priorities in Challenges for the future and these were amended in Choices. These are important in that they directly influence the development of the spatial strategy and the broad distribution of growth. The Local Plan strategic priorities are as follows:

- To promote sustainable development and address the climate emergency.
- To deliver the zero carbon ambition by maximising the opportunities for low carbon development and the use of renewable energy.
- To develop new and existing communities in a way which enhances health and wellbeing, reduces inequalities and is child and family friendly.
- To increase the number and range of job opportunities across the district, particularly at the towns to give people the opportunity to work near to where they live.
- To prioritise the location of new development close to places with a wide range of services, facilities and job opportunities.
- To address the decline in the town centres of Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon, Nailsea and Portishead through supporting regeneration and place-making initiatives which revitalise these places as the focus for retailing, community uses, housing and jobs.



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- To reduce car use, encourage walking and cycling, and high quality and effective public transport.
- To deliver a diverse range of housing in a variety of tenures, sizes and forms, particularly genuine affordable housing, to meet future needs of North Somerset residents at locations where they are most needed.
- To deliver essential new strategic transport infrastructure to support new development and enable more sustainable travel options.
- To deliver higher residential densities through good design, particularly at town centres, transport hubs and on brownfield sites.
- To provide essential infrastructure in step with development, both transport infrastructure and community infrastructure such as schools, healthcare facilities and community centres.
- To prioritise the importance and delivery of green spaces when considering new development, support priority habitats and species and safeguard areas at risk of flooding.

Sustainable development objectives

The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. This is delivered through the preparation and implementation of plans which seek to balance

economic, social and environmental objectives. The Local Plan will set out what sustainable development means for North Somerset.

A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is prepared in parallel with the plan-making process and provides a mechanism through which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. The process of undertaking a SA involves the identification of sustainability objectives which are used to measure and monitor the success of the plan. The SA objectives which are used to assess the local plan are:

- 1.1 Ensure a range of job opportunities are easily accessible without having to use a car.
- 1.2 Provides opportunities to improve economic wellbeing and reduce inequalities by providing good access to education and training opportunities.
- 1.3 Promote the optimal use of land which supports regeneration, maximise re-use of previously developed (brownfield) land and protects the rural economy.
- 1.4 Promote development which requires a deliverable level of high quality and sustainable infrastructure.
- 2.1 Boost delivery and meet the housing need identified within the plan period.
- 2.2 Deliver affordable or specialist housing where it is most needed to meet the needs of North Somerset's population.



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- 2.3 Achieve reasonable access to a wide range of community, educational, town centre and healthcare facilities.
- 2.4 Enhancing community cohesion and community facilities provision including cultural facilities.
- 2.5 Achieve healthy living opportunities – promoting good access to healthcare centres, open spaces, public rights of way, walking and cycling opportunities, and outdoor leisure activities.
- 3.1 Reduce carbon emissions by supporting appropriate decentralised renewable energy generation.
- 3.2 Minimise vulnerability to tidal and fluvial flooding, without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Also minimise surface water flood risk and harm to water quality and availability.
- 3.3 Reduce the need to travel by car to minimise environmental impacts of unsustainable forms of travel, including transport related carbon emissions and air pollution. Ensure good access to infrastructure that promotes travel by active modes (walking and cycling).
- 3.4 Minimise impact on, and where appropriate enhance, sensitive landscapes.
- 3.5 To conserve and enhance historic assets, heritage assets and their settings.
- 3.6 Protect and where possible enhance biodiversity, geodiversity and green infrastructure and allow its adaptation to climate change, particularly with respect to protected habitats and species.



3. Strategic policies

Local plans must contain strategic policies which set out the overall strategy for the pattern, scale and design quality of places and make sufficient provision for the growth and supporting infrastructure required whilst conserving and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment and addressing climate change. The key diagram on page 15 indicates the broad locations for development.

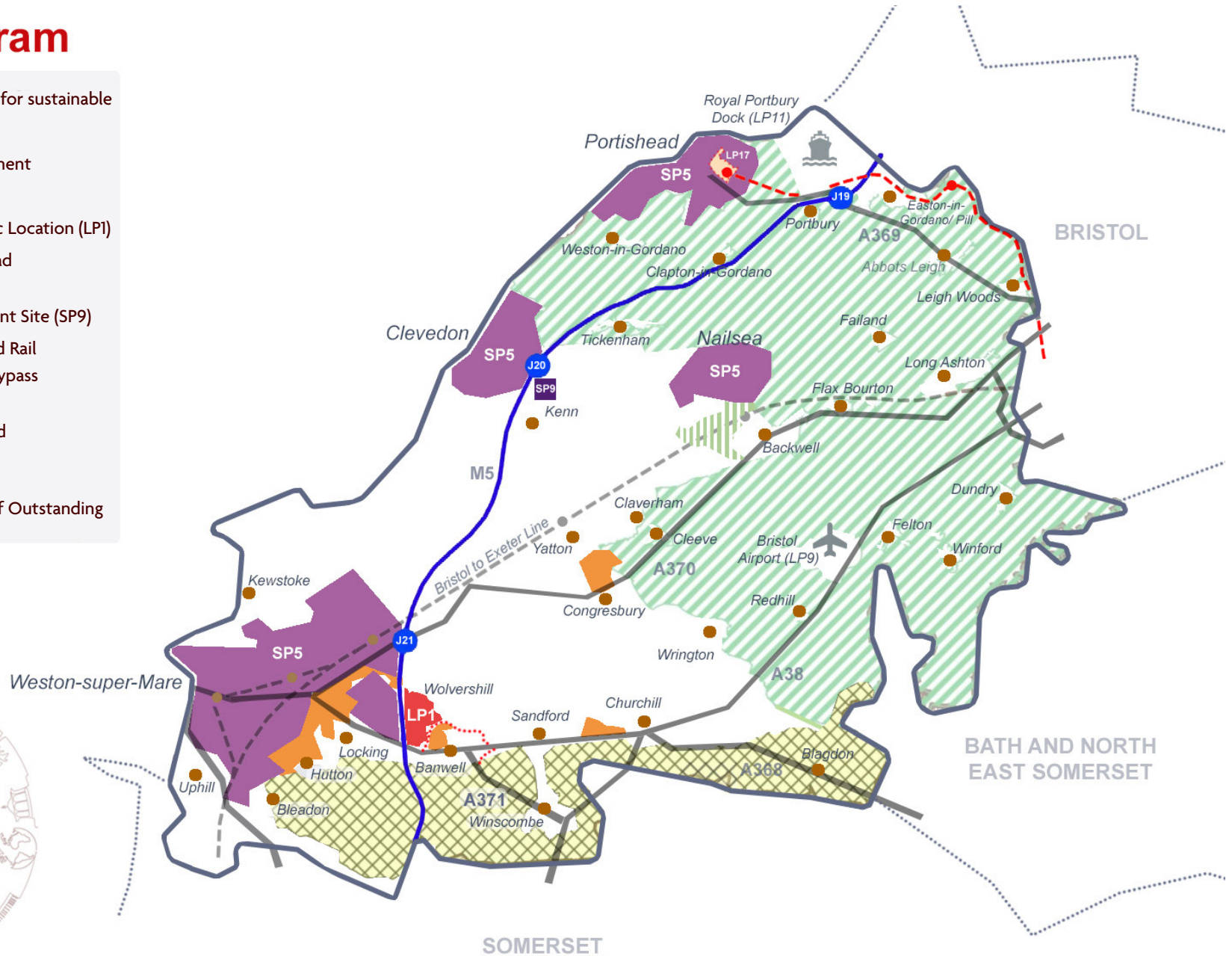
The Local Plan contains 13 strategic policies:

Policy SP1:	Sustainable development	16
Policy SP2:	Climate change	18
Policy SP3:	Spatial strategy	20
Policy SP4:	Placemaking	21
Policy SP5:	Towns	23
Policy SP6:	Villages and rural areas	25
Policy SP7:	Green Belt	27
Policy SP8:	Housing	29
Policy SP9:	Employment	31
Policy SP10:	Transport	35
Policy SP11:	Historic and natural environment	37
Policy SP12:	Minerals	39
Policy SP13:	Waste	43



Key Diagram

-  Main towns – focus for sustainable development (SP5)
-  Villages with settlement boundaries (SP6)
-  Wolverhill Strategic Location (LP1)
-  Wyndham Way Broad Location (LP17)
-  Strategic Employment Site (SP9)
-  Proposed Portishead Rail
-  Proposed Banwell Bypass
-  Green Belt
-  Green Belt proposed extension (LP6)
-  Strategic gaps (LP7)
-  Mendip Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty



Policy SP1: Sustainable development

To be sustainable, new development in North Somerset should:

- Make a positive contribution to addressing and demonstrating resilience to the impacts of climate change and delivering the net zero target;
- Prioritise walking and cycling, maximise the use of effective public transport and encourage the creation of liveable neighbourhoods;
- Support the delivery of a variety and choice of housing, including specialist and affordable housing to meet local needs;
- Contribute to the creation of healthy, safe and cohesive communities and tackle inequality;
- Support the delivery of opportunities for economic growth and job creation at accessible locations;
- Create attractive and distinctive places and enable the delivery of supporting infrastructure;
- Protect valued natural and historic assets and support green infrastructure and biodiversity;
- Support the efficient use of land, including prioritising previously developed land;

- Support regeneration particularly within town centres; and
- Avoid adverse environmental impacts which, on their own or cumulatively, would result in air, water or other pollution or harm to living conditions, health or safety.

Justification

The presumption in favour of sustainable development is at the heart of the NPPF and relates to both plan making and decision-taking. The planning system must contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. This Local Plan acknowledges this important national policy requirement.

For plan-making this means that plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area, align growth and infrastructure, improve the environment, mitigate climate change (including by making effective use of land in urban areas) and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change. For decision-taking this means approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay; or where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, granting permission unless there are clear reasons as set in the NPPF for refusing development.



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This policy reflects the plan's vision and strategic priorities and sets out the overall framework for the other policies in the plan, with the detailed requirements contained elsewhere. It sets out at a high level what sustainable development means in North Somerset. These principles are then articulated in more detail in the other strategic policies, with further guidance set out in the locational and detailed development policies.

The objective of the liveable neighbourhood concept is to ensure that as far as possible there is a diverse mix of different types of housing to meet the needs of the community as a whole and that there is easy access by walking cycling and public transport to a wide range of facilities such as shops, education, health services, jobs, recreation and entertainment. By encouraging compact developments with a range of facilities and good transport infrastructure this will make it easier for people to walk with the health, community and environmental benefits that brings.

Other main policies in the plan containing relevant guidance:

- **Policy SP2:** Climate change
- **Policy SP4:** Placemaking
- **Policy SP8:** Housing
- **Policy SP9:** Employment
- **Policy SP10:** Transport
- **Policy SP11:** Historic and natural environment

- **Policy DP8:** Efficient use of land
- **Policy DP9:** Flood risk



Policy SP2: Climate change

Development proposals must demonstrate how they will address both the mitigation of climate change and the adaptation to its effects, encourage the decarbonisation of energy and transport, and support the delivery of carbon neutrality in North Somerset by 2030.

In order to reduce the overall environmental impact of development, proposals will be expected to demonstrate how they:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide carbon storage;
- Prevent and minimise waste, and encourage re-use, recycling, and resource recovery;
- Are designed to adapt and be resilient to the impacts of climate change;
- Maximise water re-use and the protection of water resources;
- Minimise energy use and deliver a net zero energy standard in new buildings;
- Maximise the generation of energy from renewable and low carbon sources of energy;

- Reduce the risk of flooding both now and in the future, taking account of predicted sea level rises and the impact on areas vulnerable to coastal change;
- Prioritise active travel and effective public transport over car use;
- Deliver green infrastructure and provide a net gain in biodiversity; and
- Encourage the reuse of existing buildings and structures.

Justification

The council declared a climate emergency in 2019 and has a target of being carbon neutral by 2030.

Government advice as set out in the NPPF requires that ‘the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate. It should help to shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure’.

This policy sets the overall strategic framework to help deliver the council’s climate change and biodiversity objectives.

Other main policies in the plan containing relevant guidance:



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- **Policy SP1:** Sustainable development
- **Policy SP4:** Placemaking
- **Policy SP8:** Housing
- **Policy SP9:** Employment
- **Policy DP15:** Active and sustainable transport
- **Policy DP16:** Active travel routes
- **Policy DP17:** Public transport accessibility
- **Policy DP34:** Green infrastructure
- **Policy DP35:** Nature conservation
- **Policy DP36:** Biodiversity net gain



Policy SP3: Spatial strategy

Priority will be given to locating new residential and mixed-use development in or close to urban areas where there is an existing or proposed wide range of facilities, services and jobs, and there are opportunities to encourage active travel, particularly at locations which are currently, or have the potential to be, well served by public transport. Employment opportunities will be encouraged at accessible locations well-related to the urban areas and where sustainable transport opportunities can be maximised. Residential development in areas at risk of flooding will be minimised outside the towns. The amount of development at villages and in the countryside will relate to local community needs.

Justification

This policy sets out the overall approach to where development will be located within North Somerset over the plan period, prioritising the most sustainable locations for growth consistent with government advice. It focuses development at the towns and urban areas, maximising the use of previously developed land, and optimising opportunities to encourage walking and cycling and access to effective public transport. Development at villages and in rural areas is relatively less sustainable as a higher proportion of trips are likely to be made by

car and while a proportionate amount of development will take place in these areas, it should reflect local community needs. Sensitive areas and land at risk of flooding will be protected.

Development at villages and in the countryside will relate to local community needs. This is to ensure that new development in these less sustainable locations will deliver positive benefits to the local community particularly addressing local needs. Most of the development which takes place in these areas will be at the relatively more sustainable villages, but this must not be of a disproportionate scale which adversely impacts on the character of the settlement or leads to a significant increase in the number of car journeys.

Other main policies in the plan containing relevant guidance:

- **Policy SP5:** Towns
- **Policy SP6:** Villages and rural areas
- **Policy DP9:** Flood risk



Policy SP4: Placemaking

Development will be supported which accords with the design principles set out in the National Design Guide and other national advice and demonstrates that a robust design process has been carried out including, as appropriate, collaboration with local communities to produce proposals which:

- Are of high quality architecture, landscaping, design and layout;
- Reflect, protect or enhance local character including local heritage;
- Contribute positively to addressing the climate and nature emergencies and are future-proofed against changing climatic conditions;
- Integrate green infrastructure principles and support biodiversity net gain;
- Use land efficiently in terms of layout and density, as appropriate to the location, to create compact, connected and sociable places;
- Enable healthy lifestyles and encourage active travel; and
- Support the creation of socially, economically and environmentally sustainable communities.

Applicants will be expected to submit proposals for review by a design panel where the scale, sensitivity or prominence of the scheme justify it.

Justification

This policy applies to all development as development of all types and scales needs to respond to its local context, embody high quality architecture and create safe, attractive and desirable buildings and spaces which function well and foster a positive sense of community.

Government advice emphasises the importance of good quality design and placemaking, local community involvement and how it contributes to sustainable development, creating better places in which to live and work and making new development more acceptable to communities. The placemaking principles need to be considered at the outset and should be used to guide the design of development and how it fits into and enhances the local environment and how places function.

Proposals should demonstrate a robust design process from initial site assessment stage, which addresses the 10 characteristics of good design as set out in the National Design Guide. This can be set out in the design and access statement submitted with the application. The use of other assessment tools such as 'Building for a healthy life' can also be used to demonstrate this. This policy supports the objectives of the West of England Placemaking Charter.



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In many parts of North Somerset there is a clear identity and character which development proposals can respond to and seek to complement or enhance. Even where the local character is less well defined or as positive, new development should still seek to have a positive impact on placemaking and regeneration and the character of the immediate location.

Proposals should demonstrate how they respond to their context and draw inspiration from the positive characteristics of their surroundings including local heritage, in the design of buildings, structures and spaces, having regard to other relevant guidance or character appraisals. This includes developing bespoke creative design solutions which provide variety and choice and enhance the local character and sense of place. Good quality placemaking can support the creation of safe, healthy communities in terms of physical and mental wellbeing and making places more inclusive.

New development will be expected to use land efficiently. Higher densities should be investigated in accessible locations such as places well related to local facilities or at transport hubs and to help support the creation of walkable communities.

Proposals should demonstrate how they have maximised opportunities for physical activity and recreation including active travel through the design of private and public spaces and green and blue infrastructure.

Involving the local community in the design of new development is an important consideration. It is expected that Community Engagement Statements submitted for major applications (10 or more dwellings or 1,000 square metres of floorspace) will set out the type of engagement undertaken (such as workshop whether online or in person, web based questionnaire or document etc), the questions asked, responses given and how the proposals have been amended to take account of comments made. If no amendments have been made then the CES should explain the reason for this.

Masterplanning, parameter plans and design codes are important tools in ensuring development on larger sites or within specific areas is delivered in a consistent and comprehensive manner. These will usually be prepared by applicants and developers in collaboration with local communities, the local planning authority or in combination. Once agreed, development proposals will be expected to demonstrate how the design guidance has been applied.

Other main policies in the plan containing relevant guidance:

- **Policy SP2:** Climate change
- **Policy SP10:** Transport
- **Policy SP11:** Historic and natural environment
- **Policy DP1:** High quality design
- **Policy DP8:** Efficient use of land



Policy SP5: Towns

Proposals for new development within the settlement boundaries of Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon, Nailsea and Portishead as defined on the **Policies Map** will be supported provided that they:

- Make a positive contribution to the built environment and sense of place and the creation of safe and attractive environments;
- Support and enable walking, cycling and improved public transport, particularly in relation to connecting residential areas to the town centre, local centres, employment areas, educational establishments and other destinations;
- Optimise housing densities and the use of other land, particularly at town centres and at accessible locations such as transport hubs; and
- Can be successfully served by infrastructure such as transport, education and health facilities.

Town centres will be the primary focus for a wide range of retail, employment, leisure, educational, cultural, community and other services which support, maintain or enhance their viability and vitality and their role and function.

Justification

The four towns within North Somerset each have their own distinct character and identity. They are the most sustainable locations within North Somerset given their range of services, facilities and jobs, and accessibility from surrounding areas. Sequentially, they are the first places to consider in terms of considering future development opportunities, particularly the re-use of brownfield land and buildings. However, they are also the most densely populated parts of the district and it is essential that any new development is of a form and character which complements and enhances urban life through high quality design and placemaking.

Placemaking strategies have been prepared for each of the four towns to help provide an overall framework for new development proposals and other interventions.

The town centres are the focus of the urban areas and have an important role in serving wider catchments. Traditional retail has declined and the plan needs to provide a framework to allow them to grow and diversify in a way which will allow them to adapt and respond to a rapidly changing environment.

Proposals will be supported which encourage a wide range of uses including retail, employment, residential, community and leisure uses and innovative solutions to reusing sites and buildings to provide increased activity and diversity of uses.



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Other main policies in the plan containing relevant guidance:

- **Policy SP4:** Placemaking
- **Policy SP10:** Transport
- **Policy LP4:** Settlement boundaries
- **Policy LP5:** Town centre hierarchy
- **Policy DP8:** Efficient use of land
- **Policy DP24:** Town centres
- **Policy DP27:** Primary shopping areas



Policy SP6: Villages and rural areas

New development within the settlement boundaries of villages as defined on the **Policies Map** will be supported where:

- It results in a form, design and scale of development which is high quality, respects and enhances the local character, contributes to placemaking and the reinforcement of local distinctiveness, and can be readily assimilated into the village;
- The size, type, tenure and range of housing reflects local community needs;
- It will not cause significant adverse impacts on local services and infrastructure, including cumulative impacts;
- The location of development maximises opportunities to reduce the need to travel and connects to local facilities by high quality walking and cycling infrastructure, with good public transport connections for longer trips; and
- The uses complement the defined local centres and contribute to their vitality and viability.

Outside settlement boundaries new residential development will be restricted to replacement dwellings, subdivision of existing dwellings, residential conversion of rural buildings where alternative economic use

is inappropriate or unfeasible, dwellings for essential rural workers or the redevelopment of previously developed land in suitable locations. Rural buildings which have an existing permission to be converted to residential use will not be granted permission to be rebuilt and replaced to create a new build dwelling.

Other non-residential uses may be acceptable outside settlement boundaries provided that:

- There is a clear justification for the need for the proposed location;
- Suitable alternative sites are not available within settlement boundaries;
- Priority is given to locations well-located in relation to existing settlement boundaries;
- Priority is given to previously developed land or buildings; and
- Priority is given to accessible locations in relation to the nature of the use.

Justification

Development in the rural areas is relatively less sustainable given the absence of a range of services, facilities and job opportunities and the distances involved in travelling which will encourage car use. However, there will be local needs to be addressed and development is focused



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on the more sustainable settlements. Outside settlement boundaries, more restrictive policies will apply. Within these areas, replacement dwellings, residential subdivision and conversions are acceptable in terms of reusing existing resources and previously developed land, but new greenfield development or infilling is not as this would lead to a more dispersed, unsustainable pattern of development. Dwellings for essential rural workers may be permitted where a need has been demonstrated.

The policy approach allows rural buildings to be converted to dwellings, subject to criteria, as it makes use of an existing resource. However, outside settlement boundaries it would not be appropriate to subsequently replace a rural conversion with a new build dwelling as this would be tantamount to the construction of a new dwelling in an unsustainable location where permission would not otherwise have been granted.

Where there are no existing suitable sites within settlement boundaries, a variety of non-residential proposals may be acceptable outside settlement boundaries. In such cases priority will be given to previously developed land and locations well related to existing settlements in order to maximise opportunities for workers and visitors to access the site by active travel or public transport. Other policies of the plan provide more detailed guidance on other uses such as employment or community uses.

Other main policies in the plan containing relevant guidance:

- **Policy LP4:** Settlement boundaries
- **Policy DPI:** High quality design
- **Policy DP2:** Residential development within settlement boundaries
- **Policy DP55:** Agriculture and land based rural businesses
- **Policy DP57:** Replacement dwellings in the countryside
- **Policy DP58:** Conversion or reuse of rural buildings
- **Policy DP59:** Previously developed land in the countryside
- **Policy DP60:** Employment on green field land in the countryside
- **Policy DP61:** Existing businesses in the countryside



Policy SP7: Green Belt

The Green Belt in North Somerset will continue to check the unrestricted urban sprawl of Bristol, preserve the openness of land and meet the national purposes of Green Belt. In doing so it will protect rural settlements maintaining their character and separate identities.

Changes to the Green Belt made in this plan are a result of exceptional circumstances and will enable development at the following locations:

- Land north of Colliter's Way will be released from the Green Belt for residential development as defined on the **Policies Map**.
- Land at Bristol Airport will be released from the Green Belt as defined on the **Policies Map**

Development of land released from the Green Belt will be required to demonstrate high sustainability standards and compensate for the loss of Green Belt. These requirements will be set out in the detailed allocations and planning guidance.

An extension to the Green Belt is proposed to the south of Nailsea as defined on the Policies Map to prevent the merger of Nailsea and Backwell and further encroachment into the countryside.

Villages in the Green Belt which do not contribute to openness will be inset from the Green Belt.

Opportunities to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt will be sought and supported provided they do not conflict with the purposes of the Green Belt or constitute inappropriate development.

Justification

Both Government and local people attach great value to the Green Belt. Releases of Green Belt land for development made in this plan are a result of exceptional circumstances. Land used for development will be kept to a minimum and will be expected to deliver high standards of sustainability, compensate for the loss of the 'green resource' by introducing innovative design for green spaces, wildlife habitats, street trees and sustainable drainage solutions as well as improve the accessibility and environmental quality of the remaining Green Belt.

The Green Belt is regarded as a multifunctional asset which not only carries out the traditional purposes set out nationally by maintaining openness and protecting land from inappropriate developments, it also ensures productive farmland and forestry, provides recreational and healthy lifestyle benefits to residents and visitors, a space to enjoy the beauty of the landscape, a home for wildlife and contact with nature and an environment to support the wider environmental and



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climate change objectives for reducing CO², flooding and air pollution. Opportunities to enhance these will be sought where possible.

Land north of Colliter's Way has been identified as being appropriate for release from the Green Belt for residential use. The exceptional circumstances relating to the release of this land from the Green Belt are:

- The site's highly sustainable location and limited harm to Green Belt purposes as a result of its location adjacent to the Bristol urban area and bounded by the A4174 which forms a strong defensible boundary.
- The lack of sufficient capacity to meet housing needs at sustainable locations outside the Green Belt within North Somerset.
- The potential to be extremely well served by high quality public transport into Bristol with Metrobus extension and on a proposed mass transit corridor.
- The site is well located in terms of opportunities to encourage cycling into Bristol to access services, facilities and jobs.

Additional land at Bristol Airport has been released from the Green Belt to reflect the planning permission which was granted in 2022 to increase the operational capacity of the airport.

A new area of Green Belt will be introduced to the south of Nailsea and west of Backwell to ensure further encroachment into the countryside

is contained and environmental and recreational benefits of the Green Belt are available to residents and visitors.

Other main policies in the plan containing relevant guidance:

- **Policy LP6:** Extent of the Green Belt
- **Policy LP9:** Bristol Airport
- **Policy DPI2:** Development in the Green Belt



Policy SP8: Housing

Land will be identified to secure the delivery of a minimum of 14,902 dwellings within North Somerset 2024-2039.

The council will seek to ensure the creation of mixed and balanced communities with a mix of house types and tenures to support a range of household sizes, ages and incomes to meet identified housing needs, including the provision of affordable and specialist housing.

The broad distribution of new dwellings in accordance with the spatial strategy will be as follows.

Location	Dwellings	Proportion of housing supply
Weston-super-Mare	7,101	45%
Wolvershill (north of Banwell)	2,800	18%
Clevedon	562	4%
Nailsea	926	6%
Portishead	735	5%
Villages and rural area	3,610	23%
Total	15,734	100%

For designated neighbourhood plan areas the minimum housing requirement will be determined on the basis of the local plan allocations, existing commitments and estimated windfall.

Justification

The minimum number of new dwellings required in North Somerset over the plan period is informed by the evidence set out in 'Reviewing the demographic evidence for North Somerset to establish local housing need' (ORS 2023) and the Local Housing Needs Assessment. The North Somerset Housing Requirement was identified as 993 dwellings pa or 14,902 dwellings over the plan period.

The overall distribution of housing reflects the spatial strategy, constraints and the assessment of potential development opportunities. These figures include the anticipated small scale windfall over the plan period which has been forecast using trends from the last five years.

Weston-super-Mare is the primary town within the district and as such is identified for significant growth. 6,243 dwellings are expected to be delivered on allocated sites within the town (including the Weston Villages developments which are continuing to build out) and a further 858 homes are expected to come forward on small windfall sites across the town. A further 2,800 capacity is identified at the strategic



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development at Wolverhill, north of Banwell, in close proximity to Weston-super-Mare.

The other three towns of Clevedon, Nailsea and Portishead are identified to accommodate 4%, 6% and 5% of the housing growth respectively. At Clevedon allocations have been identified to accommodate 292 dwellings and small site windfall sites are expected to deliver round 270 new homes. Proposed allocations at Nailsea amount to 701 dwellings capacity and the expected windfall rate is 225 dwellings. At Portishead specific sites are identified for 142 homes and the Wyndham Way Broad Location is capable of accommodating up to 350 new dwellings over the plan period. The small site windfall forecast for the town is 243 dwellings.

Across the villages and rural areas sites to accommodate 2,335 dwellings have been identified, predominantly at the larger more sustainable villages that have a range of services and facilities to support an appropriate amount of new development over the plan period. Based on past trends it is forecast that a further 1,275 homes will come forward on small sites across these villages, smaller settlements and the rural areas.

Affordable housing is defined as housing for sale or rent for those whose needs are not met by the market. It includes housing for rent, starter homes, discounted market sales housing and other affordable routes to home ownership. Addressing affordable housing needs is an important component of sustainable development.

The approach to the delivery of affordable housing is contained in **Policy DP42** with detailed implementation to be subject to a Supplementary Planning Document.

NPPF advises that strategic policies should set out a housing requirement for designated neighbourhood areas which reflects the overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development and any relevant allocations. For North Somerset the minimum housing requirement will be calculated from the existing local plan allocations and commitments within the designated area plus a figure for small site windfall anticipated over the plan period.

Other main policies in the plan containing relevant guidance:

- **Policy LP2:** Housing, employment and mixed use allocations
- **Policy DP2:** Residential development within settlement boundaries
- **Policy DP43:** Affordable housing (including rural exception sites)
- **Policy DP46:** Housing type and mix
- **Policy DP54:** Rural workers housing



Policy SP9: Employment

Around 81 ha of land will be identified for business purposes across North Somerset to meet needs and aspirations across a range of economic sectors over the plan period, to contribute to sustainable patterns of development and commuting, and to provide a range of local employment opportunities.

The towns will be the main focus for employment growth given their accessibility, labour supply and range of services and facilities. Opportunities to provide business development which supports self-containment and reduces out-commuting through the re-use of land and premises will be encouraged, especially where it supports the vitality and viability of town centres.

The role of Weston-super-Mare as the principal economic centre will be strengthened and reinforced with employment opportunities provided in step with housing growth. This includes the delivery of employment commitments as part of the ongoing build-out of the Weston Villages development. Allocation of business land is focused on the J21 Enterprise Area in addition to provision at the strategic location at Wolvershill (north of Banwell). Additional provision will be made at M5 Junction 20 at Clevedon to address the need for sites in the north of the district requiring good access to the motorway network. Mixed

use, including commercial and business uses will also be encouraged as part of town centre regeneration at the four towns.

New business development will be supported within villages where it is of an appropriate scale and character. Priority will be given to the reuse of existing business sites and other brownfield land.

Elsewhere new employment opportunities will be focused on the reuse of previously developed land or the expansion of existing premises and business sites where this does not have an adverse impact on the character or appearance of the locality. Proposals which support innovative ways of working, including the provision of remote working office/hybrid space will be encouraged, particularly where these demonstrate sustainable transport access to surrounding communities.

The spatial distribution of employment land will be as follows.

Location	Allocation
Weston-super-Mare	36.7ha
Wolvershill	6.5ha
Clevedon	33.2ha
Portishead	4.85ha
Total	81.25ha

Within the allocated supply, land is safeguarded specifically for B2, B8, and E(g) uses as set out in **Schedule 2**: Proposed employment sites.



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Justification

Supporting the economy is a key element of delivering sustainable development, economic growth and prosperity. The local plan seeks to support a strong and robust economy by making provision for identified needs including providing additional flexibility and choice to accommodate future opportunities. Provision is made to facilitate growth across a range of economic sectors, with a forecast need for office, industrial and warehousing and logistics floor space. The provision of land to support these uses will be delivered in a way which supports sustainable patterns of growth and commuting across North Somerset.

Planning for business growth is inherently uncertain. The national and local economy has been subject to fundamental change in recent years bringing with it new ways of working, changes across business sector makeup, and in the way business operates, all of which have an influence on land use planning and the way land and business space is used.

Key land use implications include changes in the way town centres operate, the more flexible use of commercial space, and a potential migration of businesses and their workforce away from established economic centres to relatively more peripheral locations, influenced by technological advances in communications and increasing use of remote working practices. The provision of employment land closer to

areas of population may become more important, with the potential to support more sustainable commuting patterns. The need for quality public transport, utilities provision and access to local labour supply are also important considerations.

Updated economic forecasts have been used to assess the requirements for employment land demand over the plan period (Employment Sites and Premises Requirements Evidence, Hardisty Jones Associates, 2023). This assessed economic forecasts across a range of sectors using data from Cambridge Econometrics and Oxford Economics. The assessment modelled the corresponding demand for employment land and premises across the range of business land typologies in North Somerset and across the West of England.

Over the period 2023-2043 Cambridge Econometrics forecast economic growth equating to growth of 10,300 jobs, with Oxford Economics forecasting growth of 7,100 jobs.

At the West of England geography, which forms the Functional Economic Market Area (FEMA), the study compared the employment forecasts with the population/housing-derived labour supply for the West of England for consistency using information provided by ORS relating to housing requirements. This concluded that there is sufficient housing being planned for through the authorities' local plans to accommodate sufficient labour supply to facilitate the employment change indicated through the economic forecasts. This is also the case when considering labour supply related to North Somerset only.



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Furthermore, the evidence indicated some headroom in labour supply to accommodate additional employment change if growth is stronger than forecast.

In order to identify the future employment land and premises requirements for North Somerset the study considered the predicted changes within employment sectors in relation to planning use classes and then identified the property and land requirements using employment and development density assumptions. These outputs were then considered in relation to wider market factors, particularly the need to allow for churn in the commercial property market and the replacement and upgrading of existing accommodation.

The findings in relation to net new floorspace and land requirements 2023-2043 are as follows:

Baseline Forecast		
	Floorspace (m²)	Land (ha)
Office: use class E(g)(i) and E(g)(ii)	74,000	12
Industrial: use class E(g)(iii) and B2	78,000	20
Warehousing and logistics	174,000	35

This is broken down by five year periods in the following table:

	Office (ha)	Industrial (ha)	Warehousing/ logistics (ha)
2023-2028	3	4	9
2028-2033	3	5	9
2033-2038	3	5	9
2038-2043	3	6	8
Total	12	20	35

The evidence provides an indication of the minimum overall scale of employment land required for the local plan period of around 50ha. However, the uncertainties regarding the take-up of employment land need to be recognised such as sites being built out at lower densities or lower density employment development occupying a greater percentage of overall business land. It is therefore considered necessary to provide an additional supply of sites reflecting the NPPF requirement to ensure planning policies have sufficient flexibility to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices, and to enable a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances.

In addition, this approach recognises the uncertainty around the level of re-use of previously developed employment areas to accommodate regeneration/new development as explored through the evidence.



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If redevelopment is slower than anticipated, a higher proportion of opportunities on new sites may be required.

Weston-super-Mare is the principal settlement and remains the focus for new employment growth, continuing the objective of encouraging greater self-containment and reducing out-commuting. Development at J21 Enterprise Area will remain a priority, including bringing forward existing commitments at Weston Villages alongside housing development. Additional employment provision of 6.5ha will be delivered as part of the masterplanning of the Wolverhill (north of Banwell) Strategic Location.

At Clevedon, a new 25ha business site is proposed to the east of J20 of the M5 with a focus on distribution, logistics, and warehousing demands, well located to the strategic road network. This will be a medium to longer term provision as the development will require significant enabling infrastructure to facilitate delivery.

This provision, when compared against the forecasts, provides a range of sites and some flexibility in the event that economic growth is stronger than anticipated and there is greater demand for business space. The provision is intended to support sustainable patterns of land use and commuting, particularly at the main towns where commuting pressures are greatest and to ensure that a range of site sizes and locations are available to accommodate varying business needs. This also builds in a provision to offset any loss of existing business premises

and encouraging the gradual replacement of unsuitable premises with more modern accommodation.

Evidence indicates that the provision of the sites identified will address the needs of identified growth sectors and be attractive to the market and that there is a realistic prospect of delivery over the plan period.

Supply and demand will be monitored over the plan period with future review taking into account the latest evidence.

Other main policies in the plan containing relevant guidance:

- **Policy LP2:** Housing, employment and mixed use allocations
- **Policy DP21:** Safeguarding employment sites
- **Policy DP60:** Employment on green field land in the countryside
- **Policy DP61:** Existing businesses in the countryside



Policy SP10: Transport

New development must be located and designed to minimise the carbon impact of transport through limiting the need to travel and prioritising walking, wheeling (this includes wheelchairs, mobility scooters and other wheel-based mobility aids) and cycling and the use of public transport opportunities.

In order to facilitate the delivery of net-zero emissions and reduce the adverse environmental effects of transport, development proposals and transport schemes must address the following principles in line with the following hierarchy:

- Delivery of attractive, safe, and inclusive routes for walking and cycling which are well integrated into existing networks and provide access to effective and frequent public transport.
- Delivery of better local bus, rail and rapid transit services and infrastructure supporting uptake in public transport use for journeys to work, leisure and other purposes, within and between towns in North Somerset and further afield including, first and last mile provision, reallocation of highway space and new or improved bus stops.
- Delivery of infrastructure to facilitate the use of electric vehicles.
- Improvement of safety on the transport network for all users.

New transport infrastructure should also support active travel and public transport, community connectivity, public realm or safety improvements or is required to support economic development.

Adequate parking for motor vehicles and cycles must be provided and managed to meet the needs of anticipated users (residents, workers and visitors) in usable spaces.

The improvement of strategic transport facilities at Bristol Airport and Royal Portbury Dock will be supported subject to the policy guidance set out elsewhere in the local plan.

Justification

Transport infrastructure includes roads and motorways, public transport facilities including rail facilities and bus routes, footpaths, cycleways and bridleways and vehicle parking.

The approach to transport has a significant role to play in terms of delivering sustainable patterns of development consistent with the climate emergency ambition. The priority is to maximise the opportunities for active travel and access to effective public transport and so discourage the overall number of car trips. Active Travel refers to the movement of people or goods by using the physical activity of a person for movement. That is, mainly walking and cycling. Active travel also helps to address the growing health emergency as a range



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of diseases can be significantly reduced by increased physical activity. However, there will still be a need for highway improvements to address local issues and to make provision for electric vehicles.

Transport infrastructure is also important in terms of supporting economic development such as haulage and freight such as through the port and airport.

Other main policies in the plan containing relevant guidance:

- **Policy LP8:** Transport infrastructure allocations and safeguarding
- **Policy DP14:** Highway safety, traffic and provision of infrastructure associated with development
- **Policy DP15:** Active and sustainable transport
- **Policy DP16:** Active travel routes
- **Policy DP17:** Public transport accessibility
- **Policy DP18:** Travel plans
- **Policy DP19:** Parking



Policy SP11: Historic and natural environment

New development proposals will be supported where they make a positive contribution to the protection and enhancement of valued landscapes and the historic environment as well as increasing biodiversity and enhancing the natural environment. Proposals should reflect the character, distinctiveness, diversity and quality of North Somerset's landscape and townscapes through good design and management.

New development will, where appropriate, be expected to:

- Conserve and enhance the landscape and scenic beauty of the Mendip Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the wildlife and cultural heritage, including ensuring that development in its setting is sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts;
- Maintain and enhance the green and blue infrastructure network as set out in the Green Infrastructure Strategy;
- Protect the character of the undeveloped coast, safeguard against marine pollution and other degradation and identify opportunities to improve or enable public access;
- Respect the landscape types and character areas identified in the North Somerset Landscape Character Assessment;

- Protect the character and separate identity of settlements, including the protection of the strategic gaps as defined on the **Policies Map**;
- Protection of the best and most versatile agricultural land;
- Conserve, restore and enhance priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species;
- Secure biodiversity net gain;
- Support the establishment and delivery of North Somerset Nature Parks to protect and enhance internationally important bat habitats and mitigate the impacts of development;
- Retain existing trees and support new planting and woodland creation to help increase district-wide canopy cover;
- Preserve and enhance conservation areas, listed buildings, buildings of local significance, scheduled monuments, other archaeological sites, registered and unregistered historic parks and gardens;
- Retain and enhance aspects of the historic environment which contribute to the distinctive character of North Somerset; and
- Improve access to the countryside through increased and enhanced public rights of way and encourage opportunities for public access and environmental education.



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Justification

North Somerset contains outstanding wildlife habitats and species. These include limestone grasslands, traditional orchards, wetlands, rhynes, commons, hedgerows, ancient woodlands and the Severn Estuary. Key species include rare horseshoe bats, otters, wildfowl and wading birds, slow-worms and water voles.

The council will identify Nature Parks to protect, enhance and extend the habitat and corridors required by internationally important greater and lesser horseshoe bats. These will be located to the south-east, south and south-west of Nailsea, north-east, south and south-west of Backwell, north-east and east of Yatton and north-east of Banwell, and other locations where opportunities arise. While the principal objective of Nature Parks is to protect and enhance bat habitat, they will also provide a resource for wider biodiversity net gain.

National guidance requires great weight to be accorded to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Within the AONB the scale and extent of development should be limited, while development within its setting should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise the impact.

The council will preserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment recognising the positive contribution it makes to the character and distinctiveness of North Somerset through the diversity and quality of heritage assets. This includes wider social, cultural,

economic and environmental benefits including promoting community cohesion and identity through a legacy of having created a unique sense of place.

Other main policies in the plan containing relevant guidance:

- **Policy LP7:** Strategic gaps
- **Policy DP34:** Green infrastructure
- **Policy DP35:** Nature conservation
- **Policy DP36:** Biodiversity net gain
- **Policy DP37:** Trees, woodlands and hedges
- **Policy DP38:** Landscape
- **Policy DP39:** Mendip Hills AONB
- **Policy DP40:** Built heritage
- **Policy DP41:** Archaeology
- **Policy DP42:** Historic parks and gardens
- **Policy DP52:** Protection of open space and recreation
- **Policy DP53:** Best and most versatile land



Policy SP12: Minerals

Mineral resources will be protected through the identification of a Minerals Safeguarding Area for carboniferous limestone as defined on the **Policies Map**. Existing and recently permitted carboniferous limestone workings will be safeguarded from inappropriate development which could adversely affect mineral production.

The council will plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates, by encouraging provision of recycled aggregate, seeking to maintain a land bank for crushed rock of at least 10 years, and allocating areas for mineral working where necessary, having regard to the need to promote deliverability of permitted reserves of crushed rock.

Justification

The NPPF states that ‘it is essential that there is a sufficient supply of minerals to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. Since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, best use needs to be made of them to secure their long-term conservation.’

North Somerset primarily contributes to minerals supply by the winning and working of carboniferous limestone, producing aggregate

(crushed rock). The aggregate is mainly used for building and repairing roads and producing asphalt, concrete and concrete products.

The NPPF advocates taking account of recycled materials ‘so far as practicable’. Some aggregate is produced in North Somerset from recycling of construction, demolition and excavation waste. However it is difficult to obtain comprehensive reliable data, and the quantity of recycled aggregate produced from known sources is relatively low.

In the West of England (WoE) quarries in North Somerset and South Gloucestershire are the providers of crushed rock. Currently there are two active quarries in North Somerset, run by two operators. These are:

- Stancombe Quarry near Backwell.
- Freemans Quarry off the A38 near Bristol Airport.

Durnford Quarry near Long Ashton was active until recently, but ceased mineral extraction at the end of 2022, in line with the relevant planning consent.

Planning Practice Guidance on Minerals states that as part of the Managed Aggregate Supply System, at local level, mineral planning authorities are expected to prepare Local Aggregate Assessments (LAAs) to assess the demand for and supply of aggregates.

The LAA is an annual assessment of the demand for and supply of aggregates in a mineral planning authority’s area. It should include



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a forecast of the demand for aggregates based on both the rolling average of 10 years sales data and other relevant local information.

The NPPF states that minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by various means, including preparing LAAs, and using landbanks of aggregate minerals reserves principally as an indicator of the security of aggregate minerals supply, and to indicate the additional provision that needs to be made for new aggregate extraction and alternative supplies in mineral plans. It indicates that landbanks of at least 10 years for crushed rock should be maintained.

The Planning Practice Guidance on Minerals (PPG) states that ‘aggregate landbanks should be recalculated each year. The length of the aggregate landbank is the sum in tonnes of all permitted reserves for which valid planning permissions are extant, divided by the annual rate of future demand based on the latest annual Local Aggregate Assessment’.

Annual LAAs for WoE are produced jointly by the four unitary authorities. The latest completed 2012-2021 West of England Local Aggregates Assessment identifies a 10 year average for sales of crushed rock in the WoE of 3.72 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) for 2012-2021 inclusive.

In preparing LAAs, it is also appropriate to consider other factors such as average sales over the last three years to identify the general trend of demand.

For WoE the three year average (2019-21) for sales of crushed rock was 4.71 mtpa, (higher than the 3.72 mtpa 10 year average), because levels of sales were higher over those three years than in the rest of the 2012-2021 decade.

It is difficult to say whether this points to a rising trend, because the 2020 sales (4.17mt) were lower than in 2019 (4.42 mt). It is considered better to base levels of provision of crushed rock on the 10 year average sales, (the 3.72 mt figure) rather than the three year average, especially as it is over a longer period.

Based on a long-standing agreement, the required crushed rock provision for the WoE is split 60%/40% between South Gloucestershire and North Somerset, and, having regard to relevant data for a 2001-2021 period, it is proposed that this ratio is retained.

On this basis, given the 10 year average in the emerging WoE LAA for 2012-21 of 3.72 mtpa, the annualised required level of crushed rock provision for North Somerset can be calculated as 40% of 3.72 mtpa, which is 1.49 mtpa. If this was to be extrapolated, the total crushed rock requirement for North Somerset for 2022-2039 inclusive (18 years) would be 26.82 mt. To allow for a 10 year landbank at the end of that period (covering 2040-49 inclusive), a further 10 years requirement can



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be added on (14.9 mt). On that basis, the total North Somerset crushed rock requirement for that 28 year period (2022-2049 inclusive) would be 41.72 mt.

The 41.72 mt figure is based on the 10 year sales average in the latest emerging LAA for 2012-21. Later annual LAAs are likely to give different 10 year averages, and hence different figures. Therefore it is simpler and more meaningful to aim to maintain a 10 year landbank (with the landbank to be measured annually, and based on 40% of the 10 year average sales figure in the latest annual LAA.) The PPG states that ‘aggregate landbanks should be recalculated each year’. The council will annually monitor, and seek to maintain, a 10 year landbank for crushed rock in North Somerset.

At the end of 2021 (relevant to the latest emerging LAA) there were significant remaining permitted reserves at the working quarries in North Somerset, and a landbank of over 10 years for crushed rock. However, assuming a theoretical drawdown of 1.49 mtpa going forward, there would not be sufficient permitted reserves to provide a 10 year landbank for crushed rock in the district at the end of the plan period in 2039. The NPPF states that landbanks of at least 10 years for crushed rock should be maintained.

Partly having regard to the need to maintain a 10 year landbank throughout the Local Plan period, this Local Plan allocates land for extensions to two quarries in the district. It is likely that any granting of planning permission for mineral working on those extensions

would significantly increase permitted reserves in the district. The requirements of all relevant policies in this Plan will be considered in determining planning applications, including for example **Policy LP13** and **Policy LP14** on the allocations, and **Policy DP31**, on mineral working.

Calculation of the district’s landbank does not take account of the deliverability of the remaining permitted reserves at individual quarries, which is affected by any constraints at the quarries, and their operational capacity, etc. Such deliverability is important for maintaining a ‘steady and adequate supply of aggregates’ referred to in the NPPF.

The council has taken account of such factors in making the minerals allocations in the Local Plan.

The NPPF advocates safeguarding of mineral resources by designation of Mineral Safeguarding Areas and use of appropriate policies, so that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not sterilised by non-mineral development where this should be avoided (whilst not creating a presumption that the resources defined will be worked). The council has taken account of this and includes appropriate policies in this Local Plan.

Other main policies in the plan containing relevant guidance:

- **Policy LP13:** Preferred area for mineral working – land at Hyatts Wood Farm, south of Stancombe Quarry



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- **Policy LP14:** Area of search for minerals working – land at Downside Farm, south of Freemans Quarry
- **Policy LP15:** Minerals safeguarding area for carboniferous limestone
- **Policy DP30:** Control of non-mineral development
- **Policy DP31:** Mineral working exploration, extraction and processing



Policy SP13:

Waste

Development proposals involving the management of waste will be supported where they demonstrate the application of the waste hierarchy, which encourages prevention and reuse of waste before recycling and then other recovery, with disposal as a last resort.

New development should be designed to facilitate easy and efficient waste collection, incorporating appropriate facilities such as collection points for recyclable material.

New waste management facilities must be sensitively designed and sited to minimise their environmental impact including in relation to residential living conditions and transport impacts.

Justification

Waste management is an important aspect of sustainability, particularly as it represents efficient use of resources, and may present opportunities for energy recovery, such as from thermal treatment of waste.

The waste hierarchy, endorsed in national planning guidance, sets out the preference for prevention of waste, which might be through

promotion of use of secondhand goods at charity shops or car boot sales for example, then 'preparing for reuse', then recycling and then 'other recovery' such as energy recovery. Disposal, such as by landfill or land raise, is at the bottom, and should only be resorted to where the higher tiers have been fully explored.

The council already supports minimising and recycling of waste in its Corporate Plan and similar principles are reflected in this policy. North Somerset achieved a recycling rate of 60.6% in 2019/20 (percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting), and 58.7% in 2018/19.

The council's recycling target is to reach 70% by 2030, which exceeds targets set by the UK Government for England to achieve a recycling rate of 65% by 2035. (Source: North Somerset Recycling and Waste Strategy 2021-30).

Detailed guidance for developers on how waste management should be addressed in proposals for new developments will be set out in a Waste SPD.

Other main policies in the plan containing relevant guidance:

- **Policy DP32:** Waste management facilities
- **Policy DP33:** Disposal of waste by landfill or land raise



4. Locational policies

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Policy LP1:

Strategic location: Wolverhill (north of Banwell)

A new mixed use strategic location is proposed at Wolverhill (north of Banwell) at the location defined on the **Policies Map** to accommodate up to 2,800 dwellings, including 980 affordable homes.

The development will create a new low carbon community with high quality placemaking and a clear sense of identity. It will be designed to ensure that walking, cycling and public transport are the most convenient and attractive ways to move around the development and access services and facilities. The development will incorporate high quality green spaces both within the built-up area and linking it to the surrounding countryside.

A single masterplan, delivery plan and supporting design codes will be prepared to guide its coordinated and comprehensive development and the creation of a sustainable community. This will include a phasing strategy linking the delivery of development parcels to infrastructure provision.

The development must demonstrate that it has addressed the following development principles:

- The new development must complement Banwell village in respect of the scale and range of facilities and encourage integration between the existing and new communities;
- The proposed development is reliant upon, and must be integrated effectively with the design and delivery of the Banwell Bypass;
- A Strategic Gap is defined between the new development area and Banwell to retain the character and setting of Banwell;
- The creation of attractive, easily accessible, safe and direct walking and cycling routes linking the new development with local facilities, within Banwell and into Weston-super-Mare, Parklands, and Worle, including the three M5 crossing points (two road bridges and a direct cycle/pedestrian access into Parklands Village);
- The creation of effective public transport links into Weston-super-Mare, Parklands, and Worle, employment areas and other destinations such as rail stations, transport hubs (including designated bus corridors) and improving accessibility for existing Banwell residents;
- The development must respect the landscape setting, including minimising any adverse impact on the Mendip Hills AONB through sensitive design;
- The creation of a mixed-use local centre focused on Wolverhill Road to form the heart of the new community with a high quality public realm, planned with the provision of a community space



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from the outset of development but with the ability to grow and develop in step with the development and its needs;

- The creation of safe, attractive and direct walking, wheeling (wheelchairs, mobility scooters and other wheel-based mobility aids), cycling and public transport links to existing facilities at Parklands and Worle. This is likely to require alterations to the future role and function of Wolverhill Road in order to achieve this;
- Liveable neighbourhoods within the scheme should be planned for to ensure convenient and safe walking and cycling access to the local centre and key facilities;
- Provision of a package of transport measures including provision of a mobility hub at the local centre, delivery of key access junctions onto the Banwell Bypass and wider network, and transport schemes connecting the development to Weston-super-Mare, Parklands and Worle;
- The development must deliver ecological, habitat and environmental enhancement, particularly in relation to horseshoe bats, linking habitat between the scarp and along key green corridors between new development and Banwell. The eastern fringe of the development in particular will be a focus for ecological and environmental mitigation, with provision of a new North Somerset Nature Park to provide bat mitigation, provision of land for biodiversity and habitat enhancement. 'Dark corridors' for

bats will be provided on agreed green corridors within and adjacent to the development;

- Green infrastructure should form an interconnected and multifunctional network throughout the development and where appropriate with integrated sustainable drainage systems. Additional woodland and tree planting surrounding and throughout the development will be required, including as part of the landscaping along the M5 edge;
- Defined areas of green infrastructure should be planted with wildflower species within a wider natural landscape setting;
- Heritage features will be integrated into the development;
- The provision of a minimum of 6.5ha of new employment delivered through the creation of a new business park and potential for smaller-scale business land provision as part of the mixed use local centre;
- Effective management and treatment of surface water, controlling run-off into surrounding watercourses and integrating into the green infrastructure network;
- The creation of any new access arrangements should not have a severe impact on communities elsewhere, such as Banwell and areas to the west of the M5;
- Provision for recreation including indoor facilities, outdoor sports pitches and changing facilities and multi-use games provision;



- Educational facilities located within the new development, including investigation, provision of land, and delivery of a new secondary school if required, and delivery of two 420 place and one 210 place primary schools (to include early years provision) within a safe walking distance from the new homes, access to early years settings and walkable access to services used by children and families;
- Provision of gypsy and traveller pitches;
- The development will be located having regard to any noise impacts, and suitable mitigation will be delivered to address any impacts including provision of a landscaped noise bund designed for its attractiveness and wildlife value located adjacent to the M5. This feature should respond to the topography of the site, be of varying width, and should facilitate the delivery of a recreational route surrounding the development; and
- The creation of distinct character areas across the development, particularly distinct residential neighbourhoods, with materials, and design, referencing the local context and demonstrating best practice in placemaking. To include high quality design solutions for access points into the site, the local centre, business sites, and the immediate vicinity of education buildings.

Justification

The spatial strategy indicates that if growth is to be located in the most sustainable locations then the Weston-super-Mare area is a primary location to consider. However, while Weston has a wide range of services and facilities, jobs and public transport opportunities, it is also highly constrained in terms of new development opportunities given the topography and areas at risk of flooding. Land at Wolverhill (north of Banwell) has been identified as a strategic location and this policy sets out the overall approach to the masterplanning of a new community which will complement the existing Banwell village while also benefitting from excellent accessibility linking it to the Weston urban area. The development will be phased in relation to the delivery of the Banwell Bypass.

The policy provides key design and development principles set out to guide the masterplanning process and planning applications in due course. Further guidance will be prepared in the form of a Masterplanning Framework Supplementary Planning Document that will review the development boundary and provide further detail on transport and access infrastructure, the distribution of land uses within the development informed by masterplanning and this will form further guidance to the preparation and consideration of planning applications.



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Where developers control land that is outside or adjacent to the allocation area, it may be feasible to utilise this land for ecological enhancement or provision of green infrastructure where this is more appropriately located on the periphery of the development. In the case of any land at risk of flooding, any proposed use would need to be water compatible in line with national guidance and follow the principles of the sequential approach to the location of development.

Transport evidence has been prepared to consider the transport implications of growth in this area including the impacts of additional transport movements, the approach to movement and access within and surrounding the development including connections back into Weston-super-Mare and Worle.

Due to the need to create safe, attractive and direct walking, cycling and public transport links to existing facilities at Worle and space limitations on the existing highway, it is likely that the future role and function of Wolverhill Road could be changed to achieve this. Wolverhill Road could be downgraded to prevent through traffic, enabling a lower traffic route designed as a central corridor through the site facilitating sustainable modes of travel. The detail of this will be assessed through the Wolverhill Masterplanning Framework SPD.



Policy LP2:

Housing, employment and mixed use allocations

Residential sites of 10 or more units and employment sites (including mixed use sites) are shown on the **Policies Map** and set out in **Schedule 1** and **Schedule 2** which form part of this policy. Development must take account of the site-specific requirements set out in the schedules.

Justification

The schedules allocate the proposed residential, employment (uses within classes B2, B8, and E(g)) and mixed use sites which will be developed over the plan period. The schedules indicate the potential capacity and any high level principles and considerations which will need to be addressed.

The airport and port are major strategic employers and specific policies will set out the approach to development proposals at these locations.



Policy LP3:

Educational, sporting, leisure and community use allocations.

Sites for educational, sporting, leisure, and community facilities are shown on the **Policies Map** and set out in **Schedule 4** which forms part of this policy. Development must take account of any site-specific requirements set out in the schedule.

Justification

This schedule identifies the locations of the proposed schools, leisure, recreation and community facilities, including children and family centres, proposed to be delivered over the plan period.

The council has an ambition to deliver a secondary school in or around Yatton over the plan period, a replacement site for a secondary age pupil referral unit within Weston-super-Mare and potentially additional special needs provision, but sites are yet to be identified.



Policy LP4: Settlement boundaries

Settlement boundaries for towns and villages are defined on the **Policies Map** and set out in **Schedule 5** of this plan which forms part of this policy. New development within the settlement boundaries will be acceptable in principle subject to the relevant policies within this plan.

The extension of residential curtilages, including the extension into the countryside of the curtilage of a dwelling located within a settlement boundary, will be permitted provided that it would not harm the character of the surrounding area or the living conditions of adjoining occupiers.

Settlements with boundaries that are located in the Green Belt are excluded from the Green Belt and Green Belt policies do not apply within the settlement boundary. These are also listed in Schedule 5.

There is scope for settlement boundaries to be reviewed and adjusted via local plan reviews and/or Neighbourhood Development Plans.

Justification

Settlement boundaries identify the areas at the towns and villages within which specific local plan policies will apply, particularly in relation to housing development. All settlement boundaries have been reviewed as part of the local plan and new boundaries identified for several settlements.



Policy LP5: Town centre hierarchy

New town centre uses will be focused on existing and proposed town, district and local centres as defined on the **Policies Map** and set out in **Schedule 6** which forms part of this policy.

New proposals for town centre uses within these areas will be supported provided they are a scale appropriate to the size and role of these centres, support the creation of a comfortable, safe, attractive and accessible town centre environment and improve the mix of town centre uses in each centre.

Proposals for new or extended town centre uses outside these areas will need to demonstrate that:

- They couldn't be located firstly within then adjacent to the centres; and
- They wouldn't adversely affect the vitality and viability of these centres.

Elsewhere in the district the loss of small scale shops will be resisted including neighbourhood and village stores, eating and drinking establishments that support the needs of local communities and other non-town centre uses.

Proposals for new or extended town centre uses outside these centres will need to demonstrate that:

- They could not be located within or on the edge of existing centres in accordance with the sequential approach to site selection;
- They would have no adverse impact on the vitality and viability of these centres;
- The use could not be located within or on the edge of an existing centre in accordance with the sequential approach to site selection; and
- They would have no adverse impact on the viability and vitality of these centres.

Justification

This policy reflects the changes to the Use Class Order 2020 which allow for greater flexibility for existing town centres to adapt to the rapidly changing way we shop and access commercial and other services. Recent societal changes such as internet shopping and access to services as well the impact of Covid and the rise of the cafe culture mean that our town, village and other centres increasingly have become places to meet and socialise. The ability for town centre businesses to be more agile can potentially reduce the likelihood of dead frontages



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and so maintain the attractiveness of the town and other centres to residents and visitors.

For the purposes of policies within this plan appropriate town centre uses are defined in the NPPF (as main town centre uses) and includes those uses generally falling into the commercial, business and service sector (Class E) but also includes cinemas, bars, nightclubs, bingo halls, casino's, theatres, museums and galleries. Uses outside of class E such as drinking and hot food takeaway outlets, bars and nightclubs can attract visitors but can also create noise and disturbance to local residents or other users and will be assessed on their merits bearing in mind the local circumstances.

Town centre uses (whether community, cultural, retail, leisure, financial and professional, visitor facilities etc) are best located where they can be accessed by a wide range of people and transport modes such as by public transport, walking and cycling. The town centre boundaries have been drawn to retain a concentration of uses which are accessible by a variety of means and which can act as a focus for activity.

Weston retail parks have evolved over the years into an outer commercial area which provides a considerably large retail offer, principally due to a lack of large units within the town centre area. They are not identified as district centres and further expansion of uses which could be located in the town centre will be resisted in order to maintain the role and identity of the town centre as a focus for activity.

New centres may need to be identified in association with major development areas and this will be progressed as more detailed work is undertaken and the needs are established. These centres will need to be appropriate in scale and function to the community they serve.



Policy LP6:

Extent of the Green Belt

The boundaries of the North Somerset Green Belt are defined on the **Policies Map**. The following changes are made to the existing Green Belt:

1. Deletion of land from the Green Belt at Colliter's Way to accommodate residential development.
2. Land at Bristol Airport will be released from the Green Belt as defined on the Policies Map
3. A new area of Green Belt is proposed south of Nailsea, and west of Backwell to maintain the separation of the settlements and protect the countryside in this area from encroachment.
4. The following villages within the Green Belt will be inset from the Green Belt.
 - Abbots Leigh
 - Clapton-in-Gordano
 - Cleeve
 - Dundry
 - Failand
 - Flax Bourton

- Felton
- Leigh Woods
- Portbury
- Redhill
- Tickenham
- Weston-in-Gordano
- Winford

Justification

The North Somerset Green Belt is highly valued by local residents and is an effective planning tool in preventing the urban sprawl of Bristol and shaping the pattern of development in North Somerset. It keeps land permanently open, prevents towns and villages merging together and protects the countryside.

Changes to the boundary at Colliter's Way are a result of exceptional circumstances resulting from the need to accommodate the housing requirement at sustainable locations.

Additional land at Bristol Airport has been released from the Green Belt to reflect the planning permission which was granted in 2022 to increase the operational capacity of the airport.



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A new area of Green Belt is proposed south of Nailsea, and west of the allocation at Grove Farm, Backwell. The exceptional circumstance for making this new Green Belt is a result of the development pressures on the edges of both settlements in a location where significant new allocations in this vicinity could threaten the separation of Nailsea and Backwell and result in further encroachment into the countryside. An extension of the Green Belt in this area, bounded by Chelvey Road, would also provide the opportunity to enhance the area through compensatory improvements to the Green Belt for the benefit of wildlife, the environment and enjoyment of residents.

Villages have been assessed to determine whether changes need to be made regarding whether a settlement is excluded or washed over by the Green Belt. This is based on the openness of the village and 'the important contribution which the open character of the village makes to the openness of the Green Belt' as set out in the NPPF.

A joint Green Belt and settlement boundary will define the extent of these villages. Adjustments will be made to existing settlement boundaries, where applicable, to correct inconsistencies and anomalies and ensure the robustness of the boundary. Boundaries at villages are not being adjusted to include new green field development sites, this is incompatible with the spatial strategy. Development inside boundaries will be permitted in accordance with the other policies in this plan.



Policy LP7: Strategic gaps

Strategic gaps are defined to help retain the separate identity, character and/or landscape setting of settlements.

Strategic gaps are identified on the **Policies Map** between:

- Weston-super-Mare, Locking and Hutton.
- Yatton and Congresbury.
- Banwell and Wolvershill (north west of Banwell).
- Sandford and Churchill.

Development within strategic gaps as shown will only be permitted where:

- The open or undeveloped character of the gap would not be significantly adversely affected;
- The separate identity and character of the settlements would not be harmed; and
- The landscape setting of the settlements would not be harmed.

The likely impact of the proposal in conjunction with any other developments with extant planning consent must be taken into account.

Justification

Gaps between settlements can play an important role in maintaining the local character and distinctiveness of the settlements, and the sense that they are separate places. Identification and protection of strategic gaps will help to prevent their erosion by incremental development which would be detrimental to the settlements' separate identities, character and/or landscape setting. Protection is particularly important where such erosion could potentially cause coalescence of the settlements such as ribbon development along main roads.

Reliance on countryside policies alone would be unlikely to provide sufficient protection against the reduction or loss of such important gaps to development, particularly in the absence of a clear landscape harm. Without the added protection of strategic gap designation, there is a significant risk that incremental development would eventually erode the gaps, with the detrimental effects on settlement identity and character.

Strategic gaps have a broad similarity to some of the purposes of Green Belts in that they can help prevent the merging of settlements, assist in safeguarding the countryside from 'encroachment' regarding land between the settlements, and help to protect the setting and character of settlements, (though this involves villages as well as towns). However strategic gaps operate on a more localised, focused scale than Green Belts.



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In view of this similarity, it is inappropriate for strategic gaps and Green Belt to overlap, which has had implications in reviewing strategic gaps, in preparing this Local Plan.

For example, the council is proposing to extend the Green Belt to include land between Nailsea and Backwell. Therefore, as a necessary consequence of that, it is proposed to delete the existing strategic gap (in the Site Allocations Plan) between those settlements. However, if the Green Belt is not extended as proposed, it is proposed that a revised strategic gap would be retained.

Strategic gaps often include significant green infrastructure (GI) and are particularly useful in helping to protect GI close to settlements and their communities, giving them convenient proximity to all the potential benefits of GI. Such benefits include contribution to carbon storage, cooling and shading, sustainable drainage, natural flood risk management, and wildlife corridors. They can be attractive places for recreation and exercise, especially where crossed by public rights of way, with the added interest of biodiversity and natural beauty.

The existing strategic gaps as defined in the adopted Site Allocations Plan have been reviewed. The main changes are justified in detail in a background document on strategic gaps, and are as follows:

- Removal of the strategic gap between Nailsea and Backwell (it is proposed to extend the Green Belt between these settlements).

- Removal of the St Georges strategic gap, Weston-super-Mare (Weston).
- Removal of the strategic gap between Weston and Uphill.
- Inclusion of a new strategic gap between Banwell and Wolverhill (north of Banwell).
- Inclusion of a new strategic gap between Sandford and Churchill.



Policy LP8:

Transport infrastructure, allocations and safeguarding

Land is allocated or safeguarded and defined on the **Policies Map** and set out in **Schedule 7**, which forms part of this policy, for the delivery of transport schemes, the improvement of existing services or the creation of sustainable transport links and facilities.

In addition to the specific schemes identified in Schedule 7 the following proposals are being investigated and will be supported:

- Weston-super-Mare Transport Hub – location to be determined.
- Expansion of Long Ashton Transport Hub – detailed scheme to be confirmed.
- Bus Rapid Transport Scheme for Weston-super-Mare – alignments to be confirmed.
- Mass Transit Scheme between Bristol Airport and Bristol City Centre – alignments to be confirmed.
- A370/A371 roundabout and A371/The Runway roundabout capacity improvement scheme – under investigation.

Justification

This policy provides for safeguarding routes for potential transport improvements, including active travel routes, road, rail and bus infrastructure. The approach to existing and proposed active travel routes is set out in **Policy DP16**.

The promotion and justification for transport infrastructure are set out in the Joint Local Transport Plan 4 (JLTP4) which was adopted in March 2020 and covers the period 2020 to 2036. The JLTP4 is prepared by the four unitary authorities of Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol City, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire and sets out the vision for transport up to 2036. It sets out the approach to achieving a well-connected sustainable transport network that works for residents across the region, a network that offers greater, realistic travel choices and makes walking, cycling and public transport the natural way to travel.

The fundamental aim of the JLTP4 is in line with the Local Plan – namely to provide a well-connected and sustainable transport network to accelerate the shift towards low carbon trips and support sustainable development and the take up of Ultra Low Emission Vehicles to decarbonise transport to improve quality of life and environmental conditions for local residents and businesses. The majority of the major schemes have been subject to detailed analysis through formulation of the JLTP4 and there is no need to repeat these in the Local Plan.



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Transport schemes included in the JLTP4 enhance connectivity and road safety and promote the use of public transport. The major transport schemes proposed to be delivered over the plan period are the re-opening of Portishead Branch Line and the Banwell Bypass which are at an advanced stage of planning and delivery, and the potential for mass transit corridors from Bristol along the A38 to the Airport.

In tandem with the Local Plan, North Somerset is preparing an Infrastructure Delivery Plan setting out the key infrastructure requirements, including transport infrastructure, needed to implement the Local Plan proposals, and how it is to be delivered and monitored.



Policy LP9: Bristol Airport

Within the Bristol Airport Green Belt inset as defined on the **Policies Map**, the development of facilities and infrastructure which contribute to sustainable improvements to operational efficiency and passenger safety at the airport and its role as a regional transport facility and major employer will be supported provided that:

- The proposed use requires an airport location. Changes of use to uses not requiring an airport location will not be permitted;
- The impacts of the operation of the airport and any new airport development on the living conditions of residents and the environment, including noise, water quality, air quality, visual and landscape impact, biodiversity and climate change, are adequately mitigated against;
- Appropriate surface access improvements including major public transport infrastructure (such as mass transit) are provided in step with development to mitigate the adverse impact of airport traffic on local communities and the highway network and facilitate a sustained modal shift to public transport;
- Proposals are accompanied by a surface access strategy with identified funding and trigger points;

- Improvements are made to the local highway network serving the airport including junction capacity, highway safety, footways and cycleways to mitigate the adverse impacts of airport operations;
- Benefits to the local economy and community are maximised; and
- Opportunities for renewable energy generation are maximised.

Justification

Bristol Airport is the eighth busiest airport in the UK and carried over 7.9 million passengers in 2022 and is a major employer in North Somerset.

In 2019, the UK Climate Change Act 2008 target for greenhouse gas emissions reductions was increased from at least 80% (from a 1990 baseline) to at least 100% by 2050. More than two thirds of local authorities in the UK have declared their commitment to help delivering the Net Zero Transition through declaring a climate emergency.

In 2021, the UK Government committed to formally include international aviation and shipping emissions in the targets set under the UK Climate Change Act, from the start of the sixth carbon budget (which covers the years 2033-37). It has separately committed to net zero aviation emissions by 2050.



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Planning permission was granted on appeal in 2022 to increase the operational capacity of Bristol Airport from its cap of 10 million passengers per annum (mppa) up to 12 mppa together with the provision of an additional 3,900 car parking spaces, including revisions to the summer night flying limits.

Bristol Airport will be expected to define and deliver a low carbon, accessible, integrated, and reliable transport network, for both staff and passengers to access the airport when they need to and support the delivery of infrastructure that prioritises lower emission vehicles. The airport is also expected to limit the increase in demand for additional car parking provision.

The airport must also address the operational impact on the environment, such as air quality, noise and landscape impact. As well as impacts from aircraft, airports generate air pollution from a number of other sources including ground based power and heating, equipment to service aircraft, on-site vehicles and airport-related traffic on surrounding roads (staff, passengers and freight). Aircraft noise is a major environmental concern for communities impacted by aviation operations, particularly in relation to night time flights. Bristol Airport is expected to continue work in limiting night and daytime exposure to aircraft noise.

Airports also have an impact on biodiversity, including loss or degradation of habitats when further development occurs, and through the effects of light and noise pollution on some species.

This policy makes general provision for the management of future development at Bristol Airport by setting out the criteria for airport-related development within the Green Belt inset. The Green Belt inset has been increased to reflect the planning permission which was granted in 2022 to increase the operational capacity of the airport. Outside the inset, Green Belt policy applies where there is a need to demonstrate very special circumstances that outweigh the harm to the Green Belt and any other harm. Off-airport parking is dealt with at **Policy DP20**.

A Supplementary Planning Document will be prepared to provide detailed guidance on the approach to managing flying activities and development at the airport.



Policy LP10: Air safety

Planning permission will not be granted for development that would prejudice the safe operation of Bristol Airport or other safeguarded aerodromes. Specifically, within the Public Safety Zones (1-in-100,000 individual risk contours) at Bristol Airport, shown on the **Policies Map**, development will only be permitted in the following cases:

- An extension or alteration to a dwelling house which is for the purpose of enlarging or improving the living accommodation for the benefit of the people living in it, such people forming a single household, or which is for the purpose of a residential annex;
- An extension or alteration to a property (not being a single dwelling house or other residential building) which could not reasonably be expected to increase the number of people working or congregating in or at the property beyond the current level or, if greater, the number authorised by any extant planning permission;
- A change of use of a building or of land which could not reasonably be expected to increase the numbers of people living, working or congregating in or at the property or land beyond the current level or, if greater, the number authorised by any extant planning permission;

- Long-stay and employee car parking (where the minimum stay is expected to be in excess of six hours);
- Open storage and warehouse development (excluding distribution centres, sorting depots and retail warehouses);
- Development of a kind likely to introduce very few or no people onto a site on a regular basis;
- Public open space (excluding children's playgrounds, playing fields or sports grounds), in cases where there is a reasonable expectation of low intensity use;
- Golf courses (excluding clubhouses);
- Allotments; and
- Other forms of development of which, in the opinion of the local planning authority, there is a reasonable expectation of low-density occupation.

Within the Public Safety Zones (1-in-10,000 individual risk contours) shown on the **Policies Map**, development will only be permitted in the following cases:

- Long-stay and employee car parking (where the minimum stay is expected to be in excess of six hours);
- Built development for the purpose of housing plant or machinery, and which would entail no people on site on a regular basis;



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- Golf courses (excluding clubhouses); and
- New transport infrastructure (such as railway stations, bus stations, park and ride schemes)

Parameters, including requirements for uncongested areas, associated with the flight activity of the Helicopter Museum will be addressed and integrated with development proposals at the Weston Villages in line with the Weston Villages SPD and expert guidance. The safeguarded corridor to allow safe and environmentally acceptable flight activity at the Helicopter Museum is shown on the **Policies Map**.

Justification

Two planning tools are employed to ensure that development does not prejudice air safety: aerodrome safeguarding areas and Public Safety Zones (PSZ).

Aerodrome safeguarding areas ensure that consultation takes place with the relevant aerodromes on proposals for tall structures and other development (for example that attracting large numbers of birds) that could affect the safety of aircraft in flight. A separate set of maps has been issued specifically concerning wind turbine development near to aerodromes. Consultation may lead to restrictions on the height or detailed design of buildings or on development which might create a bird hazard. However, a development will not necessarily

be unacceptable simply because it needs to be the subject of consultation.

The outer boundary of the safeguarded area for Bristol Airport is indicated on the Policies Map, this notation is neither the responsibility nor the proposal of the council. The separate safeguarding map for wind turbine development has a radius of 30km centred on Bristol Airport and therefore the whole of North Somerset is included.

Not all aerodromes are officially safeguarded. Operators of other aerodromes are advised to agree unofficial safeguarding arrangements with the local planning authority and this has been done for the Helicopter Museum at Weston. Government advice is relevant to both kinds of safeguarding, though the legal requirements do not apply to unofficial safeguarding.

This policy applies both to officially and unofficially safeguarded aerodromes. Public Safety Zones have been defined at the ends of the main runways at Bristol Airport to minimise risk on the ground in the event of a crash. Particular attention is to be paid to proposals that would significantly increase the numbers of people living, working or congregating within these areas. Department for Transport Circular 2021: Control of Development in Airport Public Safety Zones introduces a general presumption against development within PSZs.

The areas of the PSZs correspond essentially to the 1-in-100,000 individual risk contours calculated for the airport, simplified for



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representation on a map. Within each zone is a smaller area, based on 1-in-10,000 individual risk contours, where the level of risk is such that development should only be acceptable if it involves a very low density of people coming and going. Because part of the PSZ's are situated within the Green Belt, any application within those areas will also be assessed against Green Belt policy. The revised Guidance advises that the extent of each PSZ, and the associated 1-in-10,000 individual risk contours where applicable, should be indicated on the **Policies Map**.



Policy LP11: Royal Portbury Dock

Within the Royal Portbury Dock policy area as defined on the **Policies Map**, the development of facilities and infrastructure which contribute to sustainable improvements to operational efficiency and its role as a major employer will be supported provided that:

- The proposed use requires a port location. Changes of use to uses not requiring a port location will not be permitted;
- The impacts of the operation of the port and any new development on the living conditions of residents and the environment, including noise, air quality, visual and landscape impact, biodiversity and climate change, are not unacceptable;
- Improvements are made to the local highway network serving the port including M5 J19 access, junction capacity, highway safety, public transport access, footways and cycleways;
- Benefits to the local economy and community are maximised;
- Opportunities for renewable energy generation are maximised; and
- National and locally important species and habitats are retained and enhanced.

Justification

Bristol Port covers a large area on both sides of the River Avon within both North Somerset and Bristol City. Royal Portbury Dock is the part of the port located to the south of the River Avon within North Somerset which accommodates ships of up to 130,000 tonnes deadweight, is conveniently linked by motorway and rail routes and is a significant local employer. The policy seeks to support a range of port related activities within the defined port area whilst recognising that there are climate change and environmental implications related to the port and its operations which need to be taken into account.

The Replacement Local Plan and Core Strategy considered port expansion issues and land was removed from the Green Belt and safeguarded for future port use, subject to demonstrating need and other detailed requirements. Further opportunities have been reviewed but no further Green Belt amendment is proposed. The remaining Green Belt land located between the port estate and Portishead is considered extremely sensitive in preventing coalescence and checking unrestricted urban sprawl.

The remaining gap is also considered to be highly sensitive in terms of ecology. The area includes a network of wildlife corridors and a nature conservation area (Vole City), which protect a range of habitats. The Bristol Port Company manages and monitors these green areas for a variety of wildlife (including great crested newts, water vole, breeding



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birds, owls, and wildfowl and wading birds) in accordance with their Ecological Management Plan.

Further development at the port that makes efficient use of land at the Port estate, as defined on the **Policies Map**, will be supported, particularly where it increases employment opportunities for local people such as from Portishead. Outside the Port estate, Green Belt policy applies and it would be for the developer to demonstrate very special circumstances that outweigh the harm to the Green Belt and any other harm.



Policy LP12: Local Green Space

Planning permission will not be granted except in very special circumstances for development which adversely affects a designated Local Green Space as shown on the **Policies Map** and set out in **Schedule 3** which forms part of this policy, particularly regarding the characteristics underpinning its designation, such as beauty, historic importance, recreational value, tranquillity or richness of wildlife.

Justification

Areas of Local Green Space (LGS) are designated in the adopted Site Allocations Plan. The council has reviewed the LGS designation and the currently designated sites, in the light of the latest government guidance. The council considers that most of the sites can be carried forward into this Local Plan, and the proposed list of LGS sites is shown in Schedule 3. A full justification is to be included in a background document on LGS.



Policy LP13:

Preferred Area for mineral working – land at Hyatts Wood Farm, south of Stancombe Quarry

Land at Hyatts Wood Farm, south of the existing Stancombe Quarry, is identified as a Preferred Area for mineral working on the **Policies Map**.

Planning applications for mineral working within that area must meet the following criteria:

- Proposals should be phased to the satisfaction of the council;
- Relevant development management policies and issues including living conditions, noise, vibration, air over pressure, public health and safety, dust, biodiversity, local geological sites, landscape, transport, highways and impact on the local highway network, public rights of way, strategic road network, flooding/drainage issues, water, heritage, archaeology, ancient woodland, landscape, landscaping and restoration must be addressed;
- The amount of mineral extracted per year and the level of vehicle movements to and from the quarry must not exceed existing permitted levels at the quarry;
- Provision is made for any diversion of public rights of way that would be affected by operations, and their reinstatement;

- Good quality landscaping, with appropriate planting/bunding would be provided/retained as appropriate, and managed and maintained;
- Proposals must make satisfactory measures to safeguard against adverse effects on water and water resources, including appropriate depth of extraction;
- Adequate and appropriate provision for restoration and aftercare must be made, including sustainable use of overburden and waste materials; and
- Proposals, including restoration, must meet biodiversity net gain requirements.

The Preferred Area is widely drawn, beyond the area appropriate for actual extraction, to include peripheral land likely to be affected by landscaping and eventual restoration measures. The limits of actual mineral extraction will be restricted to a more confined footprint, taking account of factors such as need for buffers, landscaping, potential impacts on noise, landscape etc. For example, extraction will not be permitted above (further south than) the 198m contour.

Justification

National guidance refers to the importance of planning for a sufficient supply of minerals to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and



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goods that the country needs. Mineral planning authorities should plan for the steady and adequate supply of minerals by designation of either Specific Sites, Preferred Areas, or Areas of Search for mineral working. Preferred Areas are defined as areas of known resources where planning permission might reasonably be anticipated.

Hyatts Wood Farm would be a further expansion of the quarry following a previous southern extension (on land called The Spinney) for which there was a Preferred Area in the adopted Development Management Policies Plan. Planning permission for mineral working of The Spinney was granted in May 2015 (application reference 14/P/1179/F2), and it is being worked.

The council has reviewed the issue of minerals allocations and considers that allocation of a Preferred Area at Hyatts Wood Farm is appropriate. The council has considered information submitted by the Stancombe Quarry operator, Tarmac Trading Ltd., indicating that the remaining unconstrained permitted reserves at Stancombe, (including The Spinney) are likely to be exhausted within the plan period to 2038.

Durnford Quarry, also run by Tarmac, ceased minerals extraction at the end of 2022. Facilitation of continued operations at Stancombe throughout the plan period would help to maintain the supply of aggregate in the district. This is consistent with the NPPF requirement for a 'steady and adequate supply of aggregates'.

Allocation as a Preferred Area is appropriate because there is reasonable certainty of 'known resources' at Hyatts Wood Farm as a result of mineral investigation by Tarmac.

Detailed fuller requirements will be determined at the planning application stage, but some points are indicated below.

It is anticipated that access to Stancombe would remain from the A370 to the north (as for the existing quarry) with access into Hyatts Wood Farm solely via the existing quarry via a cut and cover tunnel beneath Long Lane.

The mineral working at Hyatts Wood Farm would necessitate demolition of the existing farm buildings.

There are residential properties nearby. The council will need to be satisfied that impacts such as noise and vibrations are acceptable.

The Hyatts Wood Farm site is within an Environment Agency Source Protection Zone. Source Protection Zones (SPZs) are defined around large and public potable groundwater abstraction sites.

It will be important for the Environment Agency to be consulted at the planning application stage, and for proposals to incorporate any measures necessary to avoid adverse impacts on water resources.



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Screening for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be necessary. If EIA is found to be required, planning applications should be supported by the necessary ecological impact assessment reports. These reports should include assessments on habitats, protected species and notable sites. The scope of the surveys would need to be agreed in advance.

The council will need to be satisfied regarding impact on landscape, particularly following restoration, but proposals should also include measures to minimise visual impact during operation of the quarry. All details, including restoration proposals, should be in a detailed planning application.

In particular care will be needed to ensure the proposal respects the existing natural ridge landform of Broadfield Down. Extraction will not be permitted above (south of) the 198m contour.

Planning applications will be subject to all relevant policies in this Plan. **Policy DP31** on mineral working is particularly relevant.

The Minerals Safeguarding Area (MSA) for carboniferous limestone (see **Policy LP15**) has been reviewed and amended to include all the Hyatts Wood Farm site and other land, to help ensure that the mineral resources underlying it are protected from sterilisation by non-mineral development.



Policy LP14:

Area of Search for minerals working – land at Downside Farm, south of Freemans Quarry

Land at Downside Farm, south of the existing Freemans Quarry, is identified as an Area of Search for mineral working on the **Policies Map**. Planning applications for mineral working within that area must meet the following criteria:

- Proposals should be phased to the satisfaction of the council;
- Relevant development management policies and issues including living conditions, noise, vibration, air over pressure, public health and safety, dust, biodiversity, local geological sites, landscape, transport, highways and impact on the local highway network, public rights of way, strategic road network, flooding/drainage issues, water, archaeology, ancient woodland, landscape, landscaping and restoration must be addressed;
- The amount of mineral extracted per year and the level of vehicle movements to and from the quarry must not exceed existing permitted levels at the quarry;
- Provision is made for any diversion of public rights of way that would be affected by operations, and their reinstatement;

- Good quality landscaping, with appropriate planting/bunding would be provided/retained as appropriate, and managed and maintained;
- Proposals must make satisfactory measures to safeguard against adverse effects on water and water resources, including appropriate depth of extraction;
- Adequate and appropriate provision for restoration and aftercare must be made, including sustainable use of overburden and waste materials; and
- Proposals, including restoration, must meet biodiversity net gain requirements.

Within the Area of Search the limits of actual mineral extraction will be determined at the planning application stage, taking account of factors such as need for buffers, landscaping, potential impacts on noise, landscape etc.

Justification

National guidance refers to the importance of planning for a sufficient supply of minerals to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. Mineral planning authorities should plan for the steady and adequate supply of minerals by designation of either Specific Sites, Preferred Areas, or Areas of Search for mineral working.



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Areas of Search are defined as areas where knowledge of mineral resources may be less certain but within which planning permission may be granted, particularly if there is a potential shortfall in supply.

Downside Farm would be the first extension of Freemans Quarry following the initial establishment of the quarry (granted planning permission March 1996). The quarry is currently working the permitted reserves. The permission requires all mineral extraction to cease in 2026, so working of the quarry beyond that is likely to be dependent on future planning permission being granted for a time extension to work any remaining reserves.

The council has reviewed the issue of minerals allocations and considered information submitted by the Freemans Quarry operator, Breedon Group. The council considers that allocation of an Area of Search at Downside Farm is appropriate. The operator predicts that, (assuming extraction continues beyond 2026) the remaining permitted reserves at Freemans Quarry would not be likely to last to the end of the plan period in 2038.

The council considers that allocation of an Area of Search is more appropriate than a 'Specific Site' or 'Preferred Area' in the absence of detailed geological investigation by Breedon at this stage. Areas of Search are 'areas where knowledge of mineral resources may be less certain'. It would be sensible for Breedon to carry out more detailed investigation to obtain fuller data on the mineral resource on the site and any constraints etc. that may be affecting it.

Freemans Quarry is the second largest aggregate-producing quarry in North Somerset after Stancombe. The third quarry, Durnford, ceased minerals operations at the end of 2022. Facilitation of continued operations at Freemans Quarry, and at nearby Stancombe, would help to maintain the supply of aggregate in the district. This is consistent with the NPPF requirement for a 'steady and adequate supply of aggregates'.

Detailed, fuller requirements will be determined at the planning application stage, but some points are indicated below.

The council will need to be satisfied that proposals are acceptable regarding impact on and safety of footpaths, bridleways, restricted byways and PROW (Public Rights of Way).

The council will need to be satisfied that impacts such as noise and vibrations are acceptable.

The Downside Farm site is partly within an Environment Agency Source Protection Zone. Source Protection Zones (SPZs) are defined around large and public potable groundwater abstraction sites.

It will be important for the Environment Agency to be consulted at the planning application stage, and for proposals to incorporate any measures necessary to avoid adverse impacts on water resources.



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Screening for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be necessary. If EIA is found to be required, planning applications should be supported by the necessary ecological impact assessment reports. These reports should include assessments on habitats, protected species and notable sites. The scope of the surveys would need to be agreed in advance.

The council will need to be satisfied regarding impact on landscape, particularly following restoration, but proposals should also include measures to minimise visual impact during operation of the quarry. All details should be in a detailed planning application.

Within the Area of Search the limits of actual mineral extraction will be determined at the planning application stage, taking account of factors such as need for buffers, landscaping, potential impacts on noise, landscape etc. In particular care will be needed to ensure the proposal respects the existing natural ridge landform of Broadfield Down.

Planning applications will be subject to all relevant policies in this Plan. **Policy DP31** on mineral working is particularly relevant.

The MSA for carboniferous limestone (see **Policy LP15**) has been reviewed and amended to include the Downside Farm site, to help ensure that the mineral resources thought to underlie it are protected from sterilisation by non-mineral development.



Policy LP15:

Minerals Safeguarding Area for carboniferous limestone

Planning permission will not be granted for development within the carboniferous limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA) shown on the **Policies Map** that is incompatible with safeguarding the mineral unless:

- It is exempt development; or
- The applicant can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the council that:
 - i. the mineral concerned is not worthy of safeguarding; or
 - ii. the development is temporary and would be completed and removed and the site restored to a condition that does not inhibit extraction of the mineral within the timescale that the mineral is likely to be needed; or
 - iii. there is an overriding need for the development. Where consent is to be granted prior extraction of the mineral will be encouraged where practicable and environmentally acceptable.

Exempt development is defined as:

- Alterations and extensions to existing buildings;
- Infill development (development already between or immediately surrounded by existing permanent buildings);
- Advertisements;
- Prior notification (telecoms, forestry, agriculture, demolition);
- Certificates of lawfulness of existing use, and certificates of lawfulness of proposed use or development;
- A change of use of existing development which would not significantly intensify development on site;
- Applications for reserved matters after outline consent has been granted; and
- Applications for works to trees.

Temporary development would normally be restricted by temporary planning permissions (duration to be determined by the planning authority) and normally be restricted to development without structures of a permanent nature, so they can be readily removed within a short period. These measures should help ensure the development would be unlikely to affect extraction should mineral development become newly approved (granted planning consent) in the area.



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Justification

Identification of Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSA) is consistent with the NPPF which states that Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) should define MSAs 'and adopt appropriate policies so that known locations of specific mineral resources of local and national importance are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development where this should be avoided, (whilst not creating a presumption that resources defined will be worked).'

Policy LP15 is consistent with this, and also with the NPPF which states that 'Local planning authorities should not normally permit other development proposals in Mineral Safeguarding Areas if it might constrain potential future use for mineral working.'

The policy is also consistent with guidance in Mineral Safeguarding in England: Good Practice Advice (2011) by the British Geological Society (BGS) and the Coal Authority. The good practice advice states that mineral resources are finite and must be protected to give future generations the best possible chance of meeting their own needs. Minerals can only be worked where they naturally occur and with increased pressure on land use we must ensure that those resources are not needlessly sterilised by other forms of development.'

The good practice advice adds that it is a common misconception that designation of safeguarded areas makes mineral extraction more likely or inevitable.

That is not the case. There is no presumption that areas within a MSA will ultimately be allocated for extraction. If an application is submitted for mineral extraction within a MSA the MSA designation in itself does not provide any support for a grant of consent.

The good practice advice states that MSAs alert those proposing sites for future development to the presence of valuable mineral resources which they otherwise might not have considered, and indicate where local mineral safeguarding policies formulated specifically to suit local circumstances may apply.

The process should ensure that minerals are not unnecessarily sterilised whilst allowing competing development to proceed if the criteria in the policy are met.

To show that the mineral is 'not worthy of safeguarding' (criterion i) the developer would normally be expected to demonstrate that the mineral is not economic or practicable to work, perhaps because it is not present in sufficient quantity or is so heavily constrained as to make extraction not economically viable.

To show 'overriding need' for the development (criterion iii) the developer would normally be expected to demonstrate that there are overriding factors which outweigh the value of the mineral thought to be present. This would normally be likely to involve consideration of the importance of the development and consideration of why the particular location is needed.



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Supporting information is likely to be needed to accompany planning applications, to be able to demonstrate such things, or to demonstrate that prior extraction is not practicable or environmentally acceptable etc. This information could be provided in the form of a Mineral Assessment, carried out to a satisfactory standard. The 2011 good practice advice identifies what form Minerals Assessments can take, but the precise nature of the information required will be decided by the council, preferably at pre-application discussion.

The promotion of prior extraction in criterion 3 is consistent with the NPPF.

The council has reviewed the MSA and proposed some amendments to the boundary, largely to reflect the proposed Preferred Area and Area of Search for mineral working.



Policy LP16:

University of Bristol site in Langford

Within the boundary of the University of Bristol's Langford campus, as defined on the **Policies Map**, development for educational, employment and ancillary uses (including student accommodation) associated with the university's operations will be supported.

Development at the university campus in Langford must:

- Strengthen links with the local communities, particular with local schools, to ensure the benefits of having a university campus within the locality are maximised;
- Produce a campus wide Travel Plan and ensure that there are reliable, frequent bus services to and from Bristol and effective integration and connectivity with other bus services to reduce car use;
- Improve access between the campus and local facilities through improved walking and cycling routes along Stock Lane to ensure safe pedestrian access to the site; and
- Not cause harm to, and where possible enhance, the setting of Langford House grade II listed building and the unregistered historic park and garden.

Justification

The University of Bristol site is an important facility located within North Somerset in terms of its educational and employment benefits. However, it is located within a rural area adjacent to Langford where access by public transport by students, workers and visitors is difficult. The policy aims to recognise the importance of the facility and support new development opportunities whilst encouraging better public transport connectivity and better integration with the local community.



Policy LP17: Wyndham Way

Land within the Wyndham Way Development Framework Area as identified on the **Policies Map** (bounded by Wyndham Way, Harbour Road and Quays Avenue) is allocated as a mixed use area to accommodate new town centre uses, new homes and a net increase in employment space. This will be delivered through urban renewal including increased densities and a more efficient use of land, which maximises the potential of the area's proximity to the town centre and planned railway station. Over the plan period this is expected to deliver up to 350 new homes and an additional 600 jobs.

Development will be expected to support the existing town centre, social and community infrastructure, retain and increase green infrastructure and positively support the delivery of a new network of streets and connections which contribute to the wider active travel network of Portishead. In particular, proposals will be supported which help deliver wider improvements including a new street connection from the marina to Wyndham Way, improved Cabstand junction, improved connections through Old Mill Road to Gordano Gate and the new station.

Development should adhere to the principles of the Wyndham Way Development Framework in terms of:

- Ensuring more efficient use of land;
- Increased connectivity within and through the area to the town centre, proposed station and harbourside;
- Securing and enhancing green corridors and creating green streets;
- Enabling net employment gain through increased job densities, flexible modern working space, and creative mixed uses which successfully integrate into the wider town and increases the range and number of job opportunities;
- A range of appropriate housing types;
- An approach to parking which reduces the land take and creates better, greener streets;
- Consideration of the impact on infrastructure such as schools, the leisure centre, and Somerset Hall including expansion, possible relocation, or new provision; and
- Consideration of the role and location of the proposed rail station and opportunities for associated developments.

Justification

Change is expected to be gradual over the period of the Local Plan and could take many forms, however development should accord with the principles as set out in the Wyndham Way Development



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Framework endorsed by Executive Committee in December 2022 and any subsequent delivery strategy or Supplementary Planning Document. The Wyndham Way area comprises previously developed land across different landownerships within Portishead town centre. It has been identified through the Wyndham Way Development Framework placemaking study as having potential for redevelopment and regeneration to deliver a mix of homes, jobs and town centre uses. The study was developed in collaboration with local stakeholders and residents.

The area is identified as a broad location for growth over the plan period delivering up to 350 homes across the Wyndham Way Development Area and up to 600 new jobs. This will be through development of the 1.1ha allocated employment site at Gordano Gate and some redevelopment of existing commercial uses into modern flexible mixed-use space which better integrates with the town through a better connected network of green streets. Depending on the pace of change this may include in the long term the need for an additional school and a relocated and expanded leisure centre

The framework includes illustrative sketch plans and massing studies which have facilitated capacity studies to support both planning policy development and economic assessment as well as establishing a phasing and delivery trajectory highlighting short term changes 0-5 yrs, medium term potential 5-10 years and long term potential 10-15 years. A delivery strategy is being commissioned and will further inform

planning decisions. Following this a Supplementary Planning Document may be prepared to guide development proposals.

A Neighbourhood Plan for Portishead was made in September 2023. This is aligned to the North Somerset Core Strategy strategic policies which will be superseded by the Local Plan, but also contains policies to support the town centre and existing valued employment sites, some of which lie within the Wyndham Way Development Area.



Policy LP18: Coastal Change Management Areas

Coastal Change Management Areas (CCMAs) are identified on the **Policies Map**. Development within a CCMA will only be appropriate where it is in accordance with national guidance.

New residential development, including change of use will not be permitted within a CCMA.

For any proposed development within a CCMA, a Coastal Vulnerability Assessment will be required in support of a planning application, proportionate to the development proposed and the risk present.

In areas outside CCMAs proposals close to coastal cliff edges or existing coastal defences will be required to undertake a risk assessment covering coastal erosion to the satisfaction of the council.

Justification

Planning practice guidance (PPG) on flood risk and coastal change defines Coastal Change Management Areas (CCMAs) as areas 'identified in plans as likely to be affected by physical changes to the coast. Such changes include coastal erosion, coastal landslip, permanent inundation or accretion'.

It states that a CCMA 'will only need to be defined where rates of shoreline change are expected to be significant over the next 100 years, taking account of climate change.' 'A Coastal Change Management Area should be defined where the shoreline management plan policy is anything other than hold or advance the line at any time during its plan period.'

CCMAs provide the ability to identify and designate areas of coastal risk which can provide greater control over future development, such as limiting development within them to mitigate the risk of future erosion and flooding.

The council has worked with consultants, taking account of relevant Shoreline Management Plans (SMP), to better understand the issues affecting the North Somerset coastline, and devise a methodology for identifying CCMAs. The identified CCMAs are shown on the **Policies Map**, in line with national guidance.

SMPs typically identify the most sustainable approach to managing the flood and coastal erosion risks for different sections of coastline (called policy units) in the short-term (0 to 20 years), medium term (20 to 50 years), and long term (50 to 100 years). Options typically include either hold the line, managed retreat, or no active intervention. The plans typically take account of the characteristics of the shoreline sections (landform, geology, patterns of erosion and tidal flooding, or coastal processes).



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North Somerset's coast is covered by two SMPs, one which covers the coastline between the Axe Estuary and Anchor Head, and another the coastline between Anchor Head and the River Avon.

The council's methodology for defining CCMA's has taken account of the SMP policy for stretches of coastline, such as managed realignment and no active intervention for example, and the predicted extent of the projected inundation tidal flooding area looking long into the future.

The methodology has also taken account of data on predicted/estimated erosion rates where available, and precautionary buffers where it is not (typically in areas where erosion data is not available, such as areas of hard geology, where predicting erosion rates based on historical retreat distances would be challenging). Use of a precautionary buffer in such locations means that the identified CCMA's can be assumed to cover areas likely to be affected by coastal erosion into the future, including over the Local Plan period. However, some CCMA's may be more subject to tidal flood risk, rather than erosion issues, and vice versa.

The policy includes requirements for development within the CCMA's and is consistent with the NPPF. The NPPF indicates that development within a CCMA will be appropriate only where the requirements regarding provision of wider sustainability benefits, long term safety of development and safeguarding the character of, and a continuous route around, the coast are met.

In assessing planning applications, the council will have regard to the NPPF which advocates limiting the planned lifetime of development in a CCMA through temporary permission and restoration conditions, where this is necessary to reduce a potentially unacceptable level of future risk to people and the development.

Consistent with the NPPF on flood risk and coastal change, this policy requires that a Coastal Vulnerability Assessment will be required in support of a planning application, demonstrating whether or not the requirements of the NPPF can be met. Developers should agree in advance the scope of a coastal change vulnerability assessment (which should be appropriate to the degree of risk and the scale, nature and location of the development) with the council, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, (including the Environment Agency where flood risk is also an issue).

The assessment should also consider measures for managing the development at the end of its planned life, including any proposals for the removal or relocation of the development before the site is immediately threatened by shoreline changes. The use of modular forms of construction can mean buildings can be disassembled and reassembled in a new location as a way of minimising the cost of relocation.

While the identified CCMA's cover areas likely to be affected by coastal erosion over the plan period, there will be some areas of coastline which fall outside them. This policy therefore requires that all proposals



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close to coastal cliff edges or existing coastal defences will be required to undertake a risk assessment to the satisfaction of the council.



5. Development management policies

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Policy DPI: High quality design

For all proposals, in determining whether the design is acceptable account will be taken of whether:

- The siting of all elements of the scheme, soft and hard landscaping, levels, density, form, scale, height, massing, detailing, colour and materials are appropriate and make best use of the characteristics of the site and its surroundings, its heritage and natural value and are appropriate to its use and position within the landscape and/or townscape;
- Building materials and finishes are of a high quality, sustainable, attractive and durable, and appropriate to the context and proposed design;
- The site integrates with the surrounding pattern of streets and paths, provides good links to public green and urban spaces and continues strong characteristic local development patterns where they contribute positively to local character including plot and building frontage widths;
- The proposals incorporate landscape features including trees and hedgerows (with suitable space to reach maturity), which will support biodiversity and access to wildlife corridors and green

space and which will future-proof the development against changing climatic conditions and help carbon capture;

- The design creates safe environments for all, that benefit from natural surveillance, visible streets and open spaces, lighting and other security measures. Achieving Secured by Design certification will help to demonstrate how designing out crime has been taken into account;
- The design promotes accessible buildings and spaces;
- On major developments, the layout should use landmarks, focal points, views, clear routes, lighting, public art and signage in order to assist people to navigate throughout the proposed development, supported, where appropriate, by the production of masterplans and associated design principles. The use of design coding or another similar process should be considered if appropriate to the delivery of the development;
- When part of a wider proposed development, the design should take into account the future development potential of adjoining sites that are identified for development and not prejudice the comprehensive and coordinated development of a larger site of which it forms part;
- Proposals which are visible from main approaches into settlements should protect and enhance views from the approach, particularly regarding retention, provision, and/or enhancement of green areas, open spaces, trees and vegetation;



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- The design and layout should not prejudice the living conditions for the occupiers of the proposal or that of adjoining occupiers through loss of privacy, overlooking, overshadowing or overbearing impact;
- The proposal should not prejudice the retention of private amenity space and should include high quality and usable private amenity and play space appropriate to the type of proposal and character of the area. This can be provided as gardens for any new separately occupied dwelling, or as private balconies, or communal gardens and roof terraces accessible to all dwellings not provided with their own private space;
- Private areas create defensible spaces, allowing exclusive access and provide areas for personal use and storage;
- Account is taken of adverse weather conditions particularly in relation to the likely impacts of climate change;
- Provision is made for the storage of waste and recycling materials in secure locations that are an integral part of the design and that enable easy collection from the public highway; and
- Proposals for lighting schemes should not have a harmful impact on the living conditions of residents, significantly increase sky glow, cause glare or light trespass or impact on biodiversity.

Major development proposals should be accompanied by Design and Access Statements, parameter plans and Community Engagement

Statements, providing evidence of effective community involvement in the development of the design. Management plans should be submitted for the long-term maintenance of all shared public and private spaces and facilities including private drainage installations and SuDS and services that the developer intends to provide instead of the council.

Where relevant, development proposals should have regard to the design guidance set out in Supplementary Planning Documents and other documents.

Justification

The NPPF Chapter 12 Achieving well designed places, the National Design Guide and National Model Design Codes all emphasise that bad design which doesn't respond well to its local and wider context will not be supported.

While **Policy SP4: Placemaking** sets the overall context for the design of high quality, accessible and functional buildings and spaces, this policy focusses on the more detailed aspects of design and the requirements for different forms of development to ensure that all proposals respond to their local context and enhance the local environment.

The four Supplementary Planning Documents – Residential Design Guides 1-4 currently provide more detail on various aspects of the



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policy. These will be reviewed and additional or replacement guidance may be prepared as necessary. Detailed guidance for developers on how waste management should be addressed in proposals for new developments will be set out in a Waste SPD.

This policy along with **Policy SP4** seeks to encourage development proposals which reflect community aspirations and values in order to facilitate development which sits well within the local community and benefits from a sense of community participation and ownership. Including community consultation in the development of proposals is encouraged for all applications, but a proportionate approach needs to be applied which could include design workshops/design days/local or village character appraisals for larger major or sensitive applications. For smaller applications engagement with neighbours may be relevant. The Community Engagement Statement should set out how the applicant has involved the local community, the feedback given and how this has been incorporated into the final design, or why changes have not been made. This could be incorporated into the Design and Access Statement if appropriate to the nature and scale of the proposal.

The design and access statement will need to provide sufficient information to identify the main placemaking considerations. A robust design process should be demonstrated which sets out clearly how the characteristics of the site and surrounding area have been considered at the outset and followed through to final design. Proposals should clearly set out how density, layout and design features will respond to

the site characteristic in order that a proper assessment can be made of the site capacity and impact on the criteria in this policy. This may include the use of parameter plans.

Where relevant, recommendations of a Design Review Panel will be taken into consideration.



Policy DP2: Residential development within settlement boundaries

Proposals for new dwellings within predominantly residential areas within settlement boundaries will be permitted provided that:

- The siting of the building(s) on the new plot(s) and layout respects the existing street scene;
- The plot sizes of both the new and existing property are in keeping with nearby properties;
- Gardens are an appropriate size for both the proposed new and existing dwelling;
- The design, form, scale and building materials are in keeping with the area;
- Parking standards are met for both the existing and proposed properties;
- It would not harm the street scene and local area such as through the loss of characteristic boundary features, original estate layout landscaping or visually important trees; and
- The living conditions of the occupiers and adjoining properties would not be prejudiced.

Justification

The development of plots of land within an existing residential area can be an emotive issue for existing residents. Whilst the use of gardens and other spaces for additional housing can play a role in increasing the supply of housing in built up areas and in some instances make good use of the land the development of sites and gardens for additional housing can sometimes lead to a harmful change in the character of the residential area. In traditional suburban areas and villages this can adversely affect the character of the area by increasing density, altering the street scene, reducing the amount of mature trees and shrubs, causing a loss of biodiversity, increasing the need for car parking both on street and on site as well as increasing domestic paraphernalia.

Gardens are excluded from the definition of previously developed land, however this does not by itself prevent development on gardens. The Council's policy approach set out above aims to only permit development if it is in keeping with the character of the area and complies with the other policies in the plan and design guidance. The Council's design guides provide more detail on what is acceptable development.



Policy DP3: Residential extensions

Proposals to extend existing residential properties and construct new outbuildings which are ancillary to the main residential use will be permitted provided they:

- Respect the massing, scale, proportions, materials and overall design and character of the existing property;
- Do not harm the street scene or local area such as through the loss of characteristic boundary features, original estate layout, landscaping or visually important trees;
- Would not prejudice the living conditions of occupiers of adjoining properties and ensures the retention of adequate private amenity space; and
- Meet the parking standards.

Justification

This policy relates to residential extensions and new outbuildings which are ancillary to the main residential use. Extensions to residential properties can play an important role in upgrading the existing housing stock. However, in assessing the suitability of any proposal there are three main issues to consider; the effect of the proposal on the existing

house, the impact on the setting, street scene and local area and the effect on the quality of life for the occupiers and neighbours.

Residential annexes are dealt with in a separate policy. Where appropriate, proposals will also be assessed against Green Belt, conservation area and listed buildings policies.

Existing design guides (revised as appropriate) provide more detail on what is acceptable development.



Policy DP4:

Houses in Multiple Occupation and residential subdivision

The sub-division of dwellings and other buildings, including extensions and outbuildings, to form self-contained accommodation or Houses in Multiple Occupation will be supported where:

- The proposals will not have a harmful effect on the character and living conditions of residents of the property, adjoining properties and local area;
- A satisfactory standard of accommodation and living conditions is provided and the proposal does not create an over-intensive use of the site;
- The development will not by itself or cumulatively contribute to an unacceptable change in the mix and balance of types of properties in one street or area; and
- Parking standards are met.

Justification

Houses in multiple occupation (HMOs) are dwellings lived in by more than one family or groups of individuals who share facilities

such as a kitchen or bathroom. They provide a valuable source of accommodation to meet the needs of some of our local population.

Additionally, the subdivision of large properties to create self-contained flats can help to meet housing need particularly considering the growing number of single person households.

However, in some instances their provision can be detrimental to the amenity of existing residential areas. For example, large numbers of flats can lead to problems such as a shortage of on street parking and bin storage areas, particularly where over intensification of a site has occurred.

In addition, areas with high numbers of flats or a concentration of HMOs can be associated with low levels of owner occupation which, in some instances, can lead to lower standards of maintenance and environmental decline, thereby prejudicing environmental improvement and regeneration objectives.

Furthermore, the cumulative impact of converting larger dwellings to flats or HMOs can have a detrimental impact on maintaining mixed and balanced communities by reducing the number of family homes available within an area and increasing the numbers of single person households. This can in some instances be associated with problems of noise and antisocial behaviour.



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Currently, planning permission is not needed to convert a dwelling house to a HMO for fewer than six people. However, when planning permission is required to convert a house into a HMO consideration will be given to the existing situation within that particular street.

The impacts of HMOs will be monitored and planning applications will be refused for conversions of existing houses to those in multiple occupation or self-contained flats where the balance of housing types would be adversely affected.



Policy DP5: Climate change adaptation and resilience

All development will need to demonstrate that its vulnerability to climate change has been taken into consideration through the provision of a climate change adaptation statement, which can form part of the sustainability/energy or the design and access statement.

For major development, the climate change adaptation statement will need to contain:

- Evidence to demonstrate how climate-related risks are to be addressed and reduced, through development proposals which:
 - Avoid areas vulnerable to increased flooding, taking account of the latest climate projections;
 - Incorporate measures to improve resilience to potential flood risk both on site and in the wider area;
 - Incorporate measures to mitigate high temperatures at building and site level, reducing the potential for urban heat island effects, through for example provision of green infrastructure for shading and green roofs/walls for reducing heat absorption of building materials;
 - Consider water and wastewater management, incorporating measures to improve water efficiency such as installing water butts, rain gardens and other water reuse features;

- Demonstrate that construction materials used are suitable for the lifetime of the development; and
- Will not result in a detrimental impact on air quality.
- Evidence to demonstrate that nature-based solutions, which enable carbon storage are integrated into proposals through development proposals which:
 - Protect existing and provide new green and blue infrastructure including peatlands, wetlands and woodlands;
 - Protect existing and provide a net gain in biodiversity;
 - Encourage sustainable and regenerative land use practices which protect soil health; and
 - Protect spaces for local food production and market gardening including allotments, tree planting, community orchards, community gardens and identify opportunities for community composting.

When incorporating new trees and other green infrastructure into new development, species should be selected which will be suitable in a changing climate.

These features must be considered from the outset as part of the overall design of the development.



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Justification

The NPPF states that in order for our communities to be resilient to the impacts of climate change, we need to adapt to the changes it will bring. A demonstration of adaptation measures, which improve the resilience of communities, reduce inequality, and bring a range of social benefits is required. The NPPF guides local authorities to take into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures.

Climate change adaptation statements will set out the measures to increase the resilience of that development to climate change. Climate changes will include warmer wetter winters, drier summers, more frequent intense periods of rainfall, more extreme weather events and sea level rise. These changes in turn will lead to increased risks of flooding, coastal erosion with loss of intertidal habitat, drought, overheating, air pollution, water shortages, nature degradation with reduced ability to store carbon and reduced soil condition with consequential impacts on food production.

Climate change resilience and adaptation strategies should be incorporated into the design of development proposals, to ensure long-term resilience to the effects of climate change. Evidence of this will ensure that the development can cope with the predicted impacts of climate change. Taking action to address climate change at the

design stage will be far less costly than not acting over the medium to long term. Measures must address climate change risks, likely to occur over a minimum of 100 years, which is considered to be the lifetime of a development.

Adaptation measures can be implemented at a variety of scales, from individual building up to community and regional scale. Specific measures will vary from development to development. Measures that will have benefits beyond site boundaries, and that will have a cumulative impact in areas where development is to be phased, should also be pursued.

Much of the evidence provided within the climate change adaptation statement will also relate to other policy requirements. This includes the requirements for minimising flood risk, provision of SuDs, enhancing and protecting green infrastructure, protecting best and most versatile agricultural land and the requirement for Biodiversity Net Gain. The climate change adaptation statement can therefore cross reference to the evidence provided to comply with these policies in the plan.

A Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) will be prepared to set out the detail for how these policy requirements will be implemented.



Policy DP6: Net zero construction

All development must be designed to minimise its impact on the environment and create high quality internal and external spaces for people to use. Proposals must demonstrate that all resources are used efficiently, as part of the construction and operation of a building.

All development must follow the principles of the energy hierarchy to ensure that the design of a building prioritises energy reduction through highly energy efficient fabric measures, lighting, ventilation, and orientation. Once energy demand is minimised and efficiency design measures are in place, renewable energy technologies will be used to meet residual energy demand.

All new buildings will be required to achieve net zero operational energy compliance in respect of both regulated and unregulated energy and minimise embodied carbon.

All new development should seek to minimise embodied carbon in respect of both upfront (emissions associated with raw materials, transportation, manufacturing and construction) and whole life carbon. For development of more than 50 dwellings, or in excess of 5,000m² non-residential floorspace, proposals must be accompanied by an embodied carbon assessment which demonstrate that upfront embodied carbon emissions do not exceed 900kg CO₂e/m².

The retention of existing buildings will usually be given preference to their demolition. Retrofitting energy efficiency measures in existing buildings will be supported and significant weight will be given to the benefits of development resulting in considerable improvements to energy efficiency. All proposals must demonstrate high standards of insulation and Passivhaus Enerphit standards are encouraged.

Net zero operational energy: residential

In order to demonstrate compliance with the net zero operational energy requirement, all new residential buildings must demonstrate through an energy statement, that the following have been achieved:

- No on-site use of fossil fuels;
- Ultra low energy use, to be demonstrated through:
 - Space heating demand of less than 15kWh/m²/year
 - Overall operational energy use of less than 35kWh/m²/year; and
- On-site renewable energy generation is maximised, equivalent to at least the onsite energy demand.

Alternatively, compliance can be demonstrated through Passivhaus Plus Standard accreditation, using the Passivhaus Planning Package.



Net zero operational energy: non-residential

In order to demonstrate net zero operational energy, all new non-residential buildings must demonstrate through an energy statement, that the following have been achieved:

- No use of on-site fossil fuels;
- Energy use is minimised appropriate to the end use;
- On-site renewable energy generation is maximised, equivalent to at least the onsite energy demand; and
- The end users report their energy use in operation for five years post-completion.

Alternatively, compliance can be demonstrated by using BREEAM Excellent level accreditation, with outstanding level for energy use (Credit Ene01). An alternative compliance route may be allowed with prior agreement.

Renewable Energy Offsetting

Residual energy demand should be met through the generation of onsite renewable energy, but if this is not technically feasible, the requirement may be met elsewhere by means of offsite renewable energy generation.

All development must demonstrate measures to minimise potable water use and should aim to achieve an estimated water consumption of no more than 100 litres/person/day. All measures will optimise water use systems and may include rainwater harvesting and other mechanisms for recycling and reusing water on-site.

All development will need to demonstrate measures to reduce the risk of the building overheating.

Energy use intensity and space heating targets should be prioritised regardless of any district heating connection and all reasonable efforts should be made to meet these requirements prior to buildings connecting to a district heating network.

Justification

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the built environment is essential to contribute to North Somerset's Climate Emergency ambition of carbon neutrality by 2030. The Climate Change Committee's (CCC) Sixth Carbon Budget report (2020) states that buildings account for 17% of greenhouse gas emissions in the UK. These emissions are mainly the result of burning fossil fuels for heating. Indirect emissions from electricity use (primarily from lighting and appliances) account for another 4% of UK emissions. The CCC report also says that in order to deliver net zero by 2050 as required by the Climate Change Act all UK emissions must be tackled, without



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reliance on offsets from elsewhere. It is not sufficient to simply reduce emissions – where zero-carbon options exist these must be deployed (for example, in homes and manufacturing).

Net Zero Operational energy in this context refers to a building where no fossil fuels are used, all energy use has been minimised and it meets the total energy use target (measured in kWh/m²/year) with all energy use generated on or off-site using renewable energy that demonstrates additionality.

Embodied Carbon in this context refers to the greenhouse gas emissions produced at all phases of the development process. There is carbon embodied in the extraction, manufacture and transportation of building materials, construction, use, maintenance, repair, replacement, demolition, and eventual material disposal. The sum total of greenhouse gas emissions and removals over the entire lifecycle should be minimised, meeting local carbon targets (measured in kgCO₂e/m²).

A building's energy use is now considered to be the best measure for net zero compliance, whilst reducing emissions on-site is no longer the best measure of sustainable design. Total energy use and space heating metric targets are considered to be the best mechanism to model and monitor net zero compliance because the electricity grid is decarbonising. One of the key advantages is that these metrics can be checked once the building is occupied without requiring further modelling or analysis. The net zero operational energy approach follows the principles of the energy hierarchy.

Space heating and total energy metric targets used to demonstrate net zero operational energy, are based on the recommendations from both the Climate Change Committee (CCC) report 'UK housing – Fit for the Future?' (2019) and industry best practice (RIBA, CIBSE and LETI) and they align to Passivhaus certification standards. The CCC report highlights that we must build new buildings which are ultra-low carbon, energy, water and climate resilient, and getting design right from the outset is much more cost effective than needing to retrofit later. The report recommends a space heating demand of 15-20kWh/m²/year by 2025 at the latest. The London Energy Transformation Initiative (LETI) guidance on meeting net zero recommends a maximum total energy use of 35 kWh/m²/year.

Renewable energy offsetting must only be used where it is demonstrated as not technically viable to meet the residual energy demands through onsite renewable energy generation. This is to ensure that new buildings are as energy efficient as possible and will not need retrofitting in the future. The council has a renewable energy offset scheme. Renewable energy credits will be purchased in order to achieve the net zero energy balance. This will be an agreed cost per kWp or per kWh generated, to meet the net annual energy demand for a scheme (after on-site renewable energy is maximised). The price per kWh generation shortfall will be agreed at planning application stage. An update to Creating Sustainable Buildings and Places Supplementary Planning Document will set out the process for securing offset credits, where these are required.



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The report for the West of England Authorities ‘Embodied carbon of domestic and non-domestic buildings’, (WSP 2021) demonstrates that significant reductions in embodied carbon can be achieved at no net additional cost. This can be achieved through better design (including durability to replacements), better onsite management (to avoid wastage), better choice of materials (with lower embodied carbon) and though the removal of unnecessary finishes.

A distinction is made between upfront embodied carbon, which relates to the emissions associated with raw materials, transportation, manufacturing and construction phases of a project and the whole life emissions which additionally include emissions associated with its use such as maintenance, repair, replacement and refurbishment, and the end of life phase including deconstruction/demolition, transportation, waste processing and disposal of building materials.

The approach in the Local Plan is that an embodied carbon assessment should be submitted alongside applications for developments of 50+ dwellings or in excess of 5,000m² and to ensure the total carbon in respect of upfront emissions is at a level aligned with current construction industry practice, and that the target threshold has no adverse impact on overall viability. The WSP study for the West of England provides the justification for the local plan policy which seeks to ensure a maximum of 900kgCO₂e/m². The upfront embodied emissions focus on the elements of the building related to the substructure, superstructure and finishes. These are expected to have

a high proportion of embodied carbon emissions, are often considered as part of the early design process and there are existing tools available used by the industry for accurate measurement and assessment. In accordance with the WSP report recommendation, the assessment process should be aligned with the ‘RICS professional standards and guidance – whole life carbon assessment for the built environment’.

The Creating Sustainable Buildings and Places Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) will be updated to set out how the specific requirements of this policy can be implemented.



Policy DP7:

Large scale renewable and low carbon renewable energy

Proposals for energy generation from renewable and low carbon sources including wind turbines, solar photovoltaic arrays, biomass and hydropower (marine, river and tidal) schemes will be supported subject to no unacceptable impact on:

- Ecological assets, including local, national, and international designated sites and impacts on biodiversity;
- The historic environment, including heritage assets and their settings;
- Townscape and landscape character;
- Living conditions from vibration, noise, shadow flicker, glint, glare and air quality; and
- Infrastructure assets including power lines, roads, rail and aircraft safety.

Priority will be given to proposals with potential for positive cumulative impacts with other renewable energy schemes, developments on previously development land and solar photovoltaics on roof tops. On greenfield sites, all proposals should seek to support continued agricultural use and biodiversity improvements.

Priority will be given to renewable and low carbon energy generation developments that are led by and/or meet the needs of local communities. Support will be given to community energy schemes which provide energy for local facilities or development areas. Commercial led energy schemes with a capacity over 5MW must, subject to viability, provide an option to communities to own at least 5% of the scheme.

Where community support is identified for a specific technology at a given location, this will be identified as a preferred location for that technology.

Any proposals which include renewable energy of equal to or greater than 1MW generation capacity are encouraged to include energy storage, or provide a direct connection to the energy user.

Proposals for biomass/bioenergy developments will be approved provided they are of a scale and type which is appropriate to the location. Support will be given to community energy schemes. These developments should be located away from urban areas and must not have a detrimental impact on air quality. A whole life carbon benefit will need to be evidenced. All schemes using crops should demonstrate a positive impact on local biodiversity.

The development of heat networks will be encouraged provided that:



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- They use renewable and low carbon forms of energy generation; and
- Individual developments make all reasonable efforts to meet net zero standard onsite, before connecting to a heat network.

Justification

This policy is intended to encourage increased levels of renewable energy generation across the district. This is an important part of the Climate Emergency Declaration and the aim of carbon neutrality by 2030.

Accelerating the decarbonisation and decentralisation of the energy system in the UK is essential to mitigating climate change. It can also bring wider environmental and economic benefits and improve the security of our energy supply. North Somerset has the opportunity to increase renewable energy generation and facilitate development to enable a more flexible, smart, decentralised energy system. Fossil fuel-based energy installations will no longer be acceptable.

North Somerset Wind Energy and Solar PV Supplementary Planning Documents will be updated to highlight potential locations identified as most technically suitable areas for renewable energy schemes from the Renewable Energy Resource Assessment Study (2021). The SPD will also provide guidance in relation to the Landscape Sensitivity

Assessment (2021), which assessed the landscape sensitivity of different parts of North Somerset in relation to solar PV and wind turbine development.

Energy storage has a vital role to play in enabling a zero carbon electricity system. Energy storage is required to reduce the impact from intermittency of electricity output which varies according to weather conditions and to address grid capacity constraints. Renewable energy storage provides reserves for use when demand is high, when supply is low, or at times of system stress.



Policy DP8: Efficient use of land

All new development proposals must demonstrate that they have made effective and efficient use of land. Proposals will be supported which:

- Enable the reuse and regeneration of previously developed land;
- Ensure that all parts of the site have a positive purpose; and
- Prioritise higher densities at more accessible locations such as town centres, local centres and transport hubs.

The minimum target density will be 40 dwellings per ha, but this should be higher at accessible locations. In all cases density should respect and complement the character of the surrounding area.

Justification

Encouraging development on vacant and previously developed land has both a positive role in encouraging the recycling and regeneration of land and also reduces the pressure for development on greenfield sites. Redevelopment can also help increase the effectiveness of existing infrastructure.

The NPPF does not specify minimum density targets and considers that density levels should be set by local authorities to reflect local circumstances. Within North Somerset the target is a minimum of 40 dwellings per ha. However, this is an average and the appropriate density will vary depending on local circumstances. Within accessible locations such as town and local centres and transport hubs there will be a presumption in favour of higher densities as this can help increase vitality and viability in these areas, support public transport and provide different types of accommodation.

There may be instances where encouraging increased density may compromise the character of the surrounding area or be constrained by other factors. In areas of low density housing, for example, a new development may appear incongruous. In such circumstances the design approach will be to make effective use of the land subject to no adverse impact on the surrounding area or the living conditions of residents. In many locations there will be a range of factors such as ecological, green infrastructure or heritage considerations which will influence the proposed density.

Design guidance and masterplans will be used to provide more detailed guidance for specific locations.



Policy DP9: Flood risk

All development must consider its vulnerability to flooding, taking account of all sources of flood risk and the impacts of climate change, assessing at least 100 years from the completion of development on residential or mixed use sites comprising residential development and 75 years from the completion of development on non-residential sites.

Applying the Sequential Test where required in line with the NPPF and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), proposals for development must seek to avoid development in areas of greater risk of flooding from all sources unless for compatible uses in line with national policy. In order to pass the Sequential Test, proposals will need to demonstrate that there are no reasonably available alternative sites that could accommodate the proposed development at a lower risk of flooding.

Where required, the Exception Test will also be applicable in line with the NPPF and the PPG. Flood resilient construction should be utilised to manage any residual risk.

Residential development proposals for less than 10 dwellings within the settlement boundaries of Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon and Portishead will not be required to provide evidence that they have considered the sequential test but will need to demonstrate that the proposal is safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of

the users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and where possible, will reduce overall flood risk.

Where the tests are required, robust information should be provided with the planning application in order to assist the council in assessing whether the tests are passed. Where either the sequential or exceptions tests are not passed, permission will not be granted. The search for alternative sites should be district-wide if the proposal is outside the main towns and should not be restricted to sites only capable of accommodating the proposed scale of development, and opportunities to provide development on more than one, sequentially preferable site should be explored where practical. A more focused search area may be justified taking into consideration the appropriate catchment area for the development proposed. If the proposal is inside one of the main towns, the search area will be the same main town.

In all cases, the precautionary principle will be applied when considering development proposals within areas at current and future risk of flooding.

The assessment of flood risk in relation to any proposed development, should take into account the North Somerset Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and its mapping in addition to mapping provided nationally within the PPG.



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Detailed, site-specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) are required for all development within flood zone 2 and 3. In flood zone 1, a FRA is also required on:

- sites of 1ha or more;
- sites that coincide with areas identified as having Areas of Critical Drainage as identified on the SFRA mapping;
- locations that are identified as being at greater flood risk in future taking into account the effects of climate change; or,
- land that may be subject to other sources of flooding, where its development would introduce a more vulnerable use.

Justification

The Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (EA 2020) provides long-term government ambitions to achieve the vision of ‘a nation ready for, and resilient to, flooding and coastal change – today, tomorrow and to the year 2100’. These ambitions are:

1. Climate resilient places: working with partners to bolster resilience to flooding and coastal change across the nation, both now and in the face of climate change.
2. Today’s growth and infrastructure resilient in tomorrow’s climate: Making the right investment and planning decisions to secure

sustainable growth and environmental improvements, as well as resilient infrastructure.

3. A nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change: Ensuring local people understand their risk to flooding and coastal change, and know their responsibilities and how to take action.

The Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment highlights that approximately a third of North Somerset is at high risk of flooding from rivers and the sea. There are significant areas of surface water flood risk and the levels and moors are an area of special drainage need. Groundwater flooding is also present in parts of the district. Climate change will increase this risk and development needs to reflect and respond to the level of risk and must be resilient to future predicted risks.

The spatial strategy seeks to focus new development within and well-related to the main towns, and the Sustainability Appraisal has demonstrated the wider sustainability benefits of this approach. However, flood risk mapping indicates a higher degree of risk affecting parts of Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon, and Portishead that largely relates to a tidal risk given the towns’ locations along the coast. With predicted sea level rise, this risk becomes greater with existing defenses requiring upgrades in future to maintain appropriate standards of protection.



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The Local Plan proposes some larger site allocations in flood risk areas within the towns and these are assessed through the plan making process in relation to the sequential and exceptions test in accordance with national guidance. For development proposals on smaller non-allocated sites, the anticipated cumulative benefits of focusing new residential development within the towns are considered to provide wider sustainability benefits in terms of reuse of previously developed land, proximity to services and public transport. Applicants will still need to prepare an FRA and demonstrate that the development will be safe over its lifetime.

This is a specific policy relating to development within the settlement boundaries of three of the main towns. Outside of these towns, and for development proposals other than residential proposals less than 10 units, the sequential test will apply when required.



Policy DP10: Sustainable drainage

New development should not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. Proposals must demonstrate that:

- Surface water is managed close to its source and on the surface where reasonably practicable to do so;
- Priority is given to integrating drainage infrastructure into green infrastructure;
- Water is seen as a resource and is re-used where practicable, offsetting potable water demand, and that a water sensitive approach is taken to the design of the development so that where possible water quality is protected and improved;
- The features that manage surface water are commensurate with the development in terms of size, form and materials and make an active contribution to making places for people;
- Surface water management features are multi-functional wherever possible in their land use;
- The run-off from all hard surfaces shall receive an appropriate level of treatment in accordance with Sustainable Drainage Systems guidelines, SUDS Manual (CIRIA C753), to minimise the risk of pollution;

- Where reasonably practical, all hard surfaces are permeable having regard to groundwater protection;
- Essential flood prevention and drainage works for developments that include new housing must be completed at the latest prior to first residential occupation, except in the case of phased developments where alternative arrangements are agreed; and
- The drainage systems have sufficient space for access for maintenance for the lifetime of the development.

Justification

Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) are now required for all major developments and is equally suitable for use in minor developments and is likely to be the only option in some rural areas. There is information on SUDS in the flood risk and coastal change section of the PPG. Best practice SuDS provide multiple benefits such as allowing rainfall to soak into the ground, storing rainfall in extreme events and slowly releasing it to not increase flood risk. It can improve water quality before discharging into rivers and rhynes and be an attractive part of the green infrastructure of new developments. SuDS also provide an opportunity to add to the biodiversity of new developments by creating aquatic habitats.

One of the North Somerset Green Infrastructure Strategy objectives is to manage water sustainably through the optimisation and improved



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use of green infrastructure to deliver an improved water environment by working with natural processes to help reduce flood risk, manage drought, improve water quality and improving connectivity to reduce the loss and quality of aquatic habitats and wildlife. Sustainable drainage in new developments meets all these aims.



Policy DP11:

Rivers, watercourses, and springs

Development proposals affecting rivers and watercourses must demonstrate that:

- The design has taken account of, and enhanced, the setting and views of the river or watercourse;
- It has contributed to preserving and enhancing the physical, natural, historical and culturally distinctive landscape of the North Somerset Levels and Moors;
- It will support improvements to the quality of the river or watercourse, including through the design and treatment of adjacent areas;
- It will enhance the natural resources of the river and offer opportunities for re-naturalisation of the river such as the removal of culverts;
- It enables where possible opportunities for greater public access, including associated tourism and recreational facilities; and
- It provides suitable buffer strips for maintenance activities.

The continuity of flows from springs must be managed and maintained such that flood risk is not increased and water quality is not compromised.

Consideration of use of natural flood management opportunities will be encouraged.

Justification

North Somerset has a distinct and unique character which is defined by many watercourses, canalised and embanked rivers and rhynes where water is ever-present. The network of waterbodies support important populations of aquatic invertebrates, macrophytes and water voles and are important corridors for foraging bats. The Levels and Moors is an area of special drainage need and water levels are actively managed for agriculture, ecological benefit and to manage flood risk. Active operations also include regular vegetation management by the Environment Agency and Internal Drainage Board to retain open water habitat and volume of water storage that supports the aquatic wildlife in times of drought and reduces risk to properties in times of excess water. Springs are the source of many watercourses and the natural drainage paths they create should be protected within the landscape to ensure a healthy flow into watercourses. Some watercourses have an irrigation function as well as drainage.

Ensuring that these features are protected, maintained and enhanced through development is essential to managing flood risk, protecting ecology and maintaining the landscape character that makes up large parts of North Somerset. Development should relate to and respect the landscape setting of the waterbodies and is an opportunity for



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enhancement and improved public access. The removal of culverts increases open water habitat and reduces maintenance burdens.

The Environment Agency requires environmental permits for flood risk activities such as erecting structures like culverts in or over main rivers, or building or altering any permanent or temporary structure designed to contain or divert flood waters from a main river.



Policy DP12:

Development in the Green Belt

Proposals for development in the Green Belt will be determined in accordance with national policy. Inappropriate development is, by definition, harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved except in very special circumstances. The construction of new buildings shall be regarded as inappropriate development. Exceptions to this are set out in the NPPF.

The overall aim of Green Belt policy is to preserve the openness of the Green Belt in terms of both its spatial and visual aspects. When determining the impact on the openness of the Green Belt from proposed development regard will be taken of the form (including bulk, height and floorspace), siting and overall scale of the development on the site, the location, visual character of the site and surroundings. In addition, the effect of the proposal on the open and rural character of the area in general, prominence, visual and physical impact and plot size will need to be taken into account. The impact of lighting schemes can harm openness and schemes should minimise obtrusive light in terms of sky glow, glare and light trespass.

Limited infilling in villages

Limited infilling in a village is not regarded as inappropriate development. The council defines 'limited infilling' as one or two residential units in a small gap in an otherwise built-up frontage. The term 'village' means villages within the district which have settlement boundaries.

- Infilling within the settlement boundary of the villages which have been inset from the Green Belt is acceptable in principle, subject to the other policies in this plan.
- Infilling outside of settlement boundaries and in the smaller settlements and hamlets which do not have settlement boundaries is inappropriate development and likely to harm the openness of the Green Belt.

Extensions, replacement buildings and out-buildings

- An extension will not normally be regarded as disproportionate provided it does not exceed 50% of the gross floor area of the original building.
- The impact of any extension relying on householder permitted development rights will only be considered if the extension has been built and is occupied.
- A replacement building will not normally be regarded as materially larger if it is less than 50% larger than the gross floor area of the



original building. The replacement building must be within the same use as the building it replaces.

- In North Somerset 'original' relates to the building as existing on 26th July 1985 or for buildings constructed after this date as so built. Any permission granted within a five-year period prior to 26 July 1985 but not implemented prior to that date will be considered, if built after 26 July 1985 to form part of the original building.
- In the case of proposals to extend a replacement building the floorspace of the original building that was on site on or prior to 26 July 1985 will be used, not that of the replacement building.
- Proposals for domestic outbuildings and garages within existing residential curtilages are not considered to be inappropriate development provided they are small scale, single storey and of a scale and height subordinate to the original dwelling. They should not adversely affect the openness of the Green Belt. Account will be taken of the scale and number of outbuildings already on the site and the scale by which the original dwelling has increased.

Proposed extensions or replacement buildings must fall within the same use class as the existing building.

Detached outbuildings are not considered to form part of the original dwelling for the purpose of assessing an increase in size of the dwelling.

Facilities for outdoor activities

To be considered appropriate, facilities for outdoor sports, outdoor recreation, cemeteries and burial grounds and allotments, proposals should be directly related to the existing or proposed outdoor use and be of a scale and size proportionate to that use. Developments should be sensitively designed to reflect the character of the area and minimise harm to the openness and purposes of the Green Belt.

Material change of use

In addition to the examples quoted in the NPPF a change of use from agricultural to equestrian use would not be regarded as inappropriate provided it preserves the openness of the Green Belt and does not conflict with the purposes.

Renewable energy

Proposals for renewable energy projects will need to demonstrate very special circumstances. Applicants should provide details of the wider environmental benefits associated with increased production of energy including a clear demonstration of how the project contributes to the ambition of carbon neutrality by 2030.



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Justification

This policy augments national policy set out in the NPPF by setting out local definitions and criteria for assessing the appropriateness of any proposal for new building or development within the Green Belt. NPPF defines the construction of new buildings in the Green Belt as being inappropriate development, unless it comprises 'limited infilling in villages'. The Local Plan defines what limited infilling in villages means in North Somerset.

All Green Belt villages in North Somerset have been assessed to determine their contribution to the openness of the Green Belt. The majority of villages were identified as settlements where new development within the villages is unlikely to harm openness and therefore settlement boundaries are identified, and these villages are inset from the Green Belt. Limited infilling in villages is acceptable in principle within these settlements.

The remaining smaller settlements and hamlets have been assessed as having an open character which contributes to the openness of the Green Belt. Infilling in these locations would be inappropriate development in the Green Belt.

The policy sets out effective criteria and definitions for assessing proposed extensions and replacement buildings and the impacts on openness. It seeks to clarify terms and ensure planning applications are dealt with consistently. The impact of any extension under

householder permitted development rights will only be considered once they have been built and occupied. This is to avoid any cumulative harm to the openness of the Green Belt which would lead to inappropriate development and to ensure permitted development rights are not used to circumvent the aims of Green Belt policies.

The determining factor for assessing extensions will be the size of the proposed extension in relation to the original building. The policy makes reference to original buildings as existing on 26 July 1985. This is the date of adoption of the Avon Structure Plan which defined the extent of the Bristol and Bath Green Belt and has been used successfully by the council in previous local plans.



Policy DP13:

Environmental pollution, living conditions, health and safety

Development that, on its own or cumulatively, would result in air, water or other environmental pollution or harm to living conditions, health or safety will only be permitted if the potential adverse effects would be mitigated to an acceptable level by other control regimes, or by measures included in the proposals, by the imposition of planning conditions or through a planning obligation.

Developments must demonstrate that the future occupants and users of the development will not be unacceptably impacted by existing developments, land uses or activities regarding the above matters.

Developments which require restoration of the land such as mineral working and landfill or land raise must be appropriately restored so as not to have unacceptable adverse effects, including risks to health and safety.

Justification

Some developments and land uses, particularly if poorly sited or designed, can have adverse effects on the environment, living

conditions, human health and safety. Such impacts must be prevented or adequately mitigated.

Examples of adverse effects include odours, noise, vibration, pollution of or emissions to air including dust, pollution of land and water, light pollution, land instability, risk of explosion, risks from development of contaminated land, or land affected by former underground or mineral working, although this is not an exhaustive list.

Facilities for waste management such as landfill sites can attract birds and should therefore not be located where this would cause unacceptable impacts, such as risks to aviation.

Development proposals on former landfill or land raise sites, or sites such as former garages or industrial premises can raise issues of contamination, which the new development will need to address. This is particularly important to avoid pollution of water courses and groundwater.

Other possible mitigation measures might include, for example, design and location of developments to minimise noise caused or the impact of noise, restrictions on hours of operation or use of sustainable drainage systems to manage run off and prevent nutrients like nitrates and phosphorous entering watercourses.

Proposals for certain developments such as mineral working and waste management facilities and some industrial uses may require measures



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like wheel washing and sheeting of vehicles to prevent dust and wind-blown litter and dirt on roads. Buildings and machinery may need to be clad to reduce noise.

Proposals involving mineral working and landfill and land raise sites require careful restoration, not only for visual reasons, but also for health and safety, particularly regarding issues like land contamination and landfill gas.

It is important to consider not only the adverse effects which could arise from proposals for potentially noisy or odorous land uses themselves, but the impact of proposing sensitive developments like housing near such existing land uses.



Transport policies

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Policy DP14:

Highway safety, traffic and provision of infrastructure associated with development

Development will be permitted provided it would not prejudice highway safety or inhibit necessary access for emergency, public transport, service or waste collection vehicles.

Development likely to have a severe residual cumulative impact on transport links, traffic congestion or on the character and function of the surrounding area, will only be permitted where acceptable mitigation measures are delivered. All mitigating infrastructure will need to be delivered within an agreed specific timeframe and prior to the aforementioned impact becoming severe. In some circumstances planning permission may be granted subject to the applicant entering into an appropriate legal agreement to deliver or fund the improvements required.

Justification

Developers will need to determine the transport needs arising from their proposals and the means by which any adverse impacts will be mitigated. They should discuss their plans with the council at an early stage to determine the required form and scope of assessment. Guidance on Transport Statements and Transport Assessments is set

out in the council's Highways Development Design Guide. National Highways will be consulted on Transport Assessments for proposals with a significant impact on the M5 motorway.

All development needs a safe means of access from a highway that is suitable for the traffic generated. Where this can only be achieved with an environmental impact (such as the loss of trees, hedgerows or attractive stone walls), the council will wish to prevent the harmful impact and may refuse planning permission unless the impact can be shown to be acceptable. Many remnants of historic highway features are retained in the network of country lanes forming part of the maintainable highway. Where planning permission is sought for their alteration, including as part of adjacent development, their historic interest and character need to be taken into account.

In addition, the effect of additional traffic on the surrounding road system must be taken into account such as where development introduces traffic of excessive volume, size or weight into a network of country lanes, or residential areas. Where there is a detrimental impact and no acceptable countermeasures are possible, planning permission will be refused.

The Local Plan aims to minimise the need to travel and provide attractive travel choices that support a modal hierarchy which prioritises active transport modes to improve quality of life and environmental conditions for local residents and businesses. Its locational strategy aims to place new jobs, services and facilities where



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they are easily accessible by non-car modes that provide a realistic alternative to the car. Residential development close to key railway stations will help reduce traffic congestion on the local network. Developers must address how they will contribute to the creation and promotion of more sustainable transport patterns through design, and contributions where appropriate. Active Travel England will be consulted on relevant proposals.

The local plan approach allows for developers to provide or contribute towards the cost of providing necessary infrastructure which may be off-site. Development on windfall sites well related to any of the transport proposals in this plan, or to schemes identified in the Joint Local Transport Plan, may be required to deliver or fund part or all of an improvement if it can be regarded as serving that development.

Although developers will not generally be expected to contribute to resolving existing transport problems, development must not unacceptably worsen an already unsatisfactory situation. In such cases, any additional impacts would need to be adequately mitigated. This may require a developer contribution to bring forward improvement works. To accommodate the road traffic it unavoidably generates, a development will be required to deliver or fund improvements to boost the attractiveness of walking, cycling and public transport, or traffic management measures, in the relevant corridor(s) sufficient to maintain overall road traffic at the otherwise expected level. A development may be required to contribute to funding the

improvement of rail freight facilities, even where of no direct benefit to itself, if the resultant reduction in goods vehicles on the highway network would overcome traffic objections.

In determining whether the likely consequences of development for traffic congestion are unacceptable, account will be taken of the overall impact. For example, proposals that reduce out-commuting from North Somerset, especially Weston-super-Mare, will have a beneficial effect on the overall level of congestion by reducing traffic on the M5, which will need to be balanced against any detrimental local effect.



Policy DP15:

Active and sustainable transport

New development will be designed and located to minimise the need to travel and support a hierarchy which prioritises walking and wheeling (this includes wheelchairs, mobility scooters and other wheel-based mobility aids), then cycling, public transport, car clubs and finally private electric vehicles.

Development will be supported where:

- Future occupiers benefit from genuine choice through opportunities to travel by sustainable non-motorised modes;
- All opportunities to make travel on foot, by cycle or public transport the preferable choice over private car use have been included;
- It is well integrated into, protects and enhances existing pedestrian and cycle routes and the public rights of way network (active travel routes);
- It is well connected to the existing settlement through a comprehensive network of walking (particularly pavements) and cycling routes, affording direct and attractive access to community facilities and infrastructure and public transport interchanges such as a bus stop or train station. Routes are well defined, lit and feel safe with natural surveillance wherever possible;

- The design accommodates the needs of people with disabilities and reduced mobility in connection with walking, cycling and access to all types of vehicular transport;
- It provides an appropriate level of safe, secure, accessible and usable parking provision for both cyclists and vehicle users, in line with the adopted standards. Levels of vehicle parking should reflect the accessibility of the site by sustainable modes of transport; and
- The use of electric vehicles (including electric cycles) is supported by providing electric vehicle charging points.

Development will be expected to contribute to the delivery of local active and sustainable transport strategies for managing the cumulative impacts of growth. Opportunities to improve provision of, or access to, public transport, in rural and urban areas may be required to mitigate the impacts of the proposed development and facilitate the use of sustainable transport options.

Residential development will be expected to ensure that safe and appropriate pedestrian/cycling links to local facilities, including schools, are designed to the required standard. Where safe routes to local schools cannot be provided within statutory walking distances, appropriate mitigations will be required to deliver the required infrastructure improvements or, where this is not possible, financial contributions to offset the cost of home to school transport.



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Justification

This policy addresses the climate change impacts of travel and aims to encourage more sustainable transport modes and active travel.

Road transport greenhouse gas emissions represent a fifth of total UK emissions, the biggest contributor being private vehicle trips. The transport sector is, at 49%, the largest single source of carbon emissions in North Somerset. This is considerably higher than the regional (South West) average of 24% and the national average of 24% from transport (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2019). For the West of England region, transport CO₂ emissions will rise by a further 22% by 2036 if we don't act, increasing the risk of droughts, floods and extreme heat globally and in the South West.

Consequently, North Somerset and the other four authorities in the West of England have declared climate emergencies and are urgently working on action plans to mitigate this. Prioritising active travel will be an important part of North Somerset's carbon reduction action planning.

Current private vehicle trips and predicted growth represents a significant challenge in meeting national and local carbon reduction targets. It is not expected that mass take-up of low emission vehicles will solve the problem alone, nor will it solve the challenges of capacity, congestion, deteriorating health and well-being and pressure on space.

One of the biggest challenges in reducing highway transport emissions is encouraging behaviour change. Planning of new developments offers an important opportunity to influence behaviour from day one. The location and design of new developments is crucial in achieving this.

New communities with poor accessibility encourages private vehicle dependent travel, which undermines initiatives to encourage sustainable transport use in line with net zero objectives and promote healthy lifestyles. New developments provide an opportunity to influence behaviour change and achieve necessary modal shift.

National guidance emphasises that transport issues should be considered at the earliest stages so that the potential impacts on transport networks can be addressed. These include opportunities arising from new transport infrastructure and the promotion of walking, cycling (including other forms of micromobility) and public transport use. Patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are considered integral to the design of schemes and contribute to making high quality places.

The NPPF also states that significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes. This can help to reduce congestion and emissions and improve air quality and public health, although it does recognise that opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary between urban and rural areas.



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Sustainable transport aims to reduce the need to travel by car, encourage a hierarchy of modes (walking, cycling, public transport) but also recognises that due to rurality some form of private and/or shared vehicles are likely to still be necessary. The aim is still to reduce the number of these trips. To achieve the goal of reducing the need for travel by private vehicle, particularly for shorter journeys, active travel needs to be embedded in the design of new places, promoted by parking and design standards. Active Travel England will be consulted on relevant schemes.



Policy DP16:

Active travel routes

Existing and proposed active travel routes as set out in **Schedule 7**, will be safeguarded. Development proposals that would reduce, sever or adversely affect their use or attractiveness, or prejudice the planned development of the network will not be permitted unless acceptable provision is made to mitigate these effects such as through its diversion or replacement. It must be demonstrated that any alternative provision is convenient and safe.

Where appropriate, new development proposals will be expected to provide direct, safe and secure links to existing or proposed services, facilities and active travel routes. Where this is not possible contributions to these connections will be sought instead.

Where a new or improved active travel route is proposed, it shall be designed for use by pedestrians including those who use mobility aids, cyclists and where possible for equestrian users, unless appropriate evidence demonstrates that the route should be limited to specific users.

New or enhanced active travel routes must demonstrate that their design has reflected:

- The local context and character;
- The likely users and purposes of travel;

- Managing potential conflicts between different users;
- The usability of the route throughout the year;
- Safety issues;
- Local community aspirations; and
- Best practice active travel infrastructure standards.

Justification

The term active travel route includes any public right of way or other routes specifically catering for travel by pedestrians, cyclists or horse riders, or any combination of these user groups. Strategic active travel routes are set out in Schedule 7. Other routes will be identified in the Active Travel Strategy (incorporating the LCWIP) and guidance provided in SPDs. To facilitate a strong network of active travel routes, the policy seeks to safeguard routes that are available for walking, cycling and horse riding, or any combination of these activities.

Where development is proposed affecting an active travel route, the council will expect that route to be retained, either on its defined route or on an acceptable alternative alignment. Contributions may be sought towards the improvement of the access network in relation to a proposed development.



Policy DP17: Public transport accessibility

All residential development should be within reasonable distance of a direct and frequent bus service providing access to a good range of facilities, services and jobs via a direct, safe and attractive pedestrian route. Where pedestrian access to, or the service level of, public transport opportunities is inadequate, mitigation measures in the form of infrastructure improvements and/or financial contributions to improve the access or level of service, will be required.

Developments will, as appropriate, be expected to encourage the use of public transport and delivery of effective and convenient services. This will include the integration of routes within residential areas, bus priority measures, direct routes to well-located public transport infrastructure, improved bus stop facilities, supporting interchange between different modes, higher density development in proximity to public transport, and contributions to enhanced levels of service.

Where residential accommodation for the elderly or mobility impaired is proposed but provision for community transport serving the area does not exist, proposals must demonstrate that such provision, including capacity for wheelchairs, is made ahead of occupation.

For non-residential development, bus services should operate during the hours that the facility is open to users and reflect the targets on service frequency.

Justification

The council is working in partnership with the West of England Combined Authority and local bus operators to improve bus services for all users and meet the objectives set out in the National Bus Strategy. The West of England Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP) sets out ambitious targets to reduce bus journey times, increase patronage and passenger satisfaction and work towards making all buses zero emission by 2030.

This policy sets out transport accessibility criteria that should be used to assess development. These are minimum criteria to which developments should conform. Tighter standards should be set in liaison with the council where appropriate.

In terms of locating development within a 'reasonable distance' this means a maximum of approximately 400 metre walking radius of a bus stop with a service frequency as identified below. It is acknowledged that developments occurring in more rural locations may not be able to show that they meet the 400 metre walking distance. In such locations this should not be more than 600m.



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The appropriate bus service frequency should comply with the following principles of frequency based on population size:

- Large urban areas (25,000+) for example Weston-super-Mare:
Minimum frequency of 15 minutes.
- Inter urban services for example A370 corridor:
Minimum frequency of 15 minutes.
- Small urban areas (10,000-25,000) for example Clevedon:
Minimum frequency of 30 minutes.
- Medium and large rural areas (1,000-10,000) for example Yatton:
Minimum frequency of 60 minutes.
- Small rural area (1,000 or less) for example Kingston Seymour:
Demand Responsive Transport unless on main public transport corridor.

In small rural areas demand responsive transport and transport hubs could be used to link passengers onto fast frequent services.

For both residential and non-residential development, the target bus service frequency should be as follows. Minimum frequencies will apply between 7am-7pm Monday to Saturday, with 50% of minimum frequencies outside these times and 30% between 9am-7pm on Sundays. Depending upon the scale of the development and its location, it may be appropriate to provide higher bus service frequencies.

The nearest appropriate bus stops must be compliant with the necessary disability legislation with raised kerbs. In some locations other work will be required in order to make bus stops safe and to be able to install raised kerbs.



Policy DP18: Travel plans

Travel Plans are required for all developments which:

- Generate significant amounts of movement;
- Comprise or involve a significant increase in existing car parking provision;
- Are in locations where traffic conditions have been identified as a matter of concern by the local highway authority, which may include smaller developments below the relevant thresholds; and
- Are located where there is inadequate transport infrastructure in the area, as identified in (but not limited to) the Local Transport Plan.

Travel Plans will aim to reduce car use generated by the development and to deliver other sustainable transport objectives, related in scale and kind to the development. Planning conditions will be attached, or a planning obligation sought, to require adoption of the Travel Plan prior to occupation and its successful implementation post occupation.

Justification

A Travel Plan is a long-term management strategy put in place at the planning application stage to help facilitate travel by sustainable means within and between neighbourhoods and other developments, and to reduce car dependency. They are required for all developments which generate significant amounts of movement including residential developments, businesses, schools, retail and leisure facilities.

More detailed guidance in relation to the development, implementation and monitoring of travel plans will be set out in a Travel Plans Supplementary Planning Document. This will support delivery of the North Somerset Active Travel Strategy and Climate Emergency Strategic Action Plan, encourage a greater proportion of trips by active travel modes, shape active travel neighbourhoods, reduce car travel and encourage sustainable travel, especially walking opportunities, for journeys less than one mile.

Indicative thresholds for when a Travel Plan or Travel Plan Statement are required will be set out in the SPD and also in the North Somerset Highway Development Design Guide. Thresholds will take account of those set out in Appendix B of the Department for Transport Guidance on Transport Assessment March 2007 and will be based on size or scale of development. The threshold for residential developments will be adapted to local needs.



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In line with the NPPF the council reserves the right to request a Travel Plan for any development where the council considers that the transport impact will be significant. Where a mixed-use development is below the relevant threshold, but the combined development is considered significant, the council will require a Travel Plan. Smaller developments delivered in phases are also likely to require a Travel Plan if the thresholds outlined are met or the cumulative transport impact is significant.



Policy DP19: Parking

Development proposals should meet the adopted standards for the parking of vehicles and cycles. For any use not covered by these standards, provision will be assessed according to individual circumstances, having regard to the transport objectives of the Council. Regard will be given to the provisions of any submitted Travel Plan.

Parking arrangements should be of high quality, functional and inclusive design. Development will not be permitted if the parking arrangements would unacceptably harm the character of the area or the safe and effective operation of the local transport network.

Planning applications must demonstrate that the functional parking needs of the development can be accommodated on or close to the site without prejudicing highway safety or resulting in an unacceptable impact on on-street parking in the surrounding area. In addition, adequate space must be provided for the parking of vehicles waiting to load or unload. The parking of these vehicles on the highway will not be acceptable where it leads to highway safety issues or unacceptable delay.

The council will support developments with reduced provision for parking in highly accessible locations, well integrated into the existing settlement with easy and direct access to local facilities via active

modes of travel. Such developments must be well served by public transport and should have access to a car club vehicle.

All new development must be designed to ensure that sufficient electric vehicle parking and associated infrastructure is provided in both private and public parking areas.

Car parks:

Re-development of car parks that would result in the reduction of off-street car parking spaces will only be permitted where:

- Any net resulting increase in on-street parking would not unacceptably harm the character of the area, highway safety or the effective operation of the surrounding highway network; and
- The location has good access to means of travel other than the private car; or
- Under-provision of car parking can be replaced with park & ride or multi-storey spaces, where appropriate; or
- The car park is operating under capacity and there is no likelihood of increased usage of the car park; or
- The community benefits arising from the development outweigh the harm from the loss of car parking spaces.



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Justification

Sustainable development principles encourage a reduced reliance on car use (including electric cars). Alternatives to the private car are easily accessible, widely available and offer residents an attractive alternative to reliance on private vehicles, particularly for local trips. However, whilst car ownership levels vary considerably across North Somerset, it is recognised most households in North Somerset will still own a private vehicle and experiences from recent housing developments has shown that providing too few parking spaces can cause a wide variety of issues. These include parking in inappropriate locations, causing obstructions for service and emergency vehicles and creating a nuisance for other residents.

Nevertheless, in line with the aspiration to become carbon neutral by 2030, the council will be supportive of low-car development in accessible locations that are well served by public and active modes of travel, have good local facilities and are less reliant on private vehicle ownership. Proposals must be accompanied by sufficient evidence to demonstrate that a lower level of parking will not have a detrimental impact on local highway conditions.

In 2017, the government announced its Clean Growth Strategy, pledging to ban the sale of new petrol and diesel cars by 2040 (revised down to 2030 in November 2020). This was followed by the Road to Zero Strategy in 2018 which set out the government's ambition for at least

50% of new car sales to be Ultra Low Emission Vehicles (ULEVS) by 2030, and to develop one of the best Electric Vehicle (EV) infrastructure networks in the world. The NPPF also states local parking standards should consider the need to provide adequate provision of spaces for charging plug in and other ultra-low emission vehicles in safe, accessible, and convenient locations. As such, all new developments are required to meet the Council's standards for the provision of electric vehicle charging points in both residential and non-residential development. This will support the uptake of ULEVS across North Somerset and help facilitate the Council's ambition to become carbon neutral by 2030.

In order to ensure the issues associated with the redevelopment of car parks are fully addressed, parking for traditional shopping, leisure and other destinations places including employment centres needs to be appropriately managed to ensure their vitality and viability.



Policy DP20: Airport related car parking

Priority will be given to the provision of airport related car parking within the Bristol Airport boundary as defined on the **Policies Map**, and where it is justified by a demonstrable need, forms part of a sustainable approach to surface transport access to the airport in line with the transport hierarchy and does not undermine increases in public transport modal share.

Any car parking provision should be designed to deliver improved public transport to and from the airport, reducing reliance on private vehicles and will only be permitted where it does not undermine the objectives of the Airport Surface Access Strategy.

For proposals that do not fall within the airport boundary as defined on the Policies Map, airport-related parking will only be permitted, where it is justified by a demonstrable need and is consistent with the aims and objectives set in the Airport Surface Access Strategy, particularly in respect of improving the sustainability of surface transport access to the airport. Such proposals will only be supported where they:

- Are reasonably required to service existing overnight accommodation and proportionate to the size of the accommodation located on the same site as the parking;

- Are easily accessible to the main highway network and along public transport routes, providing a clear walking route to bus stops; and
- Do not have a detrimental impact on the surrounding landscape, the rural character of the area, the living conditions of residents, highway safety or affect local ecology.

Justification

The approach to proposals for airport related car parking is to ensure that it does not undermine the Airport Surface Access Strategy (ASAS). Any demonstrated need arising from the airport's operation should be met at the airport in the airport boundary as defined on the Policies Map to minimise harm to the Green Belt. The aim is to appropriately manage the demand for travel by car by ensuring that the provision of car parks is secondary to the need to significantly improve alternative travel choices, especially the use of public transport. An over-provision of car parking would reduce the ability to deliver a significant shift to public transport and the objective of reducing the proportion of car trips to and from the airport.

It is important that the Green Belt is protected from inappropriate development. Numerous appeal decisions have established that car parking is inappropriate development in the Green Belt, which should not be approved except in very special circumstances. Off-site parking



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away from the airport has also been found to be unsustainable and/or undermining of the ASAS.

Airport-related car parking additional to that approved at Bristol Airport could be considered acceptable when it is essential in association with existing overnight accommodation located on the same site provided proposals do not result in encroachment to the countryside or have a detrimental impact on the surrounding landscape, the rural character of the area, the living conditions of residents, highway safety or affect local ecology.

The provision of additional car parking spaces should be consistent with the aims and objectives of the Airport Surface Access Strategy in operation at the time the proposal comes forward. Any future car parking proposal must comply with the target set in any future version of the ASAS.



Economic development

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Policy DP21:

Safeguarding employment sites

Unless allocated for other purposes in the Local Plan, on land with existing or proposed employment uses (Use Classes B2, B8 and E(g)) proposals for other uses will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the proposed development:

- Would not adversely impact the ability to deliver wider economic or sustainability objectives including harming the range or quality of local employment opportunities and land available to meet employment needs over the plan period;
- Would not contribute to increased commuting from the settlement where evidence indicates existing levels high of out-commuting; and
- Would either complement existing employment uses or result in environmental benefits such as the removal of an incompatible use or result in significant improvement to the living conditions of local residents.

In all cases, proposals must demonstrate through effective marketing, including the provision of a marketing statement, that the site or premises are no longer suitable for employment use.

An Economic Statement will also be required providing the evidence to justify compliance with this policy. Where a business may be displaced through a development proposal, the authority may request that a business relocation strategy, written in consultation with affected businesses, is provided.

The council will consider removing permitted development rights when granting planning permission for new employment development in order to avoid the future loss of these uses.

Proposals for business development will be required to be supported by a statement explaining how the proposed use will meet current and future market demand.

Justification

Policy SP9 sets out the overall scale and distribution of employment development in line with the spatial strategy. Within this overarching approach the objective is to safeguard a range of sites for new employment in order to meet future demand and to meet wider economic objectives as part of a sustainable plan.

The approach taken reflects national guidance in terms of supporting economic growth and productivity, taking into account meeting local business needs and wider opportunities for development. This is achieved through ensuring the availability of a wide range of different



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sites and premises to provide flexibility and choice, in locations which meet business needs and are accessible to the labour force.

Recent changes to use classes have seen the former B1 uses, including office, move to a new E Class that covers a wider range of land uses. Subject to certain limitations and conditions, development in class E may alter to C3 residential use as permitted development. This is limited by the requirement that the cumulative floorspace of the existing use does not exceed 1500sqm, and that the existing use must have been operational for a minimum duration.

This policy includes the potential to remove permitted development rights to convert employment uses to other uses. In addition, where proposals relate to the loss of existing business sites, this will generally be taken to mean land currently or last used for business purposes.



Policy DP22: Visitor attractions

Across the district new, improved and replacement visitor facilities will be supported provided that they:

- Are of high quality design, are of an appropriate scale and have no adverse impact on the natural and historic environment and character of the area;
- Support climate change objectives such as through the use of sustainable design and construction, incorporate renewable energy generation and climate change adaptation into the design and minimise its carbon footprint;
- Support opportunities for access by walking, cycling or public transport; and
- Support, strengthen and diversify the local visitor economy by improving the quality of facilities on offer as well as the number of all-weather attractions and facilities.

Within Weston-super-Mare proposals should be located so as to support the development of a vibrant modern seafront and town centre.

Justification

North Somerset's geographical location with 25 miles of coastline, proximity to Bristol, Bath, Wells, Cheddar Gorge and the Mendip Hills, as well as accessibility from Bristol Airport and the M5 make it a versatile visitor location.

The coastal location of Weston-super-Mare has traditionally been the focus for visitors, although attractions such as Puxton Park, the Grand Pier, Noah's Ark Zoo Farm and Tyntesfield are also important. Visitor expectations are changing and there is a role for raising the quality of the visitor experience with higher quality accommodation and attractions and so raising the value of this to the economy. The establishment of 3* or above hotels in Weston and Clevedon will meet the needs of this changing demographic/environment.

Changes to farming policy and support payments are likely to result in an increasing number of farmers and landowners looking to diversify their businesses and potentially include visitor accommodation, camping and glamping. More experience based visitor attractions focused on outdoor activities and the natural environment are seen as key areas for growth. By their very nature such attractions may need to be sited in a rural rather than urban locations.

The Weston Placemaking Strategy sets out a new vision for the town as an experience-based economy comprising a vital and consolidated town centre and a thriving arts, culture and heritage sector. Weston



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is becoming a major stop along the English Coastal Path for walking, cycling and active tourism throughout the year. The aim is for a year-round visitor destination with quality but affordable overnight accommodation meeting demand for healthy and active tourism.

The council declared a climate emergency in February 2019 and there is an increasing general awareness of the benefits of sustainable tourism and in particular of minimising the carbon footprint of visits. This means a shift to accommodation and attractions which can demonstrate achieving a low carbon footprint.

Both Brexit and the COVID 19 pandemic have caused significant challenges within the visitor economy from recruitment of workforce to business closures and redundancies. The North Somerset Visitor Economy Action Plan published in 2021 aims to put in place initiatives to redress this. Proposals must meet climate change objectives and have no adverse impact on environmentally sensitive areas such as the Mendip Hills AONB and areas at risk of flooding and minimise the development of permanent structures and hardstandings.



Policy DP23: Visitor accommodation

New, improved or replacement visitor accommodation within Use Class C1 will be supported within settlement boundaries provided it is of an appropriate scale, improves the quality and variety of the visitor accommodation on offer and is capable of providing a high standard of accommodation in accordance with national quality assessment schemes.

Justification

The geographical location of North Somerset makes it an attractive tourist destination. Its combination of coastal setting, beautiful countryside, accessibility via the M5 and Bristol Airport, and close proximity to Bristol, the City of Bath, Cheddar Gorge, Wells and the rest of Somerset, as well as Devon and Cornwall, make it a versatile location which could appeal to a wide tourist market.

Weston-super-Mare has traditionally been the main tourist destination within the district but the majority of visitors to Weston are day trippers rather than people taking longer holidays requiring tourist accommodation.

The tourism focus for North Somerset is to promote and enhance its role as a centre for regional and sub-regional activities and events, protect existing visitor facilities, capitalise on its outstanding natural environment through its sustainable promotion of outdoor activities and pursuits and emphasis its excellent location as a base for exploring the other attractions within the sub-region.

Ensuring the provision of a range of good quality visitor accommodation is key to sustaining North Somersets tourist industry and attracting visitors to the district for long breaks and annual holidays.

Policy DP62 sets out the approach to visitor accommodation outside settlement boundaries and proposals for camping and caravanning.



Policy DP24: Town centres

Within the town centres of Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon, Nailsea and Portishead as defined on the **Policies Map**:

- Proposals for retail and other complementary uses at ground level which encourage footfall and create an attractive and vibrant centre will be supported;
- Development should enhance the distinctive character of the town centre, reflecting the identity and heritage of individual buildings, shopfronts or streets;
- Support will be given to higher densities and the diversification of uses guided by good design and placemaking principles, particularly proposals which retain or enhance street level interest and active frontages;
- Support will be given for proposals which use land efficiently, support the residential use of upper floors and for the re-use of underused, poor quality or vacant land and buildings including appropriate temporary uses;
- Developments should prioritise walking and cycling both into and within the town centre to create a legible and accessible town centre environment and improve accessibility by public transport;

- Support will be given to developments which increase job, education and training opportunities; and
- Support will be given to proposals which extend activities and interest into the evenings and night-time in a way which is safe and enhances the character of the town centre.

Proposals should accord with the principles of the relevant placemaking strategy for each town.

Justification

The economic, social and environmental regeneration of town centres is a strategic objective of the local plan. This policy provides an overall framework for the assessment of development proposals in order to enhance viability and vitality through encouraging a range of uses with an emphasis of retaining their character and relevance as the heart of their communities.

The policy applies to all four town centres. These are also subject to placemaking studies the principles of which should be reflected in development proposals as appropriate and which are set out below.



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Weston-super-Mare

Weston town centre has become the focus for investment with the redevelopment of Dolphin Square for leisure and hospitality uses and more recently through two Heritage Action Zones (HAZ) and the production of the Weston Placemaking Prospectus.

The Weston-super-Mare placemaking strategy sets out a vision and ambition for a ten-year programme of project delivery to help Weston become a healthier, greener, and more prosperous place to live, work and enjoy. It recognises the longer-term effects of the pandemic on the town centre and visitor economy and the move away from a retail focus of the town centre to become part of the visitor/experience economy and should be reflected in any development proposals for the town centre.

In particular it supports:

- Encouraging housing on key sites and homes on upper floors.
- Promoting independent retail and turning surplus retail space into homes, business premises, arts, cultural and community spaces.
- More and better quality homes within the town centre area by rebuild and re-use for rent or sale including affordable homes and improving the offer of the private rental sector.
- Identifying sustainable future uses for key buildings such as the Tropicana and Old Magistrate's Court.

- Repurposing of underused parts of the Sovereign Shopping Centre and car park.
- Expansion of Weston College and University Centre Weston including additional student accommodation.
- Carbon neutral infrastructure for safe cycling/walking and public transport, local renewable energy generation on buildings.
- Rewilding planting routes down High Street and Orchard Street.

Although lying at either end of the sea front and outside the town centre area the Tropicana and Birnbeck Pier provide important anchor points and a focus for uses and activities which can complement the town centre economy, extending the zone of activity out from the central area.

Proposals which contribute to public realm enhancements, increase the attractiveness and accessibility of the town centre and promote better connectivity between the seafront and High Street will be supported.

Along and adjacent to the sea front priority will be given to entertainment, arts, culture and leisure uses, tourist facilities and accommodation. This includes development/redevelopment of the Tropicana. Proposals should not prejudice the viability and vitality of the Primary Shopping Area and should complement activities in the town centre.



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Nailsea

The Nailsea Placemaking Strategy recognises as a priority regenerating the Town Centre through renewal, retrofitting, improving townscape and generating mixed use and outward facing active frontages and by bringing new homes into the town centre.

The potential for concentrated activity around the west end of the Town Centre and Somerset Square in particular for leisure, retail, recreational and play spaces should be reflected in development proposals.

Proposals should aim where appropriate to improve connections to Somerset Square and extend the greenness of the town centre improving the High Street and Village Green.

Development which promotes better linkages from the town centre to adjacent areas including Millenium Park and residential neighbourhoods will be supported.

Development proposals along the high street should respond to the historically distinctive fine-grained character.

Portishead

The Wyndham Way Development Area designation provides a framework for development adjacent to the northern part of the

town centre area. One of the objectives for redevelopment within the Development Area is to promote better connectivity between the Town Centre, proposed railway station and marina, through the creation of and enhancement of existing, green, pedestrian and cycling corridors and open space.

Clevedon

Proposals should embody locally responsive architecture.

Proposals which increase the number of active frontages onto streets and public spaces and improve the quality of the environment in the town centre and increased pedestrian priority, planting and seating will be supported.

Proposals which make the presence of the river in the Town Centre more visible will also be supported.



Policy DP25: District centres

Within the district centres at Worle High Street, Locking Castle, Queensway and Hill Road, Clevedon as defined on the **Policies Map** proposals which increase the range of shopping and other appropriately scaled town centre uses will be supported.

Proposals for new retail floorspace up to 500m² will be supported. Larger proposals will need to demonstrate that there would be no significant impact on the vitality and viability of the other centres and that there are no sequentially preferable sites available elsewhere within the town.

Opportunities to improve access by cycling and walking and other improvements to the public realm should be taken where possible.

Residential and other appropriate active uses above shops will be supported.

At Hill Road, Clevedon specialist small scale shops, craft workshops, cafes and restaurants will be supported and the loss of uses outside of use class E on the street frontages will be resisted. Opportunities to increase outdoor café culture should be pursued and welcomed provided it does not hinder pedestrian access.

Justification

The district centres provide a range of shopping and other local services to the surrounding neighbourhood areas and the objective is to maintain and where possible expand the range of local shops and services serving these neighbourhoods.

Additional large out of town retail units, should be located in retail parks.

The policy recognises that the district centres vary in character and that a flexible approach will be required to ensure that they maximise their effectiveness to the local community.



Policy DP26: Local centres

Within the local centres as defined on the **Policies Map**, proposals for new small scale retail development which is appropriate to the scale of the settlement or neighbourhood will be supported. Proposals for a net additional floorspace over 300m² will not normally be acceptable unless it can be demonstrated there is no adverse impact on the viability, vitality and character of other centres.

Proposals for other appropriately scaled town centre uses such as local services and facilities, meeting places and small scale leisure may also be appropriate within these centres.

Residential and other appropriate active uses above shops or other commercial premises will be supported.

Where redevelopment or regeneration opportunities arise within local centres the needs of the local community for services and facilities, as well as opportunities for improved access by cycling and walking and other improvements to the public realm, should be taken into account where possible.

Justification

The primary function of these centres is for local shopping, although several, particularly in the rural areas, function as the hub for a range of community, commercial and retail functions. It is important to maintain the viability and vitality of these local centres for the communities they serve whilst ensuring any new development is appropriate to the scale of the settlement or neighbourhood it is supporting.

The proposed local centre to support the new strategic development at Wolvershill (north of Banwell) is also defined in this policy given the importance to the development of this new community. Guidelines for the new local centre at Wolvershill will be set out in detailed masterplans for the area.



Policy DP27: Primary shopping areas

The primary shopping areas of Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon, Nailsea and Portishead as defined on the **Policies Map**, are the preferred location for retail development on the ground floor falling within Class E(a) of the Use Class Order. Other class E uses may be appropriate where they:

- Make a positive contribution to the vitality, viability and diversity of the centre;
- Contribute to local distinctiveness such as by reflecting the heritage/coastal location;
- Encourage greater footfall in the town centre in particular better linkages between the seafront/dock and primary shopping areas; and
- Include active uses to support the evening economy.

Other town centre uses will not normally be appropriate or supported.

Justification

Primary shopping areas have been defined for the towns of Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon, Nailsea and Portishead. These lie within the main town centre areas and will be the focus for new retail proposals.

Within these areas proposals for retail uses (class Ea) will be particularly supported in order to maintain a focus for shopping activity and legibility for town centre users. Other commercial, business and service sector uses (other E class uses) which support the retail focus and contribute to vitality of the primary shopping area may be appropriate in some circumstances as listed in the policy criteria. Other town centre uses which may be appropriate within the wider town centre area, but which may require greater floorspace or are more appropriate to a night time economy and would potentially detract from the focus of the primary shopping area will be resisted within the primary shopping areas.

All the town centres are subject to placemaking strategies.



Policy DP28: Retail parks

Land at the retail parks is allocated for large scale retail uses over 500m² (gross). Within the retail parks as defined on the **Policies Map**, all retail proposals (E(a) uses) will be required to:

- Provide robust justification setting out their specific locational requirements for a retail park location;
- Demonstrate that the sequential approach to retail proposals (E(a) use class) has been applied and no other suitable location is available; and
- Demonstrate, for schemes over 2,500sqm (gross) of retail floorspace, that proposals do not harm the viability and vitality of any identified town or local centre through the submission of an impact assessment.

Proposals to extend or subdivide the floorspace of an existing unit (including the addition of mezzanine floors) for additional E(a) use will be permitted provided the proposal does not result in a separate retail unit of under 500m².

Proposals for other class E uses within an existing unit, as an extension or as an independent unit will not generally be regarded as appropriate

as these should be located in the primary shopping area, district centres or local centres.

Within these areas all developments will be required to:

- Make a significant improvement to the overall built form of the area by the use of high-quality design of buildings, layout and landscaping;
- Demonstrate that a co-ordinated approach has been developed with other retailers and businesses to ensure an improved layout of buildings and spaces including shared use of car parking and pedestrian links between buildings and the surrounding areas; and
- Include improvements to the public realm in the proposals.

Justification

The policy approach seeks to provide a balance between ensuring that residents have the opportunity to access a range of retailing opportunities whilst at the same time including safeguards to protect the role and function of other centres. Retail parks provide the opportunity for large scale retail units which cannot be accommodated in the primary shopping area to locate in the town, and therefore not be lost to other areas, provided they do not have a significant impact on the primary shopping area.



Policy DP29:

Sequential approach for town centre uses

A sequential approach to town centre uses development will be applied. New proposals for town centre uses which comply with the approach will be acceptable in principle.

A sequential test will be required for retail developments. The table below sets out the size threshold and location for when a sequential test will be required.

For the retail proposal to be acceptable the sequential test must demonstrate that there are no sequentially preferable sites available. For retail developments over 2,500sqm (gross) an impact assessment must be undertaken that shows that the proposal will not have a significant adverse impact on the primary shopping area, and/or town, district or local centre as appropriate.

The primary shopping areas will be maintained as the focus for shopping. Additional local retail proposals of up to 300m² at the defined local centres and 500m² at the district centres will also be supported.

When considering adjacent to centre and out-of-centre proposals, preference should be given to accessible sites, which are well connected to the town centre or other centres.

Other main town centre uses

Proposals for other main town centre uses outside of the defined centres or not on allocated sites will need to demonstrate that a sequential test has been applied, giving priority to sites within town or district centres, or failing this, sites on the edge of these centres proving that the proposal could not be accommodated within the aforementioned areas and that the proposal does not significantly impact individually or cumulatively on the vitality and viability of existing and proposed centres and offers significant benefits.

This sequential approach should not be applied to applications for small scale rural retail or other main town centre proposals within settlement boundaries of rural settlements.



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Retail proposals

Size of proposal	Sequential preference and tests required		
	First priority: No Sequential Test required	Second preference: Sequential Test required	Third preference: Sequential Test required
Under 200m ²	No sequential test or impact assessment is required		

Retail uses (Use Class Ea)

Location	Size of proposal	Sequential preference and tests required		
		First priority: No Sequential Test required	Second preference: Sequential Test required	Third preference: Sequential Test required
Weston-super-Mare	200m ² -299m ²	Primary shopping area or district centre or Local Centre	Elsewhere within the town centre or adjacent to other centres	
	300m ² -499m ²	Primary shopping area or district centre	Elsewhere within the town centre or adjacent to other centres	
	Over 500m ²	Primary shopping area	Defined retail parks	Elsewhere within the defined town centre
Portishead	200m ² -299m ²	Primary shopping area or local centre	Elsewhere in town centre or adjacent to local centre	
	Over 300m ²	Primary shopping area	Elsewhere within the town centre	
Clevedon	200m ² -499m ²	Primary shopping area or district centre	Elsewhere in town centre or adjacent to town or district centre	
	Over 500m ²	Primary shopping area	Elsewhere in town centre or adjacent to town or district centre	
Nailsea	Over 200m ²	Primary shopping area	Elsewhere within or adjacent to the town centre	



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Justification

NPPF advises that local planning authorities should apply a sequential approach to the assessment of main town centre proposals. The various spatial components of the hierarchy (primary shopping area, district centre, local centre, town centre and retail parks) are defined on the **Policies Map**.

This policy sets out how the sequential test will be applied and when sequential and impact assessments will be required. The assessment is based on the size of the proposal.

At Portishead a two-tier sequential approach will be applied which prioritises the primary shopping area followed by the rest of the town centre area.

'Adjacent to the centre' is generally regarded to be within 300m of the boundary.

At Clevedon the following order of preference should be used when applying the sequential test for retail development:

- Within the town centre boundary.
- At Hill Road district centre.

At Nailsea all new retail development should ideally be located within the town centre. Should it be demonstrated that no suitable site was

available within the town centre boundary then sites immediately adjacent to the town centre would need to be considered as the next priority.



Policy DP30: Control of non-mineral development

Proposals for non-mineral development close to (generally within about 500m of the boundary of) carboniferous limestone mineral working sites which are active or recently granted consent for mineral working, including ancillary activities, will not be supported where, due to their nature and location, they would be likely to impair mineral working activities of such sites, unless satisfactory mitigation measures can be identified.

Justification

There is a risk of mineral operations being impaired (such as adversely affected or highly restricted) by encroachment of non-minerals development, with associated implications, such as potential for noise problems etc. This might apply to building of dwellings close to them, for example.

The PPG on minerals refers to buffer zones as a possible solution to such issues. However, it indicates that buffer zones would need to be based on site specific assessments. It is considered that **Policy DP30** offers a more flexible and therefore better approach than designation of buffer zones. The guide distance of about 500m is considered

appropriate for carboniferous limestone sites having regard to the need for blasting and other elements of working such sites.

‘Recently granted consent for mineral working’ would be interpreted as within five years of planning consent being granted.



Policy DP31:

Mineral working exploration, extraction and processing

In considering proposals for mineral working, including all stages, such as exploration, testing and production, extraction and processing, decommissioning, restoration and aftercare, and including on-shore oil and gas, such as hydraulic fracturing (fracking), regard will be had to the following:

- Consideration of the need for the development;
- The existence of allocated areas for mineral working such as Preferred Areas or Areas of Search;
- Evidence that the mineral resource is present at the location and that it is physically and economically practicable and environmentally acceptable to work; and
- Any potential impacts on living conditions, human health, public safety, and the natural and historic environment, including impacts concerning visual quality, landscape, biodiversity, historic assets, traffic and the local road network, water resources, contamination, land pollution, air pollution including dust, noise, vibrations, air blast, flyrock, risk of flooding, land stability, seismic activity, tip and quarry slope stability, and measures to prevent or minimise any potential problems.

Proposals should be supported by adequate evidence that the development is needed and justified, and that potential impacts have been satisfactorily investigated and addressed. Proposals must not have unacceptable impacts and should satisfactorily mitigate any adverse impacts. This should include consideration of any cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in a locality.

Where investigations identify a need for safeguards or mitigation appropriate conditions may be imposed, or agreements sought.

Adequate measures must be taken to ensure minimum waste of resources during extraction and processing, and that any waste material generated is used for a productive purpose where economically viable or, where this is not possible, safely disposed of.

The council will normally require mineral working and restoration to be carried out in phases, with a view to minimising potential impacts.

A high quality of decommissioning (where relevant), restoration and satisfactory after-use of the land, for an appropriate use or uses to be agreed, will be required. Appropriate conditions may be imposed, or agreements sought.

Restoration should be carried out, at the earliest possible opportunity, to a timescale to be agreed with the council and completed without delay. In appropriate cases, such as at carboniferous limestone sites,



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there should normally be phased restoration to occur alongside and integrated with the extraction, so that restoration is not left until extraction on the site has completed.

In the case of proposals for oil or gas development, in addition to the above requirements, the applicant should demonstrate to the satisfaction of the council that:

- Well sites and associated facilities would be sited in the least sensitive location from which the target reservoir can be accessed, including exploration;
- A full appraisal of the oil and /or gas resource has been carried out; and
- A satisfactory development framework for the site has been produced, including justification for the number and extent of the proposed production facilities and an assessment of the proposals' economic impacts.

Justification

The NPPF requires local authorities to set out criteria or requirements to ensure that permitted and proposed operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment or human health, taking into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in a locality.

Currently minerals working in North Somerset primarily involves extraction of carboniferous limestone. However, it is appropriate to cover onshore oil and gas, including hydraulic fracturing, in the policy, since the NPPF includes oil and gas in its definition of minerals resources of local and national importance.

The criteria include the need to consider potential impacts on a number of issues including landscape, biodiversity, water resources, etc.

The council is concerned about the potential impact of minerals sites being left unworked and unrestored for long periods and will encourage all operators to try to reduce the likelihood of this occurring. The policy stresses the need for restoration to be carried out in the shortest possible time, at the earliest opportunity, to a timescale to be agreed with the Council.

The policy includes a need criterion. The council will have regard to factors such as the landbank for crushed rock, land allocations and the deliverability of existing permitted reserves, in considering the need issue for planning applications. The Local Plan includes some allocated areas for mineral working, notably to facilitate extensions to existing quarries; (see **Policy LP13** and **Policy LP14**). The council will monitor the landbank annually and aim to maintain a ten-year landbank, as indicated in **Policy SP12**.



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Oil and gas development, including hydraulic fracturing, is subject to a very robust system of regulation, of which the requirement for planning permission from the local authority is only one part.

The regulation system covers a wide range of issues such as the potential impacts listed in the policy. The regulation system includes (for on-shore development) the requirement for the would-be operator to secure a Petroleum Licence (PL) from the government (Department of Energy and Climate Change), as the first stage in a multi-stage process. The PLs give exclusive rights for exploration and extraction of oil and gas resources to the licence holder within a defined area. However, PLs do not give consent to drill or undertake any other form of operations.

In order to drill an onshore oil or gas well (including exploration wells), in addition to a PL, potential operators need planning permission from the local authority, for which the Environment Agency is likely to be consulted.

The Environment Agency also has a regulatory role regarding the issue of appropriate permits, and the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) are responsible for enforcing legislation on well design and construction. The council will need to seek advice from those bodies that such issues can or will be adequately addressed before granting planning consent. Final development consent for drilling a well is required from DECC, once other permissions and approvals are in place.



Policy DP32:

Waste management facilities

Proposals for facilities to manage non-hazardous waste, including recycling, composting, thermal treatment, anaerobic digestion, storage and waste transfer facilities (excluding landfill and land raise) will be permitted provided proposals demonstrate that:

- As much material would be reused or recycled as possible before residual waste is passed on for thermal treatment such as incineration or pyrolysis for example, or disposal;
- For thermal treatment of waste, the waste to be treated cannot practically and reasonably be reused, recycled or processed to recover materials, and that opportunities for energy recovery are taken;
- They are well located in relation to the primary highway network, and do not adversely affect the living conditions of residents or result in unacceptable environmental impacts. Priority will be given to previously developed land; and
- Where it is assessed that proposals could lead to significant adverse effects but these are capable of adequate resolution, appropriate mitigation is identified so as to avoid or minimise any adverse impact.

Justification

The policy relates to a wide range of waste management facilities such as household waste recycling centres, transfer stations and multi re-use facilities (MRFs) which include a specialised plant that receives, separates and prepares recyclable materials for marketing to end-user manufacturers. Waste transfer stations are facilities where waste is bulked up and temporarily stored before being transported for treatment elsewhere.

The policy also covers composting, such as in-vessel composting of garden waste to produce compost, in conditions whereby the oxygen level, moisture and temperature are carefully monitored and controlled to ensure the material is fully sanitised.

Facilities to treat waste unsuitable for recycling, or which remains after recycling has occurred, by methods such as thermal treatment (such as incineration or pyrolysis) and anaerobic digestion (AD) in the case of food waste, for example, are also covered by this policy.

Incineration and pyrolysis processes have the potential for energy recovery (use of heat and syngas produced), while AD can similarly produce usable biogas. Incineration and pyrolysis may also produce by-products such as bottom ash and char which can be used for various purposes; for instance bottom ash can be used for producing recycled aggregate.



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Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CDE) waste can be processed to produce recycled aggregate. Existing minerals sites such as quarries can be suitable locations for doing this, particularly as they may already be well screened and have buffers to reduce noise. However, for reasons of practicability, and to minimise potential impacts, the proposals should only be for a temporary period commensurate with the operational life of the mineral site.

Recycling and composting of waste are efficient in use of resources, and higher up than 'other recovery' (such as energy recovery) and disposal on the waste hierarchy.

There is likely to be demand for more non-hazardous waste management facilities over the plan period. This may reflect needs from housing growth proposed in the local plan, and the fact that some existing facilities may show signs of their age and need replacing. Also some facilities may not be ideally located, so there may be benefits in their relocation elsewhere.

The council has identified a likely need for replacement site for Backwell's existing household waste recycling centre off Church Town and for a replacement waste transfer station in Weston-super-Mare within the plan period.

Waste management facilities can be controversial and require sensitive siting and design to avoid issues such as noise, odour, and pollution, visual and landscape impact and disturbance to sensitive uses such

as dwellings. Proposals will be assessed with regard to relevant development management policies covering such issues, and issues like Green Belt, wildlife, heritage and flood risk. Transport is also a key issue, and proposals should be well related to the main road network, helping to reduce impact of haulage vehicles. Where appropriate, transport by rail will be encouraged.

Planning applications should include full information to enable proposals to be appropriately assessed. Where it is assessed that application proposals could lead to significant adverse effects but these are capable of adequate resolution, appropriate mitigation should be identified so as to avoid or minimise any adverse impact.



Policy DP33:

Disposal of waste by landfill or land raise

Proposals for waste disposal by landfilling or land raising will be permitted provided that:

- The waste to be disposed of is residual waste and cannot practicably and reasonably be reused, recycled or processed (to recover materials, produce compost or soil conditioner or to recover energy);
- The proposed development involves the minimum quantity of waste necessary to enable either restoration of current or former mineral workings sites, or a demonstrable improvement in the quality of the land, or the establishment of an appropriate after-use or improvement of land that has been damaged or disturbed as a result of previous or existing uses;
- They incorporate finished levels that are compatible with the surrounding area and any likely settlement and ensure satisfactory restoration of the land for an agreed after use. This includes proposals for aftercare and long term management of the restored site and makes provision, wherever practical and economical, for landfill gas to be recovered for use as an energy source and for appropriate habitat creation for biodiversity benefit; and
- They are not within water source protection zones.

In granting planning permission for landfilling or land raising developments, or engineering or other operations, conditions may be imposed limiting both the types and quantities of waste to be deposited in order to conserve capacity for waste that cannot be reused, recycled or processed.

The duration of any planning permission for the disposal of waste to land, including landfill or land raise, will be limited to that reasonably necessary to complete the development, including operations and subsequent restoration.

Justification

Disposal is the lowest tier in the waste hierarchy referred to in national guidance such as National planning policy for waste and should only be resorted to where the waste to be disposed of is residual waste and cannot practicably and reasonably be reused, recycled or processed.

Planning permissions for disposal of waste to land will normally be subject to a time limited condition. This will help to ensure, for example, that where tipping has not been completed to the original planned level within the developer's original intended timescale, the site is nevertheless satisfactorily restored to the council's satisfaction without undue delay.



Historic and natural environment policies

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Policy DP34: Green infrastructure

New development must make adequate provision for green infrastructure including the enhancement of existing provision where appropriate. The scale and extent required will depend on the nature of the development and the existing quantity and quality of provision in the locality. For example, requirements will be higher for large-scale proposals of 10 dwellings or more, particularly where there is a lack of green infrastructure, or there are opportunities to create or improve green infrastructure networks.

Green infrastructure should be of high quality, well designed and accessible and reflect the strategic green infrastructure corridors, key green infrastructure assets, and the Nature Recovery Network.

Proposals will, where appropriate, ensure that green infrastructure:

- Is multi-functional;
- Integrates sustainable drainage infrastructure;
- Is part of a connected green and/or blue infrastructure network;
- Retains and incorporates important wildlife or heritage features and public rights of way;

- Maximises the opportunity to respond to climate change and meet biodiversity net gain requirements;
- Is designed to enable the community to actively use it for formal and informal sport, recreation and play, and as an outdoor education resource; and
- Is located and designed to promote and enhance place making, community cohesion, local diversity and distinctiveness.

Where it is not possible, practical or desirable for green infrastructure provision or enhancement to be made on site, then adequate measures for off-site provision will be made, which may involve formal agreements and financial contributions.

Provision for maintenance of green infrastructure, including play facilities within it, will also be required, such as commuted sums if it is to be adopted by the council.

Justification

The NPPF defines Green Infrastructure (GI) as ‘a network of multi-functional green and blue spaces and other natural features, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental, economic, health and wellbeing benefits for nature, climate, local and wider communities and prosperity.’



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The Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) states that GI is a natural capital asset providing multiple benefits including enhanced wellbeing, outdoor recreation and access, enhanced biodiversity and landscapes, food and energy production, urban cooling, and the management of flood risk.

GI has value in helping mitigate against climate change, and improving air quality. Conservation and enhancement of GI and provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure is advocated in the NPPF.

The PPG refers to the need for early consideration of GI provision in development management, including securing and funding of GI, its sustainable management and maintenance, perhaps through planning conditions, obligations or CIL.

The North Somerset Climate Emergency Strategic Action Plan identifies the need to replenish carbon stores in the district. GI is relevant since it involves providing and maintaining areas of vegetation and trees. The Action Plan refers to the need to develop and implement the North Somerset Green Infrastructure Strategy (GIS). This was approved in September 2021 and is consistent with the aims of Natural England's 'Green Infrastructure Framework – principles and standards for England' January 2023.

The GIS objectives include 'improved and better connected ecological networks: protect, enhance and expand coherent, thriving and resilient ecological networks that deliver net gains in biodiversity and

ecosystem services, including the creation of bigger, better, more and joined-up woodland, grassland and wetland habitats to achieve the ambitions of the West of England Nature Recovery Network'.

The GIS identifies indicative strategic GI in the district such as key GI assets and corridors and opportunities for improving GI within that strategic network, (though other opportunities for doing this elsewhere may exist).

The key GI assets and corridors are based on underlying GI asset mapping, and partly reflect the WENP Nature Recovery Network (NRN). The NRN includes a West of England map, showing existing broad woodland, grassland and water habitats, the woodland, grassland and water strategic networks which could be enhanced, and specific locations where there are opportunities to improve these types of habitats regarding connectivity etc.

The GIS (page 53) states that 'planning and development can positively contribute to the strategic GI network through developer contributions (planning obligations); provision of Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG); biodiversity net gain; carbon offsetting and nitrate/phosphate offsetting'.

This policy requires new development to provide for GI, taking account of its nature and scale. Even small scale developments could enhance GI by including green open space with trees, perhaps safe blue infrastructure such as shallow ponds, as part of sustainable drainage



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systems. They could also include natural solutions such as green roofs covered with vegetation, which provide sound and heat insulation for buildings, and absorb rainwater, so reducing flood risk.

There is greater scope for larger developments of 10 dwellings or more, which will need to make provision for multifunctional GI which respects and enhances the character and distinctiveness of the area. This will be particularly important if the site affects the strategic GI network identified in the GIS, such as strategic GI corridors. Measures could involve retaining, enhancing and linking habitats on and off the application site, having regard to the GIS and Nature Recovery Network. They could include providing or improving the quality of accessible open space, (such as playing fields) and providing sustainable drainage systems which manage water quantity and quality, and also provide amenity and biodiversity value where possible.

Developers should have regard to GI requirements set out in masterplans and design codes.

GI may be located within strategic gaps between settlements where it can help to contribute to the separate identity and landscape setting of the settlements.



Policy DP35: Nature conservation

Development proposals must take account of their impact on local biodiversity and identify appropriate mitigation measures to safeguard or enhance attributes of ecological importance and deliver biodiversity net gain. Proposals should seek to minimise impacts on biodiversity and maximise benefits from use of appropriate measures such as retaining, protecting, enhancing and linking existing wildlife habitats having regard to the North Somerset Green Infrastructure Strategy, incorporating retained habitats sensitively into the development through appropriate design, and by ensuring that such retained and enhanced habitats are managed appropriately. Where necessary, longer term management will be achieved through suitable planning conditions or planning agreements.

Sites of international and national importance:

Development which would have an adverse impact on identified sites of international importance (which include Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar sites) will not be permitted. Development proposals will need to meet Habitat Regulations Assessment requirements including, where necessary, the need to address recreational pressures and air quality issues.

Nature Parks will be identified to protect and enhance greater and lesser horseshoe bat habitat at Nailsea, Backwell and Wolverhill (north of Banwell) and at other locations.

Development within or in proximity to a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or National Nature Reserve that is likely to have a direct or indirect adverse effect on its biodiversity or geological interest would not normally be permitted.

Local Nature Reserves and Local Sites:

Development will not normally be permitted which would result in the loss in extent or otherwise have a significant adverse effect on Local Nature Reserves, local wildlife sites or locally designated geological sites, unless the harm can be mitigated by appropriate measures.

Legally Protected Species and Habitats and Species of Principal Importance in England – Priority Habitats and Species:

Development which could harm, directly or indirectly, species which are legally protected, or species and habitats that have been identified as species or habitats of principal importance in England (also known as section 41 or 'priority' species and habitats) will not be permitted unless the harm can be avoided or mitigated by appropriate measures.



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For all development proposals where biodiversity could be adversely affected, developers should ensure that, where appropriate, provision is made for:

- Any lighting scheme to avoid adverse impacts on light-averse wildlife, including where necessary effective design to avoid artificial light spill to wildlife habitats/corridors;
- Retention of native and ancient woodland, native trees including veteran trees, native hedgerows, watercourses, ponds, rhynes, other wetland habitats such as reedbeds, botanically diverse grasslands, traditional orchards, geological features, and other major natural features, habitats or wildlife corridors and buffers, and their protection during construction work;
- Protection of ecosystem resources including measures to ensure no detriment to water quality;
- Compensatory provision, within the site itself, or immediate vicinity if practicable, where the loss of habitats or features of importance to wild flora and fauna is unavoidable, taking account of the need for adequate biodiversity net gain;
- Incorporation of habitat features of value to wildlife within the development and building design, including those which meet the needs of local species (such as provision of nesting features for swifts, swallows, house sparrows, bats);

- Appropriate long term management of retained and newly created features of importance to wildlife;
- Provision of monitoring of key species to evaluate impact of site management;
- Planting of locally appropriate native species of local origin; and
- Measures to link habitats within the development and also to link into adjoining wildlife corridor networks.

Ecological mitigation measures provided within the development:

Where development proposals may impact legally protected and notable species and habitats, they will need to be accompanied by an up-to-date ecological survey assessment as part of the submitted application. This will include:

- Site context information provided by a local records data search of designated sites, legally protected and notable species in proximity;
- A description of the biodiversity interest of the site, to include current land use and including, where applicable, regard for proximity of any habitats such as woodland, grassland and aquatic, and any opportunity areas for improving the quality and connectivity of such habitats, identified in the council's Green Infrastructure Strategy;



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- The nature and extent of the impact on legally protected species and habitats, section 41 species and habitats, or other notable species, of the proposed development or change of use of land, and the measures that may be needed to avoid, mitigate or, as a last resort, compensate the identified impacts;
- The steps to be taken to retain, protect, enhance, link and, where appropriate, create and manage the biodiversity interest over the longer term and which may include monitoring; and
- The demonstration that the principles set out in Building with Nature have been addressed to ensure that developments take advantage of opportunities to enhance the built environment for nature.

Justification

North Somerset contains four European sites of international importance, designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). These are the North Somerset and Mendip Bats SAC, Mendip Limestone Grasslands SAC, Avon Gorge Woodlands SAC and the Severn Estuary SAC. The Severn Estuary is also designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA), due to the internationally important assemblages of overwintering/wading birds that it supports, and as a Ramsar site, as it is an internationally important wetland.

Planning proposals may require Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. Regulation 21 indicates that where a plan or project (such as a planning application) is likely to have a significant effect on a European site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), this requires an appropriate assessment of the implications for that site in view of that site's conservation objectives. Developers will be expected to produce their own 'shadow' HRA reports for the council to assess.

HRA will need to consider the likelihood of significant effects on the European sites, including in-combination effects. For example, for the Severn Estuary site, the HRA will need to consider impacts on the sensitive bird species and important other species and habitats present, such as those relating to disturbance from recreation. There may be a need for mitigation which proposals will have to address. Subject to further investigation, this is likely to require the preparation of recreational management strategies for the Severn Estuary SPA/ Ramsar site and Avon Gorge Woodlands SAC, and air quality impacts of increased traffic on the A4 and A369 within 200m of Avon Gorge Woodlands SAC, and in both cases working with adjacent local authorities.

The council's North Somerset and Mendip Bats SAC Guidance on Development Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) explains how development activities can impact the SAC and the steps required to avoid or mitigate any impacts. It is important to protect greater and



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lesser horseshoe bat navigation and foraging habitats (including key habitats for insect prey such as cattle grazed pastures and wetlands). This will help ensure that roosts continue to be viable and maintained in 'favourable condition' and that populations of horseshoe bats are maintained. Horseshoe bats are known to be light sensitive requiring unlit, intrinsically dark navigation routes and foraging habitats.

Where a development requires off-site mitigation for greater horseshoe bats it is expected that developers will consider the use of the North Somerset Nature Parks strategic mitigation sites as a preferred means of achieving that mitigation. These Nature Parks are located in areas that have been modelled as providing the most important habitat and connectivity for bats and encompass a mixture of existing prime habitat for protection and areas that are suitable for enhancement.

Any proposals with potential to directly or indirectly impact on a European site/SSSI will be subject to consultation with the government's statutory nature conservation body, Natural England.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves are sites of national importance. The policy indicates that development likely to have a direct or indirect adverse effect on its biodiversity or geological interest of such sites would not normally be permitted. Consistent with the NPPF, the council will normally only exceptionally permit such development where it is satisfactorily demonstrated that the benefits of the development clearly outweigh both its likely impact

on the features of the site contributing to its value and any broader impacts on the network of SSSIs and nationally important sites.

The council will have regard to SSSI Impact Risk Zones. They are a tool developed by Natural England to make a rapid initial assessment of the potential risks posed by development proposals to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar sites.

North Somerset supports a number of European protected species that are rare or declining across Europe, notably hazel dormouse, otter, a wide diversity of bat species and great crested newt.

A key aim of the policy is to contribute to the international and national objective to halt loss of biodiversity, by the protection and creation of key habitats and the maintenance of linked, coherent ecological networks, so that populations of species are not isolated and thereby made vulnerable to local extinction.

Important ecological networks in North Somerset include the network of rhynes (wet ditches and their associated banks and marginal habitats), locally characteristic of the North Somerset Levels and Moors landscape. These link to other key local wetland habitats such as reedbeds and wet woodlands (alder and willow), and to the watercourse networks/catchments of the district and adjoining areas. Such networks are important for species like otter, water vole and kingfisher.



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On higher ground, notably the limestone ridges, there are extensive networks of tall native hedgerows and tree lines, significant in providing key habitat links between woodlands for species like dormouse and providing navigation routes for bats.

It is essential that key habitats are linked to allow migration, dispersal and interbreeding of populations of local key species. Linear corridors of taller grassland and herbaceous vegetation (provided by road verge networks, cycle routes, and public rights of way) are important for this. Locally characteristic habitats need to be protected if North Somerset is to continue to be a significant stronghold for many rare species.

The green infrastructure policy refers to the importance of the Nature Recovery Network and improving the quality and connectivity of wildlife habitats such as woodlands, grasslands and wetlands, and the North Somerset Green Infrastructure Strategy which identifies opportunities for delivering improvements, drawn up with regard to the West of England Nature Recovery Network.

Retained and enhanced habitats will also help ensure the continued functionality of essential ecosystem services, such as flood storage, flood attenuation and crop pollination (provided by local populations of insect pollinators).



Policy DP36: Biodiversity net gain

Where biodiversity net gain (BNG) is required, proposals must demonstrate at least a 10% net gain accounted for in a biodiversity gain plan. Appropriate provision must be made for its planning and design, taking account of habitats and species affected, relevant local plan policies and planning guidance, and Natural England biodiversity metrics.

Proposals should aim to avoid, then minimise adverse impacts on biodiversity by retaining habitat as far as possible and compensate for any loss or habitat or biodiversity feature to ensure no net loss. Where appropriate there should be enhancement, restoration or creation of new habitat on site to achieve a net gain in biodiversity. If it can be demonstrated that it is not possible to achieve the required BNG on site or that there are overriding benefits in making provision elsewhere, then off site mitigation may be acceptable. Where off-site mitigation is required, preference will normally be given to locations close to or well related to the development site.

The provision of BNG should, where appropriate, support the enhancement and delivery of the water, grassland and woodland strategic networks, and the wetland, grassland and woodland connectivity opportunities identified in the North Somerset Green Infrastructure Strategy which references the West of England Nature

Recovery Network. Where protected species are affected by the development, BNG provision should have regard to the need for mitigation for this, notably concerning location and type of habitats to be provided.

In all cases, proposals must demonstrate how BNG will be implemented and monitored.

Justification

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is an approach to development that leaves the natural environment in a measurably better state than it was beforehand. BNG is calculated by deducting the predicted post-development biodiversity value (in biodiversity units) of land affected from the pre-development (baseline) biodiversity value. The Environment Act 2021 introduced a statutory requirement for most development to deliver 10% biodiversity net gain, with a few exemptions mainly relating to permitted development and householder development.

The NPPF states that planning policies and decisions ‘should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by...(d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures’.



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Biodiversity net gain and enhancement of ecological networks also complies with the council's Green Infrastructure Strategy, which includes the objective of 'improved and better-connected ecological networks: protect, enhance and expand coherent, thriving and resilient ecological networks that deliver net gains in biodiversity and ecosystem services'.

BNG assessments and their outcomes will be a material consideration in determining planning applications. There will be grounds for refusing planning applications when a development cannot demonstrate BNG.

More detailed guidance for BNG within North Somerset will be set out in a supplementary planning document.

Natural England produced a Biodiversity Metric 4.0 in July 2021 for most developments, and a Small Sites Metric (SSM) for use on small development sites in some circumstances (such as where no priority habitat, protected species, or off-site mitigation is involved). These (or any subsequent versions) provide the methodology for the BNG calculation. The calculation and BNG assessment must be set out in the biodiversity gain plan, including data and maps showing habitats affected and proposed.

Any existing requirements regarding protected species and designated sites should be prioritised in planning and designing measures to mitigate for proposed development. Enhanced and/or new habitat

provision aimed at meeting those requirements can be counted in the BNG calculation but can only be used to achieve no net loss.

Developers must demonstrate the mechanisms to deliver the required BNG, including habitat management, funding and any monitoring required, set out in the biodiversity gain plan, and through the use of planning agreements, conservation covenants, and conditions. 30 years is the minimum period for which biodiversity gain sites must be secured.

In line with the mitigation hierarchy set out in the NPPF, this policy requires that developers should firstly aim to avoid, then minimise, then mitigate for, adverse impacts on biodiversity on site, before resorting to off-site mitigation. However, developers may be able to demonstrate that there are clear overriding benefits in providing supporting habitat for species away from the development (perhaps where species are sensitive to disturbance), in which case off-site mitigation may also be acceptable.

The policy indicates that where off-site mitigation is required, suitable locations close to the development site will normally be preferred. The design of new development including measures to achieve BNG should aim, where appropriate, to support the delivery of the Nature Recovery Network, particularly the strategic networks and connectivity opportunities identified in the North Somerset Green Infrastructure Strategy which reflects the West of England Nature Recovery Network. However, where protected species are affected by the development,



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BNG provision should have regard to the need for mitigation for this, notably concerning location and type of habitats to be provided. For example, for greater and lesser horseshoe bats the delivery of on-site or off-site mitigation (North Somerset Nature Parks being the preferred route), the mitigation must firstly meet the requirements of the Habitat Evaluation Procedures to determine the habitat units required. This can be used to demonstrate no net loss for a site but cannot be included in the 10% net gain calculation.

The government intends that landowners will be able to create or enhance habitat for the purpose of selling biodiversity units, so that it may be possible to use this mechanism to meet off-site BNG requirements, subject to compliance with the policy requirements.



Policy DP37:

Trees, woodlands and hedges

Development proposals affecting existing trees and hedges must demonstrate that:

- Trees and hedges have been considered from the earliest stage of the design and development process, including the retention, protection and enhancement of tree canopy cover, alongside the topographical survey or other plans;
- The short and longer-term impacts that the development may have on existing trees has been evaluated;
- The long-term retention of appropriate trees is realistic. The future growth of tree canopy and roots should be fully accounted for when designing;
 - i. the location, spacing and orientation of buildings, gardens and green spaces;
 - ii. the location of underground services;
 - iii. the relative positions of trees and windows for light;
 - iv. specific issues relating to tree species (such as aphid honeydew, fruit drop, density of canopy, leaves and needles); and
 - v. future management requirements and accessibility.

- High quality physical protection of retained trees is provided;
- The engineering requirements to accommodate existing trees and future tree growth in relation to building foundation design can be complied with;
- Plans are provided for the future management of wooded areas that balances the protection and enhancement of biodiversity with increased opportunities for recreation and play; and
- Ancient woodland and veteran/ancient trees are protected.

Development proposals involving new tree planting must demonstrate that:

- Appropriate new tree planting and woodland creation is provided as an integral part of the design and landscaping of new developments, using native species of local origin wherever possible;
- Provision is made for new large-growing street and open space trees that are planted in high-quality tree pit designs, which maximise tree health and minimise future maintenance of the street surface;
- The engineering requirements to accommodate tree planting and future tree growth in relation to building foundation design are complied with;



- The equivalent of a minimum of one tree per dwelling is planted, to be located in gardens where practical or within community gardens;
- For major developments the opportunity for community orchard planting is created;
- An initial tree maintenance specification has been identified for new trees to ensure they thrive and grow to healthy maturity;
- In exceptional circumstances where loss is unavoidable and fully justified, a suitable compensation strategy for replacement of trees, hedgerows, or to rectify damage (direct or indirect) to woodland is identified;
- Proposals for off-site provision is made where tree planting is not appropriate or practical on site; and
- All new residential development proposals include street tree planting into every street, using suitable species planted at intervals appropriate for the site, unless there are clear, justifiable and compelling reasons why this would not be appropriate.

The council will use Tree Preservation Orders where appropriate to protect newly planted trees.

Justification

This policy covers the protection of existing trees, woodland and hedgerows as well as new planting. Proposed developments will be expected to demonstrate that they adhere to the procedures and principles set out in British Standard 5837 (Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations) and supplementary planning document for trees and woodland.

Physical protection of retained trees on site should include working methods that will be clearly communicated and understood by all staff and tree protection and works to trees should be monitored throughout development.

Where the loss of trees is evidenced to be unavoidable to allow for appropriate development, a suitable number and species of replacement trees should be provided, to compensate for the loss in canopy cover. The loss of trees on any proposed site that has occurred 24 months prior to an application being submitted will require compensatory planting in addition to other planting requirements.

The number of trees required to compensate for loss of existing trees depends upon the size of the trees to be lost. This is set out in the following table:



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Trunk diameter of tree lost to development (cm measured at 1.5 metres above ground level)

Number of replacement trees

Less than 15	0-1
15-19.9	1
20-29.9	2
30-39.9	3
40-49.9	4
50-59.9	5
60-69.9	6
70-79.9	7
80+	8

More detailed guidance on trees and development will be set out in a Trees and Woodland SPD.



Policy DP38: Landscape

The character, sense of place, distinctiveness, and diversity of North Somerset's landscape and townscape will be protected and enhanced by the sensitive design and management of development.

New development must retain and enhance the separate identities of towns and villages and particular attention will be given to aspects of the historic environment which contribute to the distinctive character of North Somerset, such as the Victorian townscapes and seafronts in Weston and Clevedon.

All development proposals should:

- Not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the landscape character of the district and particularly that of the detailed landscape character areas;
- Respond to the distinctive qualities of the landscape including the nationally registered and unregistered Historic Parks and Gardens;
- Be carefully integrated into the natural, built and historic environment, aiming to establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character, and reflect the identity of local surroundings, whilst minimising landscape impact;
- Respect the tranquility of an area;

- Include appropriate landscaping and boundary treatments as part of development proposals;
- Conserve and enhance natural or semi-natural vegetation characteristic of the area;
- Respect the character of the historic landscape including features such as field patterns, watercourses, drainage ditches, stone walls and hedgerows; and
- Where outdoor lighting is proposed, adopt a lighting scheme which minimises obtrusive light, particularly where dark skies are an important feature of the area.

Where some harm to the local landscape character is unavoidable, but a development is otherwise deemed beneficial, then positive mitigation measures should be secured by a landscape condition or planning agreement involving works on or off-site as necessary.

Justification

The policy recognises the importance of North Somerset's landscape, and the need to protect and enhance its diversity, distinctiveness and quality.

The landscape of North Somerset is highly varied, containing within it sections of four of the Countryside Agency/English Nature's National Character Areas (Bristol, Avon Valleys and Ridges; Severn and Avon



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Vales; Mendip Hills; Somerset Levels and Moors). These give a broad indication of the landscapes of the district which range from the carboniferous limestone uplands of the Mendips to the level, wet pasturelands of the levels and moors.

At a more detailed level the district's landscape character is described in the Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Planning Document which was adopted in 2018. It shows that North Somerset is characterised by a diversity of landscapes represented by the following 11 landscape types, (which are broken down into 31 landscape character areas):

- A. Moors;
- B. River floodplain;
- C. Settled coastal edge;
- D. Limestone gorges;
- E. Limestone ridges and combes;
- F. Sandstone uplands;
- G. Settled limestone plateau;
- H. Settled hills;
- J. Rolling valley farmland;
- K. Farmed coal measures;
- L. Inter-tidal bays.

The policy is intended to ensure that development does not adversely affect landscape character. Development should contribute to the creation of places and spaces which are attractive, respect and enhance the particular local character of the landscape and are designed with the needs of people in mind.

When considering development proposals, the council will take account of the character of the landscape and will resist development that would have an unacceptable adverse impact on the landscape character or quality of the area in which it is sited.

Within urban areas, townscapes are potentially affected by development proposals which can impact on the character of the area. The amount, type and quality of landscaping such as boundary treatments, can make a significant difference, as can provision of green space in the form of gardens. Similarly, in public areas, parks, public gardens and street trees make a potential contribution to the environment and quality of life. Therefore, development proposals, particularly residential intensification through the use of garden land ('garden grabbing') must be carefully assessed against the harm they may cause to the character of the local environment.

In all cases where development is permitted, the council will ensure new development is of high quality design and that, where applicable, landscape features are incorporated as part of such schemes.



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Proposals that improve the quality of the North Somerset landscape by carrying out tree planting or other enhancement works will be encouraged.

The NPPF states that planning policies and decisions should aim to ‘identify and protect areas of tranquility which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason’. Tranquility can be defined as areas which have an absence of buildings and human presence, for example an absence of noise and visual intrusion from major infrastructure such as motorways and A roads, urban areas and airports.

The policy also refers to adopting outdoor lighting which minimises obtrusive light particularly where dark skies are an important feature of the area.

Where required the applicant should set out in any supporting documents, such as the Design and Access Statement, that regard has been taken of the local landscape and how this has been incorporated into a final design solution. This may need to be supported by photomontages or similar visuals. Where relevant it should cover the impact on the tranquility of an area, and an assessment of whether the proposal would result in light pollution.



Policy DP39: Mendip Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Development proposals affecting the Mendip Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) must conserve and enhance its landscape and scenic beauty and enhance its wildlife and cultural heritage, taking into account the economic and social well-being of the area.

Major development will not be permitted other than in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest.

Development which would have an adverse impact on the landscape, setting and scenic beauty of the Mendip Hills AONB, including views into and out of the AONB, will not be permitted unless in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated that it is in the public interest. All development will be controlled, through the use of planning conditions, to ensure it would minimise any detrimental effect to the natural beauty of the AONB.

Proposals which meet the economic needs of local communities and meet demand for recreation will still need to be consistent with the conservation of that natural beauty. Particular attention will be given to the siting, scale, size, character, design, materials and landscaping of

the proposed development, views to and from the AONB, as well as conservation of wildlife and cultural heritage.

Outdoor lighting schemes will not be permitted in the AONB unless it has been demonstrated that there will be no adverse impact from obtrusive light. Particular care will be taken in those parts of the AONB where dark skies are an important feature of the area. The impact of indoor lighting such as roof lights and large windows will also be considered.

Any planning development being considered within the AONB should also have regard for the public rights of way network.

Wherever possible new roads and major infrastructure proposals should be kept away from the AONB and, where they would be likely to affect it, proposals should demonstrate the need for development and that the siting and design would do as little damage to the environment as practicable.

Justification

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) are areas of fine landscape quality, of such great variety in character and extent that there is a national interest in protecting them. The primary objective of designation is conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape. The NPPF states that 'great weight should be given to conserving landscape



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and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and AONBs, which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues’.

The Mendip Hills AONB, designated in 1972, covers 206 sq km, and is divided between the administrative areas of North Somerset, Bath and North East Somerset, Mendip and Sedgemoor. AONB designation confers few additional powers on local authorities. However, application of this policy should help to protect and where possible enhance the landscape and natural beauty of the Mendip Hills AONB.

The council has had regard to the Mendip Hills AONB Management Plan and Delivery Plan 2019-2024, in preparing the policy. That is consistent with the PPG.



Policy DP40: Built heritage

Development proposals affecting Conservation Areas and listed buildings must demonstrate that:

- Existing buildings, features, hard and soft landscape that contribute to their special character have been retained;
- New development will not cause harm to the existing character and appearance of the Conservation Area and wherever possible positively enhance it;
- New development affecting the setting of a Conservation Area or listed building preserves those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution and, where possible, better reveals the significance of the conservation area or listed building;
- Past unsympathetic development whether previously authorised or not has been removed or the harm caused repaired;
- Development conforms to published guidance as set out within Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans; and
- Any changes made to listed buildings, inside and out, and to their curtilage, respect their architectural significance, historic features, and context.

Development will be expected to preserve and where appropriate enhance the character, appearance and special interest of Conservation Areas and listed buildings and their settings.

Any works to a heritage asset shall be designed and undertaken in a way that is appropriate to their significance. If there is any perceived harm to any heritage asset this harm will need to be fully justified and weighed against any public benefits of the overall development scheme within the final planning balance.

Applicants should provide the council with sufficient information to enable an assessment to be made of the impact of the proposals on the special architectural or historic interest of the Conservation Area and/or listed building and their setting. A Heritage Statement will be required to accompany all planning applications.

Where a building is identified to be at risk the council will seek to secure the protection of the building to prevent its continued deterioration, such as through the use of enforcement powers to protect the building.

Non-designated heritage assets and local heritage list:

Proposals affecting non-designated heritage assets, must consider their significance and whether they warrant protection, where possible, from removal or inappropriate change, including harm to their setting.



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The council will require a heritage impact assessment to accompany planning applications which have the potential to harm a non-designated heritage asset and/or its setting.

Justification

There are 32 Conservation Areas in North Somerset, the aim of which is to protect local distinctiveness. There are also 1,077 listed buildings, designated for their architectural and historic interest.

Before considering proposals involving new buildings or redevelopment involving demolition within Conservation Areas or to listed buildings, the council will request that detailed plans and elevations showing the effect of the proposed development on the setting of the site, for example adjacent buildings, walls, trees and other important features, are provided in support. Applicants will be expected to justify their proposals and show why works, which would affect the character of the conservation area or listed building, are desirable or necessary.

Proposals for change of use within conservation areas will be permitted where they are consistent with maintaining their viability, character or appearance.

This policy is designed to safeguard conservation areas from inappropriate development or change that may be detrimental and to

encourage development that can make a positive contribution to the preservation or enhancement of these areas.

Permission for the demolition or redevelopment of a building of individual merit or group value will be exceptional. The implementation of any consent for demolition will only be granted where there is clear and convincing evidence that all reasonable efforts have been made to retain existing uses or introduce new viable uses and following the letting of a contract for approved redevelopment.

Heritage assets, whether designated or not, are an irreplaceable resource. Of all the heritage assets in North Somerset, the majority are not protected by statutory legislation, and are therefore known as ‘non-designated heritage assets’. There are many non-designated heritage assets recorded within the North Somerset Historic Environment Record (HER), comprising archaeological sites, findspots and buildings of local and regional significance.

The council also has a Local Heritage List which enables local communities to celebrate the unique history that can makes an area special. All assets on this list are material considerations in the planning process. Assets are added to the list when they meet one of the following criteria:

- Aesthetic (designed and casual – the visual elements of an asset);
- Communal (commemorative or social – the meaning of a place, and people relate to it through experience or memory);



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- Historical (associative or illustrative – how a place in the present can connect us to past people, events); or
- Evidential (the potential of a place to provide evidence about past human activity).

Not all sites of national importance have been designated and the council will seek to protect both designated and non-designated sites of national importance and their settings.

Proposals for demolition, or for significant undergrounding of services, must also comply with **Policy DP41: Archaeology** in relation to archaeological assessment and/or recording of the building or structure.



Policy DP41: Archaeology

Archaeological sites are important heritage assets and archaeological interests will be fully considered when determining planning applications, including potential impact on Scheduled Monuments and their setting.

Where an initial assessment indicates that a proposed development includes or has the potential to include archaeological interest, the council will seek an archaeological desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation.

Development proposals that would affect archaeological remains will be expected to demonstrate, by a thorough understanding of the significance of the asset, how any change proposed would preserve and, where appropriate, enhance their significance. If there is any perceived harm to any heritage asset this harm will need to be fully justified and weighed against any public benefits of the overall development scheme within the final planning balance.

The field evaluation will establish the extent and significance of the remains and the potential harm of the proposals to that significance before the planning application is determined.

Significant archaeological remains will require preservation as even archaeological excavation means the total destruction of evidence, apart from removable artefacts. Applicants will be required to modify their proposal to take account of the archaeological remains, for example by using foundations which avoid disturbing the remains or by the careful siting of landscaped or open areas.

In cases where the council decides that it is not necessary to preserve archaeological remains, developers will be required to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains before development commences, which may be attached as conditions if planning permission is granted.

Where archaeological assets are considered to be at risk, the council will seek to secure their protection to prevent continued deterioration.

Proposals affecting non-designated archaeological heritage assets, must consider their significance and whether they warrant protection, where possible, from removal or inappropriate change, including harm to their setting, as set out in **Policy DP40**.

Justification

Scheduled Monuments are designated for their nationally important archaeology. There are 68 Scheduled Monuments in North Somerset,



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ranging from prehistoric burial monuments and hillforts to post-medieval collieries.

Archaeological remains can be both above and below ground and can include buildings, landscapes and sites, as well as other types of heritage assets.

Early consultation with the council's archaeologist will aid in mitigating potential harm to archaeology and impact on delivery of development proposals.



Policy DP42:

Historic parks and gardens

Development will be expected to preserve the design, character, appearance and setting of North Somerset's historic parks and gardens (both registered and unregistered) to safeguard their significance including those features which form an integral part of their special character or appearance.

Applicants should provide the council with sufficient information to enable an assessment to be made of the impact of the proposals on the historic park and garden, and their setting. A Heritage Statement will be required to accompany all planning applications relating to registered parks and gardens and a heritage impact assessment will be required for unregistered parks and gardens.

Justification

The main purpose of designation of historic parks and gardens is to celebrate designed landscapes of note and encourage appropriate protection. There are eight Registered Historic Parks and Gardens in North Somerset, and 58 unregistered Parks and Gardens.

Historic Parks and Gardens are an important part of North Somerset's heritage. They may illustrate some aspect of the park or garden's

history or of the history of gardening or horticulture, have an association with a particular person or event or form the setting for a building of historic interest. They are important in historical and landscape terms.

Historic England has compiled a Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England with the intention that public knowledge of their existence will help protect them from development pressures. No additional planning controls apply to parks and gardens in the register nor are existing planning or listed building controls affected.

Historic Parks and Gardens are often under threat of unsympathetic development or other activities and the council will resist proposals that would destroy or harm the character or appearance of these sites, including their setting.



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Policy DP43:

Affordable housing (including rural exception schemes)

Affordable housing provision will be sought to meet local needs on all developments of 10 dwellings or more (or on sites of 0.5 hectare or above), and five dwellings or more within the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Developments will be expected to provide 38.5% affordable housing on greenfield sites and 20% on previously developed land. If these requirements cannot be met this will need to be fully justified with clear evidence set out in a viability assessment. This assessment must demonstrate that all grant funding sources have been fully explored.

The precise size and type of affordable housing to be provided on individual sites will be determined through negotiation, guided by the Local Housing Needs Assessment, data from the housing needs register and local housing needs surveys. This will include provision on appropriate sites for housing to meet specialist needs. The council will seek to achieve 25% of affordable housing as First Homes in compliance with national policy. Where this is secured the remaining 75% should be provided as 90% social rented and 10% shared ownership. In cases where it is agreed that First Homes will not be provided the mix should be 77% social rented and 23% shared ownership.

Affordable housing provision will be expected to be met on site unless off-site provision or an appropriate financial contribution can be robustly justified and the agreed approach contributes to the creation of mixed and balanced communities.

Proposals for rural exceptions schemes for 100% affordable housing to meet local needs will be supported where:

- The development meets an identified local need demonstrated by an up-to-date needs survey or other evidence;
- The development is supported or initiated by the local community;
- The site search has followed a sequential approach with priority given to sites within settlement boundaries, sustainability principles, and avoiding sensitive locations;
- The scale of development is appropriate for the location; and
- The affordable housing is provided in perpetuity.



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Justification

Affordable housing is defined as housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers) and which complies with one or more of the following definitions:

- Affordable housing for rent.
- Starter homes.
- Discounted market sales housing.
- Other affordable routes to home ownership.

The North Somerset Local Housing Needs Assessment (ORS 2023) provides the evidence for North Somerset relating to the plan period 2024-2039. This indicated that total affordable housing need over the plan period is expected to be 5,547 dwellings equivalent to 38.5% of overall need. This high level of need is a priority for the council and the local plan will seek to maximise delivery taking account of the constrained nature of North Somerset and viability evidence.

The Dixon Searle viability study (2023) illustrated how challenging affordable housing delivery is in North Somerset. This concluded that

within Weston town centre there was likely to be 0% (assumed to be PDL), in outer Weston 20% (10% PDL) and elsewhere in the district 30% (20% PDL). While the viability evidence is the starting point for considering overall delivery, the policy reflects the importance of maximising opportunities to maximise affordable housing delivery.

There are clear challenges with delivery on previously developed land, particularly town centre sites in Weston-super-Mare, and the policy reflects the viability advice on such sites. However, with greenfield sites there may be opportunities to secure enhanced affordable housing delivery which would be missed if the target percentage was set too low. For example, there may be sites or locations in higher viability areas which may secure permission later in the plan period, or localised opportunities even within areas otherwise indicated as having low viability. In such locations the council will seek to deliver 38.5% affordable housing to reflect the proportion identified in the Local Housing Needs Assessment.

Where proposals cannot deliver the policy requirement, these will be subject to viability assessment which must take account of all potential sources of grant funding. The percentages provided by the viability evidence (or as updated through other relevant evidence) will be used as guidance to the expected level of nil subsidy provision.



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The components of need are summarised as follows:

	Affordable housing need			Total affordable housing	Total market housing	Total housing
	Unable to afford market rent		Affordable home ownership			
	Social rent	Affordable rent				
Local housing need	2,845	1,232	1,470	5,547	8,874	14,902
% local housing need	19.7%	8.5%	10.3%	38.5%	61.5%	100%
% total affordable	51.3%	22.2%	26.5%	100%	-	-

The threshold for contributions is taken from government guidance in relation to ‘major development’ of 10 or more dwellings or site areas of 0.5ha or more. Within designated rural areas the council may set a lower threshold of five units or fewer. Within North Somerset this relates to the Mendip Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty where there are affordability issues and very few larger development opportunities. Within this area the threshold will be five dwellings.

All eligible sites with viability issues will be subject to a viability assessment. This analysis will take into consideration existing use values, as well as other site-specific factors. The assessment will be made having regard to the residual land value once the cost of development has been deducted. Where appropriate the council will consider the introduction of market recovery mechanisms where viability is constrained by current market conditions.

The government requires that a minimum of 25% of all affordable housing units should be First Homes. First Homes are included within the definition of affordable housing and must be discounted by a minimum of 30% against the market value and subsequently, and the first sale of the home must be at a price no higher than £250,000. In the event that national policy removes the legal requirement for First Homes, the council may choose to review its preferred tenure mix, in line with the most up-to-date LHNA and viability information.

Whilst the council recognises First Homes as a low-cost home ownership (LCHO) product, similar to discounted market sale, the preferred option for LCHO is shared ownership, based on values, costs, affordability and demand in North Somerset.

To afford a First Home, a buyer in North Somerset would need to have a higher-than-average income, a larger deposit and to raise a larger



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amount of borrowing than required for a shared ownership home of similar value.

The proposed tenure split between social rented and shared ownership reflects the LHNA evidence. Many affordable homes are available for families and local school places are key to ensuring that families do not need to travel to secure a local education.

The current affordable housing tenure split of 77% rented and 23% shared ownership reflects the need for affordable rented housing and the obligation to provide the nationally prescribed level of intermediate housing, with shared ownership being the best option in North Somerset to meet this requirement.

If First Homes is introduced as an affordable housing obligation, to maintain the supply of affordable rented and meet the recognised demand for shared ownership dwellings as an intermediate housing option that meets the affordability criteria in the district, a tenure split of 90% affordable rented and 10% shared ownership will be sought, although this does reduce the delivery of affordable rented dwellings.

As the demand for intermediate housing is sensitive to changes in market and development conditions, there may be a need to review the tenure split over the plan period if circumstances change.

Social rented housing is the most effective tenure needed to address the local housing requirement, especially of the most vulnerable people

in acute housing need in North Somerset. On appropriate sites the council will negotiate for the provision of specialist housing to meet identified needs such as housing for adults with learning disabilities or for care leavers.

Detailed delivery of the policy will be set out in a new Affordable Housing SPD.

Given the affordable housing problems facing rural communities and the lack of sustainable opportunities to develop, the council will support the delivery of rural exceptions sites for 100% affordable housing to meet identified local community needs. When assessing potential sites, it is important to balance the need for affordable housing with sustainability principles and other planning considerations. This may mean that the site assessment may conclude that affordable housing is best provided in a higher order settlement to meet the needs of the surrounding rural areas. Rural exceptions sites will be acceptable adjacent to settlement boundaries or elsewhere adjacent to the main body of the settlement.



Policy DP44:

Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

Suitable sites have been identified, as set out in **Schedule 8** which forms part of this policy, to meet the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople as set out in the North Somerset Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Assessment and any subsequent reviews.

The following sites have been identified to meet the need for pitches in the short to medium term:

- Land between Moorland Park and the A370 for up to 40 pitches.
- Land to the west of Heathfield Park for four pitches.

Longer term need will be met through provision of a site(s) as part of the Wolverhill Strategic Location as set out in **Policy LPI**.

Plots for Travelling Showpeople will be accommodated on the existing site.

The following considerations will be taken into account in the determination of proposals:

- Proximity of the site to local services and facilities;
- Screening of the site, visual and landscape impact;

- Impact on the character and amenities of adjacent property and the local area;
- Provision of appropriate services and infrastructure;
- Safe pedestrian and vehicular access into and out of the site;
- Adequate provision for parking, turning and servicing;
- Adequate provision for storage and maintenance where needed for Travelling Show people;
- Easy access to the major road network, particularly accessibility to M5 junctions for transit sites;
- Preference given to brownfield sites; and
- Sites are inappropriate in the Green Belt.

Justification

National planning policy for Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople is set out in the NPPF and Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) and all new sites will be expected to meet the requirements of national policy. New pitches and plots should have adequate utility services and amenity space, safe turning space and parking and be in areas with reasonable access to schools, health services and local services. Travelling Showpeople sites may also need space for related business storage.



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Government guidance requires local authorities to consider the accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. The North Somerset Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) (2022) identified the need for 114 additional residential pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and four additional plots for Travelling Showpeople within North Somerset up to 2042. Over the plan period this equates to 103 pitches and four plots. In the short to medium term this need stems from existing sites due to concealed/doubled up households and teenage children who will need a pitch of their own. Sites have been allocated to meet this need and are set out in **Schedule 8**. These allocations are extensions to two existing sites (Heathfield Park and Moorland Park) where the majority of the need arises.

Provision of pitches to meet the longer term need will be explored through the provision of a sites(s) at the Wolverhill Strategic Location.

Planning applications for further pitches will be guided by the criteria set out in this policy and may take the form of either extensions to existing sites, or new sites. If sufficient finances are available and suitable sites available, the council will seek to provide pitches.

While Gypsy and Travellers are different to Travelling Showpeople, their site requirements raise similar issues, so the locational requirements are addressed in the same policy. The criteria set out in the policy will be used to guide the approach.

The policy will apply throughout the district. Future needs for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople will be assessed through need assessments and will be used to justify future provision.



Policy DP45: Residential space standards

Planning applications for new residential development (including residential extensions, residential conversions and residential accommodation falling outside Use Class C3) should meet the Nationally Described Space Standards (NDSS). All rooms which are additional to the main living spaces will be regarded as having the potential to serve as a bedroom and as such will be required to meet the NDSS regardless of the description on the planning application.

Residential conversions should meet the NDSS. However, where it is genuinely not practical to fully meet the standards due to limitations caused by the existing structure of the building, and where the overall design and standard of accommodation provided by the scheme is of a high quality, this will be taken into consideration when determining the application.

Justification

It is important to ensure that new homes are of an adequate size and layout to provide high quality, functional homes that meet the needs of a wide range of people and take into account how those needs might change over time. This should apply to development at all scales, from large strategic sites down to infill development.

The increasing pressure to deliver homes leads to increased pressure to deliver smaller homes. This could result in housing that is unacceptable in terms of internal space because it doesn't offer appropriate living standards or meet the national aim that everyone should have access to a decent home. The pressure to make efficient use of land, and the fact that higher density development is to be encouraged, makes it particularly necessary to ensure that the internal living environment of new homes is acceptable.

The government introduced a nationally described space standard in March 2015. Local authorities had the option to adopt the nationally described space standards or have no space standard at all; space standards cannot be set locally. The council carefully considered the local need for space standards and the viability impact of taking such an approach and decided to adopt the nationally described standards in the previous Local Plan. It is felt that this approach should be continued but the wording of the policy has been made more specific to ensure space standards are being properly met.

This will ensure that new developments are designed and built to provide adequate, flexible space for occupants. It will be important to ensure that designs maximise the useable space within housing, through functional layout, and provide scope to adapt and modify housing to meet future requirements.

The policy has also been extended to include conversions to ensure that any new homes provided as a result of the conversions of existing



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buildings are also of an adequate size and provide a decent quality of accommodation and standard of living for the future occupiers.



Policy DP46: Housing type and mix

New residential development is required to deliver a wide choice of homes to meet a range of accommodation needs as set out in the latest Local Housing Needs Assessment. New development should provide a mix of housing tenures, types and sizes appropriate to the site size, characteristics and location.

On developments of 10 or more dwellings proposals will be expected to demonstrate that they have taken account of local needs evidence to, where appropriate, make provision for:

- Older persons accommodation such as retirement accommodation or mainstream housing which is designed for older people such as properties suitable for downsizing;
- A proportionate and appropriate mix of 1, 2, 3 and 4+ bed homes to meet local needs. In areas where there is an existing over provision of one housing size new developments should limit the number of those size properties proposed in their schemes to ensure a broader mix across the area; and
- Self-build and custom build plots based on the local need identified on the council's self-build register.

Accessible and adaptable homes

All new dwellings will be required to meet Building Regulations M4(2) standard ('accessible and adaptable dwellings') and a minimum of 5% of affordable dwellings will be required to meet Building Regulations M4(3) standard ('wheelchair user dwellings'), or a higher proportion where there is evidence of local need.

These requirements reflect the standards set out in Building Regulations 2010 Approved Document Part M: Access to and use of buildings and will apply to any subsequent legislation on making homes accessible and adaptable.

Community-led housing

Proposals for community-led housing will be supported due to the benefits they are expected to bring in terms of community cohesion, permanent affordability and sustainable development.

Supported and specialist accommodation

The council will seek to ensure there is an appropriate range and supply of residential accommodation for people with specialist and vulnerable needs.



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Separate detailed policies within this plan cover affordable housing, older persons accommodation, Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople, and residential space standards.

Justification

The types, sizes and tenures of homes required to meet needs are identified through the North Somerset Local Housing Needs Assessment (LHNA). This includes accommodation needs of families, older people, people with disabilities, service families, people wishing to build their own home and students.

The council will have regard to the findings of the latest LHNA, and other relevant evidence, when determining the right balance of homes in new developments and applicants are encouraged to discuss housing mix at an early stage.

From the Local Housing Needs Assessment (October 2023) we know that in our district over the 15-year period 2024-2039 there will be:

- An overall growth of 13,800 households;
- Single person households represent almost a third of the overall household growth (4,200, 30%) with almost three fifths of these (2,390, 57%) being single persons aged over 65;
- Couples without dependent children represent a relatively small proportion of the growth (1,400, 10%);

- Families with dependent children make up over two fifths of the overall household growth (5,900, 43%); and
- Other types of household contribute a further 2,300 households. These include multigeneration living, student households and Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs).

A flexible housing stock will help meet the wide range of accommodation needs so new homes should be flexible, accessible, adaptable and age friendly and should support the changing needs of individuals and families at different stages of life. In most cases the accommodation needs of different groups will be met as part of the general housing supply within the overall assessed housing need (use class C3 dwelling houses) through a mixture of different tenure, size and designed homes. Exceptions to this include residential care or nursing homes and Gypsy and Traveller accommodation and these are covered by separate policies within the plan.

Older persons accommodation

The UK population is ageing and people can expect to live longer and healthier lives than previous generation. As a result the older population is expected to grow significantly over the next 15 years. In North Somerset households aged over 65 are expected to grow by 26% and households over 75 are expected to grow by approximately 35%.

Policy DP47: Older persons accommodation sets out how the need for specialist older persons housing will be met over the plan period.



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However, it is also important that general housing which is suitable for older people is incorporated into mainstream housing developments. This policy requires residential developments of 10 or more dwellings to provide housing for older people so that as well as providing specialist older person housing across the district provision is also made for older people within the range of market housing that is available. The North Somerset Older People and Specialised Housing Needs Assessment (2022) identifies a range of accommodation options for older people that could be incorporated into residential schemes including smaller properties to allow for downsizing, and care-ready housing which would allow people to stay in their own homes for longer.

Accessible and adaptable homes

The requirement for all homes to be accessible and adaptable reflects the government's intention to incorporate M4(2) standard into building regulations and ensures more choice, particularly for older people, to live independently for longer which reduces the pressure on the care system. The Local Housing Need Assessment identifies that the number of households likely to need wheelchair adapted housing in North Somerset is likely to increase by 850 over the plan period and the need is notably higher for people living in affordable housing. This is reflected in the policy requirement.

Self-build and custom-build homes

Self-build and custom housebuilding is defined in the Housing and Planning Act as '...the building or completion by (a) individuals, (b) associations of individuals, or (c) persons working with or for individuals or associations of individuals of houses to be occupied as homes by those individuals. But it does not include the building of a house on a plot acquired from a person who builds the house wholly or mainly to plans or specifications decided or offered by that person.'

As required by the Self Build and Custom House Building Act 2015, a register is kept of individuals and associations who have expressed an interest in acquiring serviced plots for self and custom build. The intention of the Act is that local planning authorities grant suitable development permission for serviced plots to match demand on their register. Therefore this policy requires proposals for 10 dwellings or more to make provision for self-build or custom-build plots based on the level of need identified on the register at the time of the application.

Community-led housing

Community-led housing projects can be delivered through a number of approaches, including group self-build and cohousing. Community led housing requires that meaningful community engagement occurs throughout the process, with the local community group or



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organisation ultimately owning or managing the homes to the benefit of the local area/specified community group. It can provide many benefits, for example enabling communities to deliver projects that meet local needs, giving greater social benefits including community support for older people.

Supported and specialist accommodation

Some of our community need accommodation that caters for their specific needs. This is often for more vulnerable members of our society, such as those who are homeless, people with physical or mental health issues, people with learning difficulties, people with substance misuse problems, young people at risk, ex-offenders and those at risk of domestic violence. These groups often needing specialist housing which offers on-site support. This includes hostels, refuges, residential institutions and other supported or specialist housing.

In determining the appropriate use class for self-contained facilities, the council will consider whether the development will be a registered location with the Care Quality Commission, the degree of care, and the proportion of units for which care is likely to be available. In some cases a development may be deemed to provide units within both the C2 and C3 Use Classes and some may be deemed to be 'sui generis'.

To create inclusive communities, this type of accommodation should be located in accessible areas with links to public transport and local facilities.

Where a proposal for supported residential accommodation involves the conversion of an existing dwelling, regard should be given to **Policy DP4: HMOs and residential subdivisions**. Other relevant policies will be taken into account when considering if a proposal is appropriately located, for example impacts upon transport, local amenity and the character of an area.



Policy DP47:

Older persons accommodation

The council will seek to ensure there is a sufficient supply and range of housing and accommodation suitable to meet the needs of older people.

Development proposals to meet the specific accommodation needs of older people will be supported where the development:

- Demonstrates that it will contribute towards meeting an identified need within the area and is targeted towards the needs of local residents;
- Is accessible to public transport, shops, services, community facilities, and social networks appropriate to the needs of the intended occupiers;
- Will be suitable for the intended occupiers in terms of the standard of facilities, the level of independence and the provision of support and/or care;
- Provides appropriate facilities for carers and visitors; and
- Provides internal and external communal space as appropriate.

The council will seek an element of affordable housing provision for older persons as part of appropriate market-led developments for older people.

Proposals that will result in the loss of residential accommodation for older people will be resisted unless:

- The existing provision is surplus to identified needs within the district;
- The existing provision is incapable of meeting contemporary standards for the support and/or care required and appropriate alternative provision is available and has been secured for the occupants; or
- The loss is necessary to enable the provision of accommodation for older people which is better able to foster independent living and meet changes in the support and care needs of the occupants.

Where the council is satisfied that development involving the loss of accommodation for older persons is justified, the priority will be for an alternative form of supported housing or general housing (Use Class C3) including an appropriate amount of affordable housing.

Justification

North Somerset Older People and Specialised Housing Needs Assessment (2022) provides more detailed evidence of the



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accommodation needs of older people in the district over the plan period.

It is likely that there will need to be a wider mix of housing and accommodation options for older people. This will include supporting people to live well in their own homes, but also requires the provision of a mix of purpose-built housing types and tenures that will facilitate 'downsizing'/'rightsizing', creating a climate where moving in later life becomes a realistic and positive choice. The availability of a range of suitable accommodation options for older people can help release family accommodation, improve quality of life and reduce the need for residential care.

In addition, some older people require levels of care not normally provided at home (such as a result of a fall or a hospital admission). More specialist forms of housing for older people, including extra care housing, have the potential to provide the level of support needed to help people to remain part of the community and maintain independence for longer through the integration of accommodation and care. The availability of such housing can help reduce hospital admissions and enables discharge of older people from acute hospital beds.

From a land use planning perspective, specialist housing/ accommodation for older people will include development falling within both Use Classes C3 and C2. Examples of the types of housing and accommodation that will be covered by this policy include:

- Age restricted occupancy housing commonly known as retirement housing (Use Class C3) – accommodation where an age restriction is placed on occupants who live independently in self-contained homes.
- Warden assisted housing (Use Class C3) – clusters of accommodation where people live independently in self-contained homes where a warden is contactable between specified times to manage communal areas and may check on residents. Sometimes a communal meeting lounge and gardens are provided.
- Sheltered housing – clusters of accommodation where people live independently in self-contained homes where low intensity support is available, sometimes on site (usually within Use Class C3). Often with a communal meeting lounge, guest room and gardens.
- Extra-care/assisted living homes (also known as close care, very sheltered or continuing care housing) – independent living in purpose built self-contained homes but designed to enable a range of care needs to be provided as occupiers' needs increase, with on-site care facilities available (up to 24 hours). On-site facilities may also provide support for older people in the wider community. Shared lounges, dining areas and other social and leisure facilities are sometimes provided. Extra-care/assisted living homes normally fall either within Use Class C2 or C3, this varies depending on the level of care provided and whether overnight care is available.



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- Residential/nursing homes (including end of life/hospice care and dementia care) where higher intensity care is available 24 hours – commonly bedsit rooms with shared lounges and eating – this may involve residential care only, nursing homes staffed by qualified nursing staff, or dual-registered care homes where medical assistance is provided to occupiers that need it (care homes are usually within Use Class C2).

Development that attracts additional care users into the district is likely to have a significant impact on council resources. The council will therefore expect development proposals for housing and accommodation for older people to be supported by evidence demonstrating that they are targeted towards and will contribute towards meeting the district's identified needs. The council will require, as a minimum, that the accommodation is marketed and made available for sale or rent within the district for a period of at least six months before it is marketed more widely.



Policy DP48: Residential annexes

Proposals for residential annexes will be permitted within settlement boundaries provided that they are of a good quality design and do not cause significant adverse impacts on the living conditions of adjoining occupiers.

Outside settlement boundaries annexes will only be permitted where:

- They have a functional link with and be ancillary to the principal dwelling. This means that the occupants of the annexe would rely on facilities within the main dwelling or would require the support of its occupants or vice versa;
- They are in the same ownership as the principal dwelling and remain as such;
- They are within the curtilage of the principal dwelling and share its vehicular access;
- They are well related to, and in close proximity of, the principal dwelling. Annexes should be a physical extension to the principal dwelling wherever possible. If it is not possible to extend the dwelling then clear justification must be provided to demonstrate why the annexe needs to be within a separate building;

- It does not exceed 50% of the footprint of the existing dwelling and it should be demonstrated how it can be incorporated into the main dwelling when there is no longer a need for the annexe;
- Have no boundary demarcation or sub division of garden areas between the annexe and principal dwelling; and
- Be of a scale subservient to the principal dwelling and comply with the council's normal design standards.

Parking for residential annexes should meet the council's parking standards.

Justification

Residential annexes provide a way of supporting older people or other family members who need limited support to live relatively independently but with relatives on hand to provide care as required.

Within settlement boundaries, subject to other policies in the plan, in particular those regarding design and 'garden grabbing', annexes will be permitted as conversions, extensions or in the form of new detached buildings within the grounds of existing dwellings.

However, there is concern that the promotion of residential annexes in the countryside could lead to unsustainable development in isolated or rural locations if annexes are subsequently sold or let as separate



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residential dwellings. In order to address these concerns applicants must demonstrate that the proposed use is for a family member who needs ongoing support.

Proposals for residential annexes in the countryside should not exceed 50% of the size of the existing dwelling at the time the application is submitted. Stricter controls are likely to apply regarding the size of proposed extensions in the Green Belt.

All annexes both in the towns, villages and countryside would need to comply with design standards set out in the plan and the council's residential design guides.



Policy DP49: Healthy places

To ensure the creation of healthy places and facilitate healthy living a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) will be required for residential developments of 200 dwellings or more or sites of 4ha or more and for non-residential developments sites with a floor space of 10,000m² or more and for other developments where the proposal is likely to have a significant impact on health and well-being.

The type of HIA required will be confirmed by the council in consultation with the developer. The selected type will be appropriate to the scale of the development and the potential impact on health and wellbeing.

Where significant impacts are identified, measures to mitigate the adverse impact of the development will be secured through planning conditions and/or planning obligations.

Justification

The impact of development on human health and wellbeing is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. The NPPF recognises that planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places.

Planning Practice Guidance states that ‘it is helpful if the Director of Public Health is consulted on any planning applications (including at the pre-application stage) that are likely to have a significant impact on the health and wellbeing of the local population or particular groups within it. This would allow them to work together on any necessary mitigation measures. A health impact assessment is a useful tool to use where there are expected to be significant impacts. Information gathered from this engagement will assist local planning authorities in considering whether the identified impact(s) could be addressed through planning conditions or obligations.’

HIAs give valuable information not only about potential effects of proposed development on health, but also how to manage them. It therefore provides the opportunity to change the design or other elements of a proposed development to protect and improve health. Changing a proposal as a result of a HIA means that not only is its implementation more likely to promote healthy lifestyles, but it is also less likely to cause ill-health in the community, with the consequential benefits for individuals and the wider economy and the longer-term savings to health and social care budgets.

It is important that health, and a proposal’s impacts on health, are considered at an early stage in the planning process. HIAs should be undertaken as part of the pre-application process so as to inform and influence the proposal that is finally submitted as a planning application.



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This means that adjustments can be made at the planning stage to maximise positive health impacts and to minimise the adverse effects. An HIA should be seen as an iterative process rather than a one-off event. It will normally include the stages which should be set out with a timeline in any Planning Performance Agreement that has been entered into with the local planning authority.

When determining the health impacts of a development regard should be had to the information contained in the North Somerset Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and the North Somerset Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-24.

A Health Impact Assessment SPD will be prepared which will provide further guidance in terms of the types of HIA that may be requested and how this policy will be implemented.



Policy DP50:

New community facilities, open space and sports pitches

Proposals for community facilities, open space and sports pitches within settlement boundaries will be supported where:

- The site is well related to the community it is intended to serve;
- The site is in a sustainable location, with safe and convenient access for all;
- The layout and design include features to facilitate combining other community needs within the same site unless this is agreed to be inappropriate; and
- The proposal would not prejudice the living conditions of neighbouring properties.

In all cases proposals for main town centre uses will need to demonstrate that a sequential test has been applied, giving priority to sites within town or district/local centres, or failing this sites on the edge of these centres. Proposals for out-of-centre sites will only be acceptable where the above criteria are met and there is no significant adverse effect on the vitality and viability of the relevant centres. An exception to this are uses such as schools which require a specific location within a catchment area. Where schools are located outside

settlement boundaries proposals for new educational facilities or related uses will be supported within the site.

Facilities will only be permitted outside settlement boundaries where it is demonstrated that:

- The scale, character, design or potential impact of the facility would be appropriate taking into account the above principles;
- It is well related to the community it is intended to serve, unless the nature of the activity by virtue of its noise and disturbance would be more suited to an isolated location;
- The proposal would not result in significant adverse impacts on the safety of the highway network;
- Priority is given to the re-use of existing structures or buildings unless none are available in which case new buildings must be directly related to the activity proposed, sited and designed to be as unobtrusive as possible and reflect the rural character of the area and lighting should be as unobtrusive as possible taking into account the impact on living conditions and ecology; and
- The site and buildings should be designed to accommodate other community needs, as appropriate, to prevent the proliferations of similar uses in the countryside.



Justification

Towns and villages are generally suitable locations for most cultural and community facilities, but it is important that the best use is made of the limited supply of land. Applicants should therefore demonstrate that they have considered the possibilities for site-sharing and optimising the use of buildings and facilities. In some cases it may be possible to successfully combine two or more compatible uses within one facility, achieving cost savings to the provider as well as a more effective use of facilities. Such possibilities should be explored.

Proposals for additional facilities should be well-related to proposed users and accessible by a choice of transport modes. Some facilities may not be appropriate within settlements given the character of the development or the impacts which may be generated such as traffic movements. Where appropriate the council will have regard to the sequential test approach as set out in the NPPF.

Recreation facilities will normally be provided within towns and villages and will be required as part of major new developments. Nonetheless with the population increasingly being housed in urban areas, pressure on the countryside for formal and informal recreation is likely to increase. Urban fringe locations can often suffer from a proliferation of such uses which results in a change in the character of the area.

The policy aims to ensure that access to the countryside for sport and recreation is provided for the local population, that it is conveniently

located, that it does not result in a proliferation of buildings in one area, that the character of the countryside is protected and that the impact is not harmful to neighbouring properties, farms or road safety.

The policy aims to locate activities close to the need. However, it is recognised that some activities would cause disturbance to local residents and could be better located distant from built up areas (such as clay pigeon shooting, motorsports). Similarly, some activities have specific locational requirements.



Policy DP51:

Protection of built community facilities

Land and buildings in existing use, last used for, or proposed in **Schedule 4** for use for a community facility (as defined in the glossary of this plan), are protected for that purpose unless the land is allocated for another purpose.

Development of such sites or buildings for other uses will only be permitted if one of the following bullet points applies:

- Where acceptable alternative provision of at least equivalent community benefit is made available in the same vicinity and capable of serving the same catchment area. In such cases, all of the following criteria must be met:
 - The new site is at least as accessible to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport;
 - The replacement facility is at least equivalent in terms of size, usefulness, attractiveness and quality to the facility it replaces and is fit for purpose; and
 - In the case of a replacement of an existing facility, the replacement will be available for use before use of the existing facility is lost.

- Where the site or building is genuinely redundant/surplus to requirements for its uses. A site will be deemed genuinely redundant/surplus if any of the following circumstances apply:
 - The site is in an unsuitable location for alternative community use by reason of its distance from the local population or poor accessibility for non-car users;
 - The space is unsuitable for appropriate alternative community use, bearing in mind the possibilities for subdivision and opportunities for shared and mixed uses, and it is not feasible or appropriate to redevelop the site for community use;
 - Evidence is submitted that demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the Council, that attempts to rent/dispose of the property for community uses have failed; or
 - The Council, through consultation with relevant council departments, town/parish councils, service providers and voluntary groups, is satisfied that there is no demand for any appropriate form of community facility in the vicinity.
- Where the partial development of the site will secure the retention and improvement of the remainder of the site for community use;
- Where proposals relate to the intensification of community use; or
- Designated community assets shall be retained in community use.



Justification

The policy reflects the importance of community facilities and the need to protect them from development except where certain criteria apply. This approach reflects the NPPF. This policy should also be read in conjunction with **Policy DP52: Protection of open space and recreation**.

Where a community facility is genuinely redundant or surplus to requirements the policy requires evidence to demonstrate that attempts to rent/dispose of the property for community uses have failed. This includes evidence that the facility has been marketed for at least six months at normal market value for such uses. In addition, if the council considers it appropriate, a business plan shall be produced identifying the extent and combination of usage and charges necessary to make the facility profitable.



Policy DP52: Protection of open space and recreation

Development on open space will only be permitted provided:

- The open space is clearly shown through an assessment to be surplus to local requirements and will not be required for current or future needs; or
- The loss of open space is to be replaced by at least equivalent or better in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility and there will be no overall negative impact on the provision of open space; or
- The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, which meets locally identified needs and clearly outweighs the loss of the current or former use.

In the case of school playing fields development proposals will only be acceptable where the development is for education purposes or the Department for Education is satisfied that the land is no longer required for school use and its loss would not result in a shortfall in recreational open space/playing pitches for the local community as identified through an appropriate playing pitch assessment.

Development proposals affecting other green and blue spaces will only be permitted provided they do not adversely affect areas which make

a worthwhile contribution to the amenity and/or the character, setting and visual attractiveness of an area.

Justification

There is a wide range of multi-functional recreational, amenity and natural greenspaces within North Somerset. The policy reflects the importance of these open spaces and the need to protect them from development except where certain criteria apply. This approach reflects the NPPF. This policy should also be read in conjunction with **Policy DP51: Protection of community facilities** and **Policy DP34: Green Infrastructure**. This policy specifically relates to managed open spaces which act as a focus for the community, contribute to community cohesion and visual amenity and are important for recreation and the local economy. Examples of open space provision can include:

- Parks and gardens
- Children's playgrounds and hardcourts
- Recreational grounds
- Playing fields and sports pitches
- Amenity open space in residential developments, including incidental green space
- Informal provision for children and young people



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Any proposals for development on all or part of open space should be accompanied by a detailed assessment of that open space. The quantity, type and primary purpose of the open space in question will determine the extent and type of assessment required. For example, open space which is primarily parks and amenity open space would have an assessment that had greater emphasis on the recreational value of the open space, whilst natural greenspace would have more detail on the ecological values. If the open space is multi-functional in terms of acting as a buffer/aesthetic value as well as being of ecological value, then an assessment would be expected to clearly demonstrate that the loss of that open space would not be detrimental to any of the functions and purposes of that open space.

Where development is proposed on playing fields including school playing fields then regard should be had to Sport England “Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance” or any subsequent guidance in the assessment of the suitability of the site for alternative uses.

In addition to allocated/designated open space the council will seek to protect both public and private open space which has public value, including those not shown on the adopted Policies map. Non-designated open space in urban and rural areas can have additional value which can include visual, recreational and biodiversity benefits.



Countryside policies

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Policy DP53:

Best and most versatile land

When assessing proposals for development on unallocated sites on agricultural land its agricultural land classification (ALC) will be taken into account. Where the land classification is uncertain or classified as grade 3 without further subdivision, a full survey will be required to establish its quality. The best and most versatile (BMV) land (grades 1, 2 and 3a) will be protected from significant, inappropriate and unsustainable proposals as follows:

Grade 1 and 2 BMV land

This finite resource will be safeguarded from development to ensure its long-term potential for food production and to protect the soil resource. Development will not be permitted unless it is for:

- Infrastructure or community uses that require that specific location; or
- Outdoor recreational use; or
- A limited temporary use where the land and soil could be returned to its former quality and plans for its reinstatement are secured; or
- Is necessary for the associated agriculture or forestry use.

Grade 3a BMV land

Where development is proposed on sites of one hectare or greater on Grade 3a BMV agricultural land, development will only be permitted if:

- It is one of the exceptions listed under Grades 1 and 2; or
- It is to be used for renewable energy production where the land could be returned to agriculture without a loss of quality; or
- Is for affordable housing; or
- The sustainability benefits of the proposal clearly outweigh the long-term loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Where development for residential use is proposed both on allocated and unallocated sites layouts should, as part of an overall sustainable development, include proposals to preserve the better-quality land for gardens, allotments, community orchards or similar schemes which support local food production.

On all sites soil resources should be conserved and proposals for the reuse of soil and its protection during construction should be made clear in any planning application.



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Justification

The NPPF states that planning policies should ‘recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile land’.

Maps available on the Natural England website detail areas likely to contain land in of the higher quality values (Grades 1,2 and 3a). Full survey work is not uniformly available therefore where proposals fall within these areas applicants will need to demonstrate that a full survey has taken place and the proposed site is not within grades 1, 2 or 3a.

The Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land falls within grade 1,2 and 3a of the ALC. National Guidance aims to protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land from significant, inappropriate or unsustainable development proposals and protect soils by managing them in a sustainable way. The use of areas of poorer quality land instead of higher quality land is preferred. The proportion of Grade 1 land in North Somerset is approximately 7% and 10% for Grade 2. 60% falls in Grade 3. The policy approach recognises the benefits of all BMV and provides stricter safeguards for the more limited amount of grade 1 and 2 in North Somerset. The policy approach on grade 3a land is to ensure any loss is minimised and restricted to specific land uses. Only where it can be demonstrated the sustainability benefits of the proposal outweigh

the loss of this best and most versatile agricultural land will permission be granted.

Where residential use is permitted proposals should be put in place to encourage local food growing.

Schedule 4 (y) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure (England) Order) (DMPO) 2015 requires that planning authorities must consult Natural England on proposal over 20ha if these are not part of the development plan or on sites of less than 20ha in circumstances in which the development is likely to lead to a further loss of agriculture land amounting cumulatively to 20ha or more.

For some uses it may be possible to return the land to productive agricultural use without any loss of quality, should the proposed use no longer be required. For example, solar farms or similar. Suitable measures will be put in place to ensure this could be achieved.

The code of practice for the sustainable use of soils on construction sites provides relevant advice on the use of soil in construction projects.



Policy DP54: Rural workers housing

The erection of dwellings in the countryside for full time workers in agriculture, forestry, or other land-based rural businesses will be permitted provided that the applicant provides an appraisal that demonstrates that:

- The dwelling is required to satisfy a clearly established existing and long term functional need to live permanently at or within the immediate area of their work;
- The agricultural, forestry or land based use (excluding other elements) has been established for at least three years, has been profitable for at least one of them, is currently financially sound, and has a clear prospect of remaining so;
- The need could not be fulfilled by another existing or recently disposed dwelling on the unit or any other accommodation or building capable of conversion in the area which is suitable and available for occupation by the worker concerned;
- The proposal is satisfactorily sited in relation to the agricultural or forestry unit and, wherever possible, is sited within a hamlet or existing group of buildings (in particular, that the need for a new vehicular access is, where practical, avoided); and

- The proposed external area of the dwelling does not exceed 150 square metres.

Where the need and location for a rural workers' dwelling has been accepted under the above criteria except for the economic viability of the unit, the council may permit temporary accommodation for up to three years in a caravan or mobile home, provided that there is clear evidence that the enterprise has been planned on a sound financial basis with a firm intention and ability to develop it.

Planning permission will be granted only subject to a condition limiting occupation to the rural workers and their dependents. Where a second or further dwelling is permitted on a holding, a condition will be imposed on any unrestricted existing dwellings to similarly limit their occupation. The removal of an occupancy condition will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that there is no need for the dwelling on the unit or in the locality, nor is a need likely to arise in the foreseeable future, and that there has been a genuine and unsuccessful attempt to market the property for at least six months at a realistic price that reflects the agricultural tie.

Justification

Farmers are encouraged to diversify their activities and supplement their income from enterprises other than normal food production. In some cases, this may lead to demand for on-site residential



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accommodation for non-agricultural enterprises (for example, where livestock are kept as part of a leisure or tourism-based enterprise). As with proposals for farm dwellings, both the need for such dwellings and the viability of the enterprise must be adequately demonstrated.

Within the Green Belt, new dwellings (other than replacement dwellings) outside settlement boundaries will not normally be permitted except for the purposes of agriculture or forestry and it would be inappropriate to make a further exception for other rural uses.

Establishing need

Applicants will be required to submit an appraisal justifying an exception to the general policy of restraint. To ensure a high quality and impartial assessment, appraisals are best prepared by a member of the British Institute of Agricultural Consultants or other consultants demonstrating qualifications and experience in the subject area.

The appraisal should provide the following information:

- Existing accommodation on the unit and how it is occupied, the purpose of the new dwelling and how important it is for the operation of the unit;
- Whether the new building is necessary rather than convenient, such as must it be on site rather than in a nearby village;

- The justification for a particular site, when there may be other more appropriate sites in planning terms;
- The recent history of the unit, including recent severance and details of any dwellings on the unit that have been sold or converted for non-agricultural occupation;
- Where a new unit is to be formed, proof that the enterprise will be permanent and economically viable.

Applications are often received for dwellings associated with new enterprises. In certain instances, a financial test will be applied in order that further evidence of the genuineness of stated intentions can be provided. In such circumstances, where need is established temporary planning permission will normally be granted for a residential mobile home. Such temporary planning permissions will extend to two or three years depending on the circumstances of the enterprise. In order to receive consent for a permanent dwelling then the enterprise would have to be proven viable and assessed against the rural workers dwellings policy. In appropriate circumstances, a condition may be attached restricting the occupation of a dwelling until works necessary for the establishment of the enterprise have been completed.

Design considerations

If the need for a dwelling is established, then it is important to ensure that any adverse effects relating its scale, design, size are addressed.



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Dwellings should therefore be well-related to existing buildings and where possible share an existing vehicular access. They should not exceed a size necessary to meet normal family requirements and accommodate minor ancillary office facilities.

Any proposals above 150 square metres gross external floor space would not normally be acceptable and would need to be fully justified. Proposals for the size, siting and landscaping of the curtilage should also ensure that the impact on the landscape is acceptable.

Occupancy conditions

When granting permission under this policy, where appropriate, an occupancy condition will be imposed not only on the dwelling itself, but also on any existing dwellings on the unit which are under control of the applicant and do not have occupancy conditions. This will help to protect rural areas from inappropriate residential development pressures.

In recent years there has been a steady number of applications to remove occupancy conditions, while at the same time applications for new agricultural dwellings are still being received. The council requires that before an application for removal of an occupancy condition is approved it must be demonstrated that there is now no need for the dwelling on the unit, or in the locality, and that a genuine and

unsuccessful attempt has been made to sell the dwelling with the condition attached.

In determining such applications regard will be had to:

- Evidence of existing demand or lack of demand for agricultural workers within a radius of at least five miles from the property;
- Whether there are any vacant agricultural dwellings within this area and the number of recent applications in the locality for agricultural dwellings; and
- Evidence of efforts to dispose of the dwelling, whether it has been advertised, how frequently, for how long and whether the asking price reflected the occupancy condition.



Policy DP55:

Agriculture and land based rural businesses

Planning permission will be granted for agricultural or forestry development on existing and new holdings, or development for the purposes of farm based and other land-based rural businesses or diversification provided that:

- The proposals are necessary for and ancillary to the use of land for viable agricultural or land-based rural businesses purposes;
- The re-use of existing buildings on the holding is given priority over new buildings and only where no suitable buildings are available will new development be acceptable;
- In the case of diversification proposals, there is sufficient certainty of long term benefit to the farm business as an agricultural operation, that other rural businesses and the character and appearance of the countryside are not adversely affected; and
- The siting and design of the building respects its rural setting and does not harm the character of the landscape.

If the proposal involves a new or emerging business the application will need to be supported by evidence to demonstrate that the business will be capable of being economically sustained in the long term.

Justification

New farm buildings can have a major impact on the countryside, especially in prominent or open locations. Care therefore needs to be taken with the size, form, siting, design, colour, materials and landscaping of new farm buildings in order to reduce their impact on the countryside.

Farm diversification activities can contribute to the local economy by providing opportunities for employment or recreation for residents and visitors and by resulting in increased patronage for local shops and services. Such activities, where they come within planning control, will generally be supported provided that the character and appearance of the countryside are not harmed.

New buildings for the purposes of agriculture are acceptable in the Green Belt, however those for other purposes, including farm-based diversification, are strictly controlled.

Proposals for recreation and tourism-based diversification should seek to provide links to and enhancement of the surrounding public rights of way and public access network.



Policy DP56: Equestrian development

Permission for equestrian development will be permitted provided that either individually or cumulatively:

- They do not harm the landscape or settlement character of the area;
- In areas at risk of flooding, the proposals pass the sequential test and can demonstrate through a flood risk assessment that they are safe and would not increase flood risk elsewhere;
- New buildings, shelters or arenas are located near existing farmsteads or groups of buildings but do not adversely impact on living conditions of properties;
- Developments outside settlements will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that they are sited and designed to be as unobtrusive as possible;
- The scale, design, colour and material of any new building (preferably of timber construction) or structure has regard for the rural setting and need to minimise light pollution in the countryside;
- There is no harm to identified ecological or heritage assets;
- There is no pollution of surrounding land and watercourses;

- Proposals will need to demonstrate that they would not prejudice highway safety; and
- Sufficient routes are available nearby where riding activities can take place without conflicting with the free flow of vehicular or pedestrian traffic or with pre-existing outdoor activities.

Justification

The scale of horse related development varies from a single family pony in a small paddock with a field shelter to large commercial establishments such as riding schools, studs, livery yards or racing stables. The scale of the proposal will affect the possible impacts. This will be considered in assessing the application.

When assessing proposals for horse related development the impact on the landscape, traffic generation and highway safety will be the primary considerations.

Equine enterprises are an accepted land use in the countryside, however badly located or designed buildings or a proliferation in one area can have a significant effect on the landscape. In assessing the landscape impact regard will be had to buildings, hard standings, jumps, field boundaries, access ways and landscaping. Within the Mendip Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) additional care will need to be taken of the sensitive landscape.



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Elsewhere regard will be taken of the landscape character of the area described in the Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Planning Document.



Policy DP57: Replacement dwellings in the countryside

The replacement of a single permanent dwelling in the countryside will be permitted, provided that:

- The dwelling it replaces has an existing lawful permanent residential use and must be in occupation;
- The dwelling has not been abandoned;
- The dwelling has not been granted planning permission for the conversion from a non-residential building;
- The dwelling is not a designated or undesignated heritage asset;
- The replacement dwelling is within the same curtilage, is not out of scale and character with the surrounding area and its design and siting will not harm the character of the area, the living conditions of its own or adjoining occupiers; and
- The replacement dwelling is no more than a 50% increase in the size of the floor area of the dwelling it replaces, providing that the dwelling itself is not a replacement dwelling. Further extensions to replacement dwellings will not be permitted.

Justification

Residential development outside settlement boundaries is strictly controlled. However, replacement dwellings in the countryside will be allowed on a 'one for one' basis if there is an existing lawful, permanent residential use to be continued. The policy does not apply to unlawfully occupied or constructed buildings and mobile homes or to buildings with occupancy conditions which restrict their use on a temporary basis or to non-permanent occupation such as holiday lets.

The replacement of a former rural building that has previously been converted (or has planning permission for conversion) to residential use from a non-residential use (such as barn conversions) will not be permitted as the purpose of permitting the original conversion will have been based on the aim of reusing an existing building which was assessed as being of permanent and substantial construction and capable of conversion without major or complete reconstruction. If the building is not capable of conversion, or it would be more convenient to demolish it and replace it with an entirely new dwelling, then this will not be accepted as a reason for allowing a new dwelling in an otherwise inappropriate location.

Evidence may be required to demonstrate that the building has not been abandoned. Proposals to rebuild on site where the dwelling has been abandoned or has already been demolished will be assessed as a new build and will not normally be permitted.



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Proposals to replace dwellings which are listed buildings or which have been identified as being of local or regional historical importance or contribute to the locally distinctive rural environment will only be acceptable where the proposals accord with the relevant policies in the plan and the NPPF. These proposals will not normally be permitted and the council will seek repair not replacement.

In principle, the replacement of an existing permanent dwelling on a similar 'one for one' basis is unlikely to harm the character of the countryside. However, siting, design and materials must all be appropriate to the location. Special regard should be paid to the use of appropriate building materials. The reclamation and re-use of appropriate traditional or natural materials from the demolished property may be required by condition. The size of the replacement dwelling will be assessed on the size of the existing dwelling at the time the application is submitted irrespective of any outstanding unimplemented planning permission(s) for extensions to the property.

The replacement dwelling should be sited on or close to the site of the existing dwelling in a position that is most advantageous in terms of minimising visual impact and of the relationship with adjoining uses and highway access and road safety. Where the replacement is not on the exact same site, conditions will be imposed on the permission to ensure the demolition and removal of the existing dwelling. Applicants will need to include details in the application regarding the sustainable reuse and disposal of waste from the demolition.

The council will seek to maintain the essential rural nature and distinctiveness of the countryside. The replacement of small country dwellings with more grandiose houses can radically change the character of a site to one of a more suburban nature and also reduce the supply of the smaller rural dwellings. A replacement dwelling, when clearly disproportional to the original, can be tantamount in its impact to a new dwelling and can therefore undermine both national and local policies on restriction of new development in the countryside.

Even where a site is well screened there is a wider concern to maintain the essential rural nature and qualities of the area.

Preventing the overdevelopment of sites, visual intrusion into the countryside and the need to ensure a supply of housing to meet the needs of the rural population are the principal reasons why significantly larger dwellings will not be permitted. The size of the replacement dwelling should therefore not exceed a 50% increase in floorspace of the dwelling it is replacing providing that dwelling is not itself a replacement dwelling. It should also respect the predominant character of existing properties in the area. Floor area contained in ancillary buildings no longer required for their original use will only contribute towards the floor area of the replacement dwelling if in close proximity to the original dwelling and if physical improvements or visual gains could be achieved by their removal. Permitted Development Rights for further extensions to the property will be removed to prevent an incremental increase in the size of the property.



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The replacement of residential caravans or mobile homes, which do not benefit from a permanent planning permission, with permanent buildings will only be permitted in accordance with the policy on rural workers dwellings.



Policy DP58:

Conversion or re-use of rural buildings

The conversion or re-use of rural buildings will be permitted providing that:

- The type and scale of use does not harm the countryside setting and that access to the proposal does not compromise access or safety on rural roads;
- They are of permanent and substantial construction and capable of conversion without major or complete reconstruction;
- The proposal would result in the enhancement of the immediate setting;
- Any architectural and historic significance of the building and its setting is preserved;
- The proposal respects the scale, form, materials and design of the existing building and does not harm the character of the surrounding area;
- The impact of external facilities (such as curtilage treatment, parking) is minimal and any landscaping respects the local rural character;

- Any extension as part of the conversion, or subsequently, should not be disproportionate to the original building and respect the scale and character of the building and its setting; and
- It would not have a significant adverse effect on the living conditions of adjoining occupiers or adversely affect the operation of working farms.

Retailing will not be permitted, other than farm shops, small scale village stores, proposals under 200m² or proposals that are ancillary to the main use.

If the building was completed within 10 years of the application being submitted for an agricultural or equestrian use the applicant will need to demonstrate that the conversion of this building is essential for the long-term benefit of the associated agricultural/forestry/equestrian operation.

To meet the test of 'capable of conversion without major or complete reconstruction' 70% of the original exterior walls should be standing and in good condition and the building should have a roof.

If planning permission is granted for the conversion or reuse of a rural building the existing consent shall carry limited weight in justifying a new structure.

This policy does not apply to residential outbuildings.



Justification

The repurposing of existing buildings is a component of the overall approach to sustainable development in that it relates to the reuse of an existing resource. This is not the same as replacing an existing structure with a completely new building in a location where such a proposal would be contrary to policy. If a building is granted permission in accordance with this policy but is subsequently found not to be capable of conversion without major reconstruction, then the existing permission for conversion or change of use cannot be used to justify a new build as a replacement. The policy relates specifically to the reuse or change of use of existing buildings, and is not a mechanism to justify inappropriate development in unsustainable locations.

Many existing buildings are located in relatively less sustainable locations. Where buildings are remote from main roads and settlements particular consideration will be given to the potential for visual intrusion associated with re-use and the access and other services running to them.

The Council's preference is for the re-use of rural buildings for employment purposes. However, the conversion of buildings for recreational uses (including tourist attractions) or for holiday accommodation can help the rural economy and benefit the local community. The council considers such uses are generally preferable to residential conversion which does little to help the rural economy

and can harm the character and setting of some buildings. Indeed, not all buildings in the countryside will be suitable for conversion and the council will need to be satisfied that all the criteria in the policy are met.

In order to determine whether the existing building is suitable for conversion a structural report and method statement may be required which demonstrates that the building can be converted without major or complete reconstruction and which clearly identifies all areas to be demolished and rebuilt, including any proposed reroofing.

An understanding of the essential features of the building, its relationship to the wider landscape setting and its sensitivity to change should inform the alterations that might be made.

Appropriate materials should be used and also methods of repair that respect the buildings significance. As the fabric of the building will embody its character and interest, as much as possible should be retained. Good practice advice prepared by Historic England is available to help inform a sensitive approach to any conversion.

In order to avoid abuse the policy will not apply where the building has been substantially completed within the last ten years, (either an agricultural building permitted under the General Development Order or another building which has obtained planning permission).



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A residential outbuilding would not normally be considered a 'rural building' and so would not fall under the remit of this policy. The re-use of residential outbuildings outside settlement boundaries for living accommodation should be assessed against **Policy DP48: Residential Annexes**.



Policy DP59:

Previously developed land in the countryside

The partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed land outside settlement boundaries will be supported provided the physical impact of the development is commensurate with the previous development, the type and scale of development does not harm the countryside setting and that access to the proposal does not comprise access or safety on rural roads.

Residential use will be permitted if:

- It can be demonstrated that all attempts to secure an employment or alternative use have been unsuccessful; and
- The location is close to an existing settlement with a good range of facilities and services.

Retail uses other than proposals that are strictly ancillary to the main use or proposals under 200m², will not be permitted.

All development on previously developed land in the countryside should ensure:

- The character and appearance of the countryside is not harmed;
- Existing structurally sound buildings on the site which contribute to the rural character of the area are maintained and converted;

- The materials, form, bulk and general design of new buildings are in keeping with their surroundings;
- The location has safe and convenient access to the highway network and would not result in a significant adverse impact;
- There are no significant adverse impacts on living conditions of adjoining occupiers or uses; and
- Redevelopment would bring significant local environmental, economic or social benefits.

Justification

The policy aims to ensure the most appropriate and sustainable re-use of land and buildings that are no longer required for their former use. It gives priority to economic uses over residential use in the countryside and ensures the enhancement of the site. Where an economic use cannot be found and sites are well located to an existing settlement with facilities and services, housing may be appropriate. Previously developed land is defined in the NPPF. Examples include garden centres which have a retail function, petrol filling stations and employment uses. It does not include land which is, or has been, used for agriculture and so does not apply to nurseries or horticultural sites. Residential gardens are not covered by this policy. Sites in the Green Belt and the AONB will also need to comply with those policy tests.



Policy DP60:

Employment on green field land in the countryside

Development proposals for new buildings for business use (Use Classes B2, B8 or E(g)) on previously undeveloped sites outside settlements will only be permitted where no suitable redevelopment sites or redundant rural buildings suitable for re-use are available and:

- The proposal relates to processing locally grown produce or other land based rural business;
- The location has safe and convenient access to the highway network and would not result in a significant adverse impact;
- The proposal would not have a significant adverse impact on the living conditions of adjoining occupiers; and
- It is demonstrated that the use could not be located at existing settlements or that the intended use specifically and measurably benefits from the specific countryside location.

Retailing, other than farm shops, small scale village stores, proposals under 200m², or proposals that are ancillary to the main use, will not be permitted.

Justification

While the overall approach is to steer development to the most sustainable locations where there is good access to the workforce, markets and public transport opportunities, the need to also support existing businesses in the countryside is recognised. This policy therefore sets out the circumstances where new development will be acceptable in principle.

New buildings are inappropriate in the Green Belt other than for the exceptions specified in the NPPF or in very special circumstances.



Policy DP61: Existing businesses in the countryside

Replacement buildings, extensions to buildings, ancillary buildings or the intensification of use for existing businesses, located outside settlements will be permitted provided that:

- The scale of the proposal is not harmful to the character and appearance of the countryside;
- The materials, form, bulk and general design of buildings are in keeping with their rural surroundings;
- There is no significant adverse impact on living conditions of adjoining occupiers; and
- The proposed development has safe and convenient access to the highway network and would not result in a significant adverse impact.

The re-use of existing buildings is given priority over new development and only where no suitable buildings are available will new development be acceptable.

Proposals to extend outside the curtilage into surrounding countryside will need to be fully justified and not be harmful to the character and appearance of the countryside.

Retailing, other than proposals that are strictly ancillary to the main use or proposals under 200m², will not be permitted.

Justification

The policy aims to support the expansion of existing rural businesses providing development does not unacceptably harm its rural location.

The NPPF supports sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas. Although the council is committed to sustaining and enhancing the rural economy, it is also recognised that this needs to be balanced against protecting the landscape value and biodiversity of the countryside, as well as the character of the smaller settlements and villages. The council's preference is therefore for the re-use of existing buildings outside settlement boundaries.

There may be instances where new buildings, outside the Green Belt, are acceptable to allow an existing business to expand provided that they are of a design and scale appropriate to their rural surroundings. The council may need to evaluate whether or not it is beneficial to the rural economy for the business to expand or intensify in the same location or whether any detrimental effect on the character of the area would outweigh these benefits.



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This policy does not apply to the conversion of redundant rural buildings which is covered by a separate policy and proposals for extensions or alterations to buildings located in the Green Belt should also comply with Green Belt policies.



Policy DP62:

Visitor accommodation in the countryside including camping and caravanning

The construction of new buildings for use as visitor accommodation outside the Green Belt and AONB will be permitted provided that:

- There are no other existing buildings suitable for conversion;
- The proposal is set within the well-established curtilage of an existing building and is located adjacent to that building;
- The development will not result in an adverse effect on the landscape or settlement character of the area due to the proliferation of tourist accommodation;
- The building is capable of providing a high standard of tourist accommodation in accordance with a national quality assessment scheme;
- The scale of the proposal is not harmful to the character and appearance of the countryside;
- The proposal would result in an enhancement of the immediate setting, and the impact of external facilities (curtilage treatment, parking) is minimal and landscaping respects the local rural character; and

- The materials, form, bulk and general design of buildings are in keeping with their rural surroundings.

Proposals for new or extended touring and static caravan sites outside the Green Belt and AONB will be permitted provided that:

- The proposal respects the scale, form, materials and design of any existing buildings and does not harm the character of the surrounding area;
- The re-use of existing buildings is given priority over new development and only where no suitable buildings are available will new development be acceptable; and
- Proposals are sited so as to minimise their visual and landscape impact, and extensions to existing sites that are considered intrusive must include environmental improvements to the existing site.

All visitor accommodation should:

- Not have a significant adverse effect on the living conditions of adjoining occupiers or adversely affect the operation of working farms;
- Ensure there is safe and convenient access to the highway network and will not result in significant adverse impacts; and
- Ensure lighting is as unobtrusive as possible taking into account the impact on living conditions and ecology.



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For new build and conversions, subsequent applications to change holiday accommodation to permanent residential use or the removal of conditions for holiday accommodation will not be permitted within 10 years of their construction unless the existing use is shown to be unviable. Caravan parks and lodges will be conditioned to ensure they are used solely for holiday use.

Proposals to use mobile homes on longstanding existing holiday parks for permanent residential accommodation will only be permitted if:

- They are outside flood zone 3; and
- They are easily accessible in relation to existing facilities and services.

Justification

The NPPF supports sustainable rural tourism that benefits businesses in rural areas, communities, visitors and which respects the character of the countryside. This includes the provision and expansion of appropriately located tourist and other visitor facilities to meet identified needs which aren't already elsewhere such as in villages.

There is however a need to ensure that there is a genuine demand for the provision and that it is suitable for long term use. Therefore, the policy sets out a 10 year timeframe for new buildings to be retained as tourist accommodation to ensure that any new proposal is genuinely

seeking to establish a long-term business use as tourist accommodation and to ensure tourist accommodation is not used as a stepping stone to gaining full residential use. Caravan parks and lodges are not regarded as suitable for permanent residential use.

The legal definition of a caravan was established in the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960. It was modified in 1968 to include twin-unit mobile homes and again in 2006 when the sizes were increased. Caravan refers to any building that is designed to be lived in and can be transported by road in one or two sections. The term 'caravan' covers traditional touring caravans, static caravans and mobile/park homes, including log cabins which can be transported by road. When a twin-unit mobile home/log cabin is joined on-site it must remain divisible for transport.

Caravan and camping sites are not considered to be appropriate in the Green Belt. In the Mendip Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty great weight will be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in accordance with national guidance. In other locations the policy supports sensitively designed and sited developments which avoid harm to the character of the surrounding area.

Given their potential impact on the landscape and the importance of raising the standard and therefore attractiveness of accommodation in the district, the strategy is to encourage investment in and retention of the most appropriately located sites. The re-use of existing buildings



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will also help to protect the countryside from further sporadic development.

Consideration will also need to be given on the impact of development through extension to existing or new sites where these are located within areas identified as being liable to flooding.



Delivery policies

Policy DP63: Infrastructure delivery and development contributions

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Policy DP63:

Infrastructure delivery and development contributions

Infrastructure will be provided in step with new development and co-ordinated through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. This will include the mechanisms for funding and delivery of physical, social, digital, community, economic and employment, environmental and any other infrastructure required to support development and regeneration.

Where the local provision for education, health, sport, recreation, open space and other community facilities will be inadequate to meet the projected needs and standards of new residential development, additional provision will be sought to meet any identified shortfall.

Facilities will be provided in tandem with population growth and in safe and accessible locations that will facilitate safe routes to the venue and be directly accessible to a pedestrian and cycle network.

Development proposals will be expected to provide a contribution towards the cost of infrastructure. Subject to statutory processes and regulations, contributions may be collected towards:

- Initial costs (such as design and development work and ‘pump priming’ of projects or programmes);
- Capital costs;

- Ongoing revenue costs such as the management and maintenance of services and facilities; and
- Any other infrastructure related costs permitted by law and identified as a local need.

Contributions will be collected through S106 contributions and the Community Infrastructure Levy.

Justification

The creation of vibrant and sustainable new communities requires the delivery of a range of infrastructure delivered in step with new development. This will include the transport infrastructure required to encourage walking and cycling, new or enhanced public transport, the provision of education, community, health and recreational facilities, public open space and green infrastructure and connection to utilities and superfast broadband to ensure good digital connections to new homes, offices and community facilities within North Somerset.

Development contributions will be sought to meet children and young people’s educational and play needs on new developments. Depending on the extent of the needs, any shortfall and the scale of development proposed, contributions could be required for secondary, primary and special schools as well as early years/pre-schools, youth centres, play needs and children and family centres. As well as land or built



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accommodation contributions towards improving safe walking routes to school or home to school transport may be required.

Sport, recreation and community facilities not only underpin people's quality of life but can help create diverse sustainable communities as well as ensuring that biodiversity, learning and health targets are met. Community facilities are facilities that provide for the health, welfare, social, educational, spiritual, recreational, leisure and cultural needs of the community. Any lack of provision will result in future residents having to travel outside of their immediate area and the opportunity for a thriving and vibrant community will be lost.

This policy, which covers all indoor and outdoor sports facilities as well as libraries, community halls, and other community facilities, will ensure that for all residents there is safe and convenient access to these facilities, in particular those living within new development areas.

The co-ordination of the infrastructure required to deliver the local plan strategy will be through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. This document will be reviewed at regular stages through the plan period.



Schedule 1: Proposed large sites for residential development

This schedule forms part of **Policy LP2: Housing, employment and mixed use allocations** and sets out the proposed housing allocations for the Local Plan and identifies the indicative capacity of dwellings for each site, subject to detailed consideration. These figures are given as a guide, the final capacities may be higher or lower. Site specific

requirements have been included for sites where these are currently known, but further requirements may become evident as proposals are brought forward and during planning application stage.

All proposed residential allocations can be viewed on the **Policies Map**.

Strategic growth locations

Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Wolvershill (north of Banwell)	2,800	Proposed new strategic growth area	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Policy LP1: Strategic location: Wolvershill (north of Banwell) Development capacity is likely to not exceed 2,800 and may be slightly less subject to further masterplanning and site-specific assessment.
Total:	2,800			



Wider Weston-super-Mare area

Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Land west of Hutton	20	Proposed new allocation	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new footway to Hutton. • A new 250m footway along Oldmixon Road to allow safe walking access to Broadoak Secondary School. • Low density development considered appropriate at village edge.
Elm Grove Nursery, Locking	35	Proposed new allocation	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active travel improvements required along Elm Tree Road to link in with foot/cycleway on A371. • No development to take place in area at north of site which is at future risk of flooding except access road, unless access road can be secured from eastern side of site. • Additional pedestrian access to be secured from eastern boundary of site.
Total	55			



Weston-super-Mare

Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Parklands Village, Weston-super-Mare	2,894	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Partially consented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further details in Weston Villages Supplementary Planning Document.
Winterstoke Village, Weston-super-Mare	1,356	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further details in Weston Villages Supplementary Planning Document.
Locking Road Car Park, Weston-super-Mare	230	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pedestrian and cycle access from all sides. Secure pedestrian/cycle access to north. Main vehicular access from Locking Road is preferred if feasible.
Former Leisuredome allocation/Parklands site B (phase E), Weston-super-Mare	400	Proposed new allocation, urban intensification opportunity	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> land to be safeguarded through the site for a strategic cycle route (M5 agricultural bridge route).
Weston Rugby Club, Weston-super-Mare	200	Proposed new allocation, urban intensification opportunity	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New clubhouse and changing facilities for the Rugby Club, offices and a GP surgery to be provided as part of any redevelopment. Active travel improvements (safe crossing points) at Francis Fox roundabout and Sunnyside North/A370 junction or contribution to an approved scheme in this area.



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Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Land west of Winterstoke Road, Weston-super-Mare	134	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of sports pitch needs to be addressed. • Layout to have regard to industrial units to the south and railway line to the west. • Access off Winterstoke Road. • Improvements to Winterstoke Road cyclepath, widening and priority. • Contribution to Broadway roundabout improvements, including active travel provision.
Sunnyside Road, Weston-super-Mare	120	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active travel improvements (safe crossing points) at Francis Fox roundabout and Sunnyside North/A370 junction or contribution to an approved scheme in this area.
Woodspring Stadium, Winterstoke Road, Weston-super-Mare	100	Proposed new allocation, urban intensification opportunity	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to Winterstoke Road cyclepath, widening and priority. • Contribution to Broadway roundabout improvements, including active travel provision.
Gas Works, Weston-super-Mare	95	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Francis Fox roundabout improvement contribution and Sunnyside North/A370 junction or contribution to an approved scheme in this area.
Dolphin Square	80	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	No current consent	



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Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Land west of Trenchard Road, Weston-super-Mare	75	Proposed new allocation	Extant planning permission	
Police Station/ Magistrates Court/ Roselawn, Weston-super-Mare	70	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	No current consent	
Anson Road, Weston-super-Mare	70	Proposed new allocation	Extant planning permission	
Land at Bridgwater Road, Weston-super-Mare	60	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrian and cycle improvements towards Uphill.
Scot Elm Drive, Weston-super-Mare	57	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct link to the pedestrian and cycle path to east.
Former Bournville School site, Weston-super-Mare	48	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct access to existing cycle and pedestrian facilities.
Lynton House Hotel, Weston-super-Mare	40	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	
Knightstone Road Hotels, Weston-super-Mare	40	Proposed new allocation, urban intensification opportunity	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved pedestrian links to west.



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Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Former Sweat FA site, Winterstoke Road, Weston-super-Mare	37	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicular and pedestrian access off Bridge Road and to south with pedestrian and cycle access through site. • Layout and design to have regard to working garage to the west. • Health and Safety Executive to be consulted. • Contaminated Land Assessment Required. • Higher standard of surface water attenuation and run off required.
Former Police Depot, Winterstoke Road, Weston-super-Mare	36	Proposed new allocation, urban intensification opportunity	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frontage set-aside for a right turn lane into Stuart Road and foot/cycleway widening.
Nightingale Close, Mead Vale, Weston-super-Mare	29	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment to retain commercial uses and include 29 residential units. • Pedestrian and cycle improvements to mitigate loss of parking.
Former TJ Hughes, High Street, Weston-super-Mare	32	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	No current consent	
Land at Atlantic Road South, Weston-super-Mare	18	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	



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Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Land to the rear of Locking Road, Weston-super-Mare	12	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	No current consent	
Madeira Cove Hote, Weston-super-Marel	10	Proposed new allocation	Extant planning permission	
Total	6,243			

Clevedon

Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Land off Millcross, Clevedon	70	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix of 2-3 storey development appropriate. • Direct access onto cycleway to west and south. • Direct access onto public footpath LA22/46/90 to east. • Improvements to active travel provision.
Land north of Churchill Avenue, Clevedon	44	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of site to be given over to improved play/ public open space facilities. • Access via Wordsworth Road. • Strode Rd, improvements to cycle provision.



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Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Great Western Road, Clevedon	39	Proposed new allocation – urban intensification opportunity	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrian and cycle improvements and cycle storage.
Castlewood, Clevedon	120	Proposed new allocation – urban intensification opportunity	No current consent	
2-6 Bay Road, Clevedon	19	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursing home premises to be converted. • Improved connectivity to Hill Road district centre for active travel modes.
Total	292			

Nailsea

Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Land at north west Nailsea	75	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No development to take place within areas of site at risk of future flooding. • Pylons to be removed. • Undergrounding of 132kv line on northern boundary. Transport Assessment required.



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Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Land at north west Nailsea (cont)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation or replacement of Fryth Way sports pitch. • Where possible retention of Tree Preservation Order trees. • Retention of strong hedge boundaries especially to the north. • PROW links to Causeway View. • Coal Mining Risk Assessment required. • Protection of adjacent Tickenham, Nailsea and Kenn Moor Site of Special Scientific Interest. • Comprehensive approach to mitigation to protect water quality and drainage in respect of the SSSI.
Youngwood Lane, Nailsea	399	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A transport corridor is required to be safeguarded through the site reflecting the outline planning consent, and future reserved matters phases to be coordinated with any neighbouring proposals. • Trees to be retained as part of an open space feature/corridor. • Requires retention of strong hedge boundaries throughout the site. Pedestrian links to footpath on northern boundary. • Vehicular access from western boundary. • Transport Assessment required. • Proposals will require a Coal Mining Risk Assessment.



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Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Youngwood Lane, Nailsea (cont)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological issues to be addressed on a strategic basis as part of any future wider development.
West of Engine Lane, Nailsea	109	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access off Engine Lane. Strong hedge boundaries to be retained where practicable. Where this is not possible, replacement hedgerows should be provided. Footpath on western side of Engine Lane. Transport Assessment required. Replacement or improved sport facilities required. Proposals will require a coal mining assessment.
Land south of The Uplands, Nailsea	52	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access off The Uplands. Requires retention of strong hedge boundaries especially on southern boundary.
Weston College Site, Somerset Square, Nailsea	28	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment site to deliver A1/A3 units at ground floor level and residential above. Public cycle parking provision and car club.
Trendlewood Way, Nailsea	24	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retention of wooded area fronting Trendlewood Way required. Coal Mining Risk Assessment Required
Land east of Youngwood Lane, Nailsea	14	Proposed new allocation	Extant planning consent	
Total	701			



Portishead

Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Wyndham Way Broad Location, Portishead	350	Proposed new allocation – urban intensification opportunity	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed use urban renewal to include new homes, town centre uses and net increase in employment space. Development to conform to the principles of the Wyndham Way Development Area Framework and Policy LP17.
Harbour Road/ Gordano Gate, Portishead	93	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development must include some employment floorspace. Footpath links required to new railway station. Layout to have regard to land required for new railway station. Improvements to High Street and Gordano Road, Harbour Road corridor for active travel modes.
Site V2 Harbour Road, Portishead	26	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential development above ground floor commercial use. Improvements to High Street and Gordano Road, Harbour Road corridor for active travel modes.
Land south of Downside, Portishead	23	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access through Downside. Requires retention of strong hedge boundaries and trees to the west. Improvements to High Street and Gordano Road, Harbour Road corridor for active travel modes.
Total	492			



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Backwell

Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Grove Farm, Backwell	515	Proposed new allocation	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development to include a new primary school.
Land at Farleigh Farm, Backwell	125	Proposed new allocation	Extant planning permission	
Land west of Rodney Road, Backwell	65	Proposed new allocation	Extant planning permission	
Total	705			

Banwell

Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Land west of Wolvershill Road, Banwell	54	Proposed new allocation	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3m set safeguarded strip along site frontage for future active travel improvements.
Land south of Knightcott Gardens, Banwell	37	Proposed new allocation	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active travel link to High Street to north and improvements to pedestrian provision.
Land at Western Trade Centre, Banwell	10	Proposed new allocation	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active travel provision improvements on route into Banwell.
Total	101			



Bleadon

Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Bleadon Quarry, Bleadon	42	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 square metres of employment floorspace at entrance of the site. Traffic calming measures on Bridge Road. Pedestrian link along Mulberry Lane. Improvements to PRow to link into existing footways in Purn Lane/Southridge Heights via Purn Hill.
Land off Purn Way, Bleadon	14	Proposed new allocation	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRow improvements from site to link onto existing footways in Purn Lane/Southridge Heights via Purn Hill.
Total	56			

Churchill

Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Land east of Ladymead Lane, Churchill	70	Proposed new allocation	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land east of Ladymead Lane, Land north of Pudding Pie Lane, Pudding Pie Lane (west) and Land South of Jubilee Lane to be master planned together and consider cumulative traffic impacts and access arrangements particularly in relation to Ladymead Lane.



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Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Land east of Ladymead Lane, Churchill (cont)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to new development off Pudding Pie Lane. • Active travel provision improvements. • Contribution towards improved Active travel connection to Churchill School. • Contribution for mitigations at A368/A38 Churchill Junction.
Land north of Pudding Pie Lane, Churchill	65	Proposed new allocation	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land east of Ladymead Lane, Land north of Pudding Pie Lane, Pudding Pie Lane (west) and Land South of Jubilee Lane to be master planned together and consider cumulative traffic impacts and access arrangements particularly in relation to Ladymead Lane. • Access to new development must come off Stock Lane via Pudding Pie (east) development or Pudding Pie Lane if former is not possible. • Active travel provision improvements. • Contribution towards improved active travel connection to Churchill School. • Contribution for mitigations at A368/A38 Churchill Junction.



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Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Pudding Pie Lane, Churchill (West)	35	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land east of Ladymead Lane, Land north of Pudding Pie Lane, Pudding Pie Lane (west) and Land South of Jubilee Lane to be master planned together and consider cumulative traffic impacts and access arrangements particularly in relation to Ladymead Lane. Access to new development must come off Pudding Pie Lane. Active travel provision improvements. Contribution towards improved active travel connection to Churchill School. Contribution for mitigations at A368/A38 Churchill Junction. Retention of existing hedgerows required. Layout to address overlooking issues from neighbouring properties. Links to Public Right of Way on eastern boundary.
Land south of Jubilee Lane, Churchill	21	Proposed new allocation	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land east of Ladymead Lane, Land north of Pudding Pie Lane, Pudding Pie Lane (west) and Land South of Jubilee Lane to be master planned together and consider cumulative traffic impacts and access arrangements particularly in relation to Ladymead Lane.



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Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Land south of Jubilee Lane, Churchill (cont)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to new development must come off Pudding Pie Lane. • Active travel provision improvements. • Contribution towards improved active travel connection to Churchill School. • Contribution for mitigations at A368/A38 Churchill junction.
Land south of Bristol Road and north of Bath Road, Churchill	68	Proposed new allocation	Resolution to grant consent	
Land at Dinghurst Road, Churchill	25	Proposed new allocation	Extant planning permission	
Total	284			

Claverham

Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
North Field, Claverham Works, Claverham	24	Proposed new allocation	Extant planning permission	
Total	24			



Congresbury

Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Woodhill Nurseries, Congresbury	60	Proposed new allocation	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance public right of way to provide pedestrian access onto A370. Pedestrian and cycle crossing facilities at Smallway Jct. (no current facility at junction).
Land off Wrington Lane, Congresbury	50	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to be confirmed through planning consent. Traffic management/calming/pedestrian safety measures on Wrington Lane required. Existing hedgerows to be retained. Layout to minimise landscape impact.
Land east of Smallway, Congresbury	25	Carried forward from the Congresbury Neighbourhood Plan	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pedestrian and cycle crossing facilities at Smallway junction (no current facility at junction).
Land to the north of Bristol Road, Congresbury	20	Carried forward from the Congresbury Neighbourhood Plan	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right turn lane required on A370 to access the site. Active travel provision improvements.
Land south of Station Road, Congresbury	13	Carried forward from the Congresbury Neighbourhood Plan	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active travel provision improvements to link into local facilities and Strawberry Line.
Total	168			



Sandford

Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Land at Mead Farm, Sandford	35	Proposed new allocation	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct active travel access onto Strawberry Line. • Contribution to the development of the Strawberry Line.
Land south of Greenhill Lane, Sandford	49	Proposed new allocation	Resolution to grant consent	
Total	84			

Winscombe

Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Woodborough Farm, Winscombe	83	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main vehicular access onto Woodborough Road. • Secondary vehicular access to Church Road. • Footpath links to Strawberry line and other surrounding Public Rights of Way. • Central open space feature. • Retention of mature trees/TPO's and hedge boundaries.



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Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Broadleaze Farm, Winscombe	74	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct active travel access onto the Strawberry Line. • Design/layout to minimise impact on the AONB and Strawberry Line. • Fluvial flood risk associated with Towerhead Brook must be addressed. • Noise impact assessment required re: adjacent depot. • Retention of hedgerows. • Regard to be had to nature conservation interests in relation to the Strawberry Line and Towerhead Brook.
West of Hill Road, Winscombe	30	Proposed new allocation	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access must be wide enough to allow two vehicles to pass plus a footway. • Contribution to the development of the Strawberry Line. • Active travel provision improvements to link into local facilities and Strawberry Line. • Direct access onto the Strawberry Line desirable and to be investigated. • Noise impact assessment required re: adjacent depot. • Regard to be had to nature conservation interests in relation to the Strawberry Line.



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Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Land at Coombe Farm and Shipham Lane, Winscombe	68	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No development within the AONB. • Design to minimise impact on the AONB. • Retention of hedgerows. • Vehicular access off Shipham Lane or through land to the south (Coombe Farm). • Contribution to the development of the Strawberry Line. • Active travel provision improvements to link into local facilities and Strawberry Line. • Active travel crossing improvements at junction of Shipham Lane, Ilex Lane and Sandford Road. • Provision of footway to Sandford Road from site. • Provision of ramp to Strawberry Line at Homefield Close.
Former Mooseheart Lodge, Winscombe	14	Proposed new allocation	Extant planning permission	
Total	269			



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Yatton

Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Land at North End, Yatton	47	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires retention of existing hedgerows/trees. Vehicular access off roundabout. Open space required in north-eastern corner of site. Contribution required to comprehensive surface water strategy. Contribution required to road safety/congestion solutions in the wider area.
Moor Road, Yatton	60	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Layout to respect Grange Farm (Listed Building). No development in the orchard. Landscape Buffer alongside Stowey Rhyne. Contribution to comprehensive surface water strategy. Contribution to road safety/congestion solutions in the wider area. Pedestrian/cycle crossing of North End Road. Contribution to Strawberry Line extension to Clevedon and “Connected Yatton”.
Rectory Farm, Yatton	100	Proposed new allocation	Extant planning permission	
Total	207			



Other locations

Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Barrow Hospital (1), Barrow Gurney	59	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Footpath links to Long Ashton to be provided/ improved. • Removal of trees to be minimised. • Habitat Regulation Assessment required.
Barrow Hospital (2), Barrow Gurney	14	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Footpath links to Long Ashton to be provided/ improved. • Removal of trees to be minimised. • Habitat Regulation Assessment required.
Unit C, Estune Business Park, Long Ashton	24	Proposed new allocation	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active travel provision improvements to link into local facilities.
Unit A, Estune Business Park, Long Ashton	18	Proposed new allocation	Extant planning permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active travel provision improvements to link into local facilities.
Tickenham Garden Centre, Tickenham	14	Carried forward from the Site Allocations Plan	Extant planning permission	



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Site location	Indicative capacity	Comments	Planning status	Site requirements
Land north of Colliter's Way, Long Ashton	215	Proposed new allocation	No current consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No vehicular access off Colliters Way. Active travel links to all local roads and public rights of way. Active travel provision improvements to link into local facilities. To coordinate development with land in Bristol City.
Gatcombe Farm, Wrington	38	Proposed new allocation	Extant planning permission	
Total	382			
Grand Total	12,863			



Schedule 2: Proposed employment sites

This schedule forms part of **Policy LP2: Housing, employment and mixed use allocations** and sets out the proposed employment allocations for the Local Plan. Sites are proposed for uses within the B2, B8, and E(g) classes.

All proposed employment sites can be viewed on the emerging **Policies Map**.

Weston-super-Mare

Site location	Site area (hectares)	Comments
Haywood Village Business Quarter, Weston-super-Mare	21.50	Carried forward from Site Allocations Plan, with adjusted boundary.
Parklands Village site A, Weston-super-Mare	0.30	Carried forward from Site Allocations Plan, with adjusted boundary.
Parklands Village site C, Weston-super-Mare	0.37	Carried forward from Site Allocations Plan, with adjusted boundary.
Parklands Village site D, Weston-super-Mare	1.67	Carried forward from Site Allocations Plan, with adjusted boundary.
Parklands Village site E, Weston-super-Mare	1.82	Carried forward from Site Allocations Plan, with adjusted boundary.
Parklands Village site F, Weston-super-Mare	0.47	Carried forward from Site Allocations Plan, with adjusted boundary.
Parklands Village site G, Weston-super-Mare	0.31	Carried forward from Site Allocations Plan, with adjusted boundary.
Parklands Village site H, Weston-super-Mare	0.57	Carried forward from Site Allocations Plan, with adjusted boundary.
Parklands Village site I, Weston-super-Mare	0.12	Carried forward from Site Allocations Plan, with adjusted boundary.
Wolvershill (north of Banwell), Weston-super-Mare	6.5	New proposed allocation as a component part of the Wolvershill Strategic Location (Policy LPI). Specific site boundaries to be confirmed through detailed masterplanning.
West Wick Business Park, Weston-super-Mare	5.30	Carried forward from Site Allocations Plan.



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Site location	Site area (hectares)	Comments
Summer Lane, North of A370, Weston-super-Mare	2.54	Carried forward from Site Allocations Plan, with adjusted boundary.
Moor Park, A371, Weston-super-Mare	1.23	Carried forward from Site Allocations Plan, with adjusted boundary.
Aisecombe Way, Weston-super-Mare	0.50	Carried forward from Site Allocations Plan.
Total	43.20	

Other towns

Site location	Site area (hectares)	Comments
Land to the west of Kenn Road	8.20	Carried forward from Site Allocations Plan.
Land to the east of J20, Clevedon	25.00	New allocation including new eastern connection to J20 or the M5. Allocation of employment land is for 25ha but the allocation area is larger reflecting the requirement to connect to J20 and other associated works required. Active travel links will also be required. Site allocation primarily for distribution, logistics, and warehousing space to meet medium to longer term space requirements.
Gordano Gate, Portishead	1.10	Carried forward from Site Allocations Plan.



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Site location	Site area (hectares)	Comments
Wyndham Way Development Framework Area (excluding the Gordano Gate allocation)	3.75	<p>Redevelopment of existing commercial premises to provide high density mixed use spaces. No specific allocation is shown on the policies map for this site, 3.75 hectares of employment land delivering 600 new jobs is expected to come forward as part of the Wyndham Way Development Framework Area designated under Policy LP17.</p> <p>The number of jobs in the area is expected to be net positive at each stage, with new space being delivered before existing sites are developed. Depending on the extent of sites which come forward and the development dynamics, the area could deliver up to 600 new jobs over the Plan period.</p>
Wyndham Way Development Framework Area (excluding the Gordano Gate allocation) (cont)		<p>Designed to integrate with surrounding town, marina, proposed railway station and town centre through orientation of buildings, creation of green pedestrian/cycle corridors.</p> <p>Skills opportunities and apprenticeships secured through the planning process to help local people access new jobs.</p>
Total	38.05	
Grand Total	81.25	



Schedule 3: Proposed Local Green Space

This schedule forms part of **Policy LP12: Local Green Space** and sets out the proposed Local Green Space designations for the Local Plan listed by parish.

All proposed Local Green Space allocations can be viewed on the **Policies Map**.

Abbots Leigh

Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Abbots Pool, Abbots Leigh	3.91	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Area with lake amidst woodland, with bridleway and footpaths. Used for informal recreation. Wildlife site.• On HER (the council's Historic Environment Record): archaeological site: Abbots Pool and two pools to north medieval; C20 fishponds.

Backwell

Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Farleigh Fields, Backwell	8.85	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two fields meeting in a T shape near St Andrew's Church. Pasture, but considered to exceptionally warrant LGS designation because of their particular importance in terms of the setting of the grade 1 listed St Andrew's Church, being high lying, prominent and visible from a significant distance to the south. They are also crossed by public rights of way, which lead towards and afford views of the church.• On HER, there is an archaeological site within the northern field (Neolithic stone slab).



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Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Backwell Lake, Backwell	5.42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractive area with lake and surrounding grass and trees. Wildlife site and local nature reserve. Used for informal recreation. • No records on HER.
Park adjacent to West Leigh Infants School, Backwell	1.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractive public open space, with some trees, integral footpaths. Includes children's play area. • HER shows some monuments: marl pits and cropmark of possible prehistoric building.

Banwell

Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Banwell recreation ground, Westfield Road, Banwell	1.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation ground, with boundary trees. Used for recreation. • No record on HER.
Riverside Green, Banwell	0.53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grass open space, some trees, play area. Used for informal recreation. • HER shows archaeological site: site of Daniel Day's House, Riverside, 1815.



Blagdon

Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
The Rocks common land, Blagdon	0.36	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Fairly high lying area of grass and trees above rocks, with woodland to south, crossed by footpath (PROW), and used for informal recreation. Includes seats and picnic area.HER shows archaeological site, old quarry at Street End, post medieval quarry.

Churchill

Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Land west of Rowan Way, Churchill	1.51	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Grass space with trees, used for informal recreation. No records on HER.

Clevedon

Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Salthouse Fields, Clevedon	3.89	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Iconic grass space, used for recreation, alongside Marine Lake and Severn estuary.HER: Includes archaeological site: site of C17 saltworks, also Victorian promenade sea defences, C19.



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Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Wains Hill (Poets Walk), Clevedon	4.55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive hill, grass with some treed areas, near Severn estuary. Used for informal recreation, (walking etc). Local nature reserve and wildlife site. HER shows site is a scheduled monument, with some archaeological sites (points); eg. slight univallate hillfort, and Wains Hill hillfort (Iron Age).
Church Hill, Clevedon	4.40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive hill, grass and treed areas, near Severn estuary. Used for informal recreation, (walking etc). Local nature reserve and wildlife site. HER: Includes archaeological sites (points) ridge and furrow, Church Hill; post medieval mining on south side of Church Hill; C19 Lookout tower, Church Hill.
Alexandra Gardens, Clevedon	0.81	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive well treed area with more open grassed part to south. Crossed by footpaths. HER: Unregistered park or garden; archaeological site, C19 municipal park.
Pier Copse, Clevedon	0.44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive grassed but well treed area. HER: Unregistered park or garden.
Herbert Gardens, East of Herbert Road, Clevedon	1.21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive area well treed on boundaries. Used for informal recreation. HER: Unregistered park or garden; archaeological site, C19 municipal park.
Dial Hill, Clevedon	4.64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hill including densely wooded slopes crossed by footpaths, more open at top. HER: number of archaeological sites, (points) including old C19 quarries, late prehistoric lynchets, Iron Age, site of C19 reservoir, site of C19 limekiln, etc.
Strawberry Hill, Clevedon	11.86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long area of woodland crossed by public footpaths. Wildlife site. HER: some archaeological sites, including stone mace head, a flint knife, Neolithic/Bronze Age, etc.
Land at Old Park Road, Clevedon	0.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive woodland in residential area. No records on HER.



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Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Land at Green Beach, Clevedon	0.75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractive grassed area with some trees and ornamental gardens overlooking Severn estuary. Used for informal recreation. • HER: unregistered park and garden; includes archaeological sites: late C19 municipal park; Golden jubilee bandstand, 1887.
Sunhill Park, Sunnyside Road, Clevedon	0.56	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of dense trees with more open central area next to community centre. Attractive. Used for informal recreation. • HER: Unregistered park or garden; archaeological site; early C20 garden, now municipal park.
Highdale Hill, Clevedon	1.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractive area with woodland and some more open areas to west, crossed/bounded by public footpath. • HER shows archaeological sites: Christ Church and Highdale Farm; scatter of stones to north and west of Highdale Farm.
Land near M5 and River Blind Yeo, along south east and southern edge of Clevedon	7.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largely linear open space alongside M5 and River Blind Yeo. Used for informal recreation. Also contributes to townscape. Includes play area near Hazell Close. • No records on HER.
Land at Crabtree Path, Clevedon	0.21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grassed area with some boundary trees. Used for informal recreation. No records on HER.
Marshalls Field, Clevedon	3.49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grass open space part bounded by River Land Yeo, with some boundary trees. Part bounded by a raised cycle/walkway to west. • No record on HER. Used for informal recreation. • A “Neighbourhood open space” on the council’s parks and play areas web site, maintained by the council.



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Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
North east of Walton Park Hotel, Clevedon	2.27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grassed area with woodland, overlooking Bristol Channel. Used for informal recreation. On HER: unregistered park or garden (Walton Gardens and park, late C19 park). HER also shows archaeological site: old quarries and tramway at cliff top, Walton St Mary, C19 quarry).
Millennium Orchard, Clevedon	0.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community orchard, accessible to the public and used for community events like wassailing etc. No records on HER.
Grass space with play area, at Teignmouth Road/Beaconsfield Road junction, Clevedon	0.35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass area, a few trees, and adjoining play area. Used for informal recreation. No records on HER.
Cherry Avenue play area, Clevedon, Clevedon	0.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass open space for informal recreation. No records on HER.
Land at Walton Road in front of Conygar Close	0.27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive grass area with trees used for informal recreation. HER shows archaeological site: site of Walton Park station, c 907-1940.
Westbourne housing estate open spaces, Clevedon	0.90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass areas with trees amidst housing. Visual amenity and informal recreation. No records on HER.
Land, including walk, north of former Hangstone Quarry, running from junction of Victoria Road with Old Church Road, Clevedon	0.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive area including ornamental garden, with grass and treed areas as part of walk. HER shows some archaeological sites just outside boundary, including Pleistocene bone deposits and Roman pottery from cave, at the quarry.



Congresbury

Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Congresbury Millennium Green, Congresbury	2.63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprises attractive grass spaces either side of river. Larger northern area has some mature trees on boundary, and includes public footpaths and play area. Used for informal recreation. Southern area includes community orchard. HER shows archaeological site: site of tannery east of the Ship and Castle, C18.
Recreation area adjoining King George V Jubilee playing field, Congresbury	0.47	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass recreation area with play equipment. No record on HER.
Land at St Andrew's Church, Congresbury	0.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive grass area with trees, and the adjoining historic church yard, adjacent to and important to the setting of the grade 1 listed church. While cemeteries are not normally appropriate for LGS designation, the historic importance of the graveyard, with listed walls and monuments, reflected on the HER, together with its importance to the setting of the church, is considered to warrant an exception.
King George V Playing Field, Congresbury	1.29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The made Congresbury Neighbourhood Plan allocates this site as LGS, referring to it as 'important as a recreational area'.
Broadstones recreation ground, Congresbury	2.85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The made Congresbury Neighbourhood Plan allocates this site as LGS, referring to it as 'important as a recreational area'.



Locking

Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Locking Green, Locking	0.74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grassed open space including and bounded by trees. Includes play area. Used for recreation. HER: within broad archaeological site for core settlement of Locking.
South of Anson Road, near Parklands Village, Locking parish	1.38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass open space with boundary trees. Includes play area. Used for recreation. No record on HER.
South of Cruikshank Grove and McCrae Road, Parklands Village	1.54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive grass areas with mature trees, and tree belt. Potential for informal recreational use. Some monuments on HER: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barracks; nissen hut; covered way; military building; blast wall; spoil heap; practice trench; path; road; operations block; officers mess, at former RAF Locking Second World War. Site of Guardroom, 20th century. CSEC church, 20th century. Site of “gate guardian aircraft” in November 1971. Pillbox, Cold War. Site of RAF Locking Station HQ to c.1965



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Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
South of Post Office Road Parklands Village	1.98	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractive flat grass area with tall mature trees, including horse chestnuts. Used for informal recreation. Includes attractive ground level memorial to former RAF camp. • Some monuments on HER: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barracks; nissen hut; covered way; military building; blast wall; spoil heap; practice trench; path; road; operations block; officers mess at former RAF Locking Second World War. • War memorial, RAF Locking, 20th century.
SE corner of Parklands Village (SE of Bowen Rd, S of Mannock Gardens and S of Farnborough Road)	8.33	<p>Very attractive area including some woodland crossed by rough paths, and more open areas broken up by groups of attractive trees. Used for informal recreation including dog walking, but areas large enough for informal kickabouts. View of attractive former water tower. Mainly flat but some interesting slight changes of level.</p> <p>Some monuments on HER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barracks; nissen hut; covered way; military building; blast wall; spoil heap; practice trench; path; road; operations block; officers mess at former RAF Locking, Second World War. • Site of display aircraft plinth (Spitfire, Gnat, etc) 1962-1996, Second World War to late 20th century. • Pillbox, Second World War. • Officers' mess. RAF Locking, site, early 20th century to 21st century.



Long Ashton

Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Land at village hall, Long Ashton	2.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open space used for recreation. Includes play area. • No records on HER. • LGS in the Long Ashton Neighbourhood Plan 2014-2033, which has now been made.
Birdwell Recreation Ground (Lampton Road), Long Ashton	0.21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grass open space used for recreation. No records on HER. • LGS in the Long Ashton Neighbourhood Development Plan 2014-2033, which has now been made.
Peel Park, Long Ashton	2.55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grass open space used for recreation. • LGS in the Long Ashton Neighbourhood Development Plan 2014-2033, which has now been made.
Long Ashton cricket ground, Long Ashton	1.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cricket ground. LGS in the Long Ashton Neighbourhood Development Plan 2014-2033, which has now been made.
Land north east of Long Ashton	298.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very large site including land at Ashton Court Estate. LGS in the Long Ashton Neighbourhood Development Plan 2014-2033, which has now been made.
Ashton Hill Plantation, Long Ashton (including Cook's Wood, Shipley Brake and George's Hill Plantation)	61.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local wildlife site (Ashton Hill Plantation). Attractive woodland. Crossed by public footpath (PROW). • HER includes some monuments, including Site of Kencot Cross, and old limekiln and small quarries, George's Hill.
Fenn's Wood, Long Ashton	2.56	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local wildlife site (Fenn's Wood). Attractive woodland. No PROW but parish council indicate informal recreational use.



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Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
The Ironwood, Long Ashton	17.71	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractive woodland crossed by PROW. • On HER includes monuments (points) such as ironstone mine and rabbit buries at Keeds Wood.
Hanging Hill Wood (west of A4174), Long Ashton	5.49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local wildlife site (Hanging Hill Wood.) Crossed by public footpath (PROW). Attractive woodland.
Linear woodland east of A4174, Long Ashton	1.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractive linear woodland with brook and public footpath (PROW). Parish council describe it as popular recreational space for local people through which Colliters Brook runs.
Leigh Woods National Nature Reserve north to Long Ashton parish boundary, Long Ashton	39.72	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of a wildlife site (Avon Gorge and Leigh Woods) and part of Avon Gorge SSSI and SAC, which is of international importance for wildlife. Comprises attractive woodland crossed by PROW. • HER shows area to include Stokeleigh Camp: a promontory fort in Leigh Woods, and a number of monuments (points) such as an old quarry.
Dawson's Walk, Long Ashton	5.07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of mainly trees, some grass, crossed by footpaths. Includes pond and streams. Attractive, used for informal recreation. • HER shows it includes monuments: site near Dawsons Walk by railway line, of WW2 unexploded bomb. • Wildlife site: Dawsons Walk and Lye Brook.
South of Theynes Croft, Long Ashton	1.23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of grass, trees, shrubs crossed by footpaths. Includes pond and streams. Attractive, used for recreation. Includes part of local wildlife site: Dawsons Walk and Lye Brook. • Includes monuments on HER: Site of Brook Farm (or Mill Farm); Mill Ashton Brook; Medieval to Victorian Mill cottages.



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Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
West of Well Close, (north of Theynes Croft), Long Ashton	0.32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of grass and trees, crossed by footpaths. Attractive, used for informal recreation.
South of Gardeners Walk, Long Ashton	0.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of grass, trees, shrubs crossed by footpaths. Attractive, used for recreation. Includes “natural” wooden play equipment. On HER part of a deserted medieval village, north of Lower Court Farm.
Reservoir by Ashton Brook, south of Long Ashton	2.03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reservoir fringed by attractive trees, with footpath (non-PROW) adjoining. Wildlife site (A370 (Long Ashton By-pass site) and Ashton Brook). Parish council state: Historically part of the old Long Ashton Research Centre, a tranquil space that attracts local wildlife.

Nailsea

Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Scotch Horn Park, Nailsea	3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive park with landscaped grounds. Includes play area and skateboard park. Used for recreation. On HER the Nailsea glassworks Scheduled Monument just extends far enough south to include a small area on north edge of park.
Land south of Bibury Close, Nailsea	0.35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rectangular grass area with some trees. Used for informal recreation. No records on HER. Part of Trendlewood Community Park.



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Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Nowhere Wood and land west of Bibury Close, and north of Avening Close, Nailsea	3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprises wooded area with public access including the site of a former Pennant sandstone quarry, in north, and grassed area, south to Avening Close, to south. Used for recreation. HER shows the site of the quarry as an archaeological site (site of C19 quarry). Part of Trendlewood Community Park.
Land, north of Chelvey Rise, east of Trendlewood Way, Nailsea	0.38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long shaped area of grass and trees. Used for informal recreation. No records on HER. Part of Trendlewood Community Park.
Land south of Turnbury Avenue and land south of Fowey Close, Nailsea	1.93	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear space on south east edge of Nailsea used for informal recreation. No records on HER. Part of Trendlewood Community Park.
Land at junction of Blackthorn Way and Nailsea Park, Nailsea	1.04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass area south of Blackthorn Way, with scattered trees and tree group. Used for informal recreation. HER: four archaeological sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tented camp for British troops in WW2 pre 1941, Nailsea Park; site of WW2 hutted camp, c1941-43, Nailsea; site of WW2 USA coloured troops camp, 1943-5, Nailsea Park; coal mine shaft and spoil heap, Nailsea Park, post medieval coal mine.
Land to east of Hawthorn Way, west of Trendlewood Way, opposite Cedar Way, Nailsea	0.94	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elongated area of grass with scattered trees and tree group. Used for informal recreation.
Nightingale Gardens, Nailsea	2.44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space used for recreation, crossed by paths. Partly bounded by trees.



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Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Hannah More Park, Nailsea	1.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grassed open space with trees and play area, used for recreation.
Rhyne View open space, Nailsea	0.49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grassed area used for recreation. No record on HER.
Stockway North nature reserve, Nailsea	0.27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive area with woodland, and public access. Though called a nature reserve it is not a designated wildlife site. Used for recreation like pond dipping. No record on HER.
Glassworks site, east of garage to Royal Oak Inn, Nailsea	0.39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic interest as scheduled ancient monument, (Nailsea glassworks).
Middle Engine Pit, Caversham Drive, Nailsea	0.37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic interest, as scheduled ancient monument (remains of former Elms Colliery), and site of listed building (Engine House and associated buildings from Middle Engine Pit).
Nowhere Lane (East End Pit), Nailsea	0.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes former coal tip (“tump”) of historic interest, well treed. On HER as archaeological site: site of East End Pit, Trendlewood Way, post medieval coal mine.
The Perrings open space, Nailsea	1.70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grassed open space used for informal recreation. Includes play area. HER shows site of old quarry, post medieval in south east corner.
West of Sedgemoor Close, Nailsea	1.80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space with trees, used for informal recreation. No records on HER.
Netcott’s Meadow, north of Backwell Lake, west of Bucklands End, Nailsea	0.99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife site. Includes grassland, a pond, higher land and trees. HER shows archaeological site: site of WW2 home guard trench and post on north boundary.



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Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Moorend Spout nature reserve	2.39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature reserve owned by Nailsea Environment and Wildlife Trust. Partly a designated wildlife site. Attractive, includes area of carr woodland and a pond. Managed for benefit of wildlife and as a public amenity. Low lying, with adjacent rhynes. Crossed by public footpath. No records on HER.

Pill and Easton-in-Gordano

Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Yew Tree Gardens, Pill/Easton-in-Gordano	0.38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grassed open space, bounded by hedgerows and trees. Used for recreation. Includes play area. No records on HER.
Crockern Pill, Pill/Easton-in-Gordano	0.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grassed open space, adjoining the historic pill leading to the River Avon, (which has been used by mariners since before the C15th). HER: some archaeological sites including site of C19 dry dock, Pill, and site of C19 boat breakers yard, Pill, etc.
Watchhouse Hill, Pill/Easton-in-Gordano	10.94	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hill area of grassland and woodland, adjacent to the River Avon. Crossed by paths (including Public Right of Way). Used for informal recreation. HER: includes part of an unregistered park and garden (late C18 pleasure grounds and park, Ham Green Hospital); also some archaeological sites; for example boundary stone; site of Ham Green Farm, palaeolithic flint flake, Ham Green Farm. Listed under “open space” on the council’s parks and play areas web site.



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Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Watchhouse Hill, Pill/Easton-in-Gordano (cont)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watchhouse Hill is owned and managed by North Somerset Council as public open space for its nature conservation and amenity value.
Victoria Park, Pill/Easton-in-Gordano	0.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grass area with trees. • HER: archaeological site: Victoria Park, Pill, C19 park.
Land north of Macrae Road, Ham Green, Pill/Easton-in-Gordano	1.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grass open space with avenue of trees. Suitable for informal recreation. • No record on HER.

Portbury

Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Conygar Hill, Portbury	2.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hill of historic interest (scheduled monument) adjoining Portbury village, with footpath. • Wildlife site. • HER: Includes scheduled monument (slight univallate hillfort on Conygar Hill.) Also includes archaeological sites like core settlement (Portbury enclosure) and flight of strip lynchets (medieval), Portbury.



Portishead

Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Lake Grounds, Portishead	10.96	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grassed area with lake and trees, adjacent to Severn Estuary. Used for informal recreation. HER: Unregistered park or garden C20 municipal park dominated by Marine Lake; also archaeological site: Lake Grounds c1905-10 Park.
Eastwood and Battery Point, Portishead	10.92	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Battery Point is an attractive grass area adjoining Severn Estuary. Eastwood is the adjoining woodland to east, crossed by public footpaths. Used for informal recreation. Statutory local nature reserve and wildlife site. HER: Battery Point has a number of archaeological sites, eg. Gun battery at Portishead fort rebuilt 1864, dismantled 1914, WW2 observation platform, 1940, etc. Eastwood has some too, such as Iron Age hillfort; old limekiln C19, etc.
Central Park, Port Marine, Portishead	0.94	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive landscaped grassed area with ornamental gardens, including statues. Used for informal recreation. HER: includes archaeological site on periphery: site of Baileys Mill Portishead Dock, 1890s-1950s, cattle field mill.
Land at Newhaven Road, Portishead	1.21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of grass open space and woodland to north. Includes small play area, with linking path. Used for informal recreation. No records on HER.
Welly Bottom, Portishead	1.48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long area of mixed woodland and grassed open space, crossed by public footpath. Used for informal recreation. No records on HER.
Land at Fedden Village, north of Nore Road, west of Glenwood Rise, Portishead	5.36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes attractive open space associated with grade 2 listed Portishead Nautical National School, overlooking Severn estuary. Also includes woodland. HER shows the listed building.



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Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Portishead Golf Course, Portishead	11.44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golf course sloping down towards Severn Estuary. • While golf courses are normally not appropriate for LGS it is considered that this site, within the settlement, warrants an exception. The importance to townscape of this open land within the settlement, affording views down from Nore Road to the sea, is considered to be particularly strong justification for designation. • No records on HER.
Kilkenny Fields, Portishead	8.39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal open space sloping down towards Severn Estuary, used for recreation. There are attractive views looking down across the site from Nore Road to the sea. Bordered by public footpaths. • A “Neighbourhood open space” on the council’s parks and play areas web site, maintained by the council.
Land at Blackdown Road, Portishead	2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long grassed area, high lying, between residential areas. Crossed by public footpath. Used for recreation. • HER: two archaeological sites (points): site of post medieval stone; flint scatter at Nore Road, Neolithic/Bronze Age. • A “Neighbourhood open space” on the council’s parks and play areas web site, maintained by the council.
Land at St Peter’s Church, Portishead	0.92	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graveyard to the grade 1 listed church, and adjoining land, including the Millennium Garden, important to the setting of the church, and attractively laid out, with seating. While cemeteries are not normally appropriate for LGS designation, an exception is considered to be warranted, notably in view of the particular importance of the land in townscape and historic terms. • HER refers to listed tomb of John Hobbes to west of Medieval Churchyard Cross; and archaeological site: the site of a post medieval dwelling house 40m south of the church.



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Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Land at The Vale, Portishead	1.85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscaped grassed open space with trees and pond. Attractive, used for informal recreation. • No records on HER.
Land at The Russets, Portishead	0.23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grass area with trees crossed by footpaths, used for informal recreation. No records on HER.
Linnet Gardens, The Finches, Ashlands, Portishead	0.68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open space, with trees. Used for informal recreation. No records on HER.
Land at Stonechat Green, Ashlands, Portishead	0.70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open space, with trees and playground. • Used for informal recreation. No records on HER.
Merlin Park, Portishead	4.28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational space with play area, boundary trees. No record on HER.
Land north of Hawthorn Close, Portishead	2.49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland visible from footpath off Hawthorn Close and from roads to north. Contributes to townscape. Crossed by public footpath. • HER shows archaeological site (point): site of hydraulic ram, C19.
Land north of Denny View, Portishead	1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland visible from roads. Contributes to townscape. • HER shows archaeological site (point): remains of landscape garden of Bruton Manor C19.
Woodhill between Pier Road and Woodhill Park, Portishead	0.64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wooded area. Attractive, helps break up urban fabric. • HER: two archaeological sites both on peripheral locations: post medieval stone, and site of light AA Portishead VP 508 (4) (1 Bofurs gun).
Field with Play Area, Underwood Road, Portishead	0.38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carried forward from made Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LGS1.
Slade Road West, Portishead	0.78	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carried forward from made Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LGS2.



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Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Potager Garden, Portishead	0.07	• Carried forward from made Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LGS3.
Mead Road play area, Portishead	0.25	• Carried forward from made Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LGS4.
Tommy Broom Memorial and Green Space, Portishead	0.46	• Carried forward from made Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LGS5.
Memorial Garden Brampton Way, Portishead	0.03	• Carried forward from made Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LGS6.
Viewing point Woodlands Road and Royal Inn, Portishead	0.42	• Carried forward from made Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LGS7.
Sorrel Gardens, Portishead	0.2	• Carried forward from made Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LGS8.
Marjoram Way Playing Field, Portishead	0.31	• Carried forward from made Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LGS9.
The Park, Portishead	0.09	• Carried forward from Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LG10.
Paper Mill Play Area, Portishead	0.19	• Carried forward from made Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LG11.
Halletts Way Park, Portishead	0.32	• Carried forward from made Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LGS12.
Brampton Way Playground, Portishead	0.22	• Carried forward from made Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LGS13.
Winford Close, Portishead	0.25	• Carried forward from made Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LGS14.
Weatherly Drive/Nightingale Rise Play Park, Portishead	1.44	• Carried forward from made Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LGS15.
Charlcombe Rise	0.65	• Carried forward from made Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LGS16.
Avon Way Play Park, Portishead	0.26	• Carried forward from made Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LGS17.
Black Nore Lighthouse Green Space, Portishead	0.40	• Carried forward from made Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LGS18.
Village Quarter Ecology Park, Portishead	1.40	• Carried forward from made Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LGS19.



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Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Heron Gardens, Portishead	0.83	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Carried forward from made Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LGS20.
Spanish Steps, Portishead	0.23	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Carried forward from made Portishead Neighbourhood Plan; site LGS21.

Tickenham

Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Village recreation area by village hall, Tickenham	0.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recreation area including grass area and area with play equipment. No records on HER.

Uphill

Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Donkey Field, Uphill	1.39	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Attractive grassed area with trees, woodland to rear. Wildlife site.No records on HER.
Uphill Recreation Ground, New Church Road, Uphill	0.73	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Grass space with boundary trees. Includes play area and seating. Used for recreation.No records on HER.



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Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Uphill Hill, Uphill	18.35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive hill, grassland crossed by footpaths, topped by St Nicholas's Church, a listed building. Site is part of Mendip Limestone Grasslands SAC (of international importance for wildlife). HER: Includes several archaeological sites, such as core settlement of Uphill Old Church, site of quarry at Folly Lane, site of Folly House, remains of WW2 searchlight battery, E of St Nicholas Church; C19 limekilns and Bronze Age Round Barrows etc.

Weston-super-Mare

Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Grove Park, Weston-super-Mare	3.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually attractive, with landscaped grounds. Also value for recreation, historic interest. On HER: Registered historic park and garden, several archaeological sites, including C19 Grove Park.
Ashcombe Park, Weston-super-Mare	13.46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually attractive, value for recreation, historic interest. On HER: Registered historic park and garden, several archaeological sites, including Ashcombe Park, c1912.
Ellenborough Park West, Weston-super-Mare	1.85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually attractive with trees. Value for recreation. Wildlife interest (SSSI and wildlife site). HER refers to Ellenborough Park archaeological site, 1855.
Ellenborough Park East, Weston-super-Mare	1.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually attractive with trees. Value for recreation. Wildlife interest (wildlife site). HER refers to Ellenborough Park archaeological site, 1855.
Clarence Park West, Weston-super-Mare	3.73	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive park with landscaped grounds and trees. Value for recreation HER: Unregistered park or garden; archaeological site, Clarence Park, late C19 park.



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Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Clarence Park East, Weston-super-Mare	2.76	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive grass space with boundary trees. Value for recreation. HER: Unregistered park or garden, archaeological site, late C19 municipal park.
Beach Lawns, Weston-super-Mare	5.48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long areas of grass along sea front. Attractive and important in townscape. Also value for recreation, including use for events. Wildlife site. HER: unregistered park or garden.
Prince Consort Gardens, Weston-super-Mare	0.73	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ornamental gardens overlooking Severn Estuary, with grass space, some trees and seating. Attractive, value for informal recreation. HER: unregistered park or garden; municipal gardens created 1870s.
Walford Avenue, Weston-super-Mare	10.89	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of mainly open grass with some trees, crossed by cycleways. Includes playground. Used for recreation. Also helps break up urban fabric. HER: some archaeological points for example Roman occupation north east of Priory School, site of dwelling, Banwell 1815. A “Neighbourhood open space” on the council’s parks and play areas web site, maintained by the council.
Castle Batch, Weston-super-Mare	8.21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grassed area, with numerous boundary trees and some trees on scheduled monument. Used for informal recreation. Crossed by public footpaths. HER: includes motte in north centre, a scheduled monument. A “Neighbourhood open space” on the council’s parks and play areas web site, maintained by the council.
Land north of St Andrew’s Bowls Club, south east of Ullswater Close, east of Baildon Crescent, Weston-super-Mare	1.03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grassed area. Used for recreation. Includes play area. A few trees. Crossed by paths. No records on HER.



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Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Land at The Tips, Broadway, Weston-super-Mare	1.34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass play area surrounded by woodland. Attractive area. HER: archaeological site: The Tips railway spoil heap, 1840s.
Coronation Estate play area, Weston-super-Mare	0.35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grassed play area amidst area of housing. Used for informal recreation. No records on HER.
Land at Shrubbery Terrace/Shrubbery Avenue, Weston-super-Mare	0.34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive grass space with well treed area towards south. Includes play area. Called “Shrubbery Park”. HER: unregistered park or garden.
Eastfield Park, Weston-super-Mare	0.66	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive park, grass and well treed area. HER: unregistered park or garden; archaeological site: 1870s park.
Land at Spring Terrace, Weston-super-Mare	0.59	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass area with some boundary trees. No records on HER.
Land at Old Bristol Road, Weston-super-Mare	0.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive grass space with trees, clearly visible from adjoining roads. No records on HER.
Land at Almond Close, Weston-super-Mare	0.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass area. Used for recreation. No records on HER.
Land to the rear of Willow Gardens, St Georges, Weston-super-Mare	0.28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass open space with play area. Used for recreation. Some boundary trees. No records on HER.
Lynch Farm near Savernake Road, Weston-super-Mare	4.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass area, fairly high lying, with numerous trees on boundary. Includes play area. Crossed by public right of way. Used for informal recreation. No records on HER. A “Neighbourhood open space” on the council’s parks and play areas web site, maintained by the council.



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Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Land west of Beechmount Drive, Weston-super-Mare	0.91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largely sloping area, much of it well treed, particularly visible from Broadway and Beechmount Close. Important for townscape. • No records on HER.
Jubilee Park including land at Windwhistle Lane, Weston-super-Mare	4.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grass area subdivided by footpaths, used for recreation. Includes tree groups especially on boundary. No records on HER.
The Potteries Millennium Green, Weston-super-Mare	0.49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grassed open space partly bounded by trees, with seats. Crossed by footpaths. Includes play area. Used for recreation. No records on HER.
West of Summer Lane, Locking Castle, (west to Moor Lane, Weston-super-Mare)	6.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractive area alongside railway which includes lake for fishing with lakeside trees and footpaths. Used for informal recreation. Includes wildlife site. • HER: archaeological site: Railway borrow pit at Banwell Road bridge, 1840s (north east end of site). • A “Neighbourhood open space” on the council’s parks and play areas web site, maintained by the council.
Ebdon Grounds, south of Buttercup Crescent, Weston-super-Mare	0.29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grass open space fringed by trees. Used for informal recreation. No records on HER.
Land at Railway Triangle, (Worle Moor), Locking Castle, Weston-super-Mare	3.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractive grassed area, including trees, particularly alongside paths. Includes play area and pond. Used for informal recreation.
Silverberry Road, Weston-super-Mare	1.51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grass area used for recreation. Numerous trees on boundary. No records on HER.
Cemetery, south of Bristol Road Lower, Weston-super-Mare	7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic cemetery with grass and trees. Attractive. On HER, archaeological sites include Milton Road cemetery, 1856, and Bronze age cremations; pottery. • Though a cemetery, normally not appropriate for LGS designation, the particular qualities of this site are considered to warrant an exception. (These include the fact it is a historic cemetery on the HER.) The site has a path through it.



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Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Land at Bransby Way, Locking Castle, Weston-super-Mare	0.58	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space south west of local centre, Locking Castle, Weston-super-Mare. Used for informal recreation. No records on HER.
Plumley Park, Locking Castle (SW of Moor Lane railway bridge), Weston-super-Mare	5.74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space alongside railway with footpath. Includes small lake, a wildlife site. Used for informal recreation. No records on HER.
Land at Lynchmead Farm, adjoining Bluebell Road, Weston-super-Mare	1.33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass open space with footpath around. Surrounded by housing. Used for recreation. No records on HER. A “Neighbourhood open space” on the council’s parks and play areas web site, maintained by the council.
Runway Park, Haywood, Weston-super-Mare	1.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass open space crossed by paths, some trees, with linear pond. Attractive. Includes play area. Used for informal recreation. No records on HER.

Winscombe

Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Winscombe Millennium Green, Winscombe	1.89	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass space flanked by trees, used for community events, informal recreation. Also some historic interest by association with former station and railway walk; (line of railway opened 1869 but rail use discontinued in 1963 following Beeching report). HER: archaeological site: site of Winscombe station, 1869.



Wraxall and Failand

Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Land north of Vowles Close, bordering north east edge of Nailsea.	5.39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass open space, crossed by footpaths. Attractive, with some wooded areas and trees. Owned and managed by North Somerset Council as public open space, Used for informal recreation. HER shows archaeological site: coal workings at Lodge Lane/High St, post medieval coalmine.

Wrington

Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Play area and Glebe Field off Church Walk, Wrington	0.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass space with tree groups, play area. Used for recreation. HER: site is within broad archaeological site of Wrington core settlement.
The Old Quarry off Wrington Hill, Wrington	1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodland with site of former quarry, used for informal recreation. Wildlife site. HER: includes archaeological sites: disused post medieval quarry in Prestow Wood, and C19 limekiln at Wrington Hill.
Land at the junction of Alburys with West Hay Road, Wrington	0.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive area of grass and trees, suitable for informal recreation. No records on HER.
Land at Redhill (Church Road/ Redhill (A38) junction), Wrington	0.28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive area with grass and trees, crossed by footpaths, used for informal recreation. Maintained by and on behalf of the community. No record on HER.
Recreation ground next to village hall, Redhill	0.59	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area for informal recreation. No record on HER.



Yatton

Location	Site area (hectares)	Justification
Claverham Playground, Broadcroft Close, Claverham	0.28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass space with play area, some boundary trees. Used for recreation. No records on HER.
Village green, off Church Road, Yatton	0.23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive grass areas near church. Subdivided by footpaths and with some ornamental planted borders. Includes seats. HER has three archaeological sites.
St Mary's churchyard, Yatton	1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive historic church yard with some monuments. Though a cemetery, normally not appropriate for LGS designation, the particular qualities of this site are considered to warrant an exception. HER: Listed buildings: Church of St Mary; churchyard cross 6m south of church porch.
Gang Wall, Yatton	1.44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The made Yatton Neighbourhood Plan allocates this site, between the Strawberry line and the river Congresbury Yeo as LGS, referring to it as 'ancient flood defence and path'. Note: The made Congresbury Neighbourhood Plan also allocates a shorter length of this site as LGS. (The site follows the boundary between Yatton and Congresbury parishes).
North of Chestnut Drive, Claverham	2.32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The made Claverham Neighbourhood Plan allocates this site as LGS, referring to it as 'registered as a Village Green', 'an integral part of the setting of Claverham House, one of Claverham's important Grade II listed buildings', 'to be designated Local Green Space for the benefit of all, together with its existing natural features of trees, hedges, walls and grassland'.



Schedule 4: Proposed community facilities

This schedule forms part of **Policy LP3**: Educational, sporting, leisure and community use allocations and sets out the proposed allocations for the Local Plan.

The proposed community facility allocations can be viewed on the **Policies Map**.

Primary schools

Site location	Uses	Comments
Land to the south of Church Lane, Backwell	Primary school playing fields	Carried over from Site Allocations Plan.
Land next to the Village Hall, Kewstoke	Primary school replacement site	Carried over from Site Allocations Plan.
Land at The Batch, Yatton	Primary school replacement site	Carried over from Site Allocations Plan.
Winterstoke Village East (former Weston Airfield), Weston-super-Mare	New primary school	Carried over from Site Allocations Plan.
Parklands Village North	New primary school	Carried over from Site Allocations Plan.
Parklands Village Central	New primary School	Carried over from Site Allocations Plan.
Land fronting Drove Road roundabout, Weston-super-Mare	New 420 place primary school site with two nursery classes	New allocation as part of the wider master planning of Weston Rugby Club and surrounding area.
Grove Farm, Backwell	New primary school	Site to be provided as part of wider Grove Farm site.
Wolvershill Strategic Site, (north of Banwell)	Three new primary schools	Site boundaries to be confirmed as part of masterplanning. Scope for one of the schools to expand to 630 if required.



Secondary schools and higher education

Site location	Uses	Comments
Wolvershill Strategic Site, (north of Banwell)	New secondary school	Site boundary to be confirmed as part of masterplanning.

Other education provision

Site location	Uses	Comments
Land at Ladymead Lane, Churchill	Social, Emotional and Mental Health school provision	Proposed new allocation.

Allotments

Site location	Uses	Comments
Maltlands, Railway Triangle, Locking Castle, Weston-super-Mare	Allotments	Carried over from Site Allocations Plan.

Other community facilities

Site location	Uses	Comments
Land adjacent to village hall, Portbury	Car park	New allocation for extension to existing car parking area.



Schedule 5: Settlements with settlement boundaries

This schedule forms part of **Policy LP4: Settlement Boundaries** and sets out the proposed settlement boundaries for the Local Plan.

The proposed settlement boundaries can be viewed on the **Policies Map**.

Settlement	Proposed Settlement Boundary status
Abbots Leigh	New boundary and inset from the Green Belt.
Backwell	Retained and reviewed existing boundary.
Banwell	Retained and reviewed existing boundary.
Blagdon	New boundary.
Bleadon	Retained and reviewed existing boundary.
Churchill	Retained and reviewed existing boundary.
Clapton-in-Gordano	New boundary and inset from Green Belt.
Claverham	Retained and reviewed existing boundary.
Cleeve	New boundary and inset from Green Belt.
Clevedon	Retained and reviewed existing boundary.
Congresbury	Retained and reviewed existing boundary.
Dundry	New boundary and inset from Green Belt.
Easton-in-Gordano/Pill	Retained and reviewed existing boundary.

Settlement	Proposed Settlement Boundary status
Failand	New boundary and inset from Green Belt.
Flax Bourton	Retained and reviewed existing boundary and inset from the Green Belt.
Felton	Retained and reviewed existing boundary and inset from the Green Belt.
Hutton	Retained and reviewed existing boundary.
Kenn	Retained and reviewed existing boundary.
Kewstoke	Retained and reviewed existing boundary.
Leigh Woods	New boundary and inset from Green Belt.
Locking	Retained and reviewed existing boundary.
Long Ashton	Retained and reviewed existing boundary .
Nailsea	Retained and reviewed existing boundary.
Portbury	New boundary and inset from Green Belt.
Portishead	Retained and reviewed existing boundary.
Redhill	New boundary and inset from Green Belt.
Sandford	Retained and reviewed existing boundary.
Tickenham	New boundary and inset from Green Belt.
Uphill	Retained and reviewed existing boundary.
Weston-in-Gordano	New boundary and inset from Green Belt.



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Settlement	Proposed Settlement Boundary status
Weston-super-Mare	Retained and reviewed existing boundary.
Winford	Retain and review existing boundary and inset from Green Belt.
Winscombe	Retained and reviewed existing boundary.
Wolvershill	New strategic development location.
Wrington	Retained and reviewed existing boundary.
Yatton	Retained and reviewed existing boundary.



Schedule 6: Town, district and local centres

This schedule forms part of **Policy LP5**: Town centre hierarchy and sets out the proposed town, district and local centres for the Local Plan.

The proposed town, district and local centres can be viewed on the **Policies Map**.

Town centres

- Weston-super-Mare
- Clevedon
- Portishead
- Nailsea

Primary shopping areas

- Weston-super-Mare primary shopping area
- Clevedon primary shopping area
- Portishead primary shopping area
- Nailsea primary shopping area

District centres

- Clevedon (Hill Road)
- Locking Castle, Weston-super-Mare
- Queensway, Weston-super-Mare
- Worle High Street

Local/village centres

Within Weston-super-Mare

- Bournville (St Andrews Parade)
- Castle Batch
- Coronation Estate (Loxton Road)
- Parklands Village (proposed)
- Locking Road
- Milton Hill
- Milton Road
- Oldmixon (Aller Parade)
- Haywood Village
- Whitecross Road

Outside Weston-super-Mare

- Backwell
- Banwell
- Churchill
- Congresbury
- Long Ashton
- Pill
- Portishead West Hill
- Winscombe
- Wrington
- Yatton

Proposed local centre

- Wolverhill (north of Banwell) – Local centre to be provided within wider Wolverhill strategic allocation (**Policy LP1**) with location to be agreed through masterplanning

Retail parks

- Weston-super-Mare out of town retail area
- Flowerdown retail park



Schedule 7: Transport infrastructure, allocations and safeguarded routes

This schedule forms part of **Policy LP8: Transport infrastructure, allocations and safeguarding** and **DP16: Active Travel Routes**. It sets out the proposed transport allocations and safeguarded routes for the Local Plan.

The proposed transport infrastructure, allocations and safeguarded land can be viewed on the **Policies Map**.

Proposed major transport schemes

- J21 Bypass Scheme
- A371 to Churchlands Way North/South Link
- Banwell Bypass
- Herluin Way to Locking Road Bridge Link, Weston-super-Mare
- Airfield Bridge Link, Weston-super-Mare
- Future enhancements to The Runway, Weston-super-Mare
- J21 Capacity Improvements Northbound
- Wolvershill Road/Churchlands Way, Weston-super-Mare
- Re-opening Portishead Passenger Rail Line including new stations at Portishead and Pill with car parking and associated facilities
- Longmoor Village Access Road, Long Ashton
- Reserved transport corridor within consented Youngwood Lane development, Nailsea

- Major Road Network scheme at A38/Downside Road/West Lane, highway improvement scheme
- Churchill crossroads, bus service improvement plan highway works
- Transport schemes and access arrangements for Wolvershill Strategic Development (detailed alignments and schemes to be confirmed as part of ongoing masterplanning)
- New highway connection and active travel links to Junction 20 of the M5 to new business site allocated on 'Land to east of J20, Clevedon' (detailed alignments to be confirmed)

Motorway junction buffers

- M5 Junction 19 buffer
- M5 Junction 20 buffer
- M5 Junction 21 buffer

Railway safeguarding and future potential widening

- Corridor extending 10 metres either side of the railway land boundary fence to allow for access and double track
- Weston Southern Rail Chord – potential future alignment



Extension and re-opening of railway station platforms

- Weston-super-Mare railway station – bay platform re-opening
- Weston Milton railway station
- Worle railway station
- Yatton railway station
- Nailsea Backwell railway station

Transport hubs at railway stations

- Weston-super-Mare railway station
- Weston Milton railway station
- Worle railway station
- Yatton railway station
- Nailsea Backwell railway station

Active travel routes

Weston-super-Mare

- Brean Down Way (Uphill Marina to the River Axe)
- Herluin Way to Locking Road Link
- Haywood Village: Moor Lane to Hutton Moor Lane
- Haywood Village: Haywood Village central active travel route
- Haywood Village: Moor Lane towards Flowerdown and A371

- Haywood Village: A371 to Flowerdown
- Haywood Village: Cross Rhyne Bridleway (Winterstoke Road to Moor Lane)
- Haywood Village: Airfield Bridge Link
- Haywood Village: Cross Airfield Link, The Runway
- Parklands Village: A371 to Grumblepill Rhyne Route
- Parklands Village: Grumblepill Rhyne Route
- Parklands Village: Locking Head Drove to Flowerdown
- Parklands Village: A371 to Parklands Educate Together Primary
- Parklands Village: Parklands east to west alignment
- Parklands Village: Link through Mead Fields
- Parklands Village: Parklands North South Link
- Parklands Village: Parklands to Wolverhill

Clevedon

- Wick Road to Yeo Bank Lane (Tutshill Ear). Strategic cycle route between Weston-super-Mare and Clevedon.
- Strawberry Line Extension: Clevedon/Kenn/Yatton
- Gordano Greenway: Strategic cycle link between Clevedon and Portishead
- Lower Strode road to Hazel Close. Path to connect Strawberry Line to Clevedon



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Nailsea

- Clevedon to Nailsea via the Moors. Strategic cycle link between Nailsea and Clevedon

Portishead

- North Bridge, Brampton Way

Villages

- Strawberry Line Extension: Yatton to south of Winscombe
- Strawberry Line Extension: Congresbury to Blagdon
- Easton-in-Gordano/Pill: Marsh Lane to A369 Motorway Service Area
- Festival Way Strategic cycle route – Long Ashton/Flax Bourton/Backwell
- Royal Portbury Dock Bridleway access under M5
- Royal Portbury Dock Road Underpass
- Marsh Lane Underpass
- Pill to Bristol Link along River Avon
- Banwell Bypass
- A371 through Banwell, Eastermead and Towerhead to Sandford



Schedule 8: Gypsy and Traveller sites

This schedule forms part of **Policy DP44: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople** and sets out the proposed allocations for the Local Plan and identifies the indicative capacity for each site, subject to detailed consideration. These figures are given as a guide, the final capacities may be higher or lower.

The proposed Gypsy and Traveller sites can be viewed on the **Policies Map**.

Site location	Indicative Capacity	Planning status	Site requirements
Land to the north of Moorland Park and south of the A370.	Up to 40 pitches	New allocation	Appropriate flood mitigation measures will be required.
Land to the west of Heathfield Park, south of A370	4 pitches	New allocation	Appropriate flood mitigation measures will be required.



Appendix 1: Glossary

Absolute zero carbon: Eliminating all carbon dioxide emissions without the use of offsets.

Active Travel: Travel that includes only those forms of transport that require active use of the human body for example walking, wheeling and cycling, in comparison to sedentary travel forms like driving or getting the bus.

Affordable housing: Housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers); and which complies with one or more of the following definitions:

- (a) **Affordable housing for rent:** meets all of the following conditions: (a) the rent is set in accordance with the Government's rent policy for Social Rent or Affordable Rent, or is at least 20% below local market rents (including service charges where applicable); (b) the landlord is a registered provider, except where it is included as part of a Build to Rent scheme (in which case the landlord need not be a registered provider); and (c) it includes provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households, or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision. For Build to Rent schemes affordable housing for rent is expected to be the normal form of affordable housing provision (and, in this context, is known as Affordable Private Rent).
- (b) **Starter homes:** is as specified in sections 2 and 3 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 and any secondary legislation made under these sections. The definition of a starter home should reflect the

meaning set out in statute and any such secondary legislation at the time of plan-preparation or decision-making. Where secondary legislation has the effect of limiting a household's eligibility to purchase a starter home to those with a particular maximum level of household income, those restrictions should be used.

- (c) **Discounted market sales housing:** is that sold at a discount of at least 20% below local market value. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Provisions should be in place to ensure housing remains at a discount for future eligible households.
- (d) **Other affordable routes to home ownership:** is housing provided for sale that provides a route to ownership for those who could not achieve home ownership through the market. It includes shared ownership, relevant equity loans, other low cost homes for sale (at a price equivalent to at least 20% below local market value) and rent to buy (which includes a period of intermediate rent). Where public grant funding is provided, there should be provisions for the homes to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households, or for any receipts to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision, or refunded to government or the relevant authority specified in the funding agreement.
- (e) **First Homes:** are a specific kind of discounted market sale housing which: (a) must be discounted by a minimum of 30% against the market value; (b) are sold to a person or persons meeting the First Homes eligibility criteria; (c) on their first sale, will have a restriction registered on the title at HM Land Registry to ensure



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this discount (as a percentage of current market value) and certain other restrictions are passed on at each subsequent title transfer; and, (d) after the discount has been applied, the first sale must be at a price no higher than £250,000 (or £420,000 in Greater London). First Homes are the government's preferred discounted market tenure and should account for at least 25% of all affordable housing units delivered by developers through planning obligations.

Airport related uses: Uses could include the following: further administrative accommodation for airlines, handling agents, tour operators, the airport authorities and government agencies; airside airport related retail and catering facilities. public and staff car parking; public transport facilities and enhanced services in accordance with airport travel plan; other facilities for general aviation; cargo facilities, including bonded warehousing and associated infrastructure; aviation maintenance facilities; training centres for airlines and related services.

Authority Monitoring Report (AMR): A report submitted to the government by local planning authorities assessing progress with and the effectiveness of the Local Development Framework.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): An area designated for its national landscape beauty value. The primary purpose is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the landscape. North Somerset contains part of the Mendip Hills AONB.

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP): A strategy prepared for a local area with the objective of conserving and enhancing biological diversity.

Biodiversity Net Gain: Delivery of measurable improvements for biodiversity by creating or enhancing habitats in association with development.

Bioenergy: Energy that is made from biomass or biofuel.

Biomass: Organic material of biological origin (plant or animal), used as fuel to produce electricity of heat. This will include wood, energy crops or animal waste from farms.

Blue infrastructure: Streams, ponds, canals and other water bodies.

Carbon offset: Emission reductions or removals achieved by one building or asset can be used to compensate (offset) emissions from another building or asset

Carbon Neutrality: All carbon emissions are balanced with offsets based on carbon removals or avoided emissions.

Climate change adaptation: Putting measures in place to prepare for climate change.

Combined heat and power (CHP): An efficient way of generating electricity and heat simultaneously which can be used, for example, for district heating schemes.

Community facility: A cultural or community facility, whether or not provided on a commercial basis, such as schools, colleges, pre-schools, museums, libraries, leisure centres/indoor sports facilities, places of worship, community meeting places, local shops, community halls, youth/family centres, healthcare and childcare facilities, pubs, cinemas, theatres, cemeteries and allotments. Utilities and other telecommunications infrastructure are also included. This definition



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also includes land or buildings listed as ‘community assets’ in accordance with the Assets of Community Value.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL): A charge which development will pay to help fund infrastructure needed to support development in the area.

Comparison retail floorspace: This term describes the retail of goods which include: clothing and footwear; furniture, furnishings and household equipment (excluding non-durable household goods); medical and pharmaceutical products, therapeutic appliances and equipment; and educational and recreation equipment and accessories. It specifically does not include the wholesale of goods.

Conservation Area: Designated areas of special architectural or historic interest, whose character and appearance it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Countryside: For the purposes of planning policy within this plan the term countryside refers to any land outside defined settlement boundaries.

Custom build: Custom build homes are those where individuals work with a specialist developer to help deliver their own homes.

Dark corridors: Open grassy corridor, at least 5-10 m wide, as dark as possible but a maximum of 0.5 lux measured at 1.5m above ground, maintained and managed for horseshoe bats.

Design and Access Statement: A document provided to support a planning application that sets out the rationale and process that has been gone through in developing the design strategy for a proposal. Its

formulation will depend in part on the nature of the proposal and the associated design issues present.

Developer contributions: Contributions from development proposals towards the provision of infrastructure and services necessary to serve the development such as schools, affordable housing or transport. Contributions may be financial or by direct provision of works or land, secured through legal agreements.

Development Plan: The statutory planning documents setting out the policies and proposals for the development and use of land and buildings in the local planning authority area.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs): Spatial planning documents which, once adopted form part of the Development Plan. The policies in development plans hold the greatest weight in decision making. Development must accord with the policies in the development plan unless there are overriding reasons. This Local Plan once adopted will supersede the Core Strategy and Sites and Policies plans and become the primary DPD for North Somerset.

Economic development: Economic development includes development within the B Use Classes, public and community uses and main town centre uses. It also includes uses that provide employment opportunities, generate wealth or produce or generate an economic output or product.

Embodied carbon or lifecycle embodied carbon of buildings: The total greenhouse gas emissions and removals associated with materials and construction processes throughout the whole life cycle of the building.



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Employment Land Survey: An annual review of employment development, monitoring activity on sites which have been allocated for employment use and other proposals.

Environmental Impact Assessment: A procedure to be followed for certain types of projects to ensure the decisions are made in the full knowledge of any likely significant effects of the environment. North Somerset Sites and Policies Plan 168 AB.

Exceptions Test: A policy test that requires certain developments within areas at risk of flooding to demonstrate that they would provide wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh the flood risk; and that the development will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall.

Flood Risk Assessment: An assessment of the likelihood of flooding in a particular area so that development needs, and mitigation measures can be carefully considered. A strategic flood risk assessment (SFRA) is carried out by the local planning authority to inform the preparation of its Local Development Documents, having regard to catchment wide flooding issues which affect the area.

Functional Economic Market Area: A geographic area within which the local economy operates. Identified taking into account travel to work areas, the transport network and patterns of commuting, and the flow of goods, services, and information.

Green Belt: Land designated around built-up areas to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open and where inappropriate development is tightly controlled. North Somerset includes part of the Bristol-Bath Green Belt.

Greenhouse Gases (GHG): Both natural and man-made constituents of the atmosphere, that absorb and emit radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere, and clouds. The most prevalent gases are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC's), perfluorocarbons (PFC's), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6).

Green infrastructure (GI): Green infrastructure comprises the strategically planned and delivered network of high quality green spaces and other environmental features and includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, allotments and private gardens.

Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA): Any plan or programme which could affect sites of international importance for wildlife will be subject to the Habitats Directive and will require an HRA. This involves assessing whether the plan is likely to have any significant effect on the site. If so, a full Appropriate Assessment will have to be undertaken to assess in detail the likely effects.

Health Impact Assessment: A tool used to identify the health impacts of a proposal and to develop recommendations to maximise the positive impacts and minimise the negative impacts, while maintaining a focus on addressing health inequalities.

Heritage Asset: Defined in the NPPF as 'a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated historic assets and also assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Historic Park and Garden: A park or garden of special historic interest, designated by Historic England.



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Infilling: The infilling by one or two residential units of a small gap in an otherwise built-up residential frontage.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan: A document identifying future infrastructure and service requirements identified by the council and other service providers needed to support the delivery of the proposals within the Local Plan.

Land based rural business development: A business which requires a rural location and is totally dependent on the use of the surrounding countryside for its business success such as horticultural, equestrian development, farming.

Large-scale renewable energy generation: Those installations which are freestanding or standalone, are not building-mounted or wired through a building to support the onsite energy balance.

Listed Building: Buildings identified as being of special architectural or historic interest. Special consent is required for development affecting Listed Buildings.

Local Green Space: Protected green areas of particular importance to local communities, holding a particular local significance regarding beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity or richness of wildlife.

Local Housing Needs Assessment (LHNA): Provides evidence of the types of housing that will be needed across a authority within their identified housing requirement for the local plan period.

Local Nature Reserve: Non-statutory habitats of local significance designated by local authorities where protection and public understanding of nature conservation is encouraged.

Local Plan: A plan for the future development of a local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. A local plan can consist of either strategic or non-strategic policies, or a combination of the two.

Local Transport Plan: The Joint Local Transport Plan 4 (JLTP4) – led by the West of England Combined Authority, working with Bath & North East Somerset, Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire Councils. It sets out the vision for transport up to 2036 with the aim of achieving a well-connected sustainable transport network that works for residents across the region, a network that offers greater, realistic travel choices and makes walking, cycling and public transport the natural way to travel.

Major Development: For housing, development where 10 or more homes will be provided, or the site has an area of 0.5 hectares or more. For non-residential development it means additional floorspace of 1,000m² or more, or a site of one hectare or more, or as otherwise provided in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.

Minerals Safeguarding Area: An area designated by Minerals Planning Authorities which covers known deposits of minerals which are desired to be kept safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development.



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Mobility Hub: Mobility hubs bring together shared transport with public transport and active travel in spaces designed to improve the public realm for all.

National Nature Reserve: Area designated with the aim of securing protection and appropriate management of the most important areas of wildlife habitat, and to provide a resource for scientific research. All National Nature Reserves are SSSIs.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Document setting out the government's planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied.

Nature based solutions: Actions to protect natural ecosystems that benefit people whilst contributing to tackling climate change and protecting biodiversity.

Nature Parks: Areas identified and managed for the protection and enhancement of habitats required for internationally important greater and lesser horseshoe bats. They may also provide other ecological benefits, including the delivery of wider biodiversity net gain.

Nature Recovery Network: An expanding, increasingly connected, network of wildlife rich habitats supporting species recovery, alongside wider benefits such as carbon capture, water quality improvements, natural flood risk management and recreation. It includes the existing network of protected sites and other wildlife rich habitats as well as and landscape or catchment scale recovery areas where there is coordinated action for species and habitats.

Neighbourhood Plan: A plan prepared by a parish council or neighbourhood forum for a designated neighbourhood area. In law this

is described as a neighbourhood development plan in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Net zero: There are either no greenhouse gas emissions being released into the atmosphere or emissions and removals are balanced out to reach 'zero'.

Net zero carbon: All carbon dioxide emissions are reduced in line with the Paris Agreement 1.5°C trajectory, with residual emissions offset through carbon removals or avoided emissions.

Net zero embodied carbon building: Where the sum total of greenhouse gas emissions and removals over the entire lifecycle are minimised, meets local carbon targets (such as kgCO₂e/m²) and with additional 'offsets', equals zero.

Net Zero Energy Standard: Where buildings have net zero energy consumption, meaning the total amount of energy used by the building on an annual basis is equal to the amount of renewable energy created on the site.

Net zero operational energy: A building where no fossil fuels are used. All energy use has been minimised, it meets the local energy use target (measured as kWh/m² /year) and all energy use is generated on or off-site using renewable energy that demonstrates additionality (procurement of renewable energy which results in new installed renewable energy, which would not have otherwise taken place) Any residual direct or indirect emissions from energy generation and distribution are 'offset'.

Net zero whole life carbon building: Where the sum total of all related greenhouse gas emissions, both operational and embodied, over the



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entire life cycle are minimised, meet local carbon, energy and water targets, and with residual 'offsets', equals zero.

Non-designated heritage assets: Buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets.

Operational carbon/energy of a building: An account of the greenhouse gas emissions arising from all energy consumed by the building in-use, over its life cycle.

Older people: People aged 55 or over, including the active, newly retired through to the very frail elderly; and whose housing needs can encompass accessible, adaptable general needs housing through to the full range of retirement and specialised housing for those with support or care needs.

Open space: All open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.

Passivhaus: A quality assurance certification process for the design and construction of low energy buildings.

Passivhaus Enerphit: The Passivhaus Certified standard for retrofitting energy efficiency measures in existing dwellings.

Placemaking: Placemaking is a multi-faceted approach to the planning, design and management of public spaces. Placemaking capitalises on a local community's assets, inspiration, and potential, with the intention

of creating public spaces that promote people's health, happiness, and well-being.

Planning Inspectorate: The Planning Inspectorate for England and Wales is an executive agency of the Department for Communities and Local Government. It holds independent examinations to determine whether or not DPDs are 'sound' and handles planning and enforcement appeals.

Planning obligation: A legally enforceable obligation entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal.

Planning Practice Guidance: Planning guidance published by government to provide more detail to the policies set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. Where the Planning Practice Guidance is referred to it refers to current guidance and any subsequent relevant guidance.

Previously developed land: Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time.



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Primary Shopping Areas: Defined area where retail development is concentrated.

Private wire connections: Electricity delivered between a connection from a renewable energy generator directly to the consumer, without the need for exporting all of the energy generated to the grid.

Rain garden: Rain gardens are achieved by creating a shallow area of ground or dip, planted with plants that can stand waterlogging for up to 48 hours at a time. They infiltrate run-off from roofs and other hard surfaces after downpours of rain, soaking up and storing surplus water and reducing the amount that runs into drains and thereby helping to prevent flooding.

Ramsar Sites: Internationally important wetland sites, which are especially valuable as a waterfowl habitat. They are designated under the Ramsar convention on wetlands of international importance.

Renewable energy: Energy generated from the sun, the wind, water and plant material (biomass).

Rural building: All buildings outside of settlement boundaries other than permanent dwellings (including associated garages and outbuildings used for residential purposes within the curtilage of a dwelling) and buildings on existing or safeguarded employment sites, quarry or waste sites. Primarily this is likely to be agricultural buildings.

Rural Exception Sites: Sites within rural areas which wouldn't otherwise be released for housing to be developed to meet identified local affordable housing needs.

Scheduled Monument: Archaeological sites, monuments or buried remains of national importance, designated by the government.

Section 106 Agreement: Section 106 of the 1990 Town and Country Planning Act allows a local planning authority to enter into a legally-binding agreement or planning obligation with a landowner in association with the granting of planning permission. They are used to support the delivery of services or infrastructure such as transport, recreation, education and affordable housing. Once adopted CIL will partially replace and supplement the S106 system, but S106 agreements will continue for site-specific mitigation of development.

Self Build: Self-build is when someone directly organises the design and construction of their own new home.

Sequential Test: A policy test required to ensure development is steered to the areas with lowest flood risk from any source, taking into account current and future risk.

Settlement boundary: The area of a settlement within which specific development policies apply. Settlement boundaries do not necessarily include all of the town or village, and are defined on the Policies Map.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): A site identified under the Wildlife and Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 as an area of special interest by reason of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features.

Social rented: Affordable rented housing owned and managed by local authorities and Registered Providers.



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Special Area of Conservation (SAC): A site designated under the European Community Habitats Directive, to protect internationally important natural habitats and species.

Special Protection Areas (SPA): Sites classified under the European Community Directive on Wild Birds to protect internationally important bird species.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): A generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The European SEA Directive requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use.

Strategic gap: Areas of land which are protected from development between particular settlements which play an important role in helping to retain their separate identity and character.

Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs): Landscape scale areas of land that have been selected by Biodiversity South West as being important areas for the conservation and expansion of particular habitat types. These areas form part of the South West Nature map.

Strategic Site: Large site allocation relating to **Policy LP1** which requires a coordinated and comprehensive approach to planning and delivery, and infrastructure provision.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD): Documents prepared as part of the Local Development Framework to provide additional guidance on how policies in the development plan will be implemented. They may include design guides and development briefs. They do not form part of the Development Plan.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): The process of appraising the economic, environmental and social effects of a plan to allow decisions to be made that accord with sustainable development.

Sustainable development: Development which meets the needs of the present generation, without compromising the needs of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS): Sustainable drainage is a concept that takes account of long term environmental and social factors in decisions about drainage and is concerned with the quantity and quality of runoff, and the amenity value of surface water in the urban environment. SuDS provide an integrated approach to surface water design problems, which consider quality, quantity and amenity aspects equally.

Town centre uses: Retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlet centres); leisure, entertainment and more intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, nightclubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres and bingo halls); offices; and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities).

Transport Assessment: A comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies what measures will be required to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel, particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport and what measures will be need to be taken to deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the development.



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Transport Hub: Park and ride facilities.

Transport Statement: A simplified version of a transport assessment where it is agreed the transport issues arising out of development proposals are limited and a full transport assessment is not required.

Urban Heat Island: Where a built up urban area experiences much warmer temperatures than nearby rural areas.

Use Classes Order: The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes Order) 1987 (as amended) specifies various classes of use for buildings or land. Within each class the use for another purpose of the same class does not require planning permission.

West of England: A geographic area comprising the North Somerset Council, Bristol City Council, South Gloucestershire Council, and Bath and North East Somerset Council administrative areas.

Wheeling: Where people require wheelchairs, mobility scooters and other wheel-based mobility aids to move around.

Whole life carbon of a building: The sum total of all building-related greenhouse gas emissions and removals, both operational and embodied over the entire lifecycle including its disposal.



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