

Bath and North East Somerset Council
Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR)
2019

Introduction

The authorities monitoring report aims to show how the Council's planning policies have been implemented during the previous financial year (1st April 2018 – 31st March 2019).

The council is committed to monitoring the outcomes of its Core Strategy adopted June 2014 and Placemaking Plan adopted July 2017. The data collected is presented in this document.

The AMR also reports on the progress of plan-making in B&NES against the milestones set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme and the activities undertaken by the local planning authority in respect of the duty to co-operate.

Structure of the AMR

The structure of the AMR follows the objectives and policies of the Core Strategy and the Placemaking Plan. The objectives of the Core Strategy are listed below and the key indicators, which enable monitoring of the implementation of policies and are reported on in this AMR, are set out in section 7 of the Core Strategy. Where relevant progress against the associated Core Strategy policy target or expectation is outlined.

- Objective 1 – Pursue a low carbon and sustainable future in a changing climate
- Objective 2 – Protect and enhance the Districts natural, built and cultural assets and provide green infrastructure
- Objective 3 – Encourage economic development, diversification and prosperity
- Objective 4 – Invest in our city, town and local centres
- Objective 5 – Meet housing needs
- Objective 6 – Plan for development that promotes health and well being
- Objective 7 – Deliver well connected place accessible by sustainable means of transport

Sustainability Appraisal

The purpose of the sustainability appraisal process is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of a Local Plan from the outset. In doing so it will help ensure that decisions are made that contribute to achieving sustainable development.

In July 2017 the sustainability appraisal report on the Placemaking Plan was published. The report includes a monitoring programme of significant effects indicators which are as follows;

- Delivery of housing
- Delivery of affordable housing
- Potential negative effects of the housing allocation sites with regards to heritage and culture, pollution and local distinctiveness

- Air quality

The above SA significant effects indicators are also covered by the indicators listed within the Core Strategy

Adopted Plans

The current adopted development plan for Bath and North East Somerset comprises;

- Core Strategy (adopted July 2014),
- Placemaking Plan (adopted July 2017)
- Joint Waste Core Strategy.

The authority also includes made neighbourhood plans in the following areas:

- Chew Valley
- Clutton
- Englishcombe
- Freshford and Limpley Stoke
- Publow with Pensford
- Stowey Sutton
- Westfield
- Whitchurch

Emerging Plans

The Council has been involved in preparation of the West of England Joint Spatial Plan and commenced preparation of new Local Plan covering B&NES. Once adopted it is intended that the new Local Plan will replace the Council's Core Strategy (2014) and Placemaking Plan (2017). An update on the progress of these plans, along with SPDs currently programmed to have commenced during 2018/19 is reported below.

Emerging Neighbourhood Plans

Claverton Parish has prepared a draft plan which has been subject to examination. The examiner submitted their report which concluded that the plan, as modified by the Examiner's recommendations, should proceed to referendum. Whilst outside the AMR reporting period the referendum took place in December and the residents voted that the plan should be used in making planning decisions in their parish area.

Neighbourhood Plans, which are at various stages of preparation, are proposed in the following areas;

- Batheaston
- Bathampton

- High Littleton and Hallatrow
- Keynsham
- Midsomer Norton
- Paulton
- Stanton Drew
- Timsbury

Monitoring Results and Analysis

Structured around the seven Core Strategy objectives outlined below are the results of monitoring the relevant indicators set out in the Core Strategy. The accompanying commentary sets out a brief analysis of the information collected and progress against the associated policy target.

Objective 1 - Pursue a low carbon and sustainable future in a changing climate.

- reducing the need to travel by achieving closer alignment of homes, jobs, infrastructure and services
- ensuring the location and layout of new development enables and encourages people to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling
- encouraging and supporting the increased generation and use of renewable and low carbon energy, including through the delivery of community led schemes
- promoting sustainable and energy efficient design and construction
- shaping places so as to minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to impacts arising from climate change including increased flood risk
- facilitating the prudent use and reduced consumption of key natural resources such as undeveloped land, energy, water and minerals
- maintaining and enhancing a network of connected and multifunctional green spaces for people and wildlife serving climate change adaptation and mitigation purposes

Core Strategy policies

- CP1 – Retrofitting Existing buildings
- CP2 – Sustainable Construction
- CP3 – Renewable Energy
- CP4 – District Heating
- CP5 – Flood Risk Management

Placemaking Plan Policies

- SCR1 – On –site Renewable Energy Requirement
- SCR2 – Roof-mounted/Building integrated Scale Solar PV
- SCR3 – Ground mounted Solar Arrays
- SCR4 – Community Renewable Energy Schemes
- SCR5 – Water Efficiency
- SU1 – Sustainable Drainage
- PCS3 – Air Quality

Commentary

Renewable Energy Generation

Currently the renewable energy generated across the district amounts to 32,454 MWh, the majority of which is generated from photovoltaic installations. There is an installed capacity of 21.3 MW.

As of the end of this monitoring year no district heating schemes have been implemented.

For this monitoring year, 11 applications which included renewable energy were permitted. Of this 9 applications were householder applications. Two commercial applications were approved. No combined heat and power schemes have been granted permission.

Flooding

Between April 2018 and March 2019 the council consulted the Environment Agency on 69 applications. These applications were decided in accordance with the advice from the Environment Agency. No applications were determined against the advice of the Environment Agency.

Objective 2 - Protect and enhance the districts natural, built and cultural assets and provide green infrastructure

- ensuring that growth and development takes place within the environmental capacity of the District
- making optimum use of brownfield opportunities in meeting housing and economic development needs and avoiding greenfield land as far as possible
- helping to conserve and enhance the quality and character of our built and natural heritage
- maintaining and enhancing an accessible and multifunctional network of well linked green spaces
- helping to conserve, enhance and restore the diversity and resilience of the District's wildlife
- helping to avoid water, air, light and noise pollution and the contamination of land
- capitalising on the role our heritage has in promoting local distinctiveness, place-making and supporting regeneration
- maintaining an outstanding built and natural environment by ensuring that new development responds appropriately to the locally distinctive context and meets high standards of design
- facilitating continuing and wide participation in cultural activities

Core Strategy Policies

- CP7 – Green Infrastructure
- CP8 – Green Belt
- CP8a – Minerals

Placemaking Plan policies

- NE1 – Development and green infrastructure
- GB1 – Visual amenities of the green belt
- GB2 – Development in green belt villages
- GB3 – Extensions and alterations to buildings in the green belt
- NE2 - Conserving and Enhancing the Landscape and Landscape Character
- NE2A - Landscape Setting of Settlements
- NE2B - Extension of Residential Gardens in the Countryside
- NE3 - Sites, Species and Habitats
- NE4 - Ecosystem Services
- NE5 - Ecological Networks
- NE6 - Trees and Woodland Conservation
- D1: General Urban Design Principles
- D2: Local Character and Distinctiveness

- D3: Urban Fabric
- D4: Streets and Spaces
- D5: Building Design
- D6: Amenity
- D7: Infill and Backland Development
- D8: Lighting
- D9: Advertisements & Outdoor Street Furniture
- D10: Public Realm
- HE.1: Historic Environment
- NE2: Conserving and Enhancing the Landscape and Landscape Character
- NE2A: Landscape Setting of Settlements
- NE2B: Extension of Residential Gardens in the Countryside

Commentary

Historic Environment

The Historic England heritage at risk register includes 3 buildings of Grade I and II*. Bath and North East Somerset currently has just over 100 listed buildings at risk. The plan is to update this within 19/20 to provide an exact figure.

There has been a consultation on the Supplementary Planning Document on Locally Listed Heritage Assets. It is planned that this will be adopted in 2020.

Within the monitoring year new Conservation Area appraisals have been adopted in Midsomer Norton, Queen Charlton and Welton.

Within Bath new appraisals for the sub areas of Bath have been drafted. The Conservation Area has been divided into 16 character areas each with its own distinctive character. As each area is completed the individual draft appraisal will be available on the council's website for officers, developers and the public to reference. Whilst it will carry limited weight until the complete appraisal can be adopted, it will nevertheless be a material consideration in making planning decisions.

The City of Bath is a World Heritage Site and the management plan can be viewed here;

https://www.bathworldheritage.org.uk/sites/world_heritage_site/files/heritage/World%20Heritage%20Site%20Management%20Plan%202016-2022.pdf

Green Infrastructure

Developers are required to have due regard to the Green Infrastructure Strategy, when formulating development proposals. The impact of new development on Green Infrastructure will be assessed through the Development Management Process.

The councils regulation 123 list includes Green Infrastructure to deliver the requirements set out in the Green Infrastructure Strategy, including specific green space requirements identified in the Green Space strategy. The Planning Obligations SPD sets out the requirements for site specific Green Infrastructure.

The council adopted a Green Infrastructure Strategy in March 2013 which is currently under review. The strategy identified a number of projects which have been progressed. For example the strategy aimed to future proof the setting of Bath. This is being delivered through the Bathscape partnership and heritage lottery funding. The strategy also sought to unlock benefits from the river corridor which will be delivered through the Waterspace study and associated project.

Objective 3 - Encourage development, diversification and prosperity

The Council's Economic Development Strategy seeks to stimulate a more productive, competitive and diversified economy across the District and promotes a higher value added economy (smart growth) where indigenous companies are retained and able to grow, other knowledge based sectors are attracted to the area and the industrial sector continues to contribute to the local economy.

- increasing the availability of modern office and unit space in Bath thereby enabling indigenous companies to expand and the city to better respond to external demand
- maintaining an appropriate supply of land in Bath for industrial processes and services to ensure the city retains a mixed economy
- enabling tourism to continue to make an important contribution to the economy of Bath and promoting the tourism potential of other parts of the District e.g. by facilitating the provision of visitor accommodation
- capitalising on innovation opportunities arising from higher education institutions, improving educational facilities to help provide the skills that support knowledge based sectors and retaining those skills and talents in the city and wider area
- repositioning Keynsham as a more significant business location enabling it to attract new employers to compensate for the closure of Cadbury Somerdale
- ensuring that a sufficient and responsive supply of appropriate land and premises is available and improvement of skills is facilitated at Midsomer Norton and Radstock to help strengthen their roles as employment centres for the southern part of the District
- enabling small scale local employment development, including those related to innovation opportunities, in the rural areas

Core Strategy Policies

DW1 – District-wide spatial strategy and Place based spatial strategies

Placemaking Plan Policies

- ED1A: Office Development
- ED1B: Change of Use & Redevelopment of B1(a) Office to Residential Use
- ED1C: Change of Use and Redevelopment of B1(a) Office Use to Other Town Centre Use
- ED2A: Strategic and Other Primary Industrial Estates
- ED2B: Non-strategic Industrial Premises

Commentary

Office Floorspace

Bath - Policy B1, 2 (c) of the Core Strategy seeks to achieve the net additional increase of office premises of 40,000sqm between 2011 & 2029 by enabling the development of 50,000sqm of new space, linked to a managed release of 10,000sqm. As of March 2019 there has been a net reduction of 14,713sqm since 2011.

Keynsham - Policy KE.1, 3, (b) of the Core Strategy seeks to achieve an increase in office floorspace from 13000sqm in 2011 to 20200sqm in 2029, an increase of 7200sqm. This figure has been exceeded with a net increase of 9,589sqm since 2011.

Somer Valley - Policy SV1, 3, (b) of the Core Strategy seeks to increase office floorspace from 31,000sqm in 2011 to 33,700sqm in 2029. There has so far been a net decrease of 894sqm since 2011.

Industrial floorspace

Bath - Policy B1 2, (e) of the Core Strategy plans for a contraction in the demand for industrial floorspace from 167,000sqm in 2011 to 127,000sqm in 2029, a reduction of 40,000sqm. There has been a reduction of 44,241sqm since the start of the plan period.

Keynsham - Policy KE.1, 3, (b) of the Core Strategy plans for an increase in industrial floorspace in Keynsham from 52,000sqm in 2011 to 60,300sqm in 2029. An increase of 8,300sqm. There has been a reduction of 35480sqm since 2011.

Somer Valley - Policy SV.1, 3, (b) of the Core Strategy plans for a reduction in industrial floorspace in the Somer Valley from 126,400sqm in 2011 to 112,000sqm in 2029, a reduction of 14,400. At present 5,789sqm has been lost since 2011 (40% of the planned loss in the Core Strategy).

As of March 2019 there are 17 permissions for industrial floorspace within the rural areas which have not yet been implemented. In total these will result in an additional 2,345 sqm of industrial floor space.

Progress of Enterprise Zones

The Enterprise Zone at Bath Riverside has been designated and forms part of the adopted policy.

The Somer Valley Enterprise Zone was allocated under policy SSV9 of the Placemaking Plan. As set out in the Local Development Scheme the council will be preparing a Local Development Order (LDO) which will outline the uses that will be permitted on the site. The LDO will also set out the principles to which development must adhere and these will reflect the requirements of the site allocation policy in the adopted Placemaking Plan.

Objective 4 - Invest in our towns and cities.

- Bath city centre and Keynsham, Midsomer Norton and Radstock town centres need to be improved as centres for social and economic activity and as places for entertainment, culture and shopping. The local and neighbourhood centres across the urban and rural parts of the District need to be sustained, so they continue to play an important role in meeting the day to day needs of their local residents.
- enhancing Bath's central shopping area, to maintain its competitiveness, diverse offer and reputation for independent and niche retailing
- introducing more commercial space, suitable for a range of enterprises, as part of new mixed use developments on underperforming sites in and close to Bath city centre
- improving the quality and capacity of shops within the core of Keynsham and Midsomer Norton town centres
- introducing more office and residential floor space into Keynsham, Midsomer Norton and Radstock town centres
- improving the quality of the public realm in the city, town and local centres
- providing better pedestrian and cycle routes into and within the city, town and local centres
- ensuring existing and proposed parks are well integrated into and play a central role in the centres of Bath, Keynsham and Midsomer Norton
- enabling appropriate tourism opportunities in the city and town centres
- protecting and enhancing the range of services and facilities provided in local, neighbourhood and village centres, encouraging the provision of efficient, low carbon energy for example from District heating or combined heat and power systems.

Core Strategy Policies

CP12 - Centres and retailing

Placemaking Plan Policies

- CR1: Sequential Test
- CR2: Impact Assessments
- CR3: Primary Shopping Areas and Primary Shopping Frontages
- CR4: Dispersed Local Shops

Commentary

As of March 2019 there has been a district wide net increase of retail floorspace of 3,134 sqm since 2011, resulting in increases of retail floorspace in Keynsham of 663sqm and the Rural areas of 1,348sqm during this plan period. However, between 2011 and 2019 there

has been a net reduction in retail floorspace in Bath and the Somer Valley of 5,588sqm and 635sqm respectively.

Bath and North East Somerset undertook a retail study in November 2018 which forms part of the evidence base for the New Local Plan. The study outlines the percentages of total retail floorspace used for the sale of comparison goods. The retail study outlines that within Bath the proportion of comparison goods floorspace is 10% above the national average, but this is a reduction from 2014. Within Keynsham there has been a decrease in comparison goods floor space since 2014. There has been little change in comparison goods within Midsomer Norton and the proportion remain below the national average.

Love Our High Streets Project

The Council has secured £280,000 from the West of England Combined Authority's Love Our High Streets funding programme, to deliver a High Streets pilot project across B&NES.

Due to the diverse nature of Bath & North East Somerset, with its rural, suburban and urban communities, the High Street pilot project comprises a single pilot in three parts, each will focus on High Street vitality at different neighbourhood scales – City Centre, Town Centre and local centre.

Three proposed B&NES High Street projects are being delivered under one High Streets pilot programme, as follows:

- Midsomer Norton Town Centre – Project Concept: Creating a 21st Century Market Town;
- Bath City Centre North – Project Concept: Animating the city centre – ‘north-south axis’; and
- Local High Street Initiative – Project Concept: Local High Street Vitality Healthcheck and Twerton High Street community-led-investment pilot.

A single programme with three pilot locations will encourage communities across Bath & North East Somerset to work together and will bring additional opportunities in terms of co-funding, investment, collaboration and innovation.

Objective 5 - Meet housing needs

- enabling the delivery of new homes needed to respond to expected demographic and social changes and as far as possible to support the labour supply to meet our economic development objectives
- ensuring that the new homes provided are of high quality design and reflect and cater for a range of incomes and types of household, including those in need of affordable housing
- addressing the accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers
- ensuring the accommodation needs of any increase in the number of students can be met sustainably
- ensure that the development of new homes is aligned with the provision of all the necessary infrastructure

Core Strategy Policies

- DW1 – District-wide spatial strategy
- CP9 – Affordable Housing
- CP10 Housing Mix
- CP11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

Placemaking Plan Policies

- RA4: Rural Exception Sites
- H1: Housing and Facilities for the Elderly, People with Other Supported Housing or Care Needs
- CP10: Housing Mix
- H2: Houses in Multiple Occupation
- H3: Residential Uses in Existing Buildings
- H4: Self-build
- H5: Retention of Existing Housing Stock
- H6: Moorings
- H7: Housing Accessibility
- H8: Affordable Housing Regeneration Schemes

Commentary

Paragraph 73 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, July 2018), requires authorities to identify and update annually a supply of deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements set out in adopted strategic policies, or against their local housing need [using the standard method for calculating local housing need] where the strategic policies are more than five years old.

Bath and North East Somerset Council maintains a housing trajectory and updates this annually. The housing trajectory meets the requirements set out in the NPPF.

The Council has identified a supply of deliverable housing land for 4,528 homes between 1 April 2019 and 31st March 2024. This compares to a five year housing land supply requirement (including 5% buffer) of 3,547 (Core Strategy requirement, calculated using the 'Sedgefield Method'). This amounts to a housing land supply of 6.68 years.

The figures within the housing trajectory have been collected as of March 2019 when the council's Core Strategy was less than 5 years old. Therefore, the five year land supply for the 2019-2024 period is calculated on the basis of the council's adopted annualised requirement of 722 dwelling per year.

As of July 2019 the Core Strategy is more than five years old therefore an additional calculation against the standard methodology has been included in the housing trajectory, for information only, which does not take account of the plan period or the delivered surplus in supply. This amounts to a housing land supply of 6.79 years.

The NPPF requires that a buffer of 5% is added to the supply requirement to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. Where there has been a record of persistent under delivery of housing, local planning authorities should increase the buffer to 20%. Delivery has exceeded the annualised requirement in the past four years and the council is carrying a surplus. Therefore it is considered appropriate to add a 5% buffer to the supply requirement. The housing delivery test results were due to be published in November 2019, but this has been delayed. In the previous year's test results the council passed the test with 267%.

The Housing Trajectory and Five Year Land Supply Statement are published on the Council's website and can be found by following the link below.

<https://www.bathnes.gov.uk/services/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/housing-land-supply-0>

During the past financial year 1,040 dwellings have been constructed within the authority, of this 278 are classed as being affordable homes. Housing on previously developed land amounts to 64% of the housing provided. Housing delivery breaks down to the following policy areas;

- Bath: 484
- Keynsham: 166
- Somer Valley: 151
- Rural Areas: 146
- Whitchurch: 93

This has increased the total housing stock to 82,088 dwellings. As of the 31st March 2019 a total of 4,391 dwellings have planning permission and have not yet been completed within the district.

Student accommodation

In terms of student accommodation a further 387 bed spaces were completed this year. Further purpose built student accommodation is currently under construction including the re- development of the Pickfords site on the Lower Bristol Road which will provide 204 bedspaces. A further 199 have been permitted and construction has not yet commenced.

Gypsy and Traveller sites

The councils conducted a count of Gypsy and Traveller sites in January and July. The figures returned to MHCLG in 2019 recorded 12 socially rented sites and 14 sites with planning permission owned by Gypsy and Travellers.

Objective 6 – Plan for development that promotes health and well being

- enabling more opportunities for people to lead healthier lifestyles and have a greater sense of well-being through facilitating active modes of travel, encouraging social interaction and designing high quality, safe streets and spaces
- promoting and delivering local employment, training and regeneration opportunities that can contribute to a reduction in the health and social inequalities across the District encouraging and facilitating increased local food production
- ensuring the timely provision of social and physical infrastructure, including health, welfare, spiritual, recreational, leisure and cultural facilities

Core Strategy Policies

CP13 – Infrastructure Provision

Placemaking Plan Policies

- ST1: Promoting Sustainable Travel
- ST2: Sustainable Transport Routes
- ST2A: Recreational Routes
- ST3: Transport Infrastructure
- ST4: Rail Freight Facility
- ST5: Traffic Management Proposals
- ST6: Park and Ride
- ST7: Transport Requirements for Managing Development
- ST8: Airport and Aerodrome Safeguarding Areas

Commentary

The council publishes a report on the Community Infrastructure Levy and an Infrastructure Delivery Programme

<https://www.bathnes.gov.uk/services/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-advice-and-guidance/community>

<https://www.bathnes.gov.uk/services/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/community-infrastructure-levy-spend/cil-spend>

Air quality

There are five air quality management areas within the authority area. The council publishes an air quality annual status report on the website.

<https://www.bathnes.gov.uk/services/environment/pollution/air-quality/reports>

Objective 7 - Deliver well connected places accessible by sustainable means of transport.

- locating and designing new development in a way that reduces the need and desire to travel by car and encourages the use of public transport, walking and cycling
- ensuring that development is supported by high quality transport infrastructure which helps to increase the attractiveness of public transport, walking and cycling
- promoting improved access to services especially for rural and more remote areas

Joint Local Transport Plan

The Joint Local Transport Plan is being prepared and can be reviewed on the associated website.

<https://travelwest.info/projects/joint-local-transport-plan>

Duty to Cooperate

The requirement for local planning authorities to work under the Duty to Cooperate on strategic planning issues is set out in section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as inserted by section 110 of the Localism Act (2011). This requires authorities to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis in relation to a number of activities including the preparation of development plan documents, other local development documents and marine plans. Local planning authorities must give details of what action they have taken under the duty to co-operate to their communities in their Authority's Monitoring Reports.

During 2018/19, the authorities have undertaken the following activities in relation to the duty to co-operate, including:

Joint Spatial Plan

Preparation of a Joint Spatial Plan covering the four authorities of Bristol, Bath and North East Somerset, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire. The Joint Spatial Plan sets out strategic policies for the West of England area and was submitted for examination in April 2018. As such, the Duty to Co-operate between neighbouring LPAs and with other prescribed bodies was discharged in earlier monitoring periods as detailed in the DtC statement submitted with the Plan. Whilst outside the AMR period and following the first round of hearings in July 2019, the Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State wrote to the four Councils in August and September. In the letters the Inspectors concluded that there were very substantial soundness problems with the plan and were of the view that withdrawal of the plan from examination was likely to be the most appropriate option. In the light of the issues raised by the Inspectors, the four authorities are currently considering how they can continue to actively pursue strategic joint working. Further details including a response to the Inspectors' letters, any formal decisions required by the councils and any required revisions to the council's local development schemes will be set out in due course.

Local Plan 2016-2036

In preparing the Local Plan the Council has, through the report linked below, outlined the strategic cross-boundary issues to which the duty to co-operate applies and the approach proposed to engage with the relevant prescribed bodies. This report will be updated at the next consultation stage of Local Plan preparation to outline the engagement activity that has been undertaken.

https://www.bathnes.gov.uk/sites/default/files/sitedocuments/Planning-and-Building-Control/Planning-Policy/LP20162036/duty_to_co-operate_proposed_approach_nov_2018_final.pdf

Minerals Planning

The National Planning Policy Framework requires Minerals Planning Authorities (such as the West of England unitary authorities) to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by participating in the operation of an Aggregate Working Party (AWP) and taking its advice into account when preparing their Local Aggregate Assessment. The South West AWP meets quarterly and membership includes representatives from central Government, Mineral Planning Authorities, the Mineral Products Association, the British Aggregates Association, and such other representatives as appropriate.

Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA)

A Local Aggregate Assessment is an annual assessment of the demand for and supply of aggregates in a mineral planning authority's area. A Local Aggregates Assessment has been prepared jointly by the four unitary authorities which together comprise the West of England (WoE) sub region. The LAA is part of the evidence base to inform the UAs Local Plans and covers the period 2006-2015.

Joint Planning Data Group (JaPDoG)

The West of England authorities take a joint approach to research and intelligence across the sub-region and there is a well-established joint working arrangement across a number of areas, through the Joint Planning Data Group (JaPDoG). JaPDoG meets quarterly to ensure consistency, best practice, share expertise and reduce duplication of effort across the sub-region.

To ensure consistency of approach to monitoring, colleagues are involved in co-ordinating data collection and monitoring procedures to support the review of Local Plans and to assist in the provision of an evidence base to support other work including bids, as well as informing strategic studies such as the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), the Joint Spatial Plan and responding to government consultations/ technical papers.

Plan Making Progress against Local Development Scheme Milestones

Set out in table 1 below is a summary of progress on preparing Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) listed in the Council's current Local Development Scheme, where preparation is programmed to have commenced. Progress is recorded against the milestones set out in the LDS and where these milestones have not been met the reasons why are briefly outlined.

Table 1: Plan Making Progress

<u>DPD/SPD</u>	<u>Local Development Scheme Milestone (in 2018/19)</u>	<u>Preparation Progress</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>West of England Joint Spatial Plan</u>	<u>Submitted for Examination: April 2018</u>	<u>Joint Spatial Plan was submitted for Examination in April 2018.</u>	<u>See above commentary on the Joint Spatial Plan in the Duty to Co-operate section above.</u>
<u>Local Plan 2016-2036</u>	<u>Issues & Options consultation (Reg 18): December 2017 – January 2019</u>	<u>A Local Plan Options document was published and consulted upon between November 2018 and January 2019.</u>	<u>The next stages of Local Plan preparation need to be reviewed within the context of the next steps in respect of strategic planning across the West of England once they are agreed.</u>
<u>Planning Obligations SPD (Limited Review relating to green space provision)</u>	<u>Publish & consult on draft: March-April 2019</u>	<u>The draft revisions to the Planning Obligations SPD were published for consultation in March 2019.</u>	<u>Whilst outside this AMR period it should be noted that the revised SPD was adopted in August 2019.</u>
<u>Locally Listed Heritage Assets SPD</u>	<u>Adopted: September 2019</u>	<u>Draft SPD has been subject to public consultation, the final version has not yet been adopted.</u>	<u>It is anticipated that the final version of the SPD will be adopted in 2020. This is to ensure that processes of assessing, agreeing and listing nominated local heritage assets is fully considered and agreed.</u>

