

South Tyneside Sustainability Appraisal (Scoping Report): Appendix A Stage A1- Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

Updated 2015



South Tyneside Council

1. Biodiversity – Flora & Fauna

International

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
UN Convention on Biological Diversity - Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	<p>Provides the overarching framework on biodiversity, not only for the biodiversity-related conventions, but for the entire United Nations system.</p> <p>National plans should be informed by this strategic plan, as a flexible framework, whilst taking into account national circumstances and priorities. Countries do not necessarily need to develop a national target for each and every global target.</p>	<p>Sets out 5 strategic goals and 20 'Aichi' targets. Strategic goals include:</p> <p>A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society.</p> <p>B: Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.</p> <p>C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.</p> <p>D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystems.</p> <p>E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.</p>
Habitats Directive (1992)	Forms the cornerstone of Europe's nature conservation policy. It is built around two pillars: the Natura 2000 network of protected sites and the strict system of species protection. The directive protects over 1.000 animals and plant species and over 200 so called 'habitat types' (e.g. special types of forests, meadows, wetlands, etc.), which are of European importance. It also designates Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).	No specific targets or indicators
Birds Directive (2009)	Aims to protect all European wild birds and the habitats of listed species, through Special Protection Areas (SPAs), which make up part of the Natura 2000 network.	No specific targets or indicators

National

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
The Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981)	Consolidates a number of European directives (the Bern Convention and Directive on the conservation of wild birds) into national legislation. The Act makes it an offence to intentionally kill or injure wild birds, destroy nests or eggs of wild birds and pick or destroy wild plants. It also contains measure to prevent the establishment of non-native species. The Act also sets guidelines for the establishment of SSSI's and SPA's.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of Areas of Special Protection (SPA's) for the conservation of wild birds • Notification and confirmation of SSSI's – sites identified for their flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features. • Measures for the protection and management of SSSI's
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)	Transposed European Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into UK law. The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites' Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), and sets requirements for HRA (incorporating Appropriate Assessment) of plans and strategies.	No specific targets or indicators
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)	Requires public bodies, including local and regional authorities to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions. It requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The list has been drawn up in consultation with Natural England, as required by the Act. The list is used to guide decision-makers including public bodies.	No specific targets or indicators
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)	The strategy draws on policies contained in the Natural Environment White Paper (2011). The document seeks to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2020 and to strengthen and enhance ecosystem services. It also addresses England's priorities with regard to the 20 global 'Aichi target's'	No specific targets or indicators
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012)	Follows on the work of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) by identifying a list of habitats and species which require action and are of principal importance for the	No specific targets or indicators

	conservation of biodiversity in England.	
England biodiversity strategy: Climate change adaptation principle – conserving biodiversity in a changing climate (2008)	The document sets out principles to protect biodiversity from the effects of climate change through adaptation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve existing biodiversity • Conserve protected areas and all other high quality habitats • Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate • Use existing biodiversity legislation and international agreements • Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species • Maintain existing ecological networks • Create buffer zones around high quality habitats • Take prompt action to control spread of invasive species • Understand change is inevitable • Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts • Establish ecological networks through habitat restoration and creation • Consider the role of species translocation and ex-situ conservation • Respond to changing conservation priorities • Monitor actual impacts and research likely future impacts
Spatial Planning in Natural England: Planning for the Natural Environment	Outlines the policies that Natural England will use when involved in consultations and engaging with the planning system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All new development should deliver benefits for the environment and people, including enhancement of biodiversity and landscape as well as access to the natural environment. • Promote the wise use and management of natural resources and climate change considerations. • Deliver locally distinctive, sustainable development of high environmental quality. • Ensure the highest levels of protection for England’s protected landscapes, habitats, sites and species. • Should provide for the needs of existing and future communities and it will not always be sustainable to meet current or future demands. • Decisions on the location of new development must be based on robust environmental evidence and a thorough understanding of environmental capacity and the cumulative impacts of development. • New development should include green infrastructure that provide a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits.
Natural Environment White Paper ‘The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature’ (2011)	A bold and ambitious statement outlining the government’s vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years, backed up with practical action to deliver that ambition.	<p>Reconnecting nature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs), transforming rural and urban areas and providing bigger, connected sites for wildlife to live in and adapt to climate change. • Biodiversity offsetting – new way for developers to ensure wildlife sites are not lost and making them better by improving other sites. • New Local Nature Partnerships to strengthen joined-up action across local agencies and organisations, • Phasing out peat - working with the horticulture industry to phase out peat use, which will help to protect and restore peatlands, which are valuable carbon sinks, habitats and part of our ecological network. <p>Connecting people and nature for better quality of life</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Green Spaces Designation allowing local communities to give protection to areas that are important to them for recreation, to view or their importance for wildlife. Better urban green spaces for the benefit of cities and towns. Support for parks, gardens, and tree planting which benefit people and nature. Strengthening local public health activities which connect people with nature for better health A new environmental volunteering initiative to improve places in towns and countryside for people and nature to enjoy.
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	The National Planning Policy Framework set out the Government's planning policies for England. With regard to biodiversity, the NPPF seeks to minimise impacts on biodiversity, providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.	<p>To minimise impacts on biodiversity planning policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries; Identify and map components of the local ecological networks Promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations Aim to prevent harm to geological conservation interests; Where Nature Improvement Areas are identified in Local Plans, consider specifying the types of development that may be appropriate in these Areas. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity.
Planning Naturally: Spatial planning with nature in mind: in the UK and beyond (2013)	The document provides twelve principles of good spatial planning to help protect and promote wildlife and biodiversity.	No specific targets or indicators
2015 Update	Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance. Explains key issues in implementing policy to protect biodiversity, including local requirements.	No specific targets or indicators
Planning Practice Guidance: Natural Environment (2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity: pursuing sustainable development includes moving from a net loss of biodiversity to achieving net gains for nature. Planning should contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution. Ecological networks and ecosystem services – should be considered and recognise the wider benefits of the natural environment. 	
Regional		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Land of the Three Rivers – Local Nature Partnership	The proposed vision of this LNP is for a biodiverse landscape that enhances health and wealth for all. The proposed 'Land of the Three Rivers' LNP includes Gateshead, South Tyneside and Sunderland in full, and areas of County Durham outside the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.	No specific targets or indicators
A Biodiversity Audit of the North East (North East Biodiversity Forum, 2001)	The purpose of this document is to establish a baseline of the current biodiversity issue in the North East. It provides information on species and habitats, which occur within the NE region and that, are regionally, nationally or internationally important.	There are no relevant targets or indicators set within this document. Targets and indicators are detailed in the NE Biodiversity Forum's follow on publication titled 'Biodiversity indicators and targets for the NE of England' which is reviewed below.
Biodiversity indicators and targets for the North East of England (2004)	Follows on from the 'Biodiversity Audit of the North East' (2001) and sets targets for the protection and enhancement of the North East's biodiversity, and indicators that can be used to measure progress.	The document highlights a number of targets and indicators relating to Biodiversity.

Durham Biodiversity Action Plan (2007 – although regularly updated online)	The objective is to ensure the long-term survival of the biodiversity of the Borough and to seek opportunities to increase the amount of suitable habitat available by improving the management of existing areas and seeking habitat creation where available as well as protecting and strengthening specific identified species populations.	A range of targets are identified for each habitat or species listed. Essentially targets are identified to protect, monitor and where possible strengthen the presence or population as well as raise public awareness about nature conservation.
Climate Change and Biodiversity in North East England (2011)	Provides policy and decision-makers in North East England with an assessment of how biodiversity in the region might be impacted upon in the future by climate change. It also provides guidance on the sorts of policies and actions that could help species and habitats adapt.	No specific targets or indicators
Local		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Local Wildlife Sites and Local Geodiversity Sites (LDF Technical Appendices 2010)	This document provides a summary of all of the Local Development Framework's Local Wildlife Site and Local Geodiversity Site designations. This document identifies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those sites where it is proposed that existing Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) are redesignated as Local Wildlife Sites without any boundary changes; • sites where the boundaries of existing protected SSSI and Magnesian Limestone Grassland areas are proposed to be amended following the review; • Proposed new Local Wildlife Site designations resulting from the review; and proposed new Local Geodiversity Site designations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52 Local Wildlife Sites • 6 Geodiversity Sites
2015 Update	This document sets out a management plan and objectives for the next 10 years of the site. The vision for Cleadon Hills Local Nature Reserve is:	The Local Plan should help deliver the key aims of the document:
Draft Cleadon Hills Local Nature Reserve Management Plan 2014 – 2018	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To realise the full potential of the different habitats and species present to achieve a biodiverse site; 2) To maximise its appropriate usage so that it is enjoyed and valued by the local community and visitors. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To maintain the existing and, where possible, enhance the biodiversity and species on the LNR to maximise its potential. 2) To improve the infrastructure of the site to encourage and improve the visitor experience. 3) To raise awareness of the site and its special features and encourage greater use and community involvement in the site.
2015 Update	This document sets out a management plan and objectives for the next 10 years of the site. The vision for Tilesheads Local Nature Reserve is to realise the full potential of the different habitats and species present. This will help to achieve a biodiverse site and maximise its appropriate usage so that it is enjoyed and valued by the local community and visitors. In addition, there is potential to formally expand the LNR to encompass a wider area including the piggeries site, Cotman Garden meadow and the Green Man plantation. This should be explored in full, with the aim of managing the wider area more effectively for people and wildlife.	The Local Plan should help deliver the key aims of the document:
Tilesheads Local Nature Reserve Management Plan 2014–2019		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To maintain the existing and, where possible, enhance the biodiversity and species on the LNR to maximise its potential. 2) To improve the infrastructure of the site to encourage and improve the visitor experience. 3) To raise awareness of the site and its special features and encourage greater use and community involvement in the site. 4) To extend the boundary of Tilesheads LNR
2015 Update	This document sets out a management plan and objectives for the next 10 years of the site. The vision for Harton Downhill Local Nature Reserve is to realise the full potential of the different habitats and species present to achieve a biodiverse site and maximise its appropriate usage so that it is enjoyed and valued by the local community and visitors.	The Local Plan should help deliver the key aims of the document:
Harton Downhill Local Nature Reserve Management Plan 2013–2018		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To maintain the existing and, where possible, enhance the biodiversity and species on the LNR to maximise its potential. 2) To improve the infrastructure of the site to encourage and improve the visitor experience. 3) To raise awareness of the site and its special features and encourage greater use and community involvement in the site.
2015 Update	This document sets out a management plan and objectives for the next 10 years of the	The Local Plan should help deliver the key aims of the document:

<p>Draft Primrose Local Nature Reserve Draft Management Plan 2014 – 24</p>	<p>site. The vision for Primrose Local Nature Reserve is to realise the full potential of the different habitats and species present. This will help to achieve a biodiverse site and maximise its appropriate usage so that it is enjoyed and valued by the local community and visitors. In addition, there is potential to formally expand the LNR to encompass a much wider area. This should be explored in full, with the aim of managing the wider area more effectively for people and wildlife.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To maintain the existing and, where possible, enhance the biodiversity and species on the LNR to maximise its potential. 2) To improve the infrastructure of the site to encourage and improve the visitor experience. 3) To raise awareness of the site and its special features and encourage greater use and community involvement in the site. 4) To increase the wildlife value of the wider River Don corridor aim of declaring it a Local Nature Reserve.
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Implications for the Local Plan

The Local Plan should be aware of European and national legislation that provides statutory protection to some biodiversity. The majority of the coast in South Tyneside is afforded protection under European legislation, namely the Northumbria Coast Special Protection Area (SPA) and the Durham Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC). It is important that the Local Plan is aware of these protected sites.

Where relevant to South Tyneside, the Local Plan should be informed by objectives and targets/indicators within European, national, regional and local biodiversity plans, programmes and strategies, to ensure that biodiversity in South Tyneside is given the appropriate level of conservation and where possible enhancement. It should ensure that impacts on biodiversity are minimised, with net gains provided where possible, contributing to the Government’s commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures (including climate change).

The Local Plan should plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries, identify and map components of the local ecological networks, and promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations. Where appropriate Nature Improvement Areas (NIA) should be identified in the Local Plan and the types of development that may be appropriate in these areas should be specified.

2015 Update – No amendments required

Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal

SA Framework should support the conservation and where possible enhancement of the biodiversity assets of South Tyneside.

2015 Update – No amendments required

2. Human Health

International		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Health 2020: A European policy framework supporting action across government and society for health and well-being (2013)	Provides goals that seek to significantly improve the health and well-being of populations, reduce health inequalities, strengthen public health, and ensure people-centred health systems that are universal, equitable, sustainable and of high quality. Strategic objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving health for all and reducing inequalities Improving leadership and participatory governance for health 	The policy is based on four priority areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investing in health through a life-course approach and empowering people Tackling the Region's major health challenges of non-communicable and communicable diseases Strengthening people centred health systems, public health capacity, and emergency preparedness, surveillance and response Creating resilient communities and supporting environments
Together for Health: A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013	Focuses on four principles and three strategic themes for improving health in the EU. The principles include taking a value-driven approach, recognising the links between health and economic prosperity, integrating health in all policies, and strengthening the EU's voice in global health. The strategic themes include Fostering Good Health in an Ageing Europe, Protecting Citizens from Health Threats, and Dynamic Health Systems and New Technologies.	No specific targets or indicators
National		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for public health in England (2010)	This White Paper strategies to protecting the population from serious health threats; helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives; and improving the health of the poorest, fastest. The paper seeks to localise public health within local authorities. It also recognises the role of the environment as a determinant health and wellbeing.	No specific targets or indicators
Fair Society, Healthy Lives – The Marmot Review (2010)	This document reviews the links between poverty and health inequalities – the lower a person's social status the worse their health is. The review suggests a number of interventions to reduce health inequalities.	Reducing health inequalities will require action on six policy objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give every child the best start in life Enable all children young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives Create fair employment and good work for all Ensure healthy standard of living for all Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention
Reuniting health with planning – healthier homes, healthier communities: How planning and public health practitioners can work together to implement health and planning reforms in England (2012)	Examines how planners and public health professionals should work together to achieve public health and planning outcomes. The document raises a number of public health issues which planning is able to address including: reducing obesity levels, improving mental health and wellbeing, and protecting vulnerable groups from the impacts of climate change.	What planners can do: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the local plan for compliance with NPPF health policies Engage public health on major planning applications Involve health in infrastructure planning Conduct health impact assessments (HIAs) Measure planning's influence on health and wellbeing outcomes
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	The National Planning Policy Framework set out the Government's planning policies for England. With regard to health, the NPPF recognises the important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities.	Local planning authorities should understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population (such as for sports, recreation and places of worship), including expected future changes, and any information about relevant barriers to improving health and well-being.

<p>2015 Update</p> <p>Planning Practice Guidance: Health and Wellbeing(2014)</p>	<p>Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance. Local planning authorities should ensure that health and wellbeing, and health infrastructure are considered in local and neighbourhood plans and in planning decision making. issues that could be considered through the planning, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting healthy communities and create healthy living environments, including making physical activity easy and create places to support community engagement and social capital; • supports the reduction of health inequalities; • considers the local health and wellbeing strategy; • healthcare infrastructure implications of proposed local development have been considered; • opportunities for healthy lifestyles (e.g. planning for an environment that supports making healthy choices, promote active travel and physical activity, and access to healthier food, open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation); • potential pollution is a consideration of new development proposals; and access to the whole community by all, whether able-bodied or disabled, has been promoted. 	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>
<p>2015 Update</p> <p>Planning Practice Guidance: Health and Wellbeing(2014)</p>	<p>Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance. Noise needs to be considered when preparing local plans, or taking decisions about new development, also consider opportunities to improve to the acoustic environment.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>
Regional		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
<p>Better Health, Fairer Health – A Strategy for 21st Century Health and Well-being in NE England (2008)</p>	<p>The overall vision is for the north east to have the best and fairest health and well-being, and to be recognised for its outstanding and sustainable quality of life.</p>	<p>Targets for the north east region are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise its natural resources, and design its economy, buildings, spaces, transport and other infrastructure to maximise health and well-being in a sustainable fashion. • Have favourable measures of mental health and happiness Reduce overall smoking prevalence to the lowest in the country and narrow smoking prevalence between social groups • Increase proportion of people within safe weight limits, eradicating differential between social groups, and improve physical activity • Improve services for problem drinkers • Ensure prevention services are distributed fairly and geared to reduce inequalities in health and well being. • Be the best place to experience early life • Provide best possible life/work balance • Be a safe, healthy and happy place to grow old • Have high quality services to support individuals approaching death
<p>NHS South of Tyne and Wear Strategic Plan 2010-15</p>	<p>Seeks to change the balance from reliance on NHS services to preventing the need to use NHS services through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthier lifestyles, positive behaviour • Increased self care and self management • Services in the right place • Effective long-term management of chronic disease in primary care • Specialist services in hospital 	<p>For South Tyneside this means the commissioning of a new GP practice in Hebburn with a capacity for 6,000 patients</p>

Local		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
South Tyneside Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (Health and Wellbeing Board) 2012-2013	Brings together a wide variety of information relating to health, well being and social care needs, and sets out the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote health and well-being, by investing now in prevention and early intervention for improved health • Promote inclusion and tackle health inequalities • Ensure services are personal, sensitive; maintain independence and integrity • Work as a partnership to focus on commissioning services and interventions that will achieve better health and improve the quality of life for the people of South Tyneside 	Principal aims identified are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every child to have a good start to life • Increased healthy life expectancy with reduced difference between communities • Better employment prospects for young people • Better mental health and emotional wellbeing for older people • Better quality, integration and efficiency of care services
Noise Management Strategy and Enforcement Policy (2008)	Provides a formal framework for the Council and its partners to work collaboratively to effectively address noise. There are five specific themes to the strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the noise climate • Resolving neighbourhood noise complaints • Managing noise through land use and transport planning • Managing noise through licensing • Leading and inspiring communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that noise issues are considered in the production of development plans and policies at earliest possible stage. • Noise impacts of proposed developments should be assessed • Control noise impact from the construction phase of development through appropriate planning conditions • Ensure appropriate mitigation is included in development proposals to minimise the negative effects of development • Explore the adoption of new ways in which developers and contractors can reduce noise and/or mitigate the negative effects of development
2015 Update	Provides the overarching framework for the Health and Wellbeing Board to agree commissioning plans for the NHS, social care, public health and other services. Strategic priorities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving health and well-being and reducing inequalities through prevention and early identification • Tackling youth unemployment • Reducing social isolation amongst older people • Improving the quality, integration and efficiency of local services provided by South Tyneside, NHS and partners 	Key Policy objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give every child the best start in life • Enable all children, young people, and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives • Create fair employment and good work for all • Ensure a fair standards of living for all • Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities • Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention
Implications for the Local Plan		
The Local Plan should be aware of human health related objectives and targets/indicators within European and national plans, programmes and strategies. These have largely been translated into regional and local plans, programmes and strategies which, where relevant to land use planning, should inform the Local Plan. The Local Plan should take into account the health status and needs of the local population (such as sports, recreation and places of worship), including expected future changes, and any information of relevant barriers to improving health and well-being. Such barriers can include factors such as inequalities, unemployment, and access to and quality of service provision. It should also be informed by the Council's noise management strategy and enforcement policy.		
2015 Update – No amendments required		
Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal		
SA Framework should support measures to improve human health and wellbeing for the residents of South Tyneside.		
2015 Update – No amendments required		

3. Natural Assets: Water, Air, Soil and Landscape

International		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Water Framework Directive (2000)	Commits EU member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies by 2015 (including inland surface waters (rivers and lakes), estuaries, coastal waters and ground waters).	No specific targets or indicators
Urban Waste Water Directive (1991)	Objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and certain industrial sectors, and the collection, treatment and discharge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic waste water • Mixture of waste water • Waste water from certain industrial sectors 	No specific targets or indicators
Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008)	Aims to protect more effectively the marine environment across Europe. It aims to achieve good environmental status of the EU's marine waters by 2020 and to protect the resource base upon which marine-related economic and social activities depend. Each member state should develop a marine strategy for its marine waters.	No specific targets or indicators
Air Quality Directive (2008)	Sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5}) and nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂). As well as having direct effects, these pollutants can combine in the atmosphere to form ozone, a harmful air pollutant (and potent greenhouse gas) which can be transported great distances by weather systems.	Transposed into English law through the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 that sets targets for levels of outdoor air of certain toxic metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Relevant targets and indicators for England are below.
EU Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection (2006) (Consists of a Communication from the Commission to the other European Institutions, a proposal for a framework Directive (a European law), and an Impact Assessment)	The overall strategy objective is protection and sustainable use of soil, based on the following guiding principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing further soil degradation and preserving its functions • When soil is used and its functions are exploited, action has to be taken on soil use and management patterns • When soil acts as a sink/receptor of the effects of human activities or environmental phenomena, action has to be taken at source • Restoring degraded soils to a level of functionality consistent at least with current and intended use, thus also considering the cost implications of the restoration of soil 	No specific targets or indicators
European Landscape Convention (ELC) (2004)	Promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues. It applies to all landscapes, towns and villages, as well as open countryside; the coast and inland areas; and ordinary or even degraded landscapes, as well as those that are afforded protection.	No specific targets or indicators
National		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Natural Environment		
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England. The planning system should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils; • recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services; • minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, 	See below for key indicators for the natural environment.

	<p>contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; • remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. 	
What nature can do for you: A practical introduction to making the most of natural services, assets and resources in policy and decision making (2010)	Provides guidance for using ecosystem services as a policy making tool. The document examines the role and use of the ecosystem approach and valuation of ecosystems.	No specific targets or indicators
2015 Update	The UK National Ecosystem Assessment (UK NEA provides an analysis of the UK's natural environment in terms of the benefits it provides to society and the country. The 'Ecosystem Approach' is an integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable. It also emphasises the health and economic values of ecosystem services.	No specific targets or indicators
UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011)		
2015 Update	Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance. Explains key issues in implementing policy to protect the natural environment: Ecological networks and ecosystem services – should be considered and recognise the wider benefits of the natural environment.	No specific targets or indicators
Planning Practice Guidance: Natural Environment (2014)		
2015 Update	Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance. Planning should consider the restrictions around existing hazardous institutions when preparing plans.	No specific targets or indicators
Planning Practice Guidance: Hazardous Substances(2014)		
2015 Update	Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance. Planning should consider the impact of light pollution and its impact as a source of annoyance, harmful to wildlife, undermine enjoyment of the countryside and night sky.	No specific targets or indicators
Planning Practice Guidance: Light Pollution (2014)		
Water		
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	Aims to reduce the flood risk associated with extreme weather. It provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges, and protects water supplies to the consumer.	No specific targets or indicators
Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)	<p>Ensure clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas by putting in place a new system for improved management and protection of the marine and coastal environment. This includes the introduction of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) as the competent marine planning authority, A Strategic Marine Planning System • the designation of Marine Conservation Zones • the creation of continuous managed route around the entirety of the English coastline. 	No specific targets or indicators
National Policy Statement: Waste Water (2012)	Provides the framework for decisions on proposals to provide sewerage and waste water treatment	No specific targets or indicators

National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government’s planning policies for England. With regard to water and flooding and coastal areas, Local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere • In coastal areas, Local planning authorities should reduce risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas or adding to the impacts of physical changes to the coast.
Guidance for risk management authorities on sustainable development in relation to their flood and coastal erosion risk management functions (October 2011)	<p>The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 requires flood and coastal erosion risk management authorities to contribute to sustainable development when exercising flood and coastal erosion risk management functions. This should be addressed by considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions to tackle climate change and protecting and enhancing the natural environment • Fairness, improving wellbeing and building communities • Green economy & operations and procurement commitments • Use of sound science • Transparency and public accountability 	No specific targets or indicators
Understanding the risks, empowering communities and building resilience: National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (2010)	The strategy sets out the approach in England to address flooding and coastal erosion. The aim of the strategy is to ensure the risk of flooding and coastal erosion is properly managed, by working with individuals, communities and organisations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the risks of flooding and coastal erosion, put in place long-term plans to manage risks and making sure that other plans take account of them. • avoiding inappropriate development in areas of flood and coastal erosion risk and being careful to manage land elsewhere to avoid increasing risks; • building, maintaining and improving flood and coastal erosion management infrastructure and systems to reduce the likelihood of harm to people, the economy, environment and society • increasing public awareness of the risk that remains and engaging with people at risk to encourage them to take action to manage the risks that they face and to make their property more resilient • improving the detection, forecasting and issue of warnings of flooding, planning for and co-ordinating a rapid response to flood emergencies and promoting faster recovery from flooding
Future Water The Government’s water strategy for England (2008)	This water strategy for England seeks to encourage sustainable delivery of secure water supplies, an improved and protected water environment, fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges, reduced water sector greenhouse gas emissions and more sustainable and effective management of surface water.	<p>Vision for 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People maximising sustainable use and amenity benefits gained from safe, healthy and attractive waters and water environments • Healthy rivers, lakes, estuaries, coasts and groundwaters that provide maximum resilience to climate change and sustain biodiversity • Land increasingly flexibly managed for flood storage and water quality • More adaptable drainage systems delivering reduced flood risk, improved water quality, and decreasing burdens on the sewer system • Better public appreciation of the causes and consequences of surface water run-off and the actions we can all take to minimise the risks • Flood and coastal erosion risk management which contributes to sustainable development, combining the delivery of social and environmental benefits with the protection of economic assets • An understanding of the future risks of river and coastal flooding fully

		<p>embedded into the spatial planning system, including planning for new settlements and other new developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent and holistic management of urban flood risk, with strategic planning, partnerships of responsible bodies and clear understanding of various flood risk responsibilities • Public awareness of flood and coastal erosion • Community resilience to flooding from improved development planning and resilience of homes, buildings, services and utilities 																																										
2015 Update	<p>Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance. Local Plans will need to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and wastewater infrastructure. • Help to protect, control and enhance local surface water and groundwater • Consider a catchment-based approach to the water environment. 	No specific targets or indicators																																										
<p>Planning Practice Guidance: Water supply, wastewater and water quality 2014)</p>																																												
2015 Update	<p>Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance. Advises on how planning can manage risks associated with flooding and coastal. The National Planning Policy Framework sets strict tests to protect people and property from flooding which all local planning authorities are expected to follow.</p>	No specific targets or indicators																																										
<p>Planning Practice Guidance: Flood Risk and Coastal Change 2014)</p>																																												
Air																																												
<p>Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (DEFRA) Vol. 1 & 2 (2007)</p>	<p>This Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality. The document sets national objectives for local authorities in England, air quality targets and monitoring process for pollutants.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>Air Quality Objective Concentration</th> <th>By when</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Benzene</td> <td>All authorities: 16.25µg m⁻³</td> <td>31 Dec 2003</td> </tr> <tr> <td>England & Wales: 5.00µg m⁻³</td> <td>31 Dec 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1,3-Butadiene</td> <td>2.25 µg m⁻³</td> <td>31 Dec 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carbon Monoxide</td> <td>10.0 mg m⁻³</td> <td>31 Dec 2003</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Lead</td> <td>0.5 µg m⁻³</td> <td>31 Dec 2004</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.25 µg m⁻³</td> <td>31 Dec 2008</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Nitrogen Dioxide</td> <td>200 µg m⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times per annum</td> <td>31 Dec 2005</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40 µg m⁻³</td> <td>31 Dec 2005</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Sulphur dioxide</td> <td>350 µg m⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 24 times per annum</td> <td>31 Dec 2004</td> </tr> <tr> <td>125 µg m⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 3 times per annum</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>266 µg m⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times per annum</td> <td>31 Dec 2005</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Particles (PM10)</td> <td>50 µg m⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times per annum</td> <td>31 Dec 2004</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40 µg m⁻³</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Particles (PM2.5)</td> <td>0.25 µg m⁻³</td> <td>2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>20% cut in urban background exposure</td> <td>2010-2020</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pollutant	Air Quality Objective Concentration	By when	Benzene	All authorities: 16.25µg m ⁻³	31 Dec 2003	England & Wales: 5.00µg m ⁻³	31 Dec 2010	1,3-Butadiene	2.25 µg m ⁻³	31 Dec 2010	Carbon Monoxide	10.0 mg m ⁻³	31 Dec 2003	Lead	0.5 µg m ⁻³	31 Dec 2004	0.25 µg m ⁻³	31 Dec 2008	Nitrogen Dioxide	200 µg m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times per annum	31 Dec 2005	40 µg m ⁻³	31 Dec 2005	Sulphur dioxide	350 µg m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 24 times per annum	31 Dec 2004	125 µg m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 3 times per annum		266 µg m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times per annum	31 Dec 2005	Particles (PM10)	50 µg m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times per annum	31 Dec 2004	40 µg m ⁻³		Particles (PM2.5)	0.25 µg m ⁻³	2020		20% cut in urban background exposure	2010-2020
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<p>The National Emission Ceilings Regulations (2002)</p>	<p>Transpose into UK legislation the requirements of the National Emission Ceilings Directive (2001/81/EC). The document seeks to reduce emissions of pollutants that cause</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulphur dioxide – 585kt 																																										

	acidification and ground level ozone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxides of Nitrogen – 1167kt • Volatile Organic compounds (VOC's) -1200kt • Ammonia-297kt
Air pollution: action in a changing climate (2010)	Explains the benefits of combining work on climate change and air quality. The document highlights the additional health benefits that can be achieved through closer integration of air quality and climate change policies in future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider how the linkages between air quality and climate change policy areas as air pollution often originates from the same activities that contribute to climate change. • The UK's commitment to build a Low Carbon Economy reduces air pollution but the choices made to get there will affect the extent of air quality improvements. • Air quality/climate change co-benefits can be realised through actions such as promoting low-carbon vehicles and renewable sources of energy that do not involve combustion. At the same time, actions that tackle climate change but damage air quality must be avoided.
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England. The NPPF seeks to deliver economic, social and environmental sustainable development. With regard to air quality, the NPPF seeks to prevent development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of air pollution.	Planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas. Planning decisions should ensure that new development in Air Quality Management Areas is consistent with the local air quality action plan.
2015 Update	Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance. Local Plans should take into account the potential impact development may have on air quality, especially in air quality management areas.	No specific targets or indicators
Planning Practice Guidance: Air Quality (2014)		
Soils & Landscape		
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England. With regard to soils and landscape, the NPPF seeks to protect and enhance valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils. Policies should take account of the different roles and character of different areas, promoting the vitality of our main urban areas, protecting the Green Belts around them, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and supporting thriving rural communities within it.	<p>With regard to soils, policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; • remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.
Safeguarding our Soils: A strategy for England (2009)	The document provides a strategy for the protection and sustainable management of soils and addressing contaminated land within England.	No specific targets or indicators
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) (2012)	Provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland to enable informed choices to be made about its future use within the planning system. It helps to underpin the principles of sustainable development.	No specific targets or indicators
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)	The Act provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases measures for the management and protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).	No specific targets or indicators
Natural England European Landscape Convention (ELC) Action Plan (2009/10) and guidelines	Sets out the activities, reports progress and records achievements of national and regional landscape work. It implements an important component of the ELC Framework for Implementation (see below). Actions are organised under five headings:	No specific targets or indicators

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving performance within current legal and regulatory framework • Influencing future legislation, regulation and advice, including contributing to gap analysis • Improving the understanding of landscape character and dynamics, and monitoring of change and trends • Engaging people through comprehensive and accessible awareness and understanding activities as well as through promotion, education and training 	
Natural England – A Framework for Implementation of the European Landscape Convention (2007)	Implements the European Landscape Convention (ELC) in England seeking to further strengthen the protection, management and planning of landscapes by providing a structure for Action Plans of partners and stakeholders	No specific targets or indicators
Natural foundations: geodiversity for people, places and nature (2006)	The document emphasise the importance of geodiversity as a vital resource for people, nature and landscape and the need for management and conservation of geodiversity.	No specific targets or indicators
National Character Area Profile: 15: Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau (2013)	Provides a description of the features, characteristics and functions of the Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau Area.	<p>Statements of Environmental Opportunity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, expand and connect semi-natural habitats, particularly limestone grassland, and enhance management of agricultural land to provide a range of benefits to local people, wildlife and the wider environment. • Protect and enhance the coast as a place of tranquillity, that supports wildlife and illustrates the area’s industrial past. • Protect, manage and enhance waterbodies, particularly the River Wear, to improve water quality and enhance their wildlife value. • Protect and promote the area’s rich archaeology and geology to enhance appreciation of its mining heritage, significant role within British industry, and important fossil record and prehistoric sites. • Seek to ensure that where there is new development it preserves the area’s strong sense of place, retains tranquil areas, is appropriate in a changing climate and improves quality of life for local residents.
National Character Area 14: Tyne & Wear Lowlands Key Facts/ Data (2011)	Provides a description of the features, characteristics of the Tyne & Wear Lowlands Area.	No specific targets or indicators
2015 Update	The code seeks to protect and enhance soil resources on construction sites	No specific targets or indicators
Construction code of practice for the sustainable use of soils construction sites (2011)		
2015 Update	Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance.	Explains key issues in implementing policy to protect biodiversity, including local requirements.
Planning Practice Guidance: Natural Environment (2014)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape: planning should recognise the character of the countryside and landscape. Local plans should include strategic policies for the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment. Landscape character assessments should be prepared to complement Natural England’s National Character Area profiles. • Local Planning Authorities to take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land.
2015 Update	Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance.	Provides guiding principles on how planning can deal with land affected by contamination.
Planning Practice Guidance: Land affected by contamination (2014)		

2015 Update	Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance.	Provides advice to ensure that development is appropriately suited to its location, and that there are no unacceptable risks caused by unstable land or subsidence.
Planning Practice Guidance: Land Stability(2014)		
Regional		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Water		
Creating a Better Place 2010-2015 - Yorkshire and the North East (Environment Agency strategy)	Sets out objectives for the Environment Agency namely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act to reduce climate change and its consequences • Protect and improve air, land and water • Work with people and communities to create better places • Work with businesses and other organisations to use resources wisely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help reduce greenhouse gas emissions • Help people and wildlife to adapt to climate change and reduce adverse impacts • Ensure quality of surface, ground and coastal waters and wetlands continue to improve • Ensure land is managed sustainably, protecting soils, water and biodiversity • Ensure biodiversity is enhanced and fish stocks are managed sustainably • Ensure businesses and organisations reduce impacts of their activities on water, land and air • Effectively manage flood risk and coastal erosion, and ensure that people and property are better prepared and protected • Ensure that new and existing development's have a reduced environmental impact and well-planned environmental infrastructure • Improve accessibility so that everyone has the opportunity to enjoy water and wetlands • Ensure waste and resource management infrastructure is in place • Ensure safe and secure water supplies are used efficiently
Water for people and the environment: Water Resources Strategy Regional Action Plan for Yorkshire and the North East Region (2009)	Sets out how the Environment Agency believes water resources should be managed, looking to 2050 and beyond. It identifies water resource pressures and priorities for Yorkshire and the North East and how local issues will be addressed.	No specific targets or indicators
Shoreline Management Plan 2 River Tyne to Flamborough Head (February 2007)	A Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal evolution and presents a policy framework to address these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner. The plan provides both broad scale assessment of these risks but also quite specific advice to operating authorities in their management of defences.	<p>Key Principles are given for management areas PDZ1/2/3 that relate to South Tyneside:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to sustainable development and support and integrated approach to land use planning • Avoid damage to and enhance the natural heritage • Support the cultural heritage • Minimise reliance on defence <p>Key Objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise contamination • Maintain cultural heritage, the regional transport link, existing recreational value and access, existing recreation and tourism values • Prevent disruption to the nationally important Port of Tyne • Support regeneration of the urban hinterland areas

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid disruption to the Port of Sunderland and Port of Seaham
Northumbria River Basin Management Plan (2009)	This plan, prepared under the Water Framework Directive, is about pressures facing the water environment in the Northumbria River Basin, and the actions that will address them. It focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2015, 15 per cent of surface waters (rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters) in this river basin district are going to improve for at least one biological, chemical or physical element. • 49 per cent of surface waters will be at good or better ecological status / potential and 33 per cent of groundwater bodies will be at good status by 2015. In combination 48 per cent of all water bodies will be at good status by 2015. • At least 42 per cent of assessed surface waters will be at good or better biological status by 2015
North East Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (2010)	The Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (RFRA) provides an appraisal of strategically significant flood risk issues in a region in order to guide strategic planning decisions.	No specific targets or indicators
Air		
Air Quality Strategy for Tyne & Wear (2006)	Provides a focus for all organisations, bodies and agencies involved or responsible for securing wider environmental and health improvements in the wider region. The strategy takes into account the regional/ sub-regional approach and views this as more effective for particular groups or local authorities within the region. It will also encourage joint working with local authorities and organisations (e.g. Nexus) across the northeast. The air quality strategy will provide a benchmark for air quality levels in the Borough.	<p>The strategy aims to improve local air quality and ensure that pollution remains below prescribed levels. Implementation is encouraged on a regional scale:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Transport Plan indicators • Active involvement of local stakeholders • Examination of local, sub-regional and regional policies in general
Soil & Landscape		
Limestone Landscapes - Landscape Conservation Action Plan (2010)	<p>Promotes the work of the Limestone Landscape Partnership (LP). Partnership objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance unique biodiversity, geodiversity, landscape, heritage and cultural assets of the partnership area and strengthen and develop local character and distinctiveness • Improve access to countryside and natural green space • Raise awareness of the environment of the Partnership area as an educational resource and a source of local pride • Empower local people to participate in activities and decision making on the environment • Improve, promote and use the environment as a stimulus for economic regeneration and sustainable growth • Support and promote activities that help mitigate, or adapt to, the impacts of climate change 	No specific targets or indicators
Limestone Landscapes Character Framework - Consultation Draft, August (2010)	<p>Provides a unified approach to describing, classifying and analysing landscape character that can be used with consistency across the project area. It proposes a set of landscape character types into which the types and character areas of existing local authority landscape fit with as little conflict as possible. 6 broad landscape types identified are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limestone escarpment • Limestone coast • Clay plateau • Limestone gorge • Coastal Limestone plateau • Limestone coastal plain 	<p>In South Tyneside 4 broad landscape types are identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limestone coast (inland edge by the coast road A183) • Coastal limestone plateau (the Cleveland Hills) • Clay plateau (between Whitburn and Cleadon Moors) • Limestone escarpment (including Boldon Hill)
Geodiversity audit and action plan for the Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau (2009)	<p>Describes the most important features of geodiversity in the area and brings together details of existing geodiversity sites. It also discusses geodiversity interest at other nature sites, suggests links between them and aims to give inspiration for development and integration at all levels. Recommendations for a geodiversity action plan include:</p>	<p>Principal geodiversity sites in South Tyneside are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marsden Old Quarry – abandoned quarry faces display Concretionary Limestone with some good features • Marsden Bay – includes a variety of features of Concretionary

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness of the area's geodiversity • Conserving / restoring • Encouraging community participation. 	<p>Limestone and coastal features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lizard Point and Marsden Limekiln – good coastal features and cliff exposures
Countryside Character Volume 1: North East (The Character of England's Natural and Man-made Landscape)	Seeks to provide an overview of the character of England's countryside at the end of the 20 th century. The purpose of the work is to ensure an understanding of England's countryside. Only in this way can it be properly taken into account in the decisions that are made which have a bearing on it.	No specific targets or indicators
State of the Environment in the North East – Natural England (2009)	Calls for a new approach to managing the natural environment in the north east, due to the quality and diversity of the landscapes and wildlife coming under ever-increasing pressure from development and climate change.	<p>Key issues facing the environment sector in the North East are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Development pressures • Reform of the Common Agricultural Policy • Need to embed the natural environment within changing regional governance arrangements and within regional plans and strategies • Lack of, or quality of, environmental evidence • Engaging people in environmental issues
Local		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Water		
Coastal Management Strategy (2007 – 2012)	<p>Strategy vision is to sustainably enhance the Borough's coastal and estuarine environment, so as to encourage tourism and regeneration, whilst protecting cultural, environmental and economic assets and meeting the challenges of climate change and natural coastal erosion. To achieve this vision aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the coastline in a practical and sustainable way, protecting valuable assets wherever possible and preventing or minimising the impact of flooding, whilst protecting environmental designations • Promote the importance of the coast, foreshore and river frontage • Encourage stakeholder participation and support effective liaison through the North East Coastal Authorities Group (NECAG) • Highlight the need for strategic planning in light of climate change induced flooding and sea level rise • Promote sustainable developments that neither rely on costly or maintenance intensive defences nor increase the risk of flooding • Participate in regional monitoring to increase understanding of the processes that impact on the coastline and to enable better prediction of coastal erosion rates • Facilitate improvement of bathing beaches, increase tourism and economic well being associated with the coast • Work with riparian landowners to protect valuable assets along the coastline and estuary 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance to the Plan.
South Tyneside Council Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (2011)	The PFRA has considered past and potential future flood risk within South Tyneside from all local sources of flood risk (Surface Water, Groundwater and Ordinary Watercourse flooding).	This Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment has confirmed that there are no 'significant flood risk areas' in relation to surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses within South Tyneside.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2011)	Provides a relevant source of flood risk information and an evidence base to make planning decisions with respect to development and flood risk. It informs the preparation of focused and local policies, and is a planning tool that enables the LPA to select and develop sustainable site	No specific targets or indicators

	allocations away from vulnerable flood risk areas.	
2015 Update	The SWMP outlines the preferred surface water management strategy for South Tyneside. The study identifies:	The SWMP includes an Action Plan which provides considers for flood management in South Tyneside.
Draft South Tyneside Surface Water Management Strategy (2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mechanisms and areas of surface water flooding within South Tyneside; • opportunities to manage surface water within the high risk areas; • potential flood risk areas and additional opportunities to reduce surface water flood risk as a result of climate change and future development; • Identify high risk areas within the study area and schemes or mitigation measures to reduce surface water flood risk in these areas 	
Air		
Local Air Quality Management – screening assessment (2012)	Assesses current and likely future air quality within the borough against proscribed objective values set out in the Air Quality Strategy 2007.	No specific targets or indicators
Air Quality Action Plan September (2010)	Seeks to improve air quality within the borough in particular within the air quality management areas (AQMAs). It provides the methods by which the national air quality objectives will be achieved within the borough. The aim of the action plan is to minimise impact upon human health and the environment from local air pollution, specifically for those pollutants where there is an exceedance of the air quality objectives.	Indicators regarding the progression of the air quality action plan include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in area wide traffic mileage; • Peak period traffic flow to urban areas • Congestion • Model splits (including information on travel plans)
Local Air Quality Management 2008- (2011)	This strategy sets out how the Council will manage local air quality and deliver the agreed outcomes for all of the communities of South Tyneside through individual objectives agreed with partners in the Spirit of South Tyneside. Five key themes have been developed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Air Quality Management • Planning and Development Control • Highways and Transport Planning • Local Air Pollution Controls; and • Inspiring our Communities. 	The document sets out a number of priority actions and should be implemented over the next three years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publicise air quality information, allowing the latest information to be considered in development management decisions. • Ensure that all air quality impacts of development proposals in Local Plan documents are assessed and, where appropriate, mitigated or avoided by the use of Sustainability Appraisals. • Evaluate the impacts of Local Plan proposals on air quality through the Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report process. • Work collaboratively to ensure appropriate air quality assessments and issues are considered with regard to new developments.
Soil & Landscape		
Contaminated Land Strategy (2006)	Seeks to provide a mechanism for the identification and sustainable remediation of contaminated land within the Borough and for the promotion of sustainable urban redevelopment. There are 21 actions or objectives identified throughout the strategy, those of relevance to the Plan or SA are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Contaminated Land Strategy by implementing and prioritising all sites • Maximise the opportunities for the voluntary remediation and redevelopment of potentially contaminated land through the planning regime and promote sustainable sites Develop spatial and developmental constraint guidance to assist the Local Planning Authority • Promote the use of a 2-stage application process (outline and reserved matters) for all planning applications for land where contamination may be an issue • Minimise the creation of new Contaminated Land in all proposals for development • Minimise premature or inappropriate designation and will consult prior to formal designation of contaminated land 	This strategy does not contain explicit targets or indicators, but based on the objectives identified, relevant indicators for the Plan or SA would be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sites identified for remediation • Increase in remediation • Number of remediated sites ready for development • Number of previously remediated sites being developed

<p>Landscape Character Study March 2012 (Part 1 'Character Assessment', Part 2 'Character Guidelines' and Part 3 'Green Belt, Landscape Protection, Wind Power Sensitivity')</p>	<p>The study presents a review of the landscape character of South Tyneside, and the means by which their distinctive characteristics can be maintained and enhanced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part I describes and classifies landscape, townscape and seascapes of the borough. It provides a hierarchy of local character areas and land use types. • Part II presents general landscape guidelines for the development and management of these landscapes. • Part III deals with application of planning policy to the landscape, with specific reference to green belt, protection of locally important landscapes, and wind power developments. 	<p>Part III of the Landscape study provides the following recommendations: The functions of the Green Belt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All areas of the Green Belt play a key role in terms of Green Belt objectives, and the Great North Forest Strategy will enhance this role. <p>Areas of landscape protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local landscape designations should be maintained at Boldon Downhill and Cleadon Hills, with recommendations on boundary modifications. • A new local landscape designation would be justified along the coast between Trow Point and Whitburn Coastal Park. • These new/revised areas of high landscape value should be subject to wider consultation as part of the LDF review process <p>Sensitivity to Wind Turbines –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial riverside areas have the greatest potential for wind turbine development • Within the Green Belt there are a range of sensitivities though some areas may accommodate wind power development, subject to other constraints
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Implications for the Local Plan

Water

The Local Plan should be aware of European and national legislation that seeks to regulate water and urban wastewater, to protect and manage marine and coastal waters, and to manage the risks of flooding. Where relevant to South Tyneside the Local Plan should be informed by objectives and targets/indicators within national, regional and local water related plans, programmes and strategies. In particular it should seek to:

- Direct new development away from areas at highest risk from flooding, but where development is necessary ensure that it be made safe without increasing flood risk.
- Reduce the risk of coastal change in South Tyneside by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas or by adding to the impacts of physical changes to the coast.
- Ensure that new development takes into account impacts upon water resources and water quality.

Air

The Local Plan should be aware of European and national legislation that seeks to regulate air quality. It should be informed by and contribute towards targets within the Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Where relevant to South Tyneside it should also be informed by the objectives and targets/indicators within other national, regional and local air quality related plans, programmes and strategies.

The Local Plan should seek to:

- Prevent development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of air pollution.
- Take into account Air Quality Management Areas within South Tyneside and the potential cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites across the borough.
- Ensure that new development in Air Quality Management Areas is consistent with the South Tyneside Air Quality Action Plan.

Soil & Landscape

The Local Plan should be aware of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act, and where relevant to South Tyneside be informed by the objectives and targets/indicators within national, regional and local soil & landscape related plans, programmes and strategies. In particular it should seek to:

- Prevent new development from causing any unacceptable levels of soil pollution or land instability. Where necessary new development should address risks of contamination through appropriate mitigation / remediation measures.
- Protect green belt land from inappropriate development
- Conserve and enhance geodiversity interests within South Tyneside, including part of the most northerly outcrops of magnesian limestone in the country.

2015 Update – No amendments required

Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal

Water

SA Framework should support measures to reduce the risk of flooding and coastal change within South Tyneside, to ensure the quality of surface, ground and coastal waters and wetlands continue to improve, and to ensure that water resources are managed efficiently.

Air

SA Framework should support measures to reduce air pollution and improve overall air quality.

Soil and Landscape

SA Framework should support measures that seek to prevent soil pollution and land instability, to protect the green belt and to conserve and enhance geodiversity interests.

2015 Update – No amendments required

4. Climatic Factors, Sustainability and Energy

International

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Johannesburg Declaration (2002)	An International statement advocating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production patterns – accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production • Renewable energy and energy efficiency – urgently and substantially increase (global) share of renewable energy • Biodiversity – significantly reduce rate of loss 	No specific targets or indicators
Kyoto Protocol (adopted 1997 and entered into force in 2005) (second commitment period to reduce emissions is 2013-2020)	An international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that sets binding obligations on industrialised countries to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.	Under the Protocol, countries must meet their targets primarily through national measures.
Rio Declaration (1992)	Sets out 27 guiding principles for sustainable development throughout the world. It states that the only way to have any form of long term growth is to ensure that it is grounded in the context of environmental protection.	No specific targets or indicators
Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC	Outlines renewable energy production, greenhouse gas reduction and energy efficiency targets for EU member states. The Directive introduced the '20-20-20' targets: a 20% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions; achieving a target of 20% of the European Union's final energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020; and fulfilling a 20% reduction in primary energy use compared to projected levels by improving energy efficiency.	15% of the UK's energy including heat and transport should come from a renewable source by 2020.

National

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
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Climate Change Act (2008)	The Act seeks to improve carbon management and help the transition to a low carbon economy. It also set legally binding UK target for CO2 emissions reductions by 2050, as well as a requirement for the UK to set 5 yearly carbon budgets and annually report emission levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green house gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, against a 1990 baseline. • CO2 emission reductions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. 	
Climate Change Risk Assessment (2012)	<p>The CCRA Evidence Report sets out the main risks and opportunities for the UK, arising from climate change, over the coming years. The document identifies risk and opportunities for the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture & Forestry; • Business; • Health & Wellbeing; • Buildings & Infrastructure; and • Natural Environment. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Risks</p> <p>Agriculture & Forestry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in demand for soil irrigation • Increased competition for water resources • Crop losses impacts due to flooding and coastal erosion. • increased risk from tree diseases and pests • increase in the frequency of drought 	<p style="text-align: center;">Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased agricultural and timber yields from longer growing season • Opportunities to grow new crops and more timber species
		<p>Business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption to businesses as a result of extreme events. • Risk of increase in losses to business from flooding. • Greater variability in water. • High internal building temperatures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities in tourism and leisure industry. • Low carbon economy.
		<p>Health & Wellbeing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased risk of mortality and morbidity due to heat • Injuries, death and health impacts as a result of flooding. • Increased ozone levels could lead to hospital admissions • increased risk in the number of skin cancer cases and deaths • increased health risk from water and food borne diseases • increased marine pathogens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased levels of mortality and morbidity due to milder winters. • improved physical and mental health of people due to warmer weather.
		<p>Buildings & Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy and transport infrastructure at risk of damage from heat and flooding. • Higher energy demand for cooling. • Increased water demand. • Water supply-demand deficits. • Damage to property due to flooding and coastal erosion. • Overheating in buildings. • Increasing Urban Heat Island effect. • Subsidence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced energy demand for heating. • Shorter shipping routes and reduced transportation costs due to less arctic ice.
		<p>Natural Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concentration of pollutants in water • Reduced soil moisture • Increase of invasive non-native species, pests and pathogens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher temperatures leading to increase in agriculture and forestry • Increased habitat range for

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warmer water bodies impacting on biodiversity. • Risk of flooding and erosion. • Loss of climate space. • Impact on marine habitats. • Changes in timing of seasonal events and migration patterns 	some species
The Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future (2011)	<p>Updates and supersedes the Low carbon transition Plan. It sets out proposals and actions for achieving the Climate Change Act target of 80% reduction in greenhouses gases by 2050. Objectives within the plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All cavity walls and lofts in homes to be insulated by 2020. • Replace existing coal-fired power stations with gas and renewable energy. • More efficient buildings and cars. • More diverse sources of electricity. 	No specific targets or indicators	
Securing the Future- United Kingdom Government sustainable development strategy (2005)	<p>The document sets out five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • living within the planet's environmental limits; • ensuring a strong, • healthy and just society; • achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; • using sound science responsibly 	<p>The four shared priorities for sustainable development within the UK are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Consumption and Production • Climate Change and Energy • Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement • Sustainable Communities 	
Energy Act (2011)	The Act has three objectives: tackling barriers to investment in energy efficiency; enhancing energy security; and enabling investment in low carbon energy supplies. It also introduces the Green Deal – a financing initiative to encourage domestic energy efficiency.	No specific targets or indicators	
Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge (2007)	Provides the long-term strategic vision for energy policy in the UK.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut CO2 Emissions by 60% by 2050 • Reduce CO2 by 20% by 2010 • Maintain reliability of energy supplies • Promote competitive markets to promote sustainable economic growth • Make sure every home is adequately and affordably heated 	
Planning our electric future: a white paper for secure, affordable and low-carbon energy (July 2011)	Sets out how by 2030 electricity supply will be secure, low carbon and affordable, by using a range of low-carbon sources of electricity.	No specific targets or indicators	
The Energy Efficiency Strategy: The Energy Efficiency opportunity in the UK (2012)	Highlights the need to improving our energy efficiency is a key strategic objective in meeting the UK's targets.	No specific targets or indicators	
Building a Greener Future: policy statement (2007)	Introduces commitments to achieve a zero carbon developments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% improvement in the energy/carbon performance by 2010 • 44% improvement by 2013 • 2016 to zero carbon homes. 	
Code for Sustainable Homes	Code for sustainable homes is the national standard for sustainable design and construction of new homes. It aims to reduce carbon emissions and promote higher standards of sustainable design.	No specific targets or indicators	
Lifetime Homes Design Guide (2011)	Describes the design requirements for accessible homes that will meet the differing and changing needs of households as they experience life events. The guide gives the technical specification and guidance on the Lifetime Homes Standard.	No specific targets or indicators	
Urban Design Compendium	Provides guidance on good urban design, how it can be applied and the processes which lead to	No specific targets or indicators	

(Homes and Communities Agency) – Urban Design Principles and Delivering Quality Places (2007)	successful places. It seeks to equip all those involved in the delivery of places with guidance on achieving and assessing the quality of urban design in developing and restoring urban areas.	
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government’s planning policies for England. With regard to climate change, the NPPF aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote climate change mitigation and adaptation • support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources 	Local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations. To support the move to a low carbon future: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan new development in locations and ways which reduce emissions; • actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; • any local requirement for a building’s sustainability should be consistent with the zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards. To help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have a positive strategy to promote energy from renewable and low carbon sources; • design policies to maximise renewable and low carbon energy development while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily, including cumulative landscape and visual impacts; • consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure; • support community-led initiatives for renewable energy.
National Policy Statements for Energy EN1-EN6 (including EN1 NPS for energy)	Planning Policy for delivering major energy infrastructure including, fossil fuel generating infrastructure, renewable energy infrastructure including biomass, waste combustion and onshore/offshore wind	No specific targets or indicators
2015 Update	Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance.	No specific targets or indicators
Planning Practice Guidance: Climate Change (2014)	Local Plans should seek to mitigate the impacts of climate change by reducing emissions and support adaptation measures, including energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings.	
2015 Update	Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance.	No specific targets or indicators
Planning Practice Guidance: Renewable and low carbon energy (2014)	Advises how planning can identify suitable mitigation and adaptation measures in plan-making to address the potential impacts of climate change	
2015 Update	Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance and advice on the key points to take into account on design.	No specific targets or indicators
Planning Practice Guidance: Design(2014)		
2015 Update	The Government is using the Building Regulations as the main policy tools to drive improvements in the energy performance of buildings.	Set out guidance to increase energy efficiency in new buildings.
Building Regulations Part L (2013)		
Regional		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
A Summary of Climate Change Risks for North East England (2012)	Provides an assessment of climate change risks and implications for the region, and identifies threats to and opportunities for business, health and well being, buildings and infrastructure, agriculture and forestry, and the natural environment. Risks and implications identified are:	No specific targets or indicators

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small businesses are most vulnerable (lack of resources and not being aware) • Two thirds of north east businesses are exposed • Climate change on supply chains/markets will be significant but are not yet fully understood • Health implications are not yet understood • North east has more areas of deprivation than any other English region • North east has an ageing population than other region and a lower life expectancy • Housing stock in region is vulnerable • Frequency of flooding will increase resulting in more surface water flooding in built up areas • Nationally important and regional infrastructure is exposed • Agriculture and forestry faces threats • Rainfall could lead to soil erosion, saturation and crop damage • Growing season will start earlier with potential for new crops and better and earlier ripening • Increasing temperatures will threaten fragile eco-systems • Changing agricultural practices may be a significant threat to species 	
North East Climate Change Adaptation Study (2008)	<p>Provides a clear picture of climate change for North East England in terms of what changes are likely in the years ahead, what areas will be most affected and what needs to be done to prepare and adapt. Key adaptation strategy targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical adaptation in the use or structure of buildings and infrastructure. • Increased use of novel technology –demountable flood defences, sustainable drainage systems, tree planting for shading of buildings, flood water storage. • Influence long-term land use planning to discourage development in inappropriate locations • Exploit the opportunities presented by climate change – e.g. increased tourism and recreation as a result of projected rising temperatures and drier summers 	No specific targets or indicators
Climate Change Action Plan for North East England (SustainE) (2008)	The Climate Change Action Plan for North East England tells us what we need to do to tackle climate change in North East England. It shows how all sectors have the opportunity to actively engage with this work, take direct action and influence how the plan is developed. The Action Plan identifies actions to mitigate the impacts of climate change under 5 topic areas, leadership, communication / education / awareness, adaptation, mitigation and economic.	No specific targets or indicators
Local		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Sustainable Energy Action Plan (2010)	<p>Five strategic objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and promote energy efficiency and reduce the Borough’s carbon footprint • Increase the amount of energy from sustainable and renewable sources; • Promote sustainable construction; • Engage and inspire the community to meet the challenges of climate change; and • Adapt to and manage the effects of climate change. 	<p>To deliver reductions in greenhouse gas emissions of at least 20 %, by 2020 based on a 2005 baseline year. This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing energy use and carbon emissions from households, businesses and transport • Promoting energy efficiency and encouraging the use of renewable energy. • Tackling fuel poverty and health problems that arise from increased energy costs • Encouraging changes in behaviour around using energy, shopping locally and transport
Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2009-2012	Aims to assess South Tyneside’s vulnerability to current climate and future climate change identify options to address climate risks and to develop a climate change adaptation plan (to protect the public and economy from immediate and future risks). It aims to limit the severity of future climate	<p>Sets out a number of priority actions that should be implemented as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote awareness of adaptation options at all levels

	<p>change and to support the role played by individuals, communities and businesses in combating the effects of climate change. The strategy is based around three themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing extreme temperatures • Managing flood risk • Managing water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate healthcare for vulnerable residents during periods of extreme temperature • Enhance biodiversity, decrease vulnerability of green spaces and provide areas of cooling • Ensure energy supplies for all infrastructure and buildings • Ensure sustainable approaches to climate change options (including sustainable design and construction in new developments) • Ensure flood risk is taken into account during the development and redevelopment of buildings and open space • Ensure drainage systems can cope with flash floods • Reduce risk of loss of life, injury, disease, stress, damage to buildings and their contents, sewage contamination and access problems • Encourage businesses to assess location of flood-sensitive equipment • Encourage developers to design drought – resistant landscaping • Ensuring abstraction rates from aquifers are managed to maintain groundwater supplies • Develop a sustainable approach to water use and improve efficiency
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Implications for the Local Plan

The Local Plan should be aware of the international protocols and declarations that seek to provide the guiding principles for sustainable development and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. It should be aware of the targets within the UK Climate Change Act, namely for greenhouse gas emission reductions of at least 80% by 2050, and CO2 emission reductions of at least 26% by 2050, both against a 1990 baseline.

The Local Plan should be aware of the climate change risks and opportunities identified in the Climate Change Risk Assessment, namely to agriculture and forestry, business, health and wellbeing, buildings and infrastructure, and the natural environment, and the implications that they could have for South Tyneside.

Where relevant to South Tyneside, the Local Plan should be informed by objectives and targets/indicators within other national, regional and local climate change related plans, programmes and strategies. This includes the South Tyneside Sustainable Energy Action Plan which seeks a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of at least 20% by 2020 based on a 2005 baseline year. In particular the Local Plan should:

- Promote climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- Encourage new development in locations and ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including sustainable design and construction;
- Support energy efficient improvements to existing buildings;
- Be consistent with the zero carbon building’s policy and adopt national described standards;
- Promote energy from renewable and low carbon sources;
- Promote renewable and low carbon energy development;
- Identify suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources; and
- Encourage increased use of sustainable drainage systems, tree planting for shading buildings, flood water storage and where necessary demountable flood defences.

2015 Update – No amendments required

Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal

SA Framework should support climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the move to a low carbon future with an increased supply of and demand for renewable and low carbon energy.

2015 Update – No amendments required

5. Green Infrastructure & Green Belt

National		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework set out the Government’s planning policies for England. It provides the framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans. Local Plans should be prepared with the objective of contributing towards sustainable development.</p> <p>With regard to green infrastructure, the NPPF highlights the importance of providing high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation, and seeks to protect areas of green space.</p>	<p>Local Plans should set out strategic priorities for the area to deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The homes and jobs needed in the area; • The provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development; • The provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy; • The provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities; and • Climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation, and enhancement of the natural and historic environment including landscape. <p>The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence. Green Belt serves five purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; • to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another; • to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; • to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; • to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.
Natural England’s Green Infrastructure guidance (2009)	Provides a comprehensive overview of the concept of green infrastructure.	No specific targets or indicators
‘Nature Nearby’: Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance (2010)	<p>Set’s out Natural England’s standards for the amount, quality and visitor services of accessible natural green spaces, this includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility and Quantity Standard – to ensure provision close to home and within sustainable transport distances, Natural England’s Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt); • Service Standards – for core services and facilities for each site type • A national Quality Standard – the Green Flag Award scheme. 	<p>ANGSt recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home; • at least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home; • one accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home; and • one accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home; plus • a minimum of one hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population
Planning for a healthy environment – good practice guidance for green infrastructure and biodiversity (2012)	Sets out how green infrastructure and biodiversity can be enhanced and protected through the planning system.	<p>Principles of planning for green infrastructure (GI) and biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GI needs to be strategically planned to provide a comprehensive and integrated network • GI requires wide partnership buy-in • GI needs to be planned using sound evidence • GI needs to demonstrate ‘multi-functionality • GI creation and maintenance need to be properly resourced

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GI needs to be central to the development's design and must reflect and enhance the area's locally distinctive character • GI should contribute to biodiversity gain by safeguarding, enhancing, restoring, and creating wildlife habitat and by integrating biodiversity into the built environment • GI should achieve physical and functional connectivity between sites at strategic and local level • GI needs to include accessible spaces and facilitate active travel • GI needs to be integrated with other policy initiatives
Food from the Urban Fringe – Issues and Opportunities for Making Food Work (2012)	Investigates the current barriers and opportunities for smaller-scale food production on land around urban areas.	Encourages government and public agencies to recognise the inherent value of urban fringe food production. In particular for public policy makers it states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) could actively encourage local planning authorities to support and encourage sustainable food production in the urban fringe and Green Belt. • Local planning authorities could develop food strategies, policies and action plans within Local Plans, which look favourably on well-designed, small-scale development proposals that support the growth of community and local food enterprises.
A new youth sport strategy Creating a sporting habit for life: Sport England Strategy 2012 – 2017 (2012)	Increase in the proportion of people regularly playing sport. In particular, the proportion of 14-25 year olds who play sport and to establish a lasting network of links between schools and sports clubs in local communities so that we keep young people playing sport up to and beyond the age of 25. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a lasting legacy of competitive sport in schools • Improving links between schools and community sports clubs • Working with the sport's governing bodies: focusing on youth • Investing in facilities • Communities and the voluntary sector 	No specific targets or indicators
Planning and Design for Outdoor Sport and Play	Provides guidance on 'Fields in Trust's' widely-endorsed policy on the minimum standards for play and recreation space.	No specific targets or indicators
2015 Update	Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance.	No specific targets or indicators
Planning Practice Guidance: Open Space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space (2014)	Local Plans should consider existing and new areas of open spaces, by considering the need for open space provision. Local Plans should also protect rights of way and if relevant propose areas for the new Local Green Space Designation.	
2015 Update	Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance.	No specific targets or indicators
Planning Practice Guidance: Natural Environment (2014)	Explains key issues in implementing policy to protect biodiversity, including local requirements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brownfield land: encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (Brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value. 	
2015 Update	This document provides a recommended approach to developing and delivering a playing pitch strategy (PPS). Covering both natural and artificial grass pitches the document and approach has been developed by Sport England in partnership with National Governing bodies. It replaces the 2003 'Towards a Level Playing Field'.	No specific targets or indicators
Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance An approach to developing and delivering a playing pitch strategy: October 2013		

2015 Update	The purpose of the guide is to provide a recommended approach that will help the user undertake a robust assessment of need for indoor and outdoor sports facilities. It is primarily aimed at Local Authorities (LAs) and in part, replaces the "Assessing needs and Opportunities: a Companion Guide to PPG17" (DCLG, 2001).	No specific targets or indicators
Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide for Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities How to undertake and apply Needs Assessments for Sport (Draft) December 2013		
Regional		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Land Use		
2015 Update	Provides the overarching strategic planning framework for Gateshead and Newcastle and will be included as part of a new Local Plan. It seeks to guide where development is to be permitted, how much and what land should be protected from development, and how places should change by 2030. The plan seeks to determine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where new homes will be located • How jobs will be supported and provided • Where shopping, culture and leisure facilities will be provided • How to ensure a high quality environment 	No specific targets or indicators. Key indicators solely relate to development within Newcastle and Gateshead.
Planning for the Future Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan for Gateshead and Newcastle upon Tyne 2010-2030 Submission Document - February 2014		
2015 Update	Sets out the overarching strategic planning framework for the development of Sunderland until 2032. This includes the examination of broad spatial issues such as the environment, housing, economic development, and transport.	No specific targets or indicators. Key indicators solely relate to development within the City of Sunderland. However the plan outlines joint working with South Tyneside and Gateshead to manage waste services. It also identifies joint working for employment provision and the 'North of Nissan' site.
Sunderland Draft Core Strategy (Revised Preferred Options) 2013		
Local		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Land Use		
Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategy (adopted June 2007)	The adopted development plan document sets out the overall direction for the LDF and development within the Borough. The adopted policies are structured around broad themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Policies (Spatial Strategy; Sustainable Urban Living). • Improving Accessibility. • Delivering Economic Growth and Prosperity. • Delivering Sustainable Communities (Sustainable Urban Areas; Town Centres and other Shopping Centres; Sustainable Housing Provision; Housing Needs, Mix and Affordability; Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites; Recreational Open Space, Sport and Leisure). • Capitalising on our Environmental Assets (Local Character and Distinctiveness; Coastal Zone; Biodiversity and Geodiversity; World Heritage Sites; Environmental Protection; Waste). The Spatial Vision ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development meets the needs of residents and businesses without compromising the ability of future generations to enjoy the same quality of life. • The regeneration of the Borough is delivered, focussing development on the main centres of South Shields, Jarrow and Hebburn, and main riverside sites – bringing life back to the riverside and 	No specific targets or indicators

	<p>creating sustainable communities where people choose to live.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals are of sufficient scale that can deliver a major change in the perception of the Borough and have the greatest impact on the economy, opportunities for new housing, quality of life and cultural facilities. All residents have a choice of good quality and affordable housing in a variety of tenures and which meets their future needs; The natural and built environment is valued, protected, enhanced and capitalised on for the benefit of all. All those within the Borough can access the opportunities that are available with reliable public transport, an efficient road network and above all, focussing on delivering accessibility rather than relying on mobility. Despite the focus on the big projects and key regeneration areas, the suburban areas and villages outside of the key regeneration hot-spots must not be ignored – ensuring that appropriate levels of essential services are provided and that any local needs for development are met. 									
LDF Development Management Policies (adopted December 2011)	The document sets out development management policies needed to address locally distinctive issues that are not covered by national policy or by other development plan documents.	No specific targets or indicators								
LDF South Shields Town Centre & Waterfront Area Action Plan (adopted November 2008)	The document sets out the more detailed strategy vision, policies and site-specific land allocations for the South Shields town centre and waterfront area.	No specific targets or indicators								
LDF Central Jarrow Area Action Plan (adopted September 2010)	The document sets out the more detailed strategy and vision, policies and site-specific land allocations for the Jarrow town centre, riverside and Bede's World area.	No specific targets or indicators								
LDF Hebburn Town Centre Area Action Plan (adopted October 2008)	The document sets out the more detailed strategy and vision, policies and site-specific land allocations for Hebburn New Town and the town centre.	No specific targets or indicators								
LDF Site-Specific Allocations (adopted April 2012)	The adopted development plan document sets out detailed site-specific allocations and designations of land in those parts of the Borough that are not covered by Area Action Plans.	No specific targets or indicators								
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) 1: Sustainable Construction & Development (adopted August 2007)	<p>Aims to raise the standard of built development in South Tyneside. Requiring large-scale or significant development to demonstrate sustainability principles by means of completing a sustainability statement. This statement should consider:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1) Energy efficient design and layout;</td> <td>5) Sustainable construction;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) Energy efficiency and conservation;</td> <td>6) Water efficiency and conservation; and</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3) Renewable energy</td> <td>7) Sustainable waste management.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4) Energy statements</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1) Energy efficient design and layout;	5) Sustainable construction;	2) Energy efficiency and conservation;	6) Water efficiency and conservation; and	3) Renewable energy	7) Sustainable waste management.	4) Energy statements		No specific targets or indicators
1) Energy efficient design and layout;	5) Sustainable construction;									
2) Energy efficiency and conservation;	6) Water efficiency and conservation; and									
3) Renewable energy	7) Sustainable waste management.									
4) Energy statements										
SPD 5: Planning Obligations & Agreements (adopted October 2008)	<p>Provides guidance upon levels of developer contribution (in cash or in kind) in respect of new development. Section 106 Agreements (the planning obligation) to be used to secure developer contributions towards:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of strategic transport improvements; New Open Space Provision; Transport, Parking and Traffic Management; </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and Community Facilities; Affordable Housing; Water and Sewerage Infrastructure. Employment and Training; </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of strategic transport improvements; New Open Space Provision; Transport, Parking and Traffic Management; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and Community Facilities; Affordable Housing; Water and Sewerage Infrastructure. Employment and Training; 	No specific targets or indicators						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of strategic transport improvements; New Open Space Provision; Transport, Parking and Traffic Management; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and Community Facilities; Affordable Housing; Water and Sewerage Infrastructure. Employment and Training; 									
SPD 8: South Shields Riverside Regeneration	<p>Sets out a sustainable long term framework for the South Shields Riverside Regeneration Area with objectives being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improved access to the waterfront for everyone; 	No specific targets or indicators								

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To connect the waterfront to the town centre, new neighbourhoods and existing communities; • To improve links between the existing fragmented neighbourhoods; • To support businesses and promote a mix of employment opportunities; • To establish a sustainable living environment through mixing housing tenures and design innovation; and • To create a sustainable community through a mix of uses. 	
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) 9: Householder Developments (adopted December 2010 and revised December 2012)	Provides guidance for anyone intending to extend or alter their house or proposing to develop within the boundaries of their property.	No specific targets or indicators
Green Infrastructure		
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) 3: Green Infrastructure Strategy (adopted February 2013)	Provides an analysis of the existing Green infrastructure (the living network of green spaces, water and other environmental features) within the Borough, and sets out the vision for future improvement and provision.	<p>The Delivery Plan provides a range of strategic and project based targets and aims for the delivery of green infrastructure in South Tyneside. The Delivery Plan follows the themes of the document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and water quality; • Accessibility and sustainable travel; • Quality of place – regeneration and tourism; • Recreation, open spaces and tourism; • Biodiversity and landscape. • Riverside corridor; • Coastal corridor; • Green belt corridor; • Urban area. • Strategic corridors:
South Tyneside Open Space Strategy (2009) (and addendum paper 2009)	Assesses accessible local, high quality open spaces in South Tyneside.	Key targets are identified in the SPD 3 Delivery Plan
South Tyneside Playing Pitch Strategy (2009) (and addendum paper 2009)	Provides an assessment of playing pitch provision within the borough and the resulting needs for provision, both current and future	
South Tyneside Urban Design Framework (December 2005)	Seeks to help developers, applicants, local communities, the Councils' Members and Officers and other agencies with guidance on achieving a high quality of urban design in developing and restoring the many urban and rural areas across the Borough.	<p>Key aspects of good urban design are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places for People • Enrich the existing • Make Connections • Public Realm • Mixed Uses and Forms • Work with the landscape • Design for Change
2015 Update	Provides a comprehensive review of land use in South Tyneside, by assessing the development potential of sites, including the Green Belt.	No specific targets or indicators
South Tyneside Strategic Land Review (2015)		
Implications for the Local Plan		
Land Use & Green Belt		
The Local Plan should be in accordance with NPPF seeking to deliver economic, social and environmental sustainable development. It should be aware of existing and emerging development plans of bordering authorities (namely Newcastle, Gateshead and Sunderland), even more so following the Localism Act's new measure of a duty for authorities to co-operate. It should also be aware of the existing South Tyneside Local Development Framework (LDF) and associated Supplementary Planning Document (SPDs).		

Green Infrastructure

The Local Plan should be informed by 'Nature Nearby: Accessible Natural Green space Guidance' which provides recommendations regarding the proportion of green space that should be available to everyone. It should be in accordance with the green space objectives of NPPF which highlight the importance of high quality open spaces, opportunities for sport and recreation, and the need to protect areas of green space. It should also be aware of the existing objectives and targets/indicators within the recently adopted SPD 3: Green Infrastructure Strategy.

2015 Update:

The Strategic Land Review identifies the development potential of sites within South Tyneside, including the Green Belt. This will help to inform site-allocations within the Local Plan. The Local Plan should also be aware of updates to planning policy in neighbouring authorities.

Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal

Land Use & Green Belt

SA Framework should support the need to deliver economic, social and environmental sustainable development.

Green Infrastructure

SA Framework should support measures to maintain existing and where appropriate provide new green infrastructure within South Tyneside.

2015 Update – No amendments required

6. Cultural Heritage and Cultural Facilities

International		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1992)	Defines archaeological heritage and the signatories (including the UK) promise to make and maintain an inventory of it and to legislate for its protection. The emphasis is on protection of sites for future study, the reporting of chance finds, the control of excavations and the use of metal detectors. Signatories also promise to allow the input of expert archaeologists into the making of planning policies and planning decisions.	No specific targets or indicators
UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972)	An international treaty that seeks to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. By signing up to the Convention, national governments commit themselves to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit their World Heritage Sites to future generations. The World Heritage List set up by the Convention includes natural sites, cultural sites and mixed sites. To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria.	It should be noted that Hadrian's Wall / Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site, and the candidate Wearmouth – Jarrow World Heritage Site are located within South Tyneside. However there are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.
National		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Planning Act (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (1990)	Provides the primary legislation for the control of developments affecting listed buildings. It also provides the powers to designate conservation areas.	No specific targets or indicators
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	Introduces the authority to designate Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) and Areas of Archaeological Importance.	No specific targets or indicators
Heritage Protection for 21st Century (2007)	Sets out the importance of the heritage protection system in preserving our heritage. Protection principles are based around three core principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; • Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and • Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system. 	No specific targets or indicators
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future (2001)	The document seeks to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage leadership to address public interest in the historic environment • Use the historic environment as a learning resource • Ensure the historic environment is accessible to all • the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future • Realise the historic environment's importance as an economic asset. 	No specific targets or indicators
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England. The NPPF seeks to deliver economic, social and environmental sustainable development. With regard to the historic environment the NPPF seeks to contribute to protecting and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment.	Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. Local planning authorities should take into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; • The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; • Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment PRACTICE GUIDE (2012)	Provides guidance for the implementation of national policy relating to historic environments.	No specific targets or indicators
World Heritage Planning circular and guidance (2008)	Provides protection for World Heritage Sites in England by giving advice on the level of protection and management needed for World Heritage Sites.	No specific targets or indicators
Achieving Great Art for Everyone: A strategic framework for the arts (2011)	The document provides a strategic framework to help create the conditions in which art can be made, experienced and appreciated by as many people as possible.	<p>Goal 1: Talent and artistic excellence are thriving and celebrated</p> <p>Goal 2: More people experience and are inspired by the arts</p> <p>Goal 3: The arts are sustainable, resilient and innovative.</p> <p>Goal 4: The arts leadership and workforce are diverse and highly skilled</p> <p>Goal 5: Every child and young person has the opportunity to experience the richness of the arts</p>
2015 Update	In line with the National Planning Policy Framework, local authorities should set out their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.	No specific targets or indicators
Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (2014)		

Regional

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
North East Heritage Counts (2012)	Heritage Counts provides a summary of historic environment indicators including an analysis of staffing levels, heritage at risk, planning applications and visitor, education and volunteering figures. National and regional yearly reports are prepared by English Heritage, including for the north east.	No specific targets or indicators
Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site (WHS) - Hadrian's Wall Management Plan (2008-2014)	The Plan provides an essential framework for the management of this World Heritage Site (WHS) to ensure its preservation for present and future generations. It addresses in great detail the broad range of issues, challenges and opportunities that face it, as well as its interests and organisations.	No specific targets or indicators
Limestone Landscapes Historic Environment Audit and Action Plan (June 2009)	Supports aims of the Limestone Landscapes Partnership in conserving and enhancing the distinctive character of the East Durham Magnesium Limestone Natural Character Area (which includes the coastal and southern parts of South Tyneside).	<p>3 key sites are in South Tyneside with the following targets identified:</p> <p>Prehistoric barrows, caves and palaeo-deposits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location survey and evaluation of all 'hill top' or ridge barrows along the coastal strip with condition assessment to update Young's survey of 1980 • Identification and assessment of cave sites • Identification and assessment of pre-ice-age Palaeolithic deposits <p>Cleadon Hills – Windmill, WWII pill boxes, Cleadon Mill Chimney</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist implementation of the management plan for the conservation area • Secure the landmark windmill and water pumping station chimneys

		<p>future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update interpretation to provide a more holistic understanding of the landscape <p>Marsden – quarrying, limekilns, lighthouses, maritime Coastal Defenses – Trow Point and Frenchman’s Point Battery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support efforts to conserve the site and remove from Buildings At Risk Register • Explore, access and identification depending on health and safety issues • Tie in closely with geo-diversity interpretation and explanation of the Magnesian Limestone
<p>Bridge North East: State of the Region Report 2012 :Intelligence to support significant improvements in the delivery of arts and cultural opportunities for children and young people</p>	<p>Presents a picture of the cultural landscape and context in which children and young people are living in North East England.</p> <p>The report identifies that Tyne & Wear is the base for many of the regions cultural and arts organisations; however there is engagement rates are relatively low. Three of the local authority areas in Tyne and Wear were identified by Arts Council England as having some of the lowest engagement rates in arts and culture across England: Gateshead, Sunderland, South Tyneside. It considers that given the close proximity to arts and cultural resources and a good public transport system distance is clearly not the only barrier to engagement. Other likely factors are the consequences of living in poverty, lack of family support, isolation, lack of knowledge and awareness about what is available, lack of confidence, negative perceptions as well as lack of money.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>
Local		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
<p>SPD’s 10 - 20: Conservation Area Management Plans (adopted 2007-2010)</p> <p>(and Conservation Area Character Appraisals (CACS) for each Conservation Area)</p>	<p>Each Conservation Area in South Tyneside has a Conservation Management Plan SPD as well as a CACA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPD10 – Westoe Conservation Area (and CACA) • SPD11 – West Boldon Conservation Area (and CACA) • SPD12- Whitburn Conservation Area (and CACA) • SPD13 – St. Paul’s Conservation Area (and CACA) • SPD14 – Cleadon Conservation Area (and CACA) • SPD 15- East Boldon Conservation Area (and CACA) • SPD16 – Hebburn Hall Conservation Area (and CACA) • SPD17- Monkton Conservation Area (and CACA) • SPD18- Cleadon Hills Conservation Area (and CACA) • SPD19- Mill Dam Conservation Area (and CACA) • SPD20 –Mariner’s Cottages Conservation Area (and CACA) <p>The key aims of the Management Plans are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise awareness of the importance and value of the local heritage. • To identify distinctive built environment character areas within the Conservation Area; provide guidance; and set out objectives to preserve and enhance buildings, structures and features. 	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify distinctive public realm opportunities within the Conservation Area; provide guidance; and establish key actions to preserve and enhance the landscape, open spaces and streets. • To provide tailored design guidance and set out actions for the enhancement and development of key sites. • To outline the key statutory requirements in respect to development within the Conservation Area. • To propose the implementation of management procedures to co-ordinate the delivery of new works and maintenance of public spaces. 	
Living in a Conservation Area: A Guide for Residents (2013)	Provides guidance for local residents regarding the Conservation Areas within South Tyneside.	No specific targets or indicators
Listed buildings: A guide for owners and occupiers (2013)	Provides general advice to owners and occupiers of listed buildings.	No specific targets or indicators
Repair and Maintenance of Traditional Buildings (2013)	Provides a guide for owners of historic buildings on how best to maintain, and where necessary, to repair them.	No specific targets or indicators
SPD 21: Locally Significant Heritage Assets (adopted November 2011)	<p>The key objective is to protect and enhance locally significant heritage assets of the borough. It reinforces efforts to conserve the character and appearance of assets that are included in the local listing. To be included on the borough's local list of significant heritage assets, a building, structure or space must meet one of more of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage Interest • Historic Association • Townscape merit • Architectural & design merit 	No specific targets or indicators

Implications for the Local Plan

The Local Plan should be aware of European Conventions regarding world heritage sites and protection of archaeological heritage. This is of particular importance given that 'Hadrian's Wall / Frontiers of the Roman Empire' World Heritage Site, and the candidate 'Wearmouth – Jarrow' World Heritage Site are located within South Tyneside. The Local Plan should be aware of national legislation that controls development affecting listed buildings, and provides powers to designate conservation areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance.

The Local Plan should seek to protect, preserve and enhance the natural and built historic environment of South Tyneside. A positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment should be set out including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. Designated heritage assets include World Heritage Sites, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, local designations and Registered Parks and Gardens. Undesignated heritage assets include elements of the archaeological resource and historic landscape (including buildings) that are not statutorily protected but nonetheless are considered to have historic significance.

2015 Update – No amendments required

Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal

SA Framework should support measures to protect, preserve and where possible enhance the cultural heritage of South Tyneside.

2015 Update – No amendments required

7. Transport		
National		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Creating growth, cutting carbon: making sustainable local transport happen Transport White Paper (2011)	Sets out government priorities to reduce the amount of carbon produced by transport. Objectives include promoting sustainable transport, improving public transport and making walking and cycling an attractive alternative	No specific targets or indicators
Door to Door: A strategy for improving sustainable transport integration (2013)	Sets out objectives to encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking as a means of sustainable transport. Key issues to be addressed include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve technology and access to information to plan journeys • Better interchange facilities • Increase connectivity and efficiency • Improve ticketing choices 	No specific targets or indicators
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England. With regard to transport, the NPPF highlights the role of sustainable transport in facilitating sustainable development, contributing to wider health objectives and reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The transport system should favour sustainable transport modes.	Local Plans should support a pattern of development that facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport.
National Policy Statements (NPS) for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Rail Freight interim guidance (2011) • Ports (2012) 	Interim guidance for Strategic Rail Freight provides the framework on proposals for strategic rail freight interchange infrastructure. It has been produced in the interim pending the publication of the consultation document on the National (Transport) Networks NPS. NPS for Ports provides the framework for decisions on proposals for new port development. It also applied, where relevant, to associated development, such as road and rail links, for which consent is also sought as part of the principal development.	The local plan should encourage sustainable port and strategic rail freight infrastructure development, thus contributing to long-term economic growth and prosperity.
Updated 2015	The 'National networks national policy statement' sets out the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • need for development of road, rail and strategic rail freight interchange projects on the national networks • the policy against which decisions on major road and rail projects will be made 	No specific targets or indicators
National policy statement for national networks		
Regional		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Draft North Eastern Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Transport Strategy	Seeks to ensure that the strategic transport network in the North Eastern LEP area supports aspirations for economic growth, and to ensure that transport is aligned to economic, environmental and social objectives and outcomes. It is focused on the optimum use of the existing transport network and infrastructure. Policies are based around three themes of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of transport supporting economic growth and future jobs • Providing access to opportunities • Quality of life 	To support economic growth and future jobs policies seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve connectivity • Support the development and creation of private sector jobs • Reduce lost productivity time To improve access to opportunities policies seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link people and communities to jobs • Improve / develop public transport and encourage smarter choices • Improve accessibility and social inclusion • Provide a co-ordinated approach to transport and land-use To improve quality of life policies seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower carbon emissions through efficient vehicles • Lower carbon emissions through promotion of active travel • Improve air quality

Keep Tyne and Wear Moving – Third Local Transport Plan (LTP3) for Tyne and Wear - Strategy 2011-2021 and Delivery Plan 2011-2014	Local Transport Plans (LTPs) are statutory documents that outline strategies for improving all forms of local transport in a given area. The 10 year strategy sums up the current situation for Tyne and Wear and outlines how transport improvements can deliver wider benefits. The key strategic objectives of LTP3 strategy are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the economic development, regeneration and competitiveness of Tyne and Wear, improving the efficiency, reliability and integration of transport networks across all modes • Reduce carbon emissions produced by local transport movements, and to strengthen networks against the effects of climate change • Contribute to healthier and safer communities in Tyne and Wear, with higher levels of physical activity and personal security • Provide a fairer Tyne and Wear, providing everyone with the opportunity to achieve their full potential and access a wide range of employment, training, facilities and services • Protect, preserve and enhance our natural and built environments, improving quality of life and creating high quality public places 	The A19/A184 Testo’s roundabout experiences peak hour congestion and delays. The Highways Agency has designed an improvement scheme involving a slightly larger roundabout than at present, with a flyover to take the A19 over the junction. It is hoped to start work on this scheme during LTP3.
Tyne and Wear Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2007) Appendix D to the LTP3 strategy	Outlines the public rights of way management priorities for Tyne and Wear. Key priorities are to provide for supporting economic growth, tackling climate change, promoting equality of opportunity, contributing to better safety, security and health, and improving quality of life. Framing travel options development around these five target areas will contribute to other core priorities for the authorities including better social inclusion, durable economic activity and growth, and providing for healthier lifestyle choices.	No specific targets or indicators
Port of Tyne Annual Review 2011	The aim is to create a vibrant and sustainable Port of Tyne, with the overarching aim being to continue to enable and drive economic growth of the North East region.	No specific targets or indicators
Nexus: All Change 2010-2021	All Change is a £385m programme to modernise the metro system between 2010 and 2021.	No specific targets or indicators
Local		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Transport		
Infrastructure Delivery Plan (June 2012)	To assess the current infrastructure within the borough, what is being planned with committed investment and what will be needed in the future. Assesses current infrastructure and future needs by infrastructure type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical(transport, utilities, waste management, flood defence) • Social (education, health, community facilities, housing) • Green (parks, open space, provision for children, green corridors, rivers and allotments) 	No specific targets or indicators
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) 6: Parking Standards (adopted December 2010)	Provides the parking standards that the Council will have regard to in assessing proposals for different types of new development.	No specific targets or indicators
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) 7: Travel Plans (adopted April 2010)	Provides developers, landowners, the community and the Council with guidance on when Travel Plans should be produced and what they should contain.	No specific targets or indicators
Shaping Our Future Transport (Integrated Transport Strategy) (March 2013)	The strategy sets out how the vision will be delivered in South Tyneside. Targeted priorities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport Investment to support economic growth and jobs • Increasing access to opportunities (removing public transport complaints) 	Specific targets will be assessed on an annual basis including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of Local Authority A, B and C roads • Number of people injured in accidents

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved quality of life • Maintaining highway assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable travel assessed in terms of mode of journeys to school, shared trips (journey to work), and cycle trips • Environmental targets including monitoring of air quality and monitoring climate change • Public transport metrics (patronage, reliability, accessibility and satisfaction) • Accessibility modelling (average trip journey time to key trip attractors including facilities, services and employment sites).
Sustainable Modes of Travel Strategy (for schools) 2012	<p>Strategy requirements are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the sustainable travel and transport infrastructure so that the travel and transport needs of children and young people are being catered for • Outline promotion options for sustainable travel and transport modes on the journey to, from and between schools and other institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the use of the car for journeys to, from and between nurseries, schools and colleges • Increase the number of journeys by bicycle, walking and public transport • Improve accessibility to, from and between nurseries, schools and colleges • Improve road safety for children and young people and reduce the number of road casualties • Improve the health and well being of children and young people • Reduce social exclusion and improve school attendance • Improve the quality of the local environment by reducing carbon emissions
Draft Network Management Plan (September 2012)	The management plan reflects the importance that the Council and its partners attach to having a suitable and efficient highway network that connects people and businesses to places and to services in a sustainable way.	No specific targets or indicators
Road Safety Policy Framework 2006-2011	<p>The Road Safety Policy Framework sets out the basics of a long-term plan for improving safety and reducing collisions on the roads and highways across South Tyneside, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the Council will identify areas that are at risk of road accidents • How it will go about making these areas safer, and • How the Council works with those people who are most at risk of having an incident, and supports them as users of the highway. 	<p>The framework considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, training and publicity, e.g. Safe Routes to Schools, School Travel Plans, Age Concern • Enforcement, e.g. Northumbria Safety Camera Partnership, Traffic Management Act, and • Engineering solutions and road safety scheme, e.g. IHT's Urban Safety Management Guidelines, Home Zones. • Performance is assessed through Local Government Indicators, the LTP and MORI surveys. • A Road Safety Engineering Programme takes into account all of the influencing factors and possible solutions.

Implications for the Local Plan

The Local Plan should be in accordance with NPPF and the National Policy Statement for Strategic Rail Freight and Ports, and be informed by the emerging North East LEP Transport Strategy and the third successor Local Transport Plan for Tyne and Wear.

Where relevant to South Tyneside the Local Plan should be informed by objectives and targets/indicators within other regional and local transport related plans, programmes and strategies. In particular it should seek to align transport to economic, environmental and social objectives. It should therefore support:

- A pattern of development that facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport (such as public transport, cycling, and walking), thus contributing to lower carbon emissions and improved air quality, and more inclusive, better connected communities with improved access to opportunities.
- The growth of the existing transport network in South Tyneside (including Nexus metro) to support aspirations for economic growth and regeneration.
- Sustainable port development (Port of Tyne) which would contribute to long-term economic growth and prosperity.

- Investment in electric car infrastructure.

The Local Plan should be informed by the Council's road safety policy.

2015 Update – No amendments required

Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal

Transport

SA Framework should support development near sustainable modes of transport, improvements to the existing public transport network, and investment in electric car infrastructure.

2015 Update – No amendments required

8. Waste & Minerals

International		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Landfill Directive (1999)	<p>Aims to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the land filling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills. In particular it intends to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill on surface water, groundwater, soil, air, on the global environment including the greenhouse effect, and to human health. Landfills are divided into three classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • landfills for hazardous waste; • landfills for non-hazardous waste; • landfills for inert waste. 	<p>Requires a strategy on biodegradable waste to be put in place and includes the following targets for the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce biodegradable municipal waste land filled to 50% of 1995 level by 2013 • Reduce biodegradable municipal waste land filled to 35% of 1995 level by 2020
Waste Framework Directive (1998)	<p>The directive requires all member states to take the necessary measures to ensure waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment and includes permitting, registration and inspection requirements. The directive also requires member states to take appropriate measures to encourage firstly, the prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness and secondly the recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation or any other process with a view to extracting secondary raw materials, or the use of waste as a source of energy. The directive's requirements are supplemented by other directives for specific waste streams.</p>	<p>Includes two recycling and recovery targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to recycle 50% of household waste by 2020 • to recover 70% of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste by 2020
National		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations (2012)	<p>The regulations transpose the EU Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC in national law.</p>	<p>The regulations place greater influence on the waste hierarchy into ensure that waste is dealt with in the priority order of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention • Preparing for re-use • Recycling • Other recovery • Disposal
National Review of Waste Policy in England (2011)	<p>Sets out the priorities to address waste management in the UK. Key priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing waste wherever it occurs. • Helping local communities develop solutions for collecting and dealing with waste from households & businesses. • Continuing to increase the recycling of waste collected from both households and businesses • Ensuring that recyclables, such as paper and plastic from our waste generates material of sufficiently high quality. • Establishing energy from waste policies and renewable energy targets • Continue to drive waste away from landfill • Tackling waste crime, reducing harm caused to the environment, human health, local communities and legitimate business. 	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England. The NPPF seeks to deliver economic, social and environmental sustainable development. With regard to minerals, the NPPF seeks to protect and manage resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and maintain an understanding of the extent and location of mineral resource in their areas; • Assess the projected demand for their use, taking full account of opportunities to use materials from secondary and other sources which could provide suitable alternatives to primary materials.

2015 Update	The Waste Management Plan for England sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. This document sets out detailed waste planning policies. It should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework ³ , the Waste Management Plan for England and National Policy Statements for Waste Water and Hazardous Waste, or any successor documents.	No specific targets or indicators.
National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)		
National Policy Statement: Hazardous Waste (2013)	Sets out the strategy for managing hazardous waste. The main objectives are: (a) To protect human health and the environment (b) Implementation of the waste hierarchy (c) Proximity and self-sufficiency – to ensure that sufficient disposal facilities are provided to match expected arisings of all hazardous wastes (d) Climate change – to minimise greenhouse gas emissions and maximise climate change adaptation and resilience by encouraging the development of infrastructure to manage hazardous waste.	No specific targets or indicators
Anaerobic Digestion Strategy & Action Plan for England (2011)	Seeks to promote anaerobic digestion as a means of dealing with waste and energy production	No specific targets or indicators
National and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England 2005 to 2020 (2009)	Provides national and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England for the period 2005 to 2020 inclusive. It also indicates how the guidelines should be taken into account in the planning process	No specific targets or indicators
2015 Update	This Plan provides an overview of waste management in England, including. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An analysis of the current waste management situation, as well as the measures to be taken to improve environmentally sound preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste. • The type, quantity and source of waste generated and an evaluation of the development of waste streams in the future; • Existing waste collection schemes and major disposal and recovery installations, • An assessment of the need for new collection schemes. • General waste management policies • Measures to promote high quality recycling. 	Planning authorities should have regard to the Waste Management Plan and should prepare plans in accordance to this and the National Waste Planning Policy.
Waste Management Plan for England -December 2013		
2015 Update	Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance on the planning for mineral extraction in plan making and the application process.	No specific targets or indicators
Planning Practice Guidance: Minerals (2014)		

Regional

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
North East Sustainable Resource Management Plan for North East England (2012)	Provides a vision for the North East as an economy and society that minimises waste, and maximises the recovery of resources that are currently wasted. Three areas of economic opportunity to improve the sustainable use and management of resources have been identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business resource efficiency (designing out and increasing re-cycling) • Green economy (developing the re-cycling and processing sector, promoting more efficient technologies, and using recycled and more sustainable materials in manufacturing and construction) • Community opportunities (community waste to energy schemes, community recycling collection schemes, social enterprises) 	Targets of some relevance to the Plan and SA include to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the supply chain for organic waste by identifying better end markets • Encourage innovative and sustainable resource efficiency ideas from community groups/schools etc • Identify projects to generate both heat and power • Provide information on re-use, re-cycling and disposal of used resources, to create a resource efficient household • Investigate and source why large quantities of retail waste continue to be landfilled • Identify appropriate and scarce resources and how they can be recovered more effectively

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to business to develop a network of improved facilities for accepting and separating commercial and trade waste
South Tyne and Wear Waste Management Partnership - Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy review 2012	<p>The South Tyneside Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy was adopted in 2007 as a 20 year strategy. This review has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce amount of waste generated. • Reuse waste – recycle and /or compost waste as far as practical within economic and environmental constraints. • Recover energy from remaining waste and dispose of residual waste safely. • Consider the most sustainable technologies for dealing with waste and manage waste at the nearest possible waste management facility to reduce the carbon footprint of waste transport. • Manage and dispose of waste within the Partnership area • Make services accessible to all people reducing their need to travel to dispose of waste • Manage waste to take into account of future generations, avoiding, where practicable environmental damage taking into account climate change • Maximise opportunities to create jobs in the waste sector. • Minimise waste generation both in the construction phase of new development and throughout the lifetime of properties. • To ensure developments include facilities for recycling and composting of waste where possible. 	<p>Targets for recovery of municipal waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 67% by 2015 • 75% by 2020
Joint Local Aggregates Assessment for County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear (2013)	<p>Sets out the current and future aggregate situation for Country Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear with respect to all aspects of aggregates supply including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land won resources including landbanks and allocations • Secondary aggregates whose sources come from industrial waste and minerals by-products • Marine sources • Imports into and exports out of the Mineral Planning Authority areas 	<p>Key issues identified relevant to local development plan preparation include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of 10 year sales average is seen as being appropriate as the basis for assessing future supply requirements with North East England. • Prospects for supply of land-won sand and gravel over the period to 2030 are positive, but this is dependent on reserves being released to ensure supply over the long-term and capability of the quarries maintaining productive capacity. Plans need to consider releasing additional reserves to maintain supply into the long-term and maintain landbanks of sand and gravel above the 7 year minimum specified by NPPF. • There are good prospects of crushed rock supply being maintained over the period to 2030, however this will depend on some quarries gaining consent to extend time periods for extraction, or for new quarries where it is demonstrated that this will help to maintain an adequate overall productive capacity and a steady and adequate supply of aggregates and landbanks of crushed rock over the ten year minimum specified by NPPF. This will be particularly so if reserves are exhausted at Marsden Quarry by 2020 or earlier. • Supply of both recycled and secondary aggregates is likely to continue at similar levels to recent years. • Aggregate resources should be safeguarded to ensure they are not sterilised by non-mineral development. • Wharf sites should be safeguarded which are important for the supply of marine sand and gravel. • Infrastructure for transport of aggregate minerals, coating facilities and

		concrete batching facilities should be safeguarded. Cross boundary movement issues should be given consideration including supply of primary aggregates from County Durham and Northumberland to Tyne and Wear, and supply of marine sand and gravel from wharf sites on the River Tyne.
Model of Waste Arisings and Waste Management Capacity, For the North East of England Waste Planning Authorities (2012)	Provides the evidence and forecasts waste arisings, capacity data, analysis and conclusions for the North East Waste Planning Authority (WPA) areas; County Durham, Gateshead, Newcastle, North Tyneside, Northumberland, South Tyneside and Sunderland	No specific targets or indicators

Implications for the Local Plan

The Local Plan should be aware of the targets specified within the Landfill Directive, to reduce biodegradable municipal waste land-filled to 50% of 1995 levels by 2013, and to 35% of 1995 levels by 2020. It should be aware of the targets specified within the Waste Framework Directive to recycle 50% of household waste by 2020 and recover 70% of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste by 2020. It should also be aware of the targets/indicators stated within national legislation to ensure that waste be dealt with in priority order – prevention, preparing for re-use, recycling, other recovery and disposal (this is the waste hierarchy).

Where relevant to South Tyneside, the Local Plan should be informed by objectives and targets/indicators within other national waste related plans, programmes and strategies. In particular it should be in accordance with NPPF which seeks to protect and manage mineral resources.

It should be informed by the objectives and targets/indicators within regional plans, programmes and strategies. This includes the Joint Local Aggregates Assessment for County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear, and the South Tyne and Wear Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy which provides targets for recovery of municipal waste of 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020. It should be informed by objectives and targets/indicators within regional strategies that support sustainable waste management (to minimise waste and maximise recovery of resources).

2015 Update – No amendments required

Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal

Waste & Minerals

SA Framework should support measures to protect and manage mineral resources, and for the sustainable management of waste

2015 Update – No amendments required

9. Economic Development, Employment & Training

International		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Europe 2020 Strategy (2010)	<p>A strategy about delivering growth that is smart through more effective investments in education, research and innovation sustainable, thanks to a decisive move towards a low-carbon economy; and inclusive, with a strong emphasis on job creation and poverty reduction. The strategy is focused on five ambitious goals in the areas of employment, innovation, education, poverty reduction and climate/energy.</p> <p>To ensure that the Europe 2020 strategy delivers, a strong and effective system of economic governance has been set up to coordinate policy actions between the EU and national levels.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed 2. Research and Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3% of the EU's GDP to be invested in research and development 3. Climate change and energy sustainability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greenhouse gas emissions 20% (or even 30%, if the conditions are right) lower than 1990 • 20% of energy from renewable sources • 20% increase in energy efficiency 4. Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the rates of early school leaving below 10% • at least 40% of 30-34-year-olds completing third level education 5. Fighting poverty and social exclusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and exclusion
National		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Growth and Infrastructure Act (2013)	<p>Seeks to help the country compete on the global stage by introducing a series of measures to reduce red tape that delays and discourages business investment, housing development, new infrastructure and job creation. The legislation will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kick-start urgently needed major infrastructure work • Get building going on stalled housing sites • Reform householder permitted development rights to remove red tape • Speed up developments with a simpler planning system that supports sustainable growth. • Reform legislation on town and village greens to remove an overlapping consent process 	No specific targets or indicators
The National Infrastructure Plan (2011)	<p>Sets out a new strategy for meeting the infrastructure needs of the UK economy. It contains major commitments to invest in infrastructure projects and steps to attract major private sector investment. Infrastructure networks form the backbone of a modern economy and are a major determinant of growth and productivity.</p>	No specific targets or indicators
Local growth: realising every place's potential White Paper (2010)	<p>Outlines approach to local growth. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shift power to local communities and business; • promote efficient and dynamic markets, • provide real and significant incentives for places that go for growth; • support investment in places and people to tackle the barriers to growth. • introducing a national presumption in favour of sustainable development; • giving local communities will also have new Right-to-Build powers; • streamlining national planning policy and guidance • placing a new statutory duty to cooperate on local authorities, public bodies and private bodies that are critical to plan-making, such as infrastructure providers. • create a framework of incentives for local authorities to deliver sustainable economic 	No specific targets or indicators

	development, including: the New Homes Bonus scheme	
The Plan for Growth (2011)	Sets out economic policy objectives, which are to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. The document contains four overarching ambitions. The ambitions are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to create the most competitive tax system in the G20; 2. to make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; 3. to encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and 4. to create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe. 	No specific targets or indicators
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	The National Planning Policy Framework set out the Government's planning policies for England. With regard to economic development, the NPPF identifies economic development as contributing to sustainable development by contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available to support growth and innovation, and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning should proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. • Planning should operate to encourage and not act as an impediment to sustainable growth. Therefore significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth through the planning system. • Authorities should plan proactively to meet the development needs of business and support an economy fit for the 21st century. • Planning policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period.
Portas Review: An independent review into the future of our high streets December (2011)	Independent review into the state of high streets and town centres in the UK. The review provides 28 recommendations to improve high streets.	No specific targets or indicators
21st Century High Streets: What next for Britain's High Streets? (2009)	Identifies six key priorities for action still needed to create successful high streets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A unique sense of place • An attractive public realm • Planning for success • Accessibility • Safety and security • Supportive regulatory and fiscal regimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local partnerships, local authorities and retailers should market a high street's identity effectively. • Local partnerships and authorities must manage the public realm. • Local authorities should develop a plan for success through open consultation with local interests. • Local authorities should manage accessibility holistically.
2015 Update	Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance.	No specific targets or indicators
Planning Practice Guidance: Ensuring the vitality of town centres (2014)	Local planning authorities should plan positively, to support town centres to generate local employment, promote beneficial competition within and between town centres, and create attractive, diverse places where people want to live, visit and work.	
Regional		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
2015 Update	The strategic economic plan builds on the North East Independent Economic Review to provide a strategic plan for economic growth in the North East. The strategy has a vision of ensuring that the North East economy will provide one million jobs by 2024. The major growth sectors are expected to be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business services • New economy • Low carbon, including renewable technologies, • Tourism. • Logistics. 	The Strategic Economic Plan identifies a number of schemes and projects which in South Tyneside: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of the International Advanced Manufacturing Park (IAMP) • South Shields Transport Hub - consolidate Metro and bus terminals providing a focal point for the transport network. There are two main elements of the scheme: expanded South Shields Metro Station, New South Shields Bus Station. • A19 Local Junctions Improvement Package - improve traffic movements along A185/A194/A19.

North East Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) – Independent Economic Review (April 2013)	The vision is to establish a clear and consistent image for the NELEP, based on a new industrial and service base which has its roots in the North East’s distinctive heritage of making, trading and exporting. The focus of the themes of making, trading and exporting is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing productivity of the LEP area’s economy through a focus on higher value added sectors where the North East has a competitive advantage • Taking advantage of new technologies and markets, strengthening national and international linkages • Increasing the size and contribution of the private sector to employment and economic growth 	The Growth Economic Review offers an agenda for the proposed north east Combined Authority and for the LEP and its partners with 5 priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the region at home and abroad as a magnet for trade, talent, tourism and inward investment • Doubling youth apprenticeships and improving school standards and numbers going into higher education • Developing strong innovative and growth clusters, stimulating universities, existing companies and public institutions, to create and finance new high growth enterprises and jobs • Making big improvements in transport connections • Creating stronger public institutions
Sunderland and North East City Deal (2013)	The Sunderland and North East City Deal focuses on unlocking more potential growth in manufacturing and advanced engineering in Sunderland and the wider region, and working closely with Government and partners to address the supply of land, transportation, skills and the pace of development. The proposals reflect the broader North East LEP priorities.	No specific targets or indicators
North East Retail and Leisure Study (2011)	Provides a detailed study of retail and leisure markets within the north east. It provides an up-to-date source of evidence for local planning authorities, to help them to make strategic decisions about the future of retail and leisure development, and to harness the potential of retail and leisure to support sustainable development.	South Shields is identified as one of six regional centres. The study states that the centre is more reliant on food retailing and tourism trade than the average centre.
North East European Social Fund Framework 2007-2013	This strategy provides details of the European social fund framework for the north east.	Funding will aim to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve employability and skills of unemployed/inactive people • Work with those not in education, employment or training aged 14-19 • Improve skills/skills for life

Local

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
South Tyneside Retail Study (October 2012)	Provides a comprehensive picture of current local shopping and leisure patterns and identifies the potential requirements for new floorspace within the borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing town centre and primary shopping area boundaries should be maintained • A wider network of district and local centres should be retained • A priority is to maintain the existing provision and re-use vacant units • To resist any out of centre development • Planning and regeneration priorities should include the provision of new foodstores in Hebburn and South Shields, and provide a new cinema complex and comparison retail development in South Shields.
South Shields 365 Town Centre Vision (2013)	This strategy sets out a sustainable economic vision for South Shields town centre which will help create new opportunities for residents, businesses and visitors. It sets out major interventions which will transform the town and provide lasting improvements to the way the town functions - from the shopping and leisure offer to the way people travel to, from and around the town centre, making it easy for all visitors to enjoy the Foreshore and Riverside.	<p>In the next 3 to 5 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create opportunities for national and independent retail and leisure uses • Redevelopment of Fowler Street West creating a new retail quarter • Improve physical links between Riverside, Town Centre and Foreshore • Improve the environment by enhancing the public realm • Improve vehicle access by improving the bus station and better traffic management • Create attractive entrances at gateway locations • Develop a new town centre library

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attract a quality hotel with conferencing facilities and associated food and drink to the Town Centre • Develop plans for a re-modelled Market Square • Create opportunities for new housing • Increase the visitor offer at the Foreshore by enhancing and expanding the facilities • Improve the overnight accommodation offer for both leisure and business visitors • Market our offer/assets and quality of place to the wider world • Continue our commitment to delivery <p>In the next 10 years South Shields will have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A connected Town centre and a sustainable local economy • Created a place of unrivalled quality in terms of its buildings, public realm and open spaces • Expanded shopping offer and attracted key national and appropriate niche and independent retailers • Developed a cultural programme of activities and events throughout the year • Expanded the visitor season and attracted more visitors from further afield who stay for longer • Developed an evening economy which is underpinned by being family friendly and of a high quality • Attracted new residents to live in the town through new housing opportunities <p>In 20 years South Shields will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An attractive and vibrant town, recognised nationally as a place where people will choose to live, do business, visit and spend their time • A place where the quality of life and place will attract investment and which has a range of services and activities which are second to none
Hebburn Town Centre Regeneration Plan	Seeks the regeneration of Hebburn Town Centre and the Hebburn Newtown housing area. The plan includes a community and leisure hub, a new supermarket and approximately 80 new family homes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major investment will provide quality services, boost the town centre and help to attract private sector investment.
South Shields Riverside Regeneration Strategic Development Framework (May 2007)	Provides a 20 year vision and regeneration strategy for South Shields Riverside. It seeks a sustainable long term view that balances the desire for a working waterfront with the ambitions of a growing residential community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create access to the waterfront for everyone and use the dockside space as a generator of local employment • Connect the waterfront directly and powerfully to the existing town centre and neighbourhood • Remove barriers and decompartmentalise elements of the community • Release the opportunity for new business ventures and stimulate a variety of different working conditions and experiences • Regenerate a district not just a riverside frontage.
Employment Land Review (June 2011)	The review seeks to determine the demand for and supply of land for employment within South Tyneside. It seeks to quantify the need for employment land, and to assess the deliverability of sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Borough has too small a supply of available, deliverable employment land, which has contributed to constrained growth • The Borough is expected to require 75ha of employment land over 25

	to meet this requirement.	years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Tyneside’s portfolio should comprise 28 employment sites, totalling approximately 33.96ha
Local Investment Plan 2010-2025	Provides a 15 year strategic vision for the borough and begins to establish current and future funding priorities. The plan is designed to deliver core housing and regeneration objectives through a total place shaping investment approach, it sets out the rationale behind the priorities and how they will contribute to delivering the vision.	Identifies the following 3 priority spatial areas for investment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Shields (Foreshore / Riverside / Westoe Crown Village / Direct 24 hour supported housing for vulnerable young people / final phases of Cleadon Park scheme/Simonside) • Hebburn (regeneration of town centre with mixed residential, retail and community hub/affordable housing scheme at School Street) • Boldon New Town (focus for regeneration around John Street, Charles Street and Arnold Street)
Local Brownfield Strategy Site Assessments (November 2010)	Sets out the current deliverability of brownfield land to new beneficial uses and identifies opportunities to accelerate delivery.	No specific targets or indicators
2015 Update	Provides 6 Topic papers which update the 2011 South Tyneside Employment Land Review.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently an oversupply of out-of-town offices, but a shortage of industrial accommodation over 10,000 sq ft. • Recommend a provision of plots over >2.5 ha. • Economic Development land provision should consider and capitalise on IAMP • Limited supply of readily available land. • South Tyneside should aim to provide 45-50ha of employment land over the plan period.
South Tyneside Employment Land Review Update 2014		

Implications for the Local Plan

The Local Plan should be aware of European plans, programmes and strategies, and national legislation that seek to support sustainable economic growth moving towards a low-carbon economy. In particular the Local Plan should be in accordance with NPPF to seek to build a responsive and competitive economy, and so should support sustainable economic development to deliver homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places including the management and growth of town centres.

The Local Plan should be informed by the objectives and targets/indicators of the North East Enterprise Partnership Growth Economic Review and by regional and local retail, employment and investment plans, programmes and strategies. It should support an adequate supply of employment premises and sites, enhancements to foodstore provision in Hebburn and South Shields, and proposals to attract new comparison retailing to South Shields. Out of centre development comprising high street comparison retail should be resisted.

Of critical importance to South Tyneside is the South Shields 365 Town Centre strategy which seeks to regenerate South Shields into a vibrant town centre, and the Hebburn Town Centre Regeneration Plan. The Local Plan should fully support these regeneration plans which seek to attract new economic development amongst other benefits such as improvements to the public realm and transport infrastructure.

2015 Update:

The NE LEP’S ‘More and Better Jobs: A strategic economic plan for the North East’ (2014) identifies schemes which should be supported and delivered by the emerging Local Plan. The Employment Land Review update provides new local recommendations for the provision of employment land through the Local Plan.

Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal

SA Framework should support sustainable economic development within South Tyneside, in particular the sustainable regeneration of South Shields and Hebburn town centres.

2015 Update:

It is considered that the Employment Land Review recommendations do not require an amendment to the SA Framework.

10. Population, Housing & Social Equity

International		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Aarhus Convention (2001)	Establishes a number of rights of the public (individuals and their associations) with regard to the environment. The Parties to the Convention are required to make the necessary provisions so that public authorities (at national, regional or local level) will contribute to these rights to become effective.	The Convention provides for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public authorities; • the right of the public to participate in environmental decision-making. • the right of the public to review procedures to challenge public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general.
EU Sustainable Development Strategy 2006 (and monitoring report 2009)	Aims to achieve a continuous improvement in the quality of life of citizens through sustainable communities that manage and use resources efficiently, and tap the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy, ensuring prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion.	Key objectives / challenges include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic prosperity • Climate change and clean energy • Sustainable transport • Sustainable consumption and production • Conservation and management of natural resources • Public health • Social inclusion, demography and migration • Global poverty and sustainable development challenges
National		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
The Localism Act (2011)	<p>The aim of the Localism Act is to devolve decision making powers from central government to individuals, communities and councils. The key measures are:</p> <p>New freedoms and flexibilities for local government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gives local authorities the confidence to get on with responding to what local people want • cuts red tape for councillors • encourages powerful leaders with the potential to raise the profile of cities, strengthen local democracy and boost economic growth • enables ministers to transfer functions to public authorities • reforms the governance of London <p>New rights and powers for local communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easier for local people to take over the local amenities • local social enterprises, volunteers and community groups can improve local services • enables local residents to call local authorities to account management of taxpayers' money <p>Reform to make the planning system clearer, more democratic and more effective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • places significantly more influence in the hands of local people • appropriate support and recognition to communities who welcome new development • reinforces the democratic nature of the planning system <p>Reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enables local authorities to adapt housing provision to local needs • gives local authorities more control over the funding of social housing, • new ways of holding their landlords to account 	<p>The Localism Act contains provisions to make the planning system clearer, more democratic, and more effective. New measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolition of Regional Strategies • Duty to Co-operate • Neighbourhood Planning • Community right to build • Requirement to consult communities before submitting certain planning applications • Strengthening enforcement rules • Reforming the community infrastructure levy • Reform the way local plans are made • National significant infrastructure projects

<p>National Planning Policy Framework (2012)</p>	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government’s planning policies for England.</p> <p>The NPPF highlights the role of planning in supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing housing to meet the needs of present and future generations, and a high quality built environment with accessible local services that reflect the community’s needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being. Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see by involving all sections of the community in the development of Local Plans and in planning decisions.</p> <p>Planning policies should aim to achieve places which promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, including through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres and active street frontages which bring together those who work, live and play in the vicinity; • safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and • safe and accessible developments, containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas. 	<p>To deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments; • guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community’s ability to meet its day-to-day needs; • ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable, and retained for the benefit of the community; and • ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services. <p>To deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes); • identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations, reflecting local demand; • where they have identified that affordable housing is needed
<p>Social Justice: transforming lives (2011)</p>	<p>The document sets out the government’s approach to tackling poverty. Social Justice is about making society function better – providing the support and tools to help turn lives around. principles that inform the approach are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A focus on prevention and early intervention • Concentrate interventions on recovery and independence, not maintenance • Promoting work for those who can as the most sustainable route out of poverty, while offering unconditional support to those who are severely disabled and cannot work • Recognising that the most effective solutions will often be designed and delivered at a local level • Ensuring interventions provide a fair deal for the tax payer 	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>
<p>Positive for Youth A new approach to cross-government policy for young people aged 13 to 19 (2011)</p>	<p>Sets out policies for young people aged 13 to 19 in England within the context of a vision for a society which will enable all young people to succeed</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>
<p>Lifetime Neighbourhoods (2011)</p>	<p>Highlights the importance of ensuring that neighbourhoods are designed to accommodate our aging population.</p>	<p>The main components of a lifetime neighbourhood are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting residents to develop lifetime neighbourhoods – especially resident empowerment • access - the ways in which people can get out and about the areas they

		<p>live and connect with people and services. This can also include creating walkable environments and ensuring suitable public transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • services and amenities - Neighbourhoods that offer a mix of residential, retail and employment uses to meet the needs of diverse groups within the community. • built and natural environments - existing environments may need to be retrofitted to accommodate a growing older population • social networks/well-being - lifetime neighbourhoods include developing an understanding of the social factors and events that promote active participation in community life • housing – developing housing to allow people to stay in their own home for as long as possible
Housing white Paper: Laying the foundations (2011)	<p>Sets out strategies to increase house building emphasises the role of local communities over decisions on new housing, that seeks to provide the, long term increase in housing supply which the country needs. The housing strategy sets out a package of reforms to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get the housing market moving again • Lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future • Support choice and quality for tenants • Improve environmental standards and design quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reconsideration of those planning obligations agreed prior to April 2010 where development is stalled • the establishment of a new fund to support infrastructure • launching a 'Get Britain Building' investment fund • freeing up public sector land with capacity to deliver up to 100,000 new • supporting and encouraging more individuals to build their own homes • more support for local areas that want to deliver larger scale new development to meet the needs of their growing communities • strong new incentives for housing growth through the New Homes Bonus, Community Infrastructure Levy and proposals for local business rates retention. • Simplifying planning policy through the NPPF. • Community Right to Build. • Supporting choice and quality for tenants • deliver more rented homes • encourage more affordable housing • bringing more empty homes and buildings back into use • making the best use of social housing • improving the design and sustainability of housing • delivering Zero Carbon Homes standard for all new homes from 2016
Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods: A National Strategy for Housing in an Ageing Society (2008)	<p>Sets out a response to the challenge of an ageing population. It outlines plans for making sure that there is enough appropriate housing available in future to relieve the forecasted unsustainable pressures on homes, health and social care services.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>
Planning policy for traveller sites (2012)	<p>Sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites. The overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need • ensure planning authorities, work collaboratively to develop fair and effective strategies to identify land for sites • to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale • protect Green Belt from inappropriate development • to promote more private traveller site provision • reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments • to increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with

		<p>planning permission;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions to enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure for local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment.
Equality Act (2010)	<p>The act brings together equality law under one act. It identifies 9 protected characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age Disability Religion and belief Race Marriage & civil partnership Pregnancy Gender reassignment Sex Sexual orientation 	The act requires public bodies to consider how the decisions they make and services they deliver affect people who share the different protected characteristics.
2015 Update	Provides guidance for assessing the viability of a Local Plan.	<p>Key Principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> consideration is given to the cumulative impact of the plan policies rather than treating policies in isolation. strike a balance between the policy requirements necessary to provide for sustainable development and the realities of economic viability. local choice should be supported by a collaborative approach that is taken throughout the policy making process. Viability assessments of Local Plans should be seen as part of the wider collaborative approach assessing plan viability should recognise that it can only provide high level assurance that the policies within the plan are set in a way that is compatible with the likely economic viability.
Viability Testing Local Plans Advice for planning practitioners: Harman Review (2012)		
2015 Update	Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance on the impacts of viability in the Local Plan.	Local Plans should present visions for an area in the context of an understanding of local economic conditions and market realities. This should not undermine ambition for high quality design and wider social and environmental benefit but such ambition should be tested against the realistic likelihood of delivery.
Planning Practice Guidance: Viability (2014)		
2015 Update	Planning Practice Guidance provides a resource to support the NPPF, by providing further guidance on the impacts of house building in the Local Plan.	Guides councils in how to assess their housing and economic development needs and in identifying appropriate land to meet development needs.
Planning Practice Guidance: Housing and economic land availability assessment (2014)		
2015 Update	Planning Practice Guidance: Housing and economic development needs assessments (2014)	
Regional		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
Tyne & Wear Gypsy & Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Needs Assessment (February 2009)	Provides details of local gypsies and traveller accommodation provision within the Tyne and Wear area, including unauthorised encampments, and gypsies and travellers in bricks and mortar housing.	Provision of sufficient sites to meet any accommodation needs. Local authorities should contribute to resolving current shortages of authorised site accommodation, in a strategic manner, which helps redress current imbalances in pattern of provision, and enhances the sustainability of the gypsy and traveller site network.

Local		
Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan and SA
General		
South Tyneside Vision 2011 -31: Change is Happening Delivery Plan 2013-16	Sets out long-term ambitions for the economic, social and environmental well-being of South Tyneside. The vision will be achieved through delivery plans including the South Tyneside Local Plan.	Ten strategic outcomes are identified to be achieved over 20 years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better education and skills • Less people in poverty • Protect children and vulnerable adults • Stable and independent families • Healthier people • Regenerated South Tyneside with increased business / jobs • Better transport • Better housing and neighbourhoods • A clean and green environment • Less crime and safe communities
Shaping Our Future – South Tyneside Council Strategy 2011-16	Sets out ambitions and steps as to how South Tyneside can be an outstanding place to live, invest and bring up families. It expands upon South Tyneside Vision and identifies the four most pressing strategic outcomes to achieve over a three-year period. These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable and Independent families • Healthier People • A Regenerated South Tyneside • Better Housing and Neighbourhoods 	The key priorities between 2013-16 are: Stable and Independent Families: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer and Stronger Families in Healthier Communities • Learning and Learners for the 21st Century • Enterprising People in Enterprising Places • New Services for Children and Adults Healthier People: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving Every Child A Good Start in Life • Increased Healthy Life Expectancy • Better Employment Prospects for Young People • Reduce Social Isolation amongst Older People • Integrate Health and Social Care Services • New Services for Children and Adults • Community and Civic Buildings A Regenerated South Tyneside with Increased Business and Jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regeneration of Town Centres and Villages • Economic Growth and New Jobs • Support and Develop Key Sectors • Educate, Retain and Attract Young People • Maximise the Impact of the Riverside Assets and A19 Corridor • Promote the Area as Best for Business Better Housing and Neighbourhoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Integration and Growth • Investment in Neighbourhoods • Reduce the Number of Long-term Empty Properties • Improve Access to Schools, Services and Jobs • Sufficient and Suitable Accommodation for Older People • Reduce Crime and Disorder and Improve Perceptions • Community and civic buildings

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing landfill waste , increase recycling and reduce carbon footprint.
Statement of Community Involvement (January 2013)	<p>Sets out how and when stakeholders can influence new Local Plan documents and comment on planning and other applications. The general approach to community involvement will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping the process simple; • Communicating clearly; • Making it easy to get involved; • Being inclusive; • Sharing information; • Making documents freely-available; • Effective involvement; and • Striving to meet targets wherever possible. 	The document sets out consultation techniques for the Local Plan and notification/consultation procedures for planning applications.
Children and Families Plan & Child Poverty Strategy 2011-2014	<p>Sets out three priority areas (<i>albeit stated as being for during 2011/12</i>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving children the best start in life • Raising aspirations • Improving health and wellbeing 	<p>Key indicators as measured by the Children and Families Board are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safely reduce the rate of looked after children • Reduce the rate of domestic violent incidents involving children • Improve Foundation Stage Profile results • Reduce the proportion of children living in poverty • Increase the percentage of pupils achieving 5 GCSEs at A*-C • Narrow the Free School Meal and LAC attainment gap • Increase the percentage of good and outstanding education and early years providers • Increase the percentage of 16-18 years old in education, employment and training • Reduce teenage pregnancy numbers • Reduce infant mortality • Reduce the rate of low birth-weight babies • Increase the breastfeeding rate • Reduce obesity among primary school children • Reduce alcohol misuse among young people
Migration Analysis South Tyneside 2005-2010 (May 2012)	Provides a summary of migration and population change in South Tyneside based on the Office of National Statistics official population estimates, its 'indicative' estimates released in March 2012 and NHS derived data on migration exchanges in England and Wales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicative population estimate for South Tyneside in 2010 is 151,300.
Housing		
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) 4: Affordable Housing (adopted August 2007)	Provides guidance regarding the provision of affordable housing which is considered to be social rented housing or shared ownership/shared equity intermediate affordable housing.	No specific targets or indicators
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (February 2013)	Identifies and assesses sites within the borough that may have the potential to provide for housing, to support the delivery of sufficient land to meet the community's housing needs. It forms an important part of the evidence base for the Local Plan.	<p>For the 15 year period from April 2013 to March 2028 (status as projected at end March 2013) the SHLAA findings are:</p> <p>Planning permissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,660 net additional dwellings on deliverable sites • 37% under construction • 5 years housing land supply <p>Deliverable sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,830 net additional dwellings • 137ha land area • 94ha net developable area • 8½ years housing land supply (172% of 5 year requirement) <p>Developable sites</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,944 net additional dwellings • 91ha land area <p>Not developable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 649ha land area <p>Windfall allowance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 net additional dwellings pa <p>TOTAL HOUSING SUPPLY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6,032 net additional dwellings • 228ha land area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 years housing land supply • 75ha net developable area • 503ha net developable area • 258 net additional dwellings • 169 net developable area • 17¼ years housing land supply
Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (June 2013)	Provides a detailed study of the housing market situation in the borough, providing a robust and defensible evidence base for future planning and housing policy development, which conforms with the Government's Strategic Housing Market Assessment guidance. It provides an up-to-date analysis of the social, economic, housing and demographic situation.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall net shortfall of affordable housing is 245 affordable dwellings across South Tyneside each year. • Analysis of general market supply and demand suggests that although the total supply of open market dwellings broadly matches existing demand there are some notable variations by Community Area Forum and for particular dwelling types and sizes: • Evidence points to the need to diversify older persons' provision within the South Tyneside area.
Homelessness Strategy 2013-2018	Seeks to prevent homelessness and ensure that sufficient and sustainable accommodation and support is available for people who are or may become homeless.		<p>Five strategic priorities are identified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing homelessness • Effective partnership working • Preventing youth homelessness by providing appropriate support and housing options • Supporting and protecting the most vulnerable • Support residents through the changes implemented by the Government's suite of welfare reform
South Tyneside Housing Strategy 2008-2012 (March 2008)	<p>This strategy outlines the approach to meet the Borough's housing needs. It sets out the Borough's housing issues and challenges which need to be addressed, together with priorities for action. This involves working together – the Council, South Tyneside Homes, registered landlords and other partners.</p> <p>The strategy provides four key objectives as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic use of housing market information - the need to understand the different housing markets operating in the Borough; • Improving housing conditions across all tenures to meet decent homes standard; • Developing a range of housing and support options (there is a need for additional affordable housing, and a need to provide more housing advice, prevent homelessness, and provide support services and supported housing); and • Delivering sustainable communities and improving the natural environment. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake new Borough-wide housing market assessment. • Work sub-regionally to develop a strategic housing market assessment (SHMA) for the Tyne & Wear area. • Work with South Tyneside Homes to review sustainability of stock. • Identify housing needs of people with learning disabilities. • Identify housing needs of people with mental ill health. • Work sub-regionally on gypsy and traveller needs. • Work sub-regionally to develop a shared approach to vitality indices. • Achieve the decent homes standard in council housing. • Undertake a further Borough-wide private stock condition survey. • Introduce Warm Zone in Borough. • Produce affordable housing plan. • Monitor numbers of affordable housing provided through planning. • Produce new homelessness strategy. • Produce Supporting People Commissioning and Procurement Strategy. • Produce older persons' housing strategy. • Develop older persons' extra care schemes, including schemes for people with dementia and mental ill health.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop supported housing for people with physical disabilities. • Produce housing strategy for people with learning disabilities. • Continue to implement Neighbourhood Action Planning approach in priority neighbourhoods. • Revise Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy and deliver the action plan.
Private Sector Empty Homes Strategy 2006-2007	<p>Principal aims of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the number of empty properties within the Borough • Effectively dealing with any problems associated with empty properties • Minimising the need for future development of greenfield sites and supporting brownfield development sites • Improving the existing built environment and supporting the sustainable regeneration and growth of the Borough • Being proactive in identification of empty homes 	<p>To achieve the aims the following three key themes have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better understanding the empty homes aspects of the South Tyneside housing market • Preventing deterioration and securing the early return to use of empty properties through a combination of advice, assistance and enforcement • Better engagement with the wider community on empty homes issues in order to enable more effective action by the Council
Private Housing Renewal Strategy 2006-2007	<p>The purpose of the strategy is to communicate a vision for improving the quality, maintenance and management of private housing in South Tyneside.</p>	<p>Objectives of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate improvement of housing conditions in the Borough's private sector stock • Deliver against nationally set targets for meeting the Decent Homes Standard • Deliver against National Fuel Poverty Strategy targets for home energy efficiency • Promote the positive impact of good housing on community health and well-being • Reduce the negative environmental and community safety impacts of long-term vacant properties • Contribute to improving liveability • Reduce the risk of housing market failure
Equality & Diversity		
Equality and Diversity Policy (2011)	<p>Sets out the Council's overall vision for equality and diversity, together with the objectives and priorities that will help to deliver this vision. It describes the key aims to improve outcomes for the people of South Tyneside.</p>	No specific targets or indicators
Equality Objectives (2012-2016)	<p>Sets out equality aims and objective, how these will be measured, and by what Council plan/strategy. These provide the starting point for the development of a more detailed action plan, 'a single equality scheme', which will co-ordinate all actions being taken to advance equalities across South Tyneside and the Council.</p>	No specific targets or indicators
Gypsy & Traveller & Travelling Show people Site Search and Assessment Report (November 2009)	<p>Sets out the methodology used to identify potential sites to meet an identified need in the borough for gypsies and travellers and travelling show people.</p>	No specific targets or indicators
2015 Update	<p>Provides an overview of future accommodation needs for Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople in South Tyneside and Sunderland.</p>	The document estimates that 12 extra pitches are required for Gypsies and Travellers up to 2036 in South Tyneside.
South Tyneside and Sunderland Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment		

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour		
<p>Making Communities Safer: South Tyneside's Crime and Disorder Partnership Plan 2012-15</p>	<p>Sets out the Council's vision to make South Tyneside a safe place because crime is the exception rather than the rule. It outlines the strategic approach that the Council and its partners will take to collectively tackle crime and disorder.</p> <p>Two priority theme groups are identified 'Crimes and Perceptions' and 'Reducing Re-offending' under which priority actions are identified.</p>	<p>Priority actions under the 'Crimes and Perceptions' theme include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving confidence and perception • Protecting the public • Reducing alcohol related crime/harm • Reducing anti-social behaviour • Reducing violent crime including domestic violence • Identifying priority crime and implementing appropriate action <p>Priority actions under 'Reducing Re-offending' comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working in partnership to develop clear pathways out of re-offending • Developing restorative justice approaches • Reducing youth related crime
<p>South Tyneside Youth Justice Plan 2012-2013</p>	<p>This strategy sets out how South Tyneside intends to meet the overall aim of preventing offending by children and young people. It has 9 priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve safeguarding and reduce vulnerability • Prevent offending by young people aged 10 to 17 years. • Reduce re-offending by young people in the youth justice system • Improve victim satisfaction and public confidence • Reduce the risk of harm posed by young people • Reduce the use of custodial sentences • Ensure that Black and Minority Ethnic young people are not over-represented within the local youth offending population • Increase the number of young offenders in sustained education, training and/or employment • Ensure that all young offenders have access to safe and suitable accommodation 	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>

Implications for the Local Plan

The Local Plan should be aware of the Aarhus Convention that seeks to establish the rights of the public with regard to the environment, as well as the EU Sustainable Development Strategy which seeks to achieve a continuous improvement in the quality of life of citizens.

The Local Plan should be aware of the Localism Act which includes reform to make the planning system clearer, more democratic and more effective (in particular reforming the way local plans are made) and the Equality Act. Where relevant it should be informed by national strategies and plans that seek to support sustainable development, social justice (tackling poverty), lifetime neighbourhoods (supporting an ageing population) and the fair and equal treatment for travellers. In particular the Local Plan should be in accordance with NPPF to seek to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities. It should therefore seek to:

- Enhance sustainable communities and residential environments;
- Protect community facilities and services, and ensure established shops, facilities and services are able to develop sustainably
- Ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services; and
- Deliver a wide choice of high quality homes.

The Local Plan should be informed by 'South Tyneside Vision' and 'Shaping our Future' which expands on the vision, the Council's main strategies. In particular it should be informed by the key priorities up to 2016 to regenerate South Tyneside with increased business / jobs, provide better housing and neighbourhoods, ensure stable and independent families and promote healthier people. It should also be informed of additional strategic outcomes up to 2031 which in addition to these key priorities seek to improve education and skills, reduce poverty, protect children, improve transport, provide a cleaner, greener environment and reduce crime.

Where relevant to land use planning, the Local Plan should be informed by other Council strategies which seek to improve health and well being, prevent homelessness (ensuring sufficient accommodation and support), reduce crime and disorder, and promote equality of opportunity. It should also be informed by housing related strategies and assessments including the findings from the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA).

2015 Update – The document estimates that 12 extra pitches are required for Gypsies and Travellers up to 2036 in South Tyneside.

Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal

SA Framework should support sustainable development in general, and measures to promote a fair and safe society for all.

2015 Update – No amendments required