

Teignbridge District Council Local Plan 2013 – 2033



Sustainability Appraisal **Updated SA/SEA Technical Appendix Relevant Plans and Programmes**

Update to Relevant Plans and Programmes

1. The Local Plan is not prepared in isolation. The policies and proposals set out in the Local Plan have a relationship and may be informed by a wide range of other policies, plans and programmes which are prepared at international, national, sub-regional and local levels.
2. Some of the policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives exert quite a strong influence over Teignbridge in plan-making terms, whereas others may only have a limited or indirect relationship with the Local Plan being prepared. Other relevant plans or policies may also have cumulative or interactive effects on the Local Plan area.
3. The types of plans and programmes which are most likely to have sustainability implications may include planning policy documents (for example the National Planning Policy Framework) and Legislation. Other non-planning strategies will need to be considered where they shape spatial planning policy and as such have a relationship with the Local Plan and its sustainability implications.
4. The SEA Directive requires the Local Plan to take into account environmental protection objectives as established by other documents. For the purposes of Sustainability Appraisal we have also considered social and economic objectives to ensure all sustainability factors are taken into account. The ongoing assessment of relevant plans and programmes has been documented in the SA/SEA Scoping 2009 and revised SA/SEA Scoping 2012 and incorporated into the published October 2012 report.
5. This Appendix updates Technical Appendix 3 of the October 2012 SA Report. This update reflects ongoing evolution of those plans and programmes and to refresh any key considerations. This review ensures that the implications for the plan and the SA/SEA continue to be adequately addressed.
6. It is important to note that this updated list does not replace the existing scoping, but reframes the Local Plan in the most up to date policy context. A new, full scoping will be undertaken prior to the next Local Plan review.

Key objectives, targets and indicators of other Plans or Programmes relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA/SEA
Internationally relevant plans, policies and programmes		
International Summits on Sustainable Development and Climate Change		
<p>The UK is signatory to a number of international agreements including the Rio de Janeiro World Summit 1992; the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change 1997, and; the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse trend in loss of natural resources including biodiversity loss. • Support renewable energy and energy efficiency. • Reduce greenhouse-gas emissions (by about 5% below 1990 levels in the 2008-2012 timeframe) • Greater resource efficiency; 	<p>The Local Plan should seek to balance the impacts of land-use and development against consideration of protecting and enhancing the natural environment, encouraging the efficient use of natural resources, encouraging renewable energy, and reducing potential causes of climate change.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include the core sustainability and climate change related objectives that cover the action areas.</p>
EU Air Quality Framework Directives (96/62/EC) and (1999/30/EC), (2002/3/EC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases, in-particular with respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead. 	<p>Local Plan policies should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve, for example by addressing Air Quality Management Areas.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objectives that consider the improvement of air quality.</p>
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), EU Bathing Water Quality Directive (76/160/EEC) and EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)		
<p>Establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and 	<p>The Plan policies should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced. The Plan</p>	<p>SA should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resource.</p>

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<p>wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; • Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances; • Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution; • Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts, and; • Sets legally binding standards for bathing waters and drinking water quality. 	<p>should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to ensure impacts are avoided or mitigated. Equally the Plan should have regard to the impact of flood risk on new development and existing communities.</p>	
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)		
<p>Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas. Target Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of protected areas; • Upkeep and management; and • Re-establishment of destroyed habitats 	<p>The Plan should include policies to protect and enhance wild bird populations, including the protection of SPAs.</p>	<p>SA Framework should consider objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity including wild birds.</p>
The (Ramsar) International Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (1971).		
<p>Inter-Governmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation of wetlands, reducing the loss and degradation of wetland habitat for migratory waterbirds. The UK ratified the Convention in 1976. The wise use of wetlands is defined as “the maintenance of their ecological character, achieved through the implementation of ecosystem approaches, within the context of sustainable development”.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must have particular regard to how it impacts on the habitats at the Exe Estuary (Ramsar site).</p>	<p>SA Framework should include consideration for the protection of wetland features of ecological value including Ramsar sites.</p>
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (92/43/EEC) (‘EU Habitats Directive’)		
<p>Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats of wild fauna and flora. Article 12 of</p>	<p>The Plan policies should seek</p>	<p>SA Framework should</p>

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<p>the Habitats Directive contains a range of prohibitions seeking to protect certain species (European Protected Species). Requires member states to identify special areas of conservation (SAC) and to maintain, where necessary landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora. This Directive relates particularly to the South Hams SAC and the Greater Horseshoe Bat roosts and flyways.</p>	<p>to protect landscape features of habitat importance, including the South Hams SAC and protected wildlife therein.</p>	<p>include for the protection of landscape features for ecological benefit.</p>
<p>EU Framework Waste Directive (Directive 75/442/EEC, as amended)</p>		
<p>Directive seeks to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent and to reduce the production of waste and its impacts. • Dispose of waste without creating environmental problems. • Promotes the development of clean technology to process waste, promoting recycling and re-use. 	<p>The Plan policies should seek to minimise waste, and promote recycling and re-use of waste, particularly resulting from new development.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include for the minimisation of waste, recycling and re-use. (See Objective D)</p>
<p>EU Directive on the landfill of waste (99/31/EC)</p>		
<p>Sets out requirements to ensuring that where land filling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against.</p>	<p>The Plan should have reference to areas allocated for current and future waste disposal as set out in the existing Devon Waste Plan and any emerging waste plans.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include for the minimisation of waste, recycling and re-use.</p>
<p>European Directive 2001/42/EC</p>		
<p>This Directive outlines the requirement to assess the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.</p> <p>Authorities which prepare and/or adopt such a plan or programme must prepare a report on its likely significant environmental effects, consult environmental authorities and the public, and take the report and the results of the consultation into account during the preparation process and before the plan or programme is adopted.</p>	<p>The main implication for the Plan is that the environmental effects are taken into account and where possible mitigated for in the final document.</p>	<p>The Directive has been translated into UK law and plan-making requirements are that SA (incorporating SEA) is undertaken for all Local Plans.</p>

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They must also make information available on the plan or programme as adopted and how the environmental assessment was taken into account.		Implications for plan making process against all objectives.
<p>Other Documents that may be of potential relevance but have not been reviewed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC): Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and preventing further such pollution. • EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC): Reduce waste and increase recycling, including through waste management. • EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2001) - EC Sixth Environmental Action Program (2002) (http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/newprg/) • The Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979) • The Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) (by the UK in 1983) • EC Sustainable Development Strategy Revision (2005) • The EC Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC). • Shellfish Waters Directive (2006/113/EC) • European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised), Valetta, 1992 		
<p>Relevant National Policy Documents and Legislation</p>		
<p>Localism Act 2011</p>		
<p>The Localism Act has enshrined in law a new set of rights for communities. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood Planning – allows communities to be involved in planning for their areas, specifically by creating statutory Neighbourhood Plans including policies to guide new development and/or granting planning permission for certain types of development. • Community right to build - allows local communities to undertake small-scale, site-specific, community-led developments. 	<p>The Local Plan will define the strategic context in which Neighbourhood Plans sit. The Local Plan must therefore consider which policies are considered 'strategic'. Other 'community rights' provided by the Localism Act</p>	<p>SA framework may need to consider potential for additional non-strategic development to be identified or enabled via community powers provided via the</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community right to challenge - allowing community groups and parish councils to express an interest in running a service currently delivered by a local authority; Community right-to-bid - allows communities to nominate buildings and land that they consider to be of value to the community, to be included on a local authority maintained list. If any of the assets on the register are put up for sale, the community is given a window of opportunity to express an interest in purchasing the asset. 	<p>may also result in smaller scale development proposals within the Local Plan area.</p>	<p>Localism Act.</p>
<p>Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended in 2011, 2012, 2013.)</p>		
<p>The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) regulations allow the Council to charge a levy on new development, subject to having an adopted up to date Local Plan and evidence to demonstrate the viability of the proposed charges.</p>	<p>The introduction of a CIL will allow the Council to fund the delivery of a proportion of identified essential infrastructure.</p>	<p>SA should consider that should CIL be adopted there is a reasonable prospect of critical infrastructure being delivered.</p>
<p>UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (2005)</p>		
<p>The 1999 strategy and 2005 update provide a national focus from which local and regional action can follow. For the UK, priorities for the future are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> more investment in people and equipment for a competitive economy; reducing the level of social exclusion; promoting a transport system which provides choice, minimises environmental harm and reduces congestion; improving the larger towns and cities to make them better places to live and work; directing development and promoting agricultural practices to protect and enhance the countryside and wildlife; improving energy efficiency and tackling waste; and working with others to achieve sustainable development internationally. 	<p>Consider how the plan can contribute to broad objectives of Sustainable Development Strategy.</p>	<p>SA framework should ensure that the sustainability objectives relevant to land-use planning are considered. This is implicit in all objectives and the SA/SEA process.</p>

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DEFRA Rural Strategy (2004) and The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)		
<p>The Rural Strategy and related Rural Communities Act include the following objectives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting economic and social regeneration and enterprise in rural England; • Tackling rural social exclusion and providing access to services; • Protecting and enhancing the countryside and natural environment for future generations; • Establishing Natural England and the Commission for Rural Communities; • Makes provisions in respect to biodiversity, pesticides harmful to wildlife and the protection of birds; • Prevents public bodies from damaging SSSIs and its flora and fauna without reasonable cause; 	<p>Consider how the Plan can support these objectives including safeguarding the present and future social, economic and environmental interests of the rural areas in Teignbridge.</p>	<p>SA framework should ensure all rural sustainability objectives relevant to land-use planning are considered.</p>
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981		
<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) implements parts of the Birds Directive 2009 and the Berne Convention (1979) into national legislation. It includes a number of schedules on which details of the protected species and their level of protection are given.</p>	<p>Carry out habitat scoping work on strategic allocations. Consider how the Plan may impact on potential protected species that use sites.</p>	<p>SA framework should ensure consideration of potential impact on protected species.</p>
Biodiversity Offsetting (Defra, 2011)		
<p>Devon, including Teignbridge, is one of the 6 Biodiversity Offsetting pilot areas in the UK. Defra’s Biodiversity Offsetting model is designed to deliver biodiversity benefits to compensate for losses, ensuring that when a development damages nature, (where damage cannot be avoided), new and improved nature sites will be created.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider how to avoid or mitigate potential biodiversity loss. However, where this is not possible the Local Plan may wish to consider how</p>	<p>The SA should consider how the Plan may enable the Government’s proposed approach to compensate for</p>

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	damage can be compensated for, possibly using the Biodiversity Offsetting approach.	environmental loss where avoidance or mitigation is not possible.
Climate Change Act 2008		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy; and • To demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that the UK is committed to taking our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions. • Reduce greenhouse gas emission by at least 80% by 2050 and reduce CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. • A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods. 	The Plan will potentially play an important part in helping Teignbridge to contribute to the UK in meeting its greenhouse gas emissions targets and adapting to climate change.	The SA should consider the need to reflect and assess the Plan against the principles underpinning the Act.
National Planning Policy Framework		
<p>Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a strong and competitive economy; • Ensuring vitality of town centres; • Supporting a prosperous rural economy; • Promoting sustainable transport, including public transport and non-car modes; • Supporting communications infrastructure; • Delivering wide choice of high quality homes including by maintaining a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years worth of housing land against the objectively assessed housing requirements; • Requiring good design; • Promoting healthy communities; • Protecting Green Belt land; • Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change; 	The NPPF forms the basis for planning decisions and forms the framework for plan making. Therefore the Local Plan shall have regard to all relevant elements of the NPPF.	The SA and its framework should appropriately appraise the Plan against the range of economic, social and environmental objectives set out in the NPPF.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environments • Sustainable use of minerals. 		
<p>National Planning Practice Guidance (Beta format) – 2013 Consultation</p>		
<p>Government practice guidance that supports and complements the NPPF.</p>	<p>NPPF guidance should be considered, bearing in mind the document may not yet have full planning weight because it is a consultation document.</p>	<p>The guidance adds detail to issues dealt with in the NPPF. Therefore likely to be limited implications for SA.</p>
<p>Other Documents that may be of potential relevance but have not been reviewed: Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for England and Wales (Environment Agency, 2010) The UK Climate Change Programme (DEFRA 2006) Safeguarding Our Soils: A Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009) South West Water Strategic Direction Statement (SWW, 2007)</p>		
<p>Regional Plans and Programmes</p>		
<p>Note: By order of the Secretary of State, the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the South West (including the Regional Economic Strategy) was revoked on 20 May 2013.</p>		
<p>Towards 2015 - South West Tourism Strategy</p>		
<p>Three key strategic aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving quality of the region as an attractive tourist destination by increasing the competitiveness of businesses in the region • Delivering Truly Sustainable Tourism by balancing the needs of the visitor, the industry, community and the environment; and • Improving destination management arrangements. <p>2015 targets include:</p>	<p>The Plan should seek to promote sustainable tourism.</p>	<p>SA framework should consider whether the Plan proposals will help or hinder the broad objective of supporting and promoting sustainable tourism in Teignbridge.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase of the awareness, understanding and adoption of sustainable tourism practices amongst the business community; • Increase visitors demand for and practice of sustainable tourism • Tourism to create growth in employment; 		
A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West, SW Historic Environment Forum, 2004.		
<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic environment contributes to distinctiveness at local, regional and national level; • The historic environment is widely recognised as a major contributor to quality of life across the region, creating places to work, live and relax. • Good design, planning and management improves physical access. • The historic environment can have a positive influence and may underpins initiatives to regenerate the rural economy. • Better understanding of the wider historic environment informs more effective planning and the management of change. • All plans should contain strong, clear and concise policies/statements on historic environment. • Ensure the potential effects of development on the historic environment are fully considered. • All new plans make reference to historic landscape characterisation once survey work is published. 	<p>The Plan should seek to protect and enhance the historic environment.</p>	<p>The SA should contain an objective for and consideration of the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.</p>
SW Regional Woodland and Forestry Framework		
<p>Key outcomes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods - an increased contribution of wood fuel to renewable energy in the South West, measured by installed capacity; • An increasing contribution of wood and forests to leisure and tourism as part of the South West Environmental Economy; • Liveability - new and existing woodland increasingly incorporated as a key 	<p>Plan policies should recognise the importance of sustainable woodland and forestry.</p>	<p>SA should consider whether the Plan seeks to maintain and/or increase the area of woodland and forest to support these</p>

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<p>component of 'green infrastructure' in and around communities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing use of accessible woodland by people for enjoyment, health and learning; and Environment - woodlands and forestry increasingly recognised for and contributing to biodiversity. 		objectives.
River Basin Management Plan for the South West, Environment Agency, 2009.		
<p>The Water Framework Directive sets a number of different objectives. In summary the environmental objectives for surface waters are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent deterioration in status for water bodies Aim to achieve good ecological and chemical status in water bodies by 2015 Comply with objectives and standards for protected areas where relevant Reduce pollution from priority substances and cease discharges, emissions and losses of priority hazardous substances. <p>The document includes a series of actions which will help to improve water quality across the South West Region. These actions may be targeted to specific geographic areas and circumstances and it is not appropriate to list them here.</p>	<p>The Plan should seek to avoid development which will have a damaging effect on water quality within the Plan Area. It may also consider the potential to improve water quality and flooding through practical measures such as Sustainable Urban Drainage systems (SUDS).</p>	<p>The SA framework should consider the need to improve water quality within the Plan Area.</p>
County Level Documents		
<p>Note: By order of the Secretary of State, the Devon Structure Plan 2001 – 2016 was revoked on 20 May 2013.</p>		
Devon and Torbay Local Transport Plan 2011-2026		
<p>The plan has five key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver and support new development and economic growth Make best use of the transport network and protect the existing transport asset by prioritising maintenance Work with communities to provide safe, sustainable and low carbon transport choices 	<p>Incorporate the five key travel, transport and movement objectives into the development of the Local Plan.</p>	<p>SA should assess how the Plan helps to deliver these travel, transport and movement objectives.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen and improve the public transport network Make Devon the 'place to be naturally active' 		
<p>The Nature of Devon – A Biodiversity Action Plan (Devon Biodiversity Partnership, 2005)</p>		
<p>This document takes objectives and targets of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and translates and amplifies them into a Devon context. The BAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contains Action Plans for 20 of Devon’s key wildlife habitats and geological features and Contains action plans for 20 of Devon’s species, notable either for their threatened status or popular appeal; Sets out a broad range of key nature conservation features in Devon; 	<p>Consider how the Plan can support the relevant biodiversity objectives, including policies that ensure identification and protection of key species and habitats.</p>	<p>SA framework should ensure, as far as possible, biodiversity is supported and protected.</p>
<p>Devon Landscape Character Assessment – Teignbridge Character Areas</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes the variations in character between different areas and types of landscapes in Devon including Teignbridge. Provides an evidence base for the Local Plan, articulating distracting landscape features. Also includes strategies and guidelines for the protection, management and planning of the landscape. 	<p>Local Plan should consider how proposals impact on the character of the landscape, and any mitigation measures.</p>	<p>SA framework should consider the impact on landscape.</p>
<p>Devon Waste Local Plan (2006) and DCC Emerging Waste Plan (2012)</p>		
<p>The Devon Local Waste Plan is guided by the following overarching waste hierarchy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction Re-use Composting and Material Recycling Energy Recovery Final Disposal 	<p>Whilst the Teignbridge Local Plan is not a waste planning document, it should consider any relevant waste issues, allocations or DCC plan policies.</p>	<p>SA framework should assess whether the Plan helps to minimise waste.</p>
<p>Devon County Minerals Local Plan (2004); DCC Emerging Minerals Plan (2011)</p>		

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<p>The minerals local plan protects the nationally important ball clay resources in the district. Specific site plans for Haldon, Babcombe, Palace, Zig Zag and Whitecleaves. These are the key mineral locations within the district. The Devon County Minerals Local Plan includes the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to maintain a stock of permitted reserves (a landbank) for aggregate minerals in accordance with current Government advice; • to encourage the most appropriate use of all mineral resources and the re-use of waste minerals and secondary aggregates, in order to reduce the requirement for new primary resources to a minimum; • to protect the quality and diversity of the County’s earth science and nature conservation interest, historic environment, water environment and landscape character; • to identify Mineral Working Areas which will provide for the continued extraction of minerals, having regard to the need to avoid demonstrable harm to interests of acknowledged importance; • to prevent the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources by other forms of development; 	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that development does not have a unreasonably detrimental effects on the minerals areas, by taking account of their locations and consulting with statutory bodies.</p>	<p>The SA framework should consider the mineral areas and if possible avoid development of these areas.</p>
Devon Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 - 2018		
<p>The latest Devon SCS identifies 7 key priorities for the County:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy: Investing and supporting in economic growth; • Environment: Protecting the natural environment, reducing waste and carbon emissions; • Health and Wellbeing: Access to health services; • Homes and Housing: Ensuring the availability and balance of appropriate housing, • A Safer Devon: Tackle behaviour that intimidates, hurts or offends. • Strong and Inclusive Communities: Working to ensure strong, prosperous and inclusive communities with a sustainable and vibrant future. • Inspiring Young People: Inspiring our County’s young people to achieve their 	<p>The Local Plan should consider how it may help meet some of the broad objectives set out in the SCS.</p>	<p>SA framework should ensure the SCS objectives related to land-use planning are considered.</p>

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best and supporting them in tackling the issues that concern them most.		
Shoreline Management Plan – SDADCAG (South Devon and Dorset Coastal Advisory Group)		
<p>The document is an assessment of shoreline and estuary processes. It outlines the approach to managing coastal change in the area. The objectives of SMPs are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve our understanding of coastal processes. • Work in partnership with all interested organisations and the public. • Prepare a setting for the long term planning of coastal defences. • Set out a plan over a 50 year timescale. 	<p>SMP sets out a ‘hold the line’ approach for the Teignbridge coast including at the Teign Estuary, The Exe, and Dawlish Warren. This covers the entire Local Plan period.</p>	<p>Specific policies for “managed realignment” of coastal resources will not be required during the plan period.</p>
Devon County Council Education Infrastructure Plan (2013 – 2031)		
<p>The key aims of the document are to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • schools with a clear understanding of how decisions are reached about pupil planning, estate maintenance processes and capital investment; • Local Planning Authorities and housing developers with an understanding of their role in supporting the future pattern of education provision; • the wider community with an understanding of how education provision will be delivered to support the development of Devon over the next 20 years; • National Government with evidence base that supports future investment in Devon’s schools, in particular to support special needs. 	<p>The Local Plan should consider whether the DCC Education Infrastructure Plan ensures appropriate education infrastructure in line with proposed growth in the district.</p>	<p>SA should consider educational needs and flag potential deficiencies.</p>
<p>Other Devon Documents that may be of potential relevance but have not been reviewed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Warm Response: Our Climate Change Challenge – DCC Strategy Document, 2005 • Bovey Basin Minerals Strategy Report – DCC, 2000. 		
Teignbridge District Council Documents and other local plans, policies or programmes;		
Teignbridge Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), May 2011		

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<p>The SFRA is part of the evidence base. It's main objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be used in testing general locations for strategic growth and site specific allocations in the plan. • To ensure that Teignbridge District Council and Dartmoor National Park Authority meet their obligations under flooding legislation. • To provide a reference for use by the general public and developers to advise and provide information on their obligations under national policy. • To use as a tool to inform the development control process about the potential risk of flooding associated with future planning applications and the basis for requesting specific Flood Risk Assessments, if necessary. • Be reflected in plan policies controlling development in flood risk areas. 	<p>The Local Plan should consider the recommendations of the SFRA in allocating development areas.</p>	<p>The SA framework should reflect the need to avoid or to mitigate the effects of flood risk resulting from new development.</p>
<p>Teignbridge Water Cycle Study (2010)</p>		
<p>The water cycle study provides an overview on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity issues with regards to water treatment works, clean water network and water resources in Teignbridge; • Capacity issues with regards to wastewater treatment capacity and wastewater network (pipe routes) in Teignbridge; • Potential impacts of future water abstraction and wastewater discharge near water dependent European Sites; and • Water quality issues with respect to the discharge of wastewater and surface water, groundwater quality, and management of gravity and pumped discharges within the TDC administrative area 	<p>The Local Plan should consider capacity in water supply and foul water disposal as well as identified source protection zones. Study also forms basis for iterative discussions with SWW.</p>	<p>The SA should consider impacts on water quality, availability of clean water and waste water treatment.</p>
<p>Council Plan 2011-2015</p>		
<p>The Corporate Plan identifies 3 corporate goals these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Prosperity – District needs a strong rural and urban economy • Quality Environment – District benefits from being in a beautiful part of the country, this asset needs to be protected and managed for future generations • Wellbeing – develop stronger, safer and healthier communities. 	<p>The Local Plan will set the policy context against which key elements of the corporate plan will continue to be operated and delivered.</p>	<p>SA Framework should be broadly compatible with the corporate objectives.</p>

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<p>The Corporate Plan includes a series of key tasks against each of the 3 corporate goals. Some of these are of direct relevance to plan-making.</p>		
<p>Community Strategy 2010-2030</p>		
<p>The Teignbridge Community Strategy includes the following shared ambitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities –strong, engaged and inclusive and reduce inequalities through a focus on specific communities who are disadvantaged • Safety – To make Teignbridge feel an even safer place to be • Environment – For Teignbridge’s environment and cultural heritage to be enjoyed, protected and enhanced, whilst recognising the need to accommodate growth and change • Homes – To ensure that everyone can access the right homes in Teignbridge • Young People – For young people to be heard and have access to education, employment and leisure opportunities • Health and Well Being – For Teignbridge residents to make informed choices that improve their health and well-being • Economy – To support new and existing business development 	<p>The Local Plan should consider the shared ambitions and be aligned to the Community Strategy.</p>	<p>SA should recognise the shared ambitions in developing the SA objectives.</p>
<p>Teignbridge Economic Development Delivery Plan (2012)</p>		
<p>The key objectives within the Economic Development Delivery Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting industries and promoting projects • Connecting and supporting business • Supporting skill levels and participation in the labour market • Reducing unemployment across Teignbridge • Supporting the rural economy • Helping local town shops remain vibrant 	<p>The Local Plan should play its part in providing or enabling the means of production, including supplying land, funding infrastructure or providing homes to support economic development.</p>	<p>SA framework should reflect the key land-use planning related objectives of the EDDP.</p>
<p>Employment Land Review 2010</p>		

Key objectives, targets and indicators of other Plans or Programmes relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA/SEA
<p>The document identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategic requirements for employment land in Teignbridge • Existing supply of employment land for different business uses • Recommendations for the allocation of employment space for the Teignbridge plan area, including identified need for provision of 43 hectares of employment land within Newton Abbot up to 2031 	<p>In identifying new employment land, the Local Plan should have regard to evidence on employment land supply and demand.</p>	<p>SA framework should consider need to support economic development.</p>
Teignbridge Housing Strategy 2010-2015		
<p>The strategy identifies four major goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Housing – including the prevention of homelessness and tenancy sustainment • Everyone has access – vulnerable people supported to live independently within our communities • Standard of housing – Improvement of standard and quality of housing • Existing housing – better use is made of the existing housing 	<p>Consider how plan can contribute to Housing Strategy objectives, primarily through the delivery of an appropriate mix of housing types and tenures.</p>	<p>SA should ensure that all relevant housing strategy objectives are considered.</p>
Teignbridge (Draft) Active Leisure Strategy 2011 – 2016		
<p>Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of public spaces and secure green, play and leisure infrastructure as part of new developments; • Increase participation in cultural activities; • Maintain and increase levels of physical activity and sport; 	<p>Ensure the plan provides sufficient active leisure facilities, either individually or as part of new development, to work towards meeting the needs of existing and new residents.</p>	<p>SA framework should consider active leisure strategy objectives and how these are satisfied via the Local Plan.</p>
Teignbridge Retail and Leisure Study (2010)		
<p>This study includes:</p>	<p>Consider allocating sufficient</p>	<p>SA framework should consider the</p>

Key objectives, targets and indicators of other Plans or Programmes relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA/SEA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommends a hierarchy of Town, District and Local centres. • Recommends provision of new floorspace: Comparison Goods floorspace requirements by centre to 2031: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Newton Abbot – 41,760 sq m ➢ Dawlish – 7,830 sq m ➢ Ashburton – 2,610 sq m Convenience Goods floorspace requirements by centre to 2031: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ South West Exeter – 1,150 sq m ➢ Dawlish – 2,870 sq m • Asses performance of town centres to determine viable development. • Assessment of the scope for additional commercial leisure and cultural facilities 	<p>land to reach these targets. Consider the impacts of the proposed quantum of retail developments in identified locations, and likely alternatives if policy does not satisfy demand in town centre locations.</p>	<p>cost/benefits of increased or decreased retail and leisure floorspace in the locations identified in the Plan.</p>
Teignbridge Landscape Assessment 2009		
<p>The landscape study provides a comprehensive assessment of the area at 1:25,000 scale to serve as a baseline inventory and provide guidance for development and landscape management. The key objectives of the Study are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide an assessment of the character, distinctiveness and qualities of the Teignbridge landscape including cultural and natural heritage resources. In turn, classify the landscape into distinct types using the Landscape Description Units and existing landscape assessment as a basis for information; • provide a description and key characteristics of each landscape type; • analyse each landscape type’s scenic qualities, sensitivity to change and future development pressures; • identify opportunities for conservation, restoration, enhancement or renewal as appropriate. Provide strategic guidelines and recommendations for each landscape type to guide development and landscape management decisions; • promote awareness of landscape character and the importance of landscape conservation, enhancement and restoration. 	<p>Consider how plan can help deliver the landscape assessment aims, in particular positive actions such as conservation, restoration, enhancement or renewal as appropriate.</p>	<p>Ensure SA considers potential positive or negative impacts on cultural and heritage aspects of the landscape.</p>

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Nature’s Future – Teignbridge Biodiversity Action Plan (2006)		
<p>The BAP helps people and organisations become involved in conserving and enhancing wildlife and earth science in a co-ordinated way.</p> <p>The process starts with a biodiversity audit of the area. Information is gathered about the wildlife and geology: what species, habitats and features are important and why, what threats there are, what conservation is underway and what possibilities there are for future conservation.</p>	<p>Consider how the plan can contribute to the biodiversity action plan.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives that aim to conserve biodiversity within the area.</p>
Homelessness Strategy 2008 - 2013		
<p>This strategy carries out reviews of present services and targets future housing provision, concentrating on the prevention of homelessness and the continuous improvement of ‘homeless’ services.</p> <p>The aim is to identify areas of need and create networks of support.</p>	<p>Consider how the plan can contribute to reduce homelessness.</p>	<p>Include sustainability appraisal objectives that aim to increase housing supply in order to enable a reduction in homelessness.</p>
Teignbridge Green Spaces Strategy (2009)		
<p>The Objectives of the Teignbridge Green Space Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a range of good quality parks and green spaces - meeting the needs of balanced and sustainable communities. • Protection of green space from development where it is most needed. • Identify ‘provision standards’ for quality, quantity and access to green space in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) guide planning decisions; 2) inform developer contributions to open space in new developments 3) set green space ‘targets’. • Provide evidence and argument for more investment in green spaces. • Identify areas of Teignbridge where investment in green space is most 	<p>The Local Plan should consider how the plan can work towards achieving these targets or objectives.</p>	<p>SA framework should assess how the Plan supports the Green space strategy objectives.</p>

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<p>needed – helping the Council to ‘spend better’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify areas of public space that do not contribute to community needs, and which could be disposed • Promote equal access for people across Teignbridge to a range of facilities. • Provide a framework for resource allocation that maximises funding to support improvements from internal and external sources, including CIL. • Encourage improved communications between service providers and park users, to ensure a responsive service that meets the needs of local people. <p>The GSS sets the following standards for future provision per 1,000 population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young children’s space 0.15ha • Young people’s space 0.10ha • Formal and amenity space 0.75ha • Active recreation spaces 1.20ha • Country parks/natural space 2.20ha • Allotments 0.25ha 		
Neighbourhood Plans or Parish and Town Plans (assorted)		
<p>No Neighbourhood Plans have yet been adopted in Teignbridge.</p> <p>A number of our towns and villages have produced community plans such as Kingskerswell, Dawlish, Chudleigh, and Newton Abbot. These provide an important part of the baseline, helping us to understand community aspirations.</p>	<p>The Plan will consider the contents of individual plans and identify opportunities to take forward principles into planning policy.</p>	<p>No clear or statutory implications. However, the SA may consider how community aspirations have translated into the Plan.</p>
A382 and Jetty Marsh II improvements Report, DCC, 2013 and Drumbridges Improvements report, DCC, 2013.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current capacity issues with A382 due to poor road alignment and no provision for pedestrians or cyclists. • Growth to west of Newton Abbot will result in significant increase in traffic, and existing road will not be able to accommodate this demand. • Proposed scheme to widen and realign A382 will meet future demands, 	<p>The proposed road improvements to A382 were worked up alongside and incorporated into the Local Plan.</p>	<p>Local Plan includes proposals to deliver improvements to A382. Therefore no action required. However, SA</p>

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<p>provide for pedestrians / cyclists and reduce accidents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements to Drumbridges Roundabout at Junction of A382 and A38 will help to manage traffic flow, reduce congestion and accidents and improve pedestrian and cycle facilities. 		<p>may consider implications if improvements not delivered.</p>
Teignbridge Community Infrastructure Levy - Draft Charging Schedule; and Teignbridge draft CIL regulation 123 list.		
<p>The Draft CIL Charging Schedule proposes to charge £70 - £200 per sq m on new development, as follows;</p> <p>Residential:</p> <p> Newton Abbot / Kingsteignton / Kingskerwell: £70 sq m</p> <p> Dawlish: £85 sq m</p> <p> Teignmouth / Chudleigh / Bovey Tracey: £125 sq m</p> <p> SW Exeter: £150 sq m</p> <p> Rural including villages: £200 sq m</p> <p>Retail:</p> <p> £150 sq m (outside of identified town centres)</p>	<p>By collecting CIL more funding should be available to deliver Local Plan infrastructure commitments.</p> <p>It remains to be seen what other unforeseen impacts the CIL may have on the location and nature of development within the area - for example, the Government's proposed 25% of CIL for Parishes with Neighbourhood Plans and a zero CIL for self build projects may result in development pressure in certain areas.</p>	<p>SA may consider the economic, social and environmental costs or benefits resulting from the planned introduction of the CIL, in particular the delivery of infrastructure and in particular the commitment to top-slice funding to ensure delivery of Habitat Regulation Assessment requirements. (However the final CIL charge is to be determined via Examination in public.)</p>
Exeter Green Infrastructure Strategy, 2009		
<p>Objectives include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing the accessibility of key Green Infrastructure (GI) assets; Identifying opportunities for walking, cycling and sustainable transport; Identifying opportunities for creating linked habitat networks leading to increased ecological value and biodiversity; 	<p>The Local Plan should seek opportunities to complement the Exeter GI network where possible.</p>	<p>SA framework should include Green Infrastructure as a positive sustainability factor.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying opportunities for enhancement of quality, functionality and character of urban fringe; Drawing together data and steer options for offsetting impacts on nationally and internationally designated sites; 		
Heart of Teignbridge Green Infrastructure Study, 2011		
<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a coherent green infrastructure (GI) network; Allowing development where it supports delivery of new GI without harming existing assets; Restoring natural assets such as old clay working areas, and enhance existing wildlife assets; Creating a link through Newton Abbot along an improved River Lemon corridor; Creating better urban streetscapes and public realm; Connecting the moors to the coast; Supporting local producers and agriculture; Increasing local energy generation; Best use and management of water resources; Tree planting to increase tree cover and enhance quality of life; 	<p>The Local Plan should ensure it takes account of and enables delivery of the objectives of the GI strategy.</p>	<p>The SA should consider how GI is enabled through the Plan.</p>
Teignbridge Air Quality Action Plan, 2010		
<p>4 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) in the district;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newton Abbot Town Centre; A380 through Kingskerswell Bitton Park Road, Teignmouth; Iddesleigh Terrace, Dawlish. <p>AQ Action Plan includes following guiding principles;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide accurate and up to the data information on air pollution levels and road traffic in Teignbridge; 	<p>The Council has an obligation to seek to address air quality in the AQMAs. The Plan should seek to address these issues as far as it can through the land-use planning process.</p>	<p>The SA should consider any positive or negative impacts on air quality, particularly in the AQMAs, resulting from the proposals in the Plan.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take all reasonable steps to minimise the impact of Council activity on air pollution; • Lead and help the community to accelerate the changes necessary to improve air quality; • Work with stakeholders, in partnership, to achieve reductions in air pollution; 		
Managing Flood and Coastal risk for the Exe Estuary, Environment Agency Draft Strategy, 2013		
<p>Strategy aims to reduce risk of coastal flooding and erosion by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintaining, improving and constructing new coastal defence schemes; • providing flood warning systems; • working with local authority planners to restrict development in flood risk areas; • encouraging the use of flood resilience measures for existing properties in flood risk areas. 	<p>The Plan should have regard to the areas of flood risk at the Exe Estuary and ensure development shall not be proposed there unless strictly necessary.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the implications and risks of climate change and coastal flooding.</p>
South Devon Link Road (Programme)		
<p>The South Devon Link Road is a £110m 5.5km dual carriageway, which will bypass the existing A380 between Newton Abbot and Torbay. Currently under construction, the major new road is scheduled to be complete by December 2015. The project was granted full approval by the government in May 2012 and work began in the autumn.</p> <p>The improved access to Torbay and South Devon is expected to bring lasting economic benefits, leading to the creation of nearly 8,000 jobs in South Devon. It is predicted that the new road will remove 95% of traffic away from Kingskerswell, restoring and revitalising the village.</p>	<p>Plan making should have regard to the implications of the new road and any new access points on potential areas of growth, as well as implications of reduced traffic in Kingskerswell village centre.</p>	<p>SDLR should be considered in the round when considering traffic and transport issues.</p>