

# **Teignbridge Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report**



## **Appendix A: Relevant Plans, Policies, Programmes, Strategies and Initiatives**

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# Quality Management

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## 1 Introduction

This appendix presents the findings of the review of Policies, Plans, Programmes, Strategies and Initiatives (PPPSI) including relevant international, national and local documents undertaken as a part of the evidence gathering exercise for the Teignbridge District Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report.

The Planning Practice Guidance states that:

“The sustainability appraisal should only focus on what is needed to assess the likely significant effects of the Local Plan. It should focus on the environmental, economic and social impacts that are likely to be significant. It does not need to be done in any more detail, or using more resources, than is considered to be appropriate for the content and level of detail in the Local Plan”.

The review of PPP has therefore focused on the documents that could have an influence on the Teignbridge District Local Plan.

**Table A.1: International PPPSI relevant to the Local Plan**

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
EU Directive 2001/42/EC (the SEA Directive)	A high level of environmental protection. To promote sustainable development by integrating environmental considerations into plan preparation and adoption; sets out detailed requirements of environmental assessment required for plans	The Directive has been translated into UK law and plan-making requirements and requires that a SA (incorporating SEA) is undertaken for all development plan documents.

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
EU Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) & Directive 2004/107/EC	Limits & targets for pollutants in outdoor air set by the Air Quality (standards) Regulations 2010.	The SA framework must minimise the adverse environmental, social and economic effects of air pollution through specific objectives.
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	It provides an opportunity to plan and deliver a better water environment, focusing on ecology. It provides an opportunity to plan and deliver a better water environment through river basin management planning.	The Directive highlights the need to protect ground and surface water from incidental, as well as accidental pollution.
EU Nitrates Directive	<p>Aims to protect water quality across Europe by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• preventing nitrates from agricultural sources polluting ground and surface waters; and</li> <li>• promoting the use of good farming practices.</li> </ul> <p>The Directive states that Nitrate Vulnerable Zones must be designated where nitrate pollution is found or appears likely, and an Action Plan produced to ensure that these areas are protected.</p>	Water pollution needs to be addressed through the SA Framework.

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
EU Directive (revised) on Bathing Water (2006/7/EC)	The overall objective is the protection of public health, but it also offers an opportunity to improve management practices at bathing waters.	Water pollution needs to be addressed through the SA Framework.
Drinking Water Directive (revision of technical annexes – II & III, (Oct 2015)	<p>The amendments will provide an opportunity to monitor drinking water parameters at more appropriate frequencies. The new Annex II provides an option to perform the drinking water monitoring in around 100,000 water supply zones in Europe in a more flexible way, provided a risk assessment is performed ensuring full protection of public health.</p> <p>It follows the principle of ‘hazard analysis and critical control point’ (HACCP) used already in food legislation, and the water safety plan approach laid down in the WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality. These amendments will allow a better and more problem-oriented monitoring of small water supplies.</p>	SA Framework should consider water quality implications.

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds Directive – 2009/147/EC)	To protect all naturally occurring wild bird species and their habitats with particular protection of rare species.	SA Framework should consider objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity including wild birds.
EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC	The Habitats Directive ensures the conservation of a wide range of rare, threatened or endemic animal and plant species. Some rare and characteristic habitat types are also targeted for conservation in their own right.	SA Framework should consider objectives to ensure the consideration and conservation of rare, threatened or endemic animal and plant species.
EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)	Sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling, recovery.	The Framework requirements should be incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal.
EU Directive on Landfill (1999/31/EC)	Focuses on waste minimisation and increasing levels of recycling and recovery.	Ensure the implications of this directive are met through the SA.

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
EU Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	Concerns noise from the road, rail and air traffic and from industry; sets standards for noise emissions from specific sources.	Noise pollution needs to be addressed through the SA Framework.
EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	Aims to reduce and manage risks that floods pose to human health, environment, cultural heritage & economic activity; requires assessment of all water courses for flood risk, map flood extent and assets & people at risk, and take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce flood risk.	The SA Framework will include objectives to ensure that flood risk/climate change has been taken account of.
EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)	Encourages energy efficiency consumption from renewable sources and improvement of energy supplies; places requirement on UK to source 15% energy needs from renewable sources by 2020.	The SA must contain an objective to promote renewable energy whenever this is possible.
EU Directive on Energy Performance of Buildings (2010)	The main objective of the Directive is to promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness.	Energy matters need to be addressed through the SA Framework.

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
<p>EU 7<sup>th</sup> Environment Action Programme (Jan 2014)</p>	<p>Will be guiding European environment policy until 2020 and sets out a vision beyond that to 2050. It identifies three key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to protect, conserve and enhance the Union’s natural capital</li> <li>• to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy</li> <li>• to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing</li> </ul>	<p>Priorities for Sustainable Development and priority areas for action are set out in the Environmental Action Plan.</p>
<p>Ramsar Convention on Wetland of International Importance (1971)</p>	<p>Wetlands of international importance are designated as Ramsar Sites. Ramsar sites in England are protected as European sites. The majority are also classified as SPAs and all terrestrial Ramsar sites in England are notified as SSSIs.</p>	<p>Consider inclusion of objectives which aim to promote conservation and wise use of wetland areas.</p>
<p>European Landscape Convention</p>	<p>Promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues.</p> <p>Requires ‘landscape to be integrated into regional and town planning policies and in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as any policies with possible direct or indirect impacts to landscape’.</p>	<p>Landscape protection needs to be addressed through the SA Framework.</p>



Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
<p>The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage</p>	<p>Aims to protect the European archaeological heritage. It deals with the protection, preservation and scientific research of archaeological heritage in Europe. In particular, the revised Convention focuses on the problem of conservation of archaeological heritage in the face of development projects</p>	<p>Archaeological heritage protection needs to be addressed through the SA Framework.</p>

**Table A.2: National PPPSI relevant to the Local Plan**

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland – Vol 2 (DEFRA, 2011)</p>	<p>The Air Quality Strategy points to certain pollutants where national objectives are in some cases being met, and others not.</p> <p>Pollutants described include: lead, benzene, 1,3-butadiene, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, sulphur dioxide and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.</p> <p>Levels for many of these emissions are closely related to transport use, which planning policies will need to consider means to reduce those reaching unacceptable levels.</p>	<p>Potential impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution and congestion.</p>

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Air Quality (Standards) Regulations 2010.</p>	<p>It sets air quality standards for key pollutants and requires the UK to demonstrate how the standards will be achieved and maintained when compliance is breached. Particular attention is given to reducing particulate matter, a pollutant associated with transport emissions, exposure to which can exacerbate existing respiratory conditions.</p>	<p>Consider sustainability objectives to reduce pollution and protect and improve air quality.</p>
<p>The Groundwater (Water Framework Directive) (England) Direction 2016</p>	<p>This document sets out instructions on obligations to protect groundwater (water found below the surface). It updates requirements including: the monitoring and setting of thresholds for pollutants in groundwater; adding new pollutants to the list of pollutants to be monitored and changing the information to be reported to the European Commission.</p>	<p>The SA framework will include relevant objectives for water environment.</p>

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</p>	<p>The act places a duty on public authorities to have regard to biodiversity as far as is consistent with the proper exercise of their functions. The act also requires the government to publish, review and revise lists of living organisms and types of habitats in England that are of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity.</p>	<p>Ensure the implications of this Act are met through the SA.</p>
<p>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</p>	<p>Places a duty on relevant authorities in exercising their functions, to have regard to the effect on land in an AONB, and to have regard to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the AONB.</p>	<p>SA objectives should seek to protect areas of landscape and wildlife importance.</p>

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	The act sets in place protective measures for wildlife, including wild birds and plants. The act requires local authorities to take steps to bring the protection of wildlife to the attention of the public and schoolchildren. The act (though subsequently amended) allows designation of Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSIs) setting their management and protection measures, and also allows the designation of national nature reserves.	The implications of this Act have to be met through the SA.
Climate Change Act 2008	Act aims to improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy. It sets out legally binding targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050.	Take full account of the requirement to ensure greenhouse gases are reduced or minimised and that energy use comes increasingly from renewable sources.

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	Part 9 of the act gives the secretary of state and natural England a duty to secure a long-distance walking trail around the coast of England. It must allow for sufficient 'spreading room' where people are able to explore, rest or picnic.	The implications of this Act have to be met through the SA.
South Inshore and Offshore Marine Plan (2018)	<p>Strategic approach to planning within the inshore and offshore of the <b>river Dart</b> and between Folkstone and Kent. Provides an evidence-based approach to inform decision-making by marine users and regulators on where activities might take place within the marine plan area.</p> <p>National policies are applied in a local context.</p> <p>The plan is an enabling mechanism, providing greater certainty about where activities could best take place.</p>	The SA will need to consider this plan and its evidence base on where activities may take place in the marine plan area.

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (and Amendment 2012)</p>	<p>The regulations require land use plans that are likely to have a significant effect on a European site to make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of the site’s conservation objectives. The local authority may only give effect to the land use plan after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site.</p>	<p>Relevant habitats need to be identified in the Sustainability Appraisal and appropriate assessment is required to ensure the protection of species and habitats.</p>
<p>UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. (DEFRA, 2012)</p>	<p>A framework of priorities for UK-level work for the Convention on Biological Diversity covers the period from 2011 to 2020.</p>	<p>An objective protecting biodiversity should be included in the SA framework.</p>

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
<p>England Biodiversity Strategy – Climate Change Adaptation Principles (DEFRA, 2008)</p>	<p>The principles include conserving existing biodiversity, conserving protected areas and all other high quality habitats, conserving the range and ecological variability of habitats and species, maintaining existing ecological networks, creating buffer zones and high quality habitats, understand change is inevitable, make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts and raise awareness of the benefits of the natural environment to society.</p>	<p>SA framework will include an objective relating to biodiversity and consider impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance.</p>



Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
DCLG: Waste Priorities (2014)	<p>Objectives of government waste policy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• preparation of planning strategies by local authorities in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste;</li> <li>• handling waste safely, without endangering human health and without harming the environment, and disposing of waste on one of the nearest appropriate places;</li> <li>• assessing the suitability of waste sites, including the physical and environmental constraints on development and the cumulative effect of previous waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community.</li> </ul>	Include the relevant objectives within the SA framework.
DCLG: National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)	<p>Sets out detailed waste planning policies for local authorities.</p> <p>The policy stresses the importance of close co-operation between waste planning authorities, encourages the use of heat as an energy source where energy from waste development is being considered.</p>	The SA framework should consider objectives which relate to re-use, recycle and reduce.

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Safeguarding Our Soils: A Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)</p>	<p>Soils perform valuable functions including nutrient cycling, water regulation, carbon storage, support for biodiversity and wildlife, and providing a platform for food and fibre production and infrastructure.</p> <p>Planning decisions must take sufficient account of soil quality, particularly when significant areas of the best and most versatile agricultural land are involved. The document also considers the need for local authority officers to make proportionate and robust decisions regarding the remediation of contaminated land.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective or guide relating to the effects of policies/proposals on soils.</p>
<p>National Character Areas (Natural England)</p>	<p>National Character Areas (NCAs) divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, and cultural and economic activity. Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries, making them a good decision-making framework for the natural environment.</p>	<p>The SA will need to address landscape, geodiversity &amp; economy considerations contained in the guide.</p>

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
<p>UK Renewable Energy Roadmap (DECC, 2013)</p>	<p>The UK has made very good progress against the 15% target introduced in the 2009 EU Renewable Energy Directive. This, alongside a healthy set of deployment pipelines, demonstrates the progress that is being made to decarbonise the economy and secure future electricity supply.</p>	<p>The Roadmap establishes a process of monitoring and evaluation that will enable the SA to be adjusted when appropriate.</p>
<p>Planning Practice Guidance – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy (DCLG, March 2014)</p>	<p>The guidance assists local councils in developing policies for renewable energy in their local plans and identifies the planning considerations for a range of renewable sources such as hydropower, active solar technology, solar farms and wind turbines.</p>	<p>The SA framework will include objectives to ensure that renewable energy has been taken account of.</p>

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
National Heritage Protection Plan (English Heritage, 2012)	The plan seeks to ensure that England’s historic environment is not needlessly at risk of damage, erosion or loss; is experienced, understood and enjoyed by local communities; contributes to sustainable and distinctive places to live and work; and helps deliver positive and sustainable economic growth.	The SA framework will include an objective relating to the historic environment and will consider impacts on this in accordance with existing guidance.
The Historic Environment in Local Plans (Historic England, July 2015)	Provides information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).	The SA/SEA should investigate if and how the historic environment can add social, economic and environmental value to people and communities.

<p>Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management (2019)</p>	<p>Details are outlined in the Historic England ‘Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management Historic England Advice Note 1 (Second Edition)’. It provides information on conservation area appraisal, designation, and management to assist local authorities and other actors in implementing historic environment legislation, the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).</p> <p>Page 30-32 states that: Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. For conservation areas this is likely to include overarching, strategic policies in Local Plans to ensure special attention is paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing their character or appearance when making decisions affecting these areas. However, the NPPF’s approach suggests more is expected as part of a ‘positive strategy’, likely to include specific, more detailed, policies for individual conservation areas, possibly alongside site allocation and/or design policies.</p>	<p>The SA will need to address the heritage guidance in this document.</p>
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Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
Rural Statement (DEFRA,2012)	Rural areas are home to one-fifth of the English population, and 28% of England's businesses. The key priorities include wanting rural businesses to make a sustainable contribution to national growth; engaging directly with rural communities; wanting rural people to have fair access to public services and be actively engaged in shaping the places in which they live.	Include the relevant priorities within the SA framework.
Planning Practice Guidance – Rural Housing (DCLG, May 2016 update)	It is important to recognise the particular issues facing rural areas in terms of housing supply and affordability, and the role of housing in supporting the broader sustainability of villages and smaller settlements. Rural housing is essential to ensure viable use of local facilities.	Include the relevant objectives within the SA framework.
Planning Practice Guidance – Housing & Economic Development needs assessment (DCLG, 2014)	Provides a guide for councils on how to assess housing and economic development needs.	The guidance will help to inform the SA.

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Planning policy for traveller sites (DCLG, August 2015)</p>	<p>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. There should be due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment.</p>	<p>The aims of the document should be considered in policy making, which would help achieve the SA/SEA objectives</p>
<p>Lifetime neighbourhoods (DCLG, Dec 2011)</p>	<p>Guidance on the design of neighbourhoods to make them inclusive regardless of age or disability. The components that make up lifetime neighbourhoods include good access (enabling residents to get out and about in the area they live), services and amenities (neighbourhoods with a mix of residential, retail and employment uses and access to services including health, post office, banking facilities or cash machines).</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to formulate objectives that address the built environment and design of neighbourhoods.</p>

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Technical housing standards – nationally described space standard (DCLG, March 2015, &amp; amends May 2016)</p>	<p>The nationally described space standard replaced the previous different space standards used by local authorities. It is not a building regulation and remains solely within the planning system as a new form of technical planning standard.</p>	<p>The standard highlights the need to consider levels of space for new development.</p>
<p>Department for Transport Priorities (2014)</p>	<p>DfT priorities include: safe, secure and sustainable transport, develop a high speed rail network; improving existing rail network and creating new capacity; tackling congestion on roads; continuing to improve road safety; encouraging sustainable local transport; promoting lower carbon transport, such as walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to formulate objectives that address a number of the transport priorities, including encouraging sustainable local transport and promoting lower carbon transport.</p>
<p>Door to Door: A strategy for improving sustainable transport integration (DfT, 2013)</p>	<p>The government wants more journeys to be made by public transport, cycling and walking. The vision is for an inclusive, integrated and innovative transport system where the use of sustainable transport is made more attractive for the entire door-to-door journey.</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to formulate objectives that address requirements for sustainable transport and related actions.</p>



Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: making sustainable local transport happen (White paper, DfT, 2011)</p>	<p>Contains a vision for a transport system that is an engine for economic growth, but is also greener and safer and improves quality of life. It notes that investment on its own is not enough, as people will need to make transport choices that are good for society as a whole.</p> <p>The report highlighted key areas which needed to be addressed to encourage more people to use sustainable travel options including: making connections between different steps in the journey, and different modes of transport, easier; and providing better interchange facilities.</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to formulate objectives that address key areas, including encouraging sustainable travel options and promoting lower carbon transport.</p>
<p>Fixing the foundations: Creating a more prosperous nation (HM Treasury, July 2015)</p>	<p>Sets out a 15-point plan to boost the UK's productivity growth around two key pillars: encouraging long-term investment, and promoting a dynamic economy. There is a focus on building more homes that people can afford to buy and a zonal system for brown field land.</p>	<p>The plan will help to inform the SA.</p>

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
<p>National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016 to 2021 (HM Treasury, Infrastructure &amp; Projects Authority, March 2016)</p>	<p>The Plan brings together the government’s plans for economic infrastructure with those to support delivery of housing and social infrastructure. Investment will lead to economic benefits of supporting growth and creating jobs and raising the productive capacity of the economy.<sup>1</sup></p>	<p>The delivery plan will help to inform the SA.</p>
<p>Gas Generation Strategy (DECC, 2012)</p>	<p>The government expects gas will continue to play a major role in our electricity mix over the coming decades, alongside low-carbon technologies.</p> <p>Measures outlined in the plan are designed to ensure that: adequate gas generation capacity is available, including ensuring we maintain an appropriate capacity margin to maintain security of electricity supply; flexible plant is available to meet the intermittency associated with renewable sources.</p>	<p>The Strategy highlights the need to ensure gas and other energy supplies are properly planned for.</p>

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
Localism Act 2011	The aim is to devolve more decision making powers from central government to local communities. The act contains more rights for communities, including the community right to bid for assets of community value, community right to build, and neighbourhood planning.	Duty to co-operate in relation to planning of sustainable development.
National Planning Policy Framework (2023)- section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment and associated Planning Practice Guidance for the Historic environment (updated September 2023)	Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay and other threats.	Ensure the priorities are the backbone of the SA: sustainable consumption and production, climate change and energy, protection of natural resources and sustainable communities.

**Table A.3: Local PPPSI relevant to the Local Plan**

Relevant Plans/Guidance	Implications for Strategic Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Water Resources Strategy Regional Action Plan for the South West (Environment Agency 2009)</p>	<p>The action plan shows how the South West region will meet the challenges posed by pressures on water resources over a 50 year period.</p> <p>Actions include ensuring the water supply and demand is resilient to the effects of climate change, reducing carbon emissions associated with the supply of water, managing catchments better to protect water resources, enhancing biodiversity, reducing flood risk and improving the water efficiency of new housing and commercial developments.</p>	<p>The action plan highlights the need to manage supply of water and catchments and protect water resources.</p>
<p>South West River Basin Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2009)</p>	<p>Priorities for local government include ensuring that local planning documents take</p>	<p>The management plan emphasizes the importance of mitigation for</p>

	into account the objectives of the SWRBMP.	development that affects water bodies.
Shoreline Management Plan (South Devon and Dorset Coastal Advisory Group, Dec 2010)	<p>The document is an assessment of shoreline and estuary processes. It outlines the approach to managing coastal change in the area.</p> <p>The objectives of SMPs are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve our understanding of coastal processes.</li> <li>• Work in partnership with all interested organisations and the public.</li> <li>• Prepare a setting for the long term planning of coastal defences.</li> </ul> <p>Set out a plan over a 50 year timescale.</p>	The SA framework should consider impacts on coastal resources in the plan area.
Managing Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk for the Exe Estuary – Final Strategy (Environment Agency, May 2014)	<p>The Strategy has reviewed the policies that are set out in the South Devon and Dorset Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) and covers a 100 year period. Key components are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maintaining, improving and constructing new coastal defence schemes;</li> <li>• providing flood warning systems;</li> </ul>	The SA framework should consider impacts on coastal resources in the plan area, and consider objectives to ensure flood risk has been taken account of.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• working with local authority planners to restrict development in flood risk areas;</li> </ul> <p>encouraging the use of flood resilience measures for existing properties in flood risk areas.</p>	
The Nature of Devon – A Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan (DCC, 2009)	Objectives of the action plan include ensuring that planning policies recognise the importance of biodiversity and the geological features of Devon, to ensure consideration is given to nature conservation issues in the implementation of planning.	SA framework should ensure, as far as possible, biodiversity is supported and protected.
Devon Landscape Character Assessment (Devon Landscape Policy Group)	Devon’s landscape character assessment describes the variations in character between different areas and types of landscape in the county. It provides an evidence base for local development frameworks and plans, articulating what people perceive as distinctive and special about all landscapes in Devon. It also set out strategies and	SA framework should consider the impact on landscape.

	<p>guidelines for the protection, management and planning of the landscape.</p>	
<p>Devon Landscape Policy Group Advice Note 2: Guidance on the siting, design &amp; assessment of wind &amp; solar PV developments in Devon. (DCC, June 2013)</p>	<p>Balancing the need to support the transition to a low carbon future and the need for energy security with the management of Devon’s unique and valued landscape is a key challenge. The landscape is also a major contributor to a strong tourism industry. The conservation of special landscape character is a core principle of the NPPF.</p> <p>Devon has good conditions to produce wind and solar electricity, but it is important that the characteristics of Devon’s landscape are not unacceptably harmed by poor design or inappropriate siting of renewable or low carbon technologies.</p>	<p>The advice note highlights the need to harness renewable energy development opportunities in landscape context.</p>
<p>Historic Seascape Characterisation South</p>	<p>The report allows an understanding of historic trends and processes to</p>	<p>SA framework should consider the impact on marine environment.</p>

<p>West Peninsula (English Heritage, Jan 2014)</p>	<p>inform and frame the broader sustainable management of change through marine spatial planning, outreach and research projects. It is one of three projects commissioned to complete strategic-level HSC coverage of England's coasts.</p>	
<p>Historic Englands Heritage at Risk Register for the South West Region data (November 2021)</p>	<p>The register is the yearly health check of England's most values historic places and those most at risk from being lost forever as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development.</p> <p>Heritage at risk in Teignbridge outlined on pages 92-94 of Historic England's 'Heritage at Risk South West Register.</p>	<p>The SA should contain an objective for and consideration of the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.</p>
<p>Devon Minerals Plan (DCC, Feb 2017)</p>	<p>The plan contains the Council's vision and objectives for minerals planning and policy framework and site proposals to maintain the supply of minerals and limit the impacts of their working.</p>	<p>The SA framework should consider Mineral Safeguarding Areas recognised mineral areas and if possible avoid development of these areas.</p>



<p>Devon Waste Plan (DCC, Dec 2014)</p>	<p>There are six Objectives that identify how sustainable waste management will be achieved, including targets for recycling and energy recovery and measures for the provision of waste management capacity, addressing climate change, supporting communities and businesses, conserving and enhancing Devon’s environment, and the transportation of waste.</p>	<p>SA framework should assess whether the Plan helps manage waste sustainability.</p>
<p>Devon Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 – 2018)</p>	<p>The Devon SCS identifies 7 key priorities for the County: Economy, Environment, Health and Wellbeing, Homes and Housing, A Safer Devon ,Strong and Inclusive Communities &amp; Inspiring Young People.</p>	<p>SA framework should ensure the strategy objectives related to land-use planning are considered.</p>
<p>Devon Education Infrastructure Plan (2016 – 2033) (DCC)</p>	<p>The key aims of the plan are to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• schools with a clear understanding of how decisions are reached about</li> </ul>	<p>SA should consider educational needs and identify any potential deficiencies.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pupil planning, estate maintenance processes and capital investment;</li> <li>• Local Planning Authorities and housing developers with an understanding</li> <li>• of their role in supporting the future pattern of education provision;</li> <li>• the wider community with an understanding of how education provision will be delivered to support the development of Devon over the next 20 years;</li> </ul>	
<p>Devon Partnership Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment Report 2015 (Devon Partnership of local &amp; national park authorities)</p>	<p>The purpose of the assessment is to quantify the accommodation and housing related support needs of Gypsies and Travellers (including Travelling Showpeople) in terms of residential and transit/emergency sites, and bricks and mortar accommodation for the period 2014/15-2034/35.</p>	<p>The assessment will help to inform the SA.</p>
<p>Heart of the South West Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Business Plan</p>	<p>Objectives include promoting infrastructure to connect markets. Priorities include addressing existing and future constraints on business growth</p>	<p>The business plan will help to inform the SA.</p>

	<p>(emphasising the need for ongoing public and private investment to improve connections into and within the area where current connectivity is impacting on productivity and competitiveness), encouraging the roll out of future electronic communication technologies for the region, encourage a joined up approach to future housing development to secure economic prosperity (including social infrastructure and appropriate affordable housing), ensure an integrated approach to economic development recognising the constraints the planning system can place on business growth, particularly affecting rural businesses.</p>	
<p>Heart of the South West LEP Strategic Economic Plan 2014 – 2030</p>	<p>This approach has been translated into three core aims. Creating the conditions for growth by Infrastructure and services to underpin growth</p>	<p>SA framework should reflect the main land-use planning related measures of the strategic economic plan.</p>

	(transport infrastructure, broadband and mobile connectivity, skills infrastructure), Maximising Productivity and Employment by stimulating jobs and growth across the whole economy to benefit all sectors (including tourism, agriculture and food and drink) and Capitalising on our Distinctive Assets.	
Local Transport Plan 3, Devon & Torbay Strategy 2011 – 2026 (DCC, 2011) and Implementation Plan (DCC, 2011)	<p>The plan has five key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver and support new development and economic growth</li> <li>• Make best use of the transport network and protect the existing transport asset by prioritising maintenance</li> <li>• Work with communities to provide safe, sustainable and low carbon transport choices</li> <li>• Strengthen and improve the public transport network</li> </ul> <p>Make Devon the ‘place to be naturally active’</p>	SA should assess how the transport plan helps to deliver travel, transport and movement objectives.
State of Environment report (Devon Local Nature	The report considers trends which point to the future condition of the	The environment report will help to inform the SA.

<p>Partnership, up-dated March 2016)</p>	<p>environment, as well as identifying current and likely future pressures that need to be considered in decision making. Such issues as Accessibility and Recreation, Land Use, Water Environment &amp; Geology and Soil are covered.</p>	
<p>Plymouth &amp; South West Devon Joint Local Plan (pre-draft status July 2016)</p>	<p>The Joint Local Plan will set out where potential development could take place and how the area will change through to 2034. It is based on the Plymouth Housing Market Area, which includes all of Plymouth, South Hams and West Devon (excluding those parts of South Hams and West Devon within the Dartmoor National Park).</p> <p>There is an overall housing requirement of 30,300 homes between 2014 and 2034, being distributed across the city, towns and villages. This assumes 21,000 homes being developed in and around the city; 8,700 homes</p>	<p>The joint local plan will help to inform the SA.</p>

	being in the towns and villages.	
SWW Water Resources Management Plan 2015 – 2040 (South West Water, June 2014)	The Plan presents supply demand projections to 2039/40 which have been completed in accordance with Environment Agency guidelines. The supply appraisal includes a full assessment of Water Available For Use (WAFU) in each of the three Water Resource Zones (WRZs).	The SA framework will consider relevant objectives for water resources/ environment.
Devon Energy Policy and Action Plan (DCC, Oct 2015)	Sets out responsible energy management through continuous improvement of energy performance in order to avoid unnecessary expenditure, reduce carbon emissions and protect the environment.  Commits DCC to reduce its energy consumption from corporate buildings, street lighting and transport by at least 2% per year to achieve a 30% reduction from 2012/13 levels by 2030, together with providing 30% of remaining energy	The SA framework will include objectives to ensure that renewable energy has been taken account of.

	consumption from renewable sources by the same date. The total package will reduce carbon emissions by about 50%.	
Devon Green Infrastructure Strategy (DCC, 2012)	Nine guiding principles promote a joined-up approach to planning and delivery of green infrastructure across local authority boundaries as part of sustainable development delivery.	The SA framework will consider relevant objectives for biodiversity and green infrastructure.
Devon Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2021-2027.	Develops, maintains, applies, and monitors a strategy for local flood risk management in Devon. Places emphasis on the 'local sources' of flood risk as defined in the Act as ground water, surface water and ordinary watercourse.  Aims to reduce and manage risks that floods pose to human health, environment, cultural heritage & economic activity. Sets out 18 principles to guide the risk management authorities in the county.	The SA framework will consider objectives to ensure flood risk has been taken fully into account.

<p>Western Power          Distribution Business Plan          (R110-ED1) 2015-2023.          (April 2014)</p>	<p>WPD is a Distribution Network Operator (DNO) and distributes electricity to 7.8 million customers across the Midlands, South Wales and the South West. The greatest challenge to be faced is adaptation of networks and business processes to the demand for a low carbon environment.</p> <p>The plan has used a ‘best view’ of the scale of low carbon technology and its impact on the network as informed by independent analysis. Alternative scenarios have been modelled to provide a range of potential outcomes.</p>	<p>The WPD business plan will help to inform the SA.</p>
<p>6<sup>th</sup> Devon Local Aggregate Assessment 2007 – 2016.          (DCC, July 2017)</p>	<p>Devon’s diverse geology results in a wide range of land-won aggregate resources being available. The LAA is required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• forecast the demand for aggregates based on average 10 year sales data and other relevant local information,</li> <li>• analyse all aggregate supply options and,</li> </ul>	<p>The Devon Assessment will help to inform the SA.</p>



	assess the balance between demand & supply.	
Devon Rural Housing Enabler Business Plan 2014 -2018 (Devon RHE Team, April 2015)	<p>The main aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to support delivery of affordable rural housing through partnership working,</li> <li>• Support partners in responding to changing external environment and developing new and innovative methods of delivering affordable rural housing,</li> <li>• Continue to evidence the need and make the case for affordable rural housing,</li> </ul> <p>Build a long-term sustainable RHE programme along socially enterprising lines.</p>	SA should ensure affordable rural housing aims are taken into account.
Teignbridge Council Strategy 2016 – 2025	The strategy’s key objectives are: more affordable housing, reducing carbon emissions, job creation, sustainable travel options, community-led planning, encouraging young people to stay & keeping the district clean, green and safe.	SA framework should be broadly compatible with the corporate objectives.

<p>Teignbridge Local Plan 2013 – 2033</p>	<p>The plan sets out to: increase the self-sufficiency of the district as a whole and the settlements within it; focus the majority of housing, employment and other development at the Heart of Teignbridge (the settlements of Kingskerswell, Kingsteignton and Newton Abbot)</p>	<p>SA/SEA of the Local Plan has been carried out.</p>
<p>Teignbridge Community Infrastructure Levy – Charging Schedule (July 2014) &amp; Regulation 123 List (Feb 2016)</p>	<p>TDC is the Charging Authority for the Teignbridge Local Plan Area. (i.e. excluding the Dartmoor National Park area of Teignbridge) The CIL raised will be spent within communities on improving and providing new infrastructure services, including roads, education, recreation, public transport etc. The latest Regulation 123 List has sixteen groups of project, including priority for Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space provision at Dawlish and SW Exeter.</p>	<p>SA may consider the economic, social and environmental benefits or costs resulting from the CIL.</p>

<p>Teignbridge Housing Strategy 2015 – 2020</p>	<p>The strategy is divided into the following themes: a place to live, access to services, healthy lives &amp; money matters. It includes the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to maximise the delivery of affordable housing according to need</li> <li>• to make sure that local housing is in a good state of repair</li> </ul> <p>to make best use of existing stock.</p>	<p>SA framework should ensure that all relevant housing strategy objectives are considered.</p>
<p>Teignbridge Green Infrastructure Strategy (January 2023)</p>	<p>The strategy outlines key projects across Teignbridge to achieve healthy environment, healthy lives, and active and connected objectives. Examples of these objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity net gain (in line with national requirement)</li> <li>• Delivery of high quality green infrastructure</li> <li>• Improving the health of soils</li> </ul>	<p>The SA needs to consider how housing developments incorporate key green infrastructure topics- such as biodiversity, heritage, transport systems, and open space- in line with Local Plan policies.</p>

<p>Exminster Neighbourhood Development Plan (March 2015)</p>	<p>ENDP seeks to maximise the benefit to the whole neighbourhood area from the proposed Matford settlement development in terms of provision of accessible community, sports and leisure facilities. Maintaining the visual landscape quality and contribution of the rural setting of Exminster village by enhancing and protecting the quality and contribution of surrounding green space &amp; maintaining a natural buffer zone between Exminster village and the settlement at Matford is a key objective.</p>	<p>The SA may consider how community aspirations have translated into the Strategic Plan.</p>
<p>Newton Abbot Neighbourhood Development Plan (June 2016)</p>	<p>NANDP states that the future of the town should be founded on the principles of creativity, accessibility and sustainability; seeking to ensure the highest possible standards in all forms of development. The plan seeks to promote a strong sense of community within and across the town. In particular, by supporting</p>	<p>The SA may consider how community aspirations have translated into the Strategic Plan.</p>

	<p>the health and well-being of its residents through the provision of improved sports, community and recreation facilities.</p>	
<p>Abbotskerswell Neighbourhood Development Plan 2016-2033 (October 2017)</p>	<p>ANDP recognises that there are issues which need to be addressed such as affordable housing, traffic and improving access to the countryside, but in doing so it attempts to ensure that the unique environment, both natural and man-made, are not adversely affected but are enhanced. The Plan is about retaining a quality of life for residents when absorbing new economic, social and environmental change, which presents many risks to our residents' wellbeing.</p>	<p>The SA may consider how community aspirations have translated into the Strategic Plan.</p>
<p>Bishopsteignton Neighbourhood Development Plan 2013-2033 (October 2016)</p>	<p>BNDP aims to preserve the Parish's clear identity, respecting the environment, sensitive to its location and the surrounding open countryside, within an area of exceptional landscape of the undeveloped coast</p>	<p>The SA may consider how community aspirations have translated into the Strategic Plan.</p>

	<p>overlooking the It seeks to ensure that the village will possess sufficient neighbourhood facilities and local business and housing opportunities to remain a sustainable community attractive to residents of all generations.</p>	
<p>Ogwell Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2033 (April 2018)</p>	<p>The ONPD has a sustainability focus not a development focus, building upon the Parish Plan, seeking to preserve and enhance transport links, the natural environment and community facilities. It is driven by the natural qualities of the area. The Plan's focus is to sustain the natural qualities of the Parish and conserve them for future generations to enjoy, by adopting safeguards to prevent ad hoc development, and to ensure that the Parish is able to provide new facilities to serve recent development.</p>	<p>The SA may consider how community aspirations have translated into the Strategic Plan.</p>

<p>Ide Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2033 (September 2018)</p>	<p>INDP seeks to protect and preserve the character of the Ide village, to provide local affordable housing if a site can be identified, to protect and enhance existing recreation areas and encourage community use, to ensure that local green spaces which make such a positive contribution to the environment of the village are valued, protected and enhanced, and to facilitate the provision of additional recreation areas to meet local demands</p>	<p>The SA may consider how community aspirations have translated into the Strategic Plan.</p>
<p>Your Dartmoor : National Park Management Plan Review (2021-2026)</p>	<p>Sets a vision for Dartmoor’s future in delivering the purposes for which the National Parks were designated; to conserve and enhance the land, heritage, and wildlife. The plan outlines the key drivers and challenges facing the National Park and conflicting objectives and competing priorities and sets out how they will be addressed. It guides resource allocation and priorities of the National Park Authority and partner organisations who are key to its delivery.</p>	<p>SA framework should be broadly compatible with the management plan priorities.</p>

<p>Dartmoor Core Strategy          DPD 2006 – 2026 (June 2008)</p>	<p>The core strategy sets a vision for the park, highlighting the distinctive characteristics and special qualities of Dartmoor and points to the role of planning in sustaining those qualities.</p> <p>The document sets a settlement strategy, focusing development in 8 Local Centres with development for local needs in thirty-four Rural Settlements.</p> <p>The final draft of the Dartmoor Local Plan 2018-2036 was consulted on in late 2019 and is scheduled to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination in Spring 2020.</p>	<p>SA of the Core Strategy has been carried out.</p>
<p>Dartmoor Affordable Housing SPD (May 2014)</p>	<p>It aims to make clear the authority’s expectations and provide guidance to support the delivery of affordable housing, from identifying need through to viability and legal agreements. The SPD is split into six topic areas; these aim to address the</p>	<p>SA framework should ensure that all relevant affordable housing objectives are considered.</p>



	<p>process of developing affordable housing, from identifying need through to viability and legal agreements.</p>	
<p>Dartmoor Development Management &amp; Delivery Plan (July 2013)</p>	<p>The plan sets out two main areas of planning policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• subject related policies (e.g. housing, employment, tourism) to advise and manage development.</li> <li>• site specific policies to set the planning framework for particular areas and land use.</li> </ul> <p>Together with the Core Strategy its policies form the basis for decision making for development in Dartmoor National Park, to the period up to 2026.</p>	<p>Ensure the implications of this document are met through the SA.</p>
<p>Environment Act 2021</p>	<p>An Act to make provision about targets, plans and policies for improving the natural environment; for statements and reports about environmental protection; for the Office for Environmental Protection; about waste and resource efficiency; about air quality; for the</p>	<p>SA framework should be compatible with the regulations outlined within this document.</p>

	<p>recall of products that fail to meet environmental standards; about water; about nature and biodiversity; for conservation covenants; about the regulation of chemicals; and for connected purposes.</p> <p>Long term targets are set out across four priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Air quality;</li> <li>- water;</li> <li>- biodiversity;</li> </ul> <p>resource efficiency and waste reduction.</p>	
Clean Air Strategy 2019	Outlines how we will tackle all sources of air pollution including emissions related to transport, home, farming and industry.	SA framework should be compatible with the regulations outlined within this document.