



North Tyneside Council

Working in partnership with
CAPITA



Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

To accompany the North Tyneside Council Local Plan

September 2015

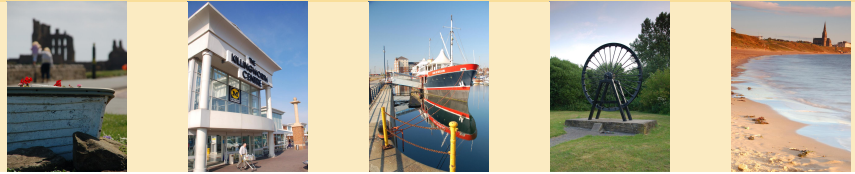


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I Introduction

- I.0.1** North Tyneside Council has prepared this new Scoping Report that it considers is the appropriate basis for the sustainability appraisal (SA) for the Local Plan and its associated documents. Previous Scoping Reports (2006, 2009 and 2013) are generally adequate and still have some relevance, but do refer to and depend on some now out-of-date information, hence this current update.
- I.0.2** In the first instance, this new Scoping Report will inform the SA of the emerging North Tyneside Local Plan.
- I.0.3** This Scoping Report identifies the relevant plans, policies and strategies that impact plan preparation and identifies sustainability issues that should be considered; updates the sustainability baseline information; and sets out a revised suite of sustainability objectives to be used for the appraisal of alternative strategies, options or policies as appropriate. The Scoping Report has addressed this comprehensively for all sustainability themes and topics and is therefore suitable as the basis for future SA Reports.
- I.0.4** This approach is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which states that assessments should be proportionate and not repeat work already undertaken whilst still complying with the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment.

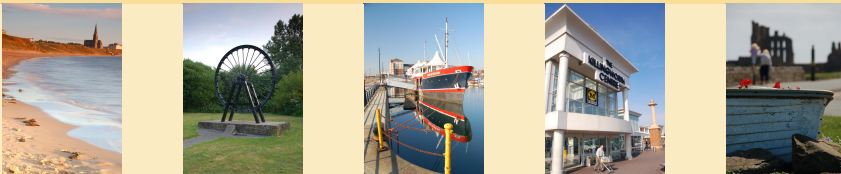
I.1 What is Sustainability Appraisal?

- I.1.1** SA is a process undertaken in parallel, and integral with, plan preparation to illustrate that the plan being prepared is the most reasonable strategy. SA is the testing of reasonable alternatives and different options and should consider all the likely significant effects of the options of a plan on environmental, economic and social factors. It forms a key part of the preparation of a sound evidence base.
- I.1.2** There is a legal requirement to carry out the SA of plans. In the United Kingdom this process has been integrated with the requirement of the European Directive 2001/42/ED to undertake strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of certain plans, programmes and policies.
- I.1.3** When examining plans the Planning Inspectorate will need to know whether the plan has been subject to appraisal; whether a final (draft) SA report has been prepared and whether it shows how the different options perform; and how sustainability considerations have informed the plan from the outset. Provisions for monitoring will also need to be set out.
- I.1.4** The preparation of the Scoping Report is the first stage in the SA process and seeks to establish the background information and issues relevant to the area that SA will concentrate on, together with the processes and stages of SA and how these will be carried out.

I.2 Plan Preparation in North Tyneside

- I.2.1** In recent years, North Tyneside Council has been working on the preparation of a Core Strategy and three Area Action Plans that would add further detail on the future planning of the Wallsend, North Shields and Coastal areas of the Borough. All have been through the Issues and Options and Preferred Option stages, and have been through the SA process at these stages.

I . Introduction



1.2.2 In light of changes to the planning system brought about by the introduction the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2012), North Tyneside Council is now working towards one Local Plan that combines the area-specific policies and proposals of the three Area Action Plans with the broader policies and proposals of the Core Strategy. The single Local Plan will enable a clear and coherent approach linking both the strategic development and growth of North Tyneside and targeted regeneration and investment. The Local Plan aims to deliver the priorities of the Our North Tyneside Plan 2014 to 2018.

1.2.3 The “Duty to Co-operate” became a legal requirement under the provisions of the Localism Act, which came into force in 2012. In essence it requires local planning authorities and other prescribed bodies to co-operate on strategic matters. North Tyneside Council has an established working relationship with its neighbours to discuss and co-operate on a range of social, economic and environmental issues, and we will continue to work proactively in this respect. We are committed to working within the Local Enterprise Partnership along with the six other north east authorities of Gateshead, Newcastle, South Tyneside, Sunderland, Northumberland and Durham, for which Memorandum of Understanding has been mutually established.

1.3 The Purpose of the Scoping Report

1.3.1 To ensure that the preferred strategic policy approach within the final version of local plans is the most appropriate, the Council has to produce a SA Report.

1.3.2 This document, the Scoping Report, is the first stage in the production of a SA Report. The Scoping Report records the process of deciding on the range and level of detail for the SA, including the methods to be used, the likely sustainability effects and the overall structure and contents of the final SA Report.

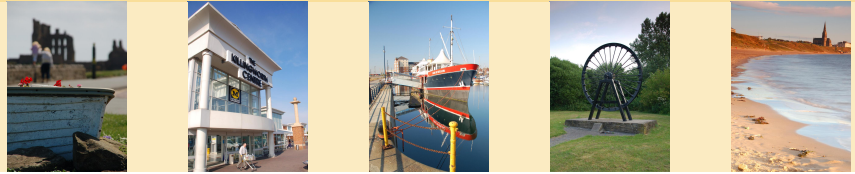
1.3.3 The scoping stage of the preparation of a SA Report is, as its name suggests, potentially broad in scope. The Council therefore considers it appropriate to prepare a single scoping report which would, in principle, "cover the bases" for both the new Local Plan and any other associated plans, including Neighbourhood Development Plans. This is in line with advice from the Planning Advisory Service (PAS) Sustainability Appraisal Advice Note: June 2010 (para 4.10.6).

1.3.4 Such an approach would meet the intention of the NPPF that SA should be an integral part of the plan preparation process and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors; and that such assessments should be proportionate and not repeat policy assessment that has already been undertaken. In this regard a single scoping report, to cover potentially all new plans under the "Local Plan" banner, also contributes to the preparation of a single evidence base without unnecessary repetition. The chapter "The SA/SEA of Local Plan Documents" provides a more detailed explanation of the purpose of the Scoping Report. This approach of producing a single generic Scoping Report does not preclude producing supplementary scoping information or reports where considered appropriate.

1.4 Consultation

1.4.1 This current version of the Scoping Report, as with previous versions, has been subject to consultation. This involved consulting with, in accordance with the Regulations⁽¹⁾, the three SEA statutory consultation bodies: Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency.

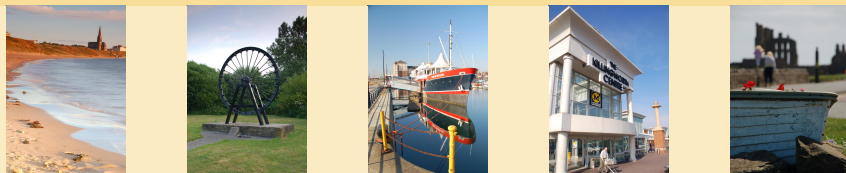
¹ Regulation 4 of The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004



- I.4.2** The Council also consulted more widely with other organisations that have social, environmental, or economic responsibilities and were likely to be concerned by the effects of any new Plan preparation. This included neighbouring authorities and the specific consultation bodies as set out in the Local Planning regulations⁽²⁾.
- I.4.3** The purpose of these consultations were to ensure that the scope and level of detail of the final SA Report for Local Plan documents are appropriate and will cover the key sustainability issues, so that SA will be comprehensive and robust enough to support Local Plan preparation. The consultations highlighted some desired amendments to the document, which have been carried out where appropriate.
- I.4.4** The Scoping Report will be available for comment as part of all upcoming Local Plan consultations.

2 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

2 . The Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment of Local Plan Documents



2 The Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment of Local Plan Documents

2.1 What is "Sustainable Development"?

2.1.1 "Sustainable development" is a term that has been commonly used since the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The NPPF discusses sustainable development as follows:

International and national bodies have set out broad principles of sustainable development. Resolution 42/187 of the United Nations General Assembly defined sustainable development as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy *Securing the Future* set out five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development: living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly.

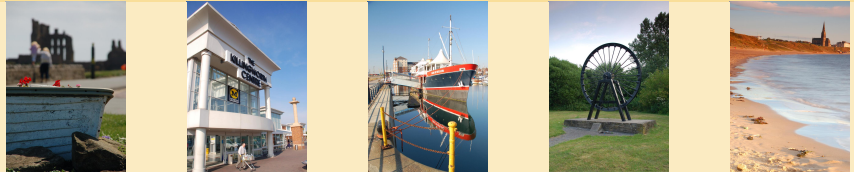
2.1.2 The NPPF states that the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and the policies in paragraphs 18 to 219 of the NPPF, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system.

2.1.3 The NPPF also states that there are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles: an economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure; a social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and an environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.

2.1.4 The NPPF sets out that the heart of the framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which is a "golden thread" running through plan making and decision taking. The NPPF sets out 12 core planning principles that cut across all the themes of sustainable development and that should underpin plan making. In this regard they may be considered to underpin the basis on which SA is undertaken.

2.1.5 The European Directive 2001/42/ED emphasises that the assessment of reasonable alternatives should have regard to environmental impacts. The requirement for SA incorporates the wider economic and social effects of plans but does not imply any specific weight to these. The NPPF places emphasis on sustainable development and economic growth. It does state, however that the economic, social and environmental roles of the planning system are mutually dependent and that gains for all three of these should be sought jointly and simultaneously through the planning system.

2 . The Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment of Local Plan Documents



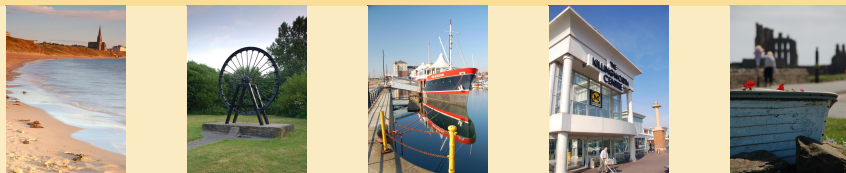
2.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 2.2.1** The European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC) requires specific types of plans and programmes which are likely to have a significant effect on the environment to be subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).
- 2.2.2** The aim of SEA is to provide a high level of protection to the environment and to ensure that environmental considerations are integrated into the preparation of policies, plans and programmes.
- 2.2.3** An environment report to comply with the SEA must include:
- An outline of the contents, main objective of the plan and its relationship with other plans.
 - The relevant aspects of the state of the environment (the baseline) and how this would evolve without implementation of the plan. The environmental characteristics of the area of the plan. Any existing strategies and problems relevant to the plan.
 - The environmental protection objectives at international, European and national level relevant to the plan.
- 2.2.4** The SEA also requires the assessment of effects of a plan and options to be addressed over the short, medium and long term.
- 2.2.5** The table in the Appendix "Compliance with the European Objective" shows how the process of SA complies with the SEA Directive and where the stages of work to comply with the Directive will be carried out.

2.3 Sustainability Appraisal in the UK

- 2.3.1** In order to comply with European legislation, a SEA must be carried out as part of plan preparation. In order to comply with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, a SA is also required for plan documents. The 2004 Act recognises that land use planning is one of the means through which sustainable development can be achieved. The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 sets out that SA reports must accompany the submission and adoption stages of plan preparation. The NPPF states that a SA that meets the requirements of the European Directive should be an integral part of plan preparation and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.
- 2.3.2** The Government had published guidance on the preparation of SA of local development documents (Nov 2005) and although superseded by the PAS advice note it sets out a useful framework of the SA stages. The PAS advice note suggests that the SA Report should tell the story of how SA has been undertaken and how this has influenced plan preparation rather than the strict adherence to the detail of the stages.
- 2.3.3** This scoping report, and subsequent SA Report, therefore broadly follows the stages of the Government advice from 2005 but takes on board the suggestions of the PAS advice and will integrate this with the stages of preparation of local plans in the Borough.

2 . The Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment of Local Plan Documents



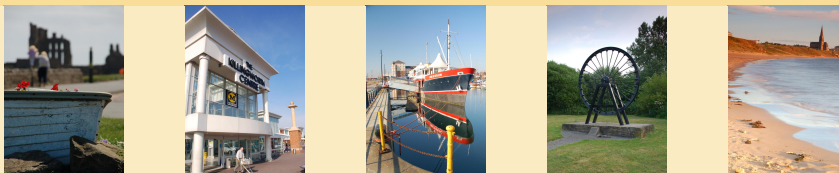
2.4 Setting the Scope

- 2.4.1 Setting the scope for SA begins with an understanding of the legislative framework within which the plan is being prepared. This includes legislation at the international to local level. It can include legally binding requirements and advisory strategies including best practice. Baseline data and evidence includes the description of the social, environmental and economic conditions of the Borough from reports and studies from a range of sources. Some reports and data are produced by the Council, but many are the responsibility of external agencies.
- 2.4.2 The role of scoping is to summarise this information so that key trends and sensitivities can be identified for further consideration. The scoping review has included international, European and national legislation together with strategies, programmes and guidelines down to the local level. These documents provide information about sustainability, but more importantly they set requirements and parameters for development and the level of constraints. The documents reviewed include EU Directives that are required to be adhered to by law.
- 2.4.3 The information collated from these documents is backed up by a large collection of data. This includes trend information where available and forms the basis for future monitoring of the sustainability impacts of the implementation of policies through the Annual Monitoring Report. The subjects covered by the indicators range from evidence of the state of the economy, accessibility and social information, the proportion of affordable housing provided in the Borough, through to information about important habitats. Information is from a range of sources not all of which is updated on a regular or consistent basis.
- 2.4.4 This mix of reports and data identifies the sustainability context at the international and national level within which local plans are prepared and provides a detailed picture about the sustainability attributes of the Borough. Through consideration of the baseline conditions and requirements of other plans, policies, programmes, strategies and initiatives (PPPSIs) the Scoping Report is able to describe the context for SA in the Borough. It begins the process of identifying the key issues to be addressed throughout the preparation of planning policy documents.
- 2.4.5 An important part of the Scoping Report is to establish the SA framework. This includes the setting of sustainability objectives relevant to the locality and provides a standard methodology for considering the impacts of proposed actions. It is against this framework that proposed options will be judged and predictions made about the likely significant social, environmental and economic impacts.
- 2.4.6 This is further explained in the chapter "Developing the Sustainability Assessment Framework (Sustainability Objectives and Indicators)".

2.5 The Sustainability Appraisal Process and Plan Preparation

- 2.5.1 SA is the process of looking at and refining the policy options as part of plan preparation and examining how they contribute to sustainable development. By using SA it will be possible to identify where some options do not contribute to sustainable development, so that these issues can be addressed early on and options chosen to ensure that they are the most reasonable alternative and as sustainable as possible in the circumstances, including appropriate mitigation.

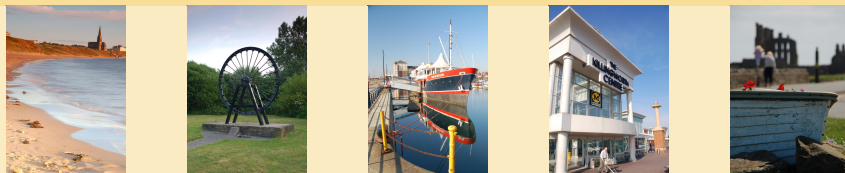
2 . The Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment of Local Plan Documents



- 2.5.2** The process requires an examination of baseline information for North Tyneside, identifying key sustainability issues, and how this may change in the future. This information provides the basis for assessing how alternative strategies or options "score" or compare when assessed using the sustainability objectives. This will help to identify the most sustainable options. However such options need to be realistic and deliverable. Such options also need to match the aspirations of the local community (residents and businesses) and comply with the policies of the NPPF.
- 2.5.3** The SA process therefore informs the evaluation of alternatives and options for plan preparation. It can also be used to assess possible development sites and allocations of land in plans. It provides a means of proving to decision makers and the public that a plan sets out the most appropriate policy or allocation of land given the reasonable alternatives.
- 2.5.4** The Government's 2005 guidance set out the relationship between plan preparation stages and SA stages as follows:

Stage 1: Pre-production (Evidence Gathering)
<p>Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A1 - identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives. ● A2 - collecting baseline information. ● A3 - identifying sustainability issues and problems. ● A4 - developing the SA framework. ● A5 - consulting on the scope of the SA.
Stage 2: Production
<p>Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● B1 - Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework. ● B2 - Developing the DPD options. ● B3 - Predicting the effects of the DPD. ● B4 - Evaluating the effects of the DPD. ● B5 - Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects. ● B6 - Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPDs.
<p>Stage C: Developing and refining options and assessing effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● C1 - Preparing the SA Report.
<p>Stage D: Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and SA Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● D1 - Public participation on the preferred options of the DPD and the SA Report. ● D2(i) - Appraising significant changes.
Stage 3: Examination
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● D2(ii) - Appraising significant changes resulting from representations.
Stage 4: Adoption and Monitoring
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● D3 - Making decisions and providing information.

2 . The Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment of Local Plan Documents



Stage I: Pre-production (Evidence Gathering)

Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD

- **E1** - Finalising aims and methods for monitoring.
- **E2** - Responding to adverse effects.

2.5.5 This Scoping Report represents Stage A; that is setting the context and objective by establishing the baseline, identifying sustainability issues and problems, developing the SA framework and consulting on the scope of the SA (i.e. the scoping stage). Outlined below is more detail on each of the tasks within Stage A.

Task A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives (PPSIs) and sustainability objectives and implications

2.5.6 When developing a plan, consideration must be given to the relationship with other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives. The SEA Directive specifically requires environmental protection objectives established at international, European Community or national levels to be taken into consideration. Reviewing these documents is an important step in the SA process as it can help to shape the objectives against which emerging policies should be appraised, as well as pointing to particular issues and problems that need to be addressed. A detailed review of these documents was undertaken as part of preparing this scoping report.

2.5.7 Many of the plans and programmes work in hierarchy with policy and objectives being disseminated down from an international to national and local level. Consequently many of these higher level objectives had been incorporated into the NPPF.

Task A2: Collecting Baseline information

2.5.8 The aim of collecting the baseline information is to assemble data on the current state of the area and the likely future state. The information then provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects. The collection of baseline information is also a way of identifying sustainability problems and issues.

2.5.9 Annex I of the European Directive sets out a specific list of environmental topics or themes for which baseline information should be sought and which an assessment of the significant effects should be evidenced. The PAS advice sets out a range of additional economic and social topics which fall within the wider scope of SA (see PAS advice note: Table 2-Topics). The baseline therefore quantifies local information and conditions on a wide range of themes including biodiversity, heritage, population, transport and economic development.

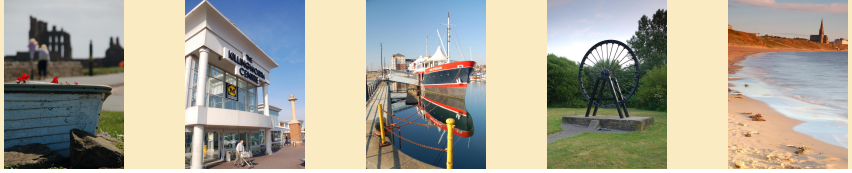
Task A3: Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems

2.5.10 The baseline data collected under task A2 will be used to assist in the identification of the general sustainability issues and relevant objectives and indicators.

2.5.11 Tasks A1 - A3 are undertaken in the chapter "Topic Based Assessment of PPSIs, Baseline and Sustainability Issues".

Task A4: Developing the SA Framework

2 . The Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment of Local Plan Documents

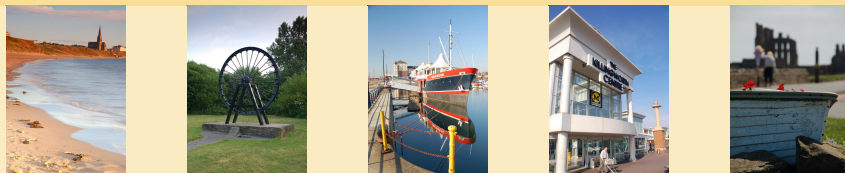


- 2.5.12** The identification of sustainability issues in task A3 allows for the development of the SA framework, which provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. It will consist of sustainability objectives and decision making criteria against which the objectives, options and subsequent policies of plans can be appraised in order to make the plan as sustainable as possible. A number of these indicators will be used to monitor the effects of the plan and incorporated into the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
- 2.5.13** A SA Scoping Report for the emerging North Tyneside Core Strategy (at that point, at Issues and Options stage) was commissioned in 2006, in which 16 sustainability objectives were put forward. Consultation on this document saw, at the request of consultees including Natural England, some wording amendments and the addition of two further objectives. The resultant 18 sustainability objectives have been applied to all ensuing stages of the Core Strategy and other documents within the North Tyneside Local Development Framework.
- 2.5.14** The purpose of this new Scoping Report is to check if these objectives are still appropriate to assess the sustainability impacts of emerging policy in the context of up-to-date PPPs and North Tyneside's current state.

Task A5: Consulting on the Scope of the SA

- 2.5.15** To meet the requirements of the SEA Directive, the Council must seek the views of the three statutory environmental consultees, and other specific consultation bodies, as to whether the scope is appropriate and whether all relevant issues have been identified.

3 . Topic Based Assessment of PPIs, Baseline and Sustainability Issues



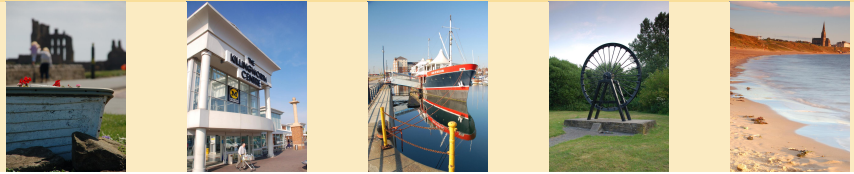
3 Topic Based Assessment of PPIs, Baseline and Sustainability Issues

3.0.1 This chapter will focus on tasks A1 to A4, which in brief will consist of:

- A review of relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes, Strategies and Initiatives (PPSIs), and their main aims and objectives⁽³⁾;
- Baseline data: contextual quantitative and qualitative information for North Tyneside;
- Identifying sustainability issues in North Tyneside;
- Using all the above to identify the main implications for sustainability appraisal and plan making in North Tyneside; and thus,
- Formulating relevant sustainability objectives with which we can measure those implications.

3.0.2 This will be undertaken by looking at a series of topics. There is no definitive set of topics for wider SA although the PAS advice note does make suggestions. Some topics and the sustainability aims and issues within them may overlap, and these will be flagged up at 5.2.2.

3 Included within the PPSIs is the UDP 2002. It is considered that the broad concerns about the economy, environment and social conditions in North Tyneside will not have changed dramatically enough to render the aims and objectives of the UDP irrelevant. The UDP therefore has some bearing in the development of the SA framework for the emerging Local Plan; however it has less relevance than the aims and objectives contained within more recent relevant documents.



4 Topic Papers

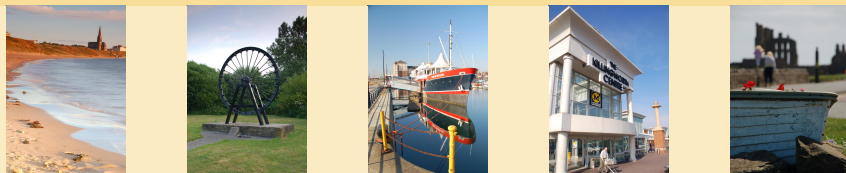
4.1 Biodiversity and Nature Conservation (including flora and fauna, and ecosystems)

4.1.1 Key PPSIs Reviewed and Evidence Sources:

- EU Habitats Directive (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)) (Directive 92/43/EC)
- European Birds Directive (79/409/EC)
- Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (HM Government)
- NPPF: Presumption in favour of sustainable development and Core Planning Principles; plan making and sustainable development (paras 150 - 157)
- NPPF paragraphs related to the topic: 99, 109 - 120 inclusive; 165 - 167 inclusive.
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Natural Environment
- White Paper: The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011) (HM Government)
- UK Marine Policy Statement (2011) (HM Government)
- UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (Defra)
- Biodiversity 2020 (Defra)
- Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning Incorporating the natural, built and historic environment and rural issues in plans and strategies (2005) (Environment Agency)
- Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity: Guidance for practitioners (2004)
- Newcastle and North Tyneside Biodiversity Action Plan 2012
- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan 2002 policies:
 - E12/2 Sites of special scientific interest
 - E12/3 Sites of nature conservation importance (SNCI), regionally important geological or geomorphological sites (RIGS), local nature reserves (LNR) or voluntary marine nature reserves (VMNR)
 - E12/4 Sites of local conservation interest (SLCI)
 - E12/6 Wildlife corridors
 - E12/7 Wildlife links
 - E14 Trees and landscape features within the urban environment
 - With prefix E20 Green belts
 - With prefix E21 Safeguarded land
 - E22 Killingworth Open Break
 - With prefix E23 Woodland and trees
 - With prefix E26 Coastal Protection
- Fish Quay Banksides Management Plan 2011-16
- Local Plan Consultation Draft 2015 Habitats Regulations Assessment
- North Tyneside Green Infrastructure Strategy 2015
- North Tyneside Green Space Strategy 2015

4.1.2 Relevant Aims and Objectives from the PPSIs:

4 . Topic Papers



- Protect, conserve, contribute to and enhance biodiversity in accordance with European and National legislation and to meet the objectives of local strategies, guidance and plans.
- Plan, provide and manage connected and substantial networks of green infrastructure.
- Take account of the impacts of climate change on changes to biodiversity.
- To minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity where a possible.
- Recognise the different designations of sites and make distinctions between the hierarchy so that protection is commensurate with their status and give appropriate weight to their importance.

4.1.3 Baseline

North Tyneside is a diverse Borough with stretches of coastline and riverside, and areas of countryside and urban conurbation, thus representing a range of habitats.

The North Tyneside coastline falls within a site of International importance: the Northumbria Coast Ramsar Site, and a site of European Importance: the Northumbria Coast Special Protection Area (SPA). The coastal area contains two different Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs): unit one of the Tynemouth to Seaton Sluice site, and units nineteen and twenty of the Northumberland Shore site.

The northern fringe of North Tyneside is largely open countryside of which 1,670 hectares (ha), or 20% of the Borough's area, is designated as green belt.

The Borough features seven Local Nature reserves and a network of sites of regional nature conservation importance (Local Wildlife Sites – formally SNCIs) and sites of local nature conservation importance (SLCIs). There are more than 150 Tree Preservation Orders covering groups or individual trees within the Borough.

A joint Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) for Newcastle and North Tyneside features ten habitat action plans and twelve species action plans that have been drawn up, setting out objectives for the protection and enhancement of each.

The Borough boasts five Green Flag parks and three international Blue Flag beaches.

4.1.4 Biodiversity Sustainability Issues in North Tyneside

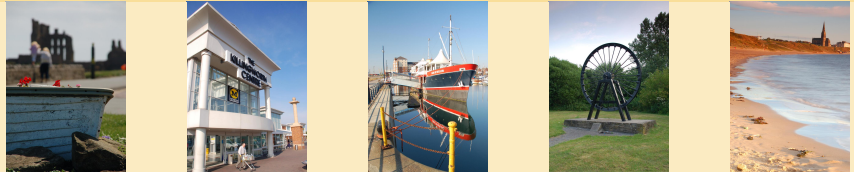
The Borough has a diverse range of well-managed biodiversity sites. Their needs have to be balanced with future growth in the Borough. Biodiversity has to be maintained and enhanced alongside development requirements. The amount of highly designated sites at the coast have to be carefully managed alongside the recreational and tourism potential of the area. Not balancing these needs could cause irreplaceable loss in biodiversity.

4.1.5 Main Implications for Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making:

- Need to take account of how the location of development could compromise or provide benefits to areas of biodiversity importance and green infrastructure.
- The contribution of developments to supporting biodiversity should be ensured and the unacceptable impacts of development on biodiversity minimised.

4.1.6 Sustainability Objectives

In line with the findings above, it is considered the following existing objectives can continue to adequately appraise a policy's potential affects on biodiversity:



- To avoid adverse effects to the areas ecological network, including designated wildlife sites and protected species, and to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.
- To maintain and enhance areas of Green Belt and network of multifunctional green infrastructure as a community resource to support local wildlife initiatives and for amenity and recreation.

4.2 Population

4.2.1 Key PPSIs Reviewed and Evidence Sources:

- NPPF: Presumption in favour of sustainable development and Core Planning Principles; plan making and sustainable development (paras 150 - 157)
- NPPF paragraph related to the topic: 159
- 2001 and 2011 Census
- ONS Population Projections 2012
- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan policies:
 - H1 Range and choice of housing available for all sectors of the borough's population.
 - H7 Housing to meet the requirements of people with special needs
- North Tyneside Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015
- North Tyneside Population & Household Forecasts, Assumptions, Methodology & Scenario Results 2014

4.2.2 Relevant Aims and Objectives from the PPSIs:

- Planning has a social role to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities.
- The need to provide housing and facilities for the projected increase in population.
- The need to provide the correct types of housing and facilities for the different changing demographics of the community.

4.2.3 Baseline

The population of the Borough was estimated at approximately 201,200 in 2011. Over the period 2001-10 the population of North Tyneside grew by 3.4% - faster than growth of 3.0% in Tyne and Wear. If current trends continue the latest Sub National Population Projections 2012, published by Office for National Statistics in 2014, indicate the population is expected to rise by about 21,000 people to over 222,000 by 2032. These projections are informed by a period of poor economic performance during the recession where overall out-migration from the North East has increased.

Internal migration has been the dominant driver of population change over the period 2001/2 to 2012/3. Internal in-migration has been consistently higher than out-migration in all years of the historical period, resulting in positive population growth through internal migration.

A profile of internal migration between 2001/02 and 2012/13 shows that the greatest flows of internal migrants were between North Tyneside and Newcastle, and North Tyneside and Northumberland. On average, net internal migration was positive from Newcastle, at an average of 915 per year. Conversely, there was a net loss of people to Northumberland from North Tyneside, at an average of 263 per year.

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8.6% of North Tyneside's population is aged 75 or more, higher than the England and Wales average (7.8%). Over a fifth (22.3%) of the Borough population is under 20 years old. This is in line with the average for Tyne and Wear, but below the national average of 24%. The population is predicted to become appreciably older in the future, in line with national trends.

The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) concluded that the current dwelling stock in the Borough is made up of 68.3% houses, 21.7% flats/maisonettes, 9.5% bungalows, and 0.5% other property types (e.g. caravans). 10.5% of dwelling have one bedroom, 32.7% two bedrooms, 48.4% have three bedrooms and 8.3% have four or more bedrooms. The tenure is 64.8% owner occupied, 13.3% private rented and 22% affordable/social rented.

The SHMA identified a demand for higher specification (larger, detached) properties from households currently living in North Tyneside who have stated a preference to remain in the area. Also noted was the need to respond to the impact of demographic change, in particular developing an increasing range of housing and support products for older people. It was calculated that the Borough has an annual net shortfall of 490 affordable dwellings.

4.2.4 Population Sustainability Issues in North Tyneside

An increasing population and changing demographic structure will impact future household characteristics and will have implications for the provision of housing, employment opportunities and services. There will be issues of dependency and the specific needs of the older age groups in the future.

The potential impacts of the increasing populations of adjoining local authority areas and their ability to meet their needs, or otherwise, will be need to be considered, at the appropriate time, with regard to sustainability issues and through the duty to cooperate.

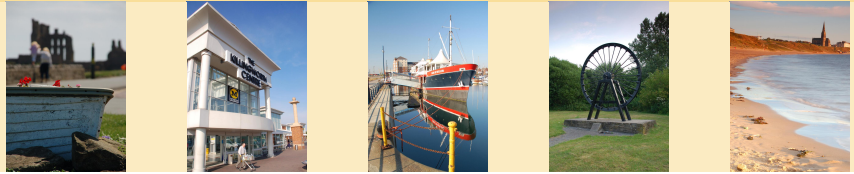
4.2.5 Main Implications for Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making:

- To ensure the residential, service, employment and leisure needs of all of the community are met.
- To ensure the building and infrastructure requirements of doing so do not have adverse affects.
- To ensure a balanced population that can support itself.

4.2.6 Sustainability Objectives

In line with the findings above, it is considered the following existing objectives can continue to adequately appraise a policy's potential affects on population:

- To create a diversified and forward looking economy with high and stable levels of employment where everyone can share and contribute to a greater and sustainable prosperity.
- To increase the diversity and quality of jobs.
- To create higher and more stable levels of employment with more local jobs within the Borough, particularly in the socially deprived areas.
- To improve access to a wide range of education and training opportunities.
- To enable all people to have a choice of decent homes, in a range of tenures, sizes and types, to meet their needs, including affordable homes.
- To create harmonious, crime free neighbourhoods with strong identities and high levels of participation in community activities.



- To prevent disease, prolong life, promote health and support all residents to adopt healthy lifestyles, while targeting action to reduce health inequalities.
- To afford everyone in the Borough with equality of access to the range of community facilities and services they require in meeting their needs.

4.3 Health

4.3.1 Key PPSIs Reviewed and Evidence Sources:

- NPPF: Presumption in favour of sustainable development and Core Planning Principles; plan making and sustainable development (paras 150 - 157)
- NPPF paragraphs related to the topic: 69 - 77 inclusive, 123 and 171.
- 2001 and 2011 Census
- 2015 NHS Health Profile
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Health and wellbeing
- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan policies:
 - H5 Housing will not be developed where it would have an adverse impact on urban open space provision.
 - H11 Design standards for residential development.
 - T9 The needs of pedestrians will be a high priority.
 - T8 Cycling will be encouraged.
 - R1 Provision of a range of facilities for active and passive recreation.
 - With prefix
 - R2 Open space provision.
 - With prefix R3 Development and improvement of open space facilities.
 - R4 Recreation corridors.
- Our North Tyneside Plan 2014-18
- North Tyneside Planning Obligations SPD 2009
- North Tyneside Children and Young People's Plan 2014-18
- North Tyneside Green Space Strategy 2015
- North Tyneside Playing Pitch Strategy 2013

4.3.2 Relevant Aims and Objectives from the PPSIs:

- Planning has a social role to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities.
- The NPPF seeks to ensure that everyone has adequate access to good quality sports, recreation and open space provision.
- It also indicates that policies should avoid noise from giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health.
- Take account of the health status and needs of the local population including expected future changes and barriers to improving health (NPPF para 171).
- Poor housing can impact on the physical health of residents, thus a good quality housing stock is required.

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- Reduce health inequalities in the borough. Improve health and promote wellbeing.
- Retain and improve open space and recreational facilities.
- Residents need and should have a right to medical care, opportunities for personal and social development, and recreational activity.

4.3.3 Baseline

Life expectancy is 10.7 years lower for men and 9.3 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of North Tyneside than in the least deprived areas.

In Year 6, 18.0% (360) of children are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 62.7 (rate per 100,000 population) worse than the average for England. This represents 25 stays per year.

Levels of breastfeeding and smoking are worse than the England average.

In 2012, 26.6% of adults are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 904 (rate per 100,000 population), worse than the average for England. This represents 1,819 stays per year.

The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 250.8 (rate per 100,000 population), worse than the average for England. This represents 502 stays per year.

The rate of smoking related deaths was 346 (rate per 100,000 population), worse than the average for England. This represents 401 deaths per year.

Estimated levels of adult excess weight and smoking are worse than the England average. The rate of hip fractures is worse than average.

Rates of sexually transmitted infections, people killed and seriously injured on roads and TB are better than average.

On average, 98% of properties in North Tyneside are within a 300 metre walking distance to some kind of useable, accessible green space.

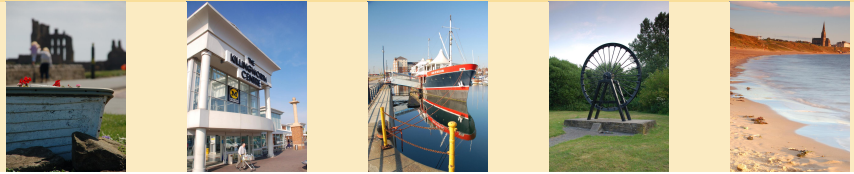
The Playing Pitch Strategy 2103 identified that in the main, there were sufficient pitches (football, rugby league and union, hockey and cricket) across the Borough to meet current and future demand, but to cope with this demand, improvements to the pitches and their ancillary facilities were required.

The average for North Tyneside is 1,760 patients per one General Practitioner (full time equivalent); this is higher than the suggested 1,500 patients.

4.3.4 Population Sustainability Issues in North Tyneside

The health of the population of North Tyneside needs to improve. With the trend towards a more elderly population, health issues could worsen.

GPs are already over-subscribed and a growing population could exacerbate this. The growth in population also means that the availability of green spaces needs to be correctly managed to ensure that current high levels of accessibility don't fall.



4.3.5 Main Implications for Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making:

- Provision should be made for an adequate mix and pattern of healthcare facilities in order to meet current and new capacity needs.
- Account should be taken of the accessibility of housing and employment sites to sports, physical activity facilities, play space and green infrastructure.
- Ensure everyone has access to decent housing.
- Provide for the health needs of the local population (insofar as is possible through the plan making process).

4.3.6 Sustainability Objectives

In line with the findings above, it is considered the following existing objectives can continue to adequately appraise a policy's potential affects on health:

- To enable all people to have a choice of decent homes, in a range of tenures, sizes and types, to meet their needs, including affordable homes.
- To prevent disease, prolong life, promote health and support all residents to adopt healthy lifestyles, while targeting action to reduce health inequalities.
- To afford everyone in the Borough with equality of access to the range of community facilities and services they require in meeting their needs.
- To avoid adverse effects to the areas ecological network, including designated wildlife sites and protected species, and to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.
- To maintain and enhance areas of Green Belt and network of multifunctional green infrastructure as a community resource to support local wildlife initiatives and for amenity and recreation.

4.4 Geology and Soil (including land contamination)

4.4.1 Key PPSIs Reviewed and Evidence Sources:

- The Environmental Protection Act 1990
- NPPF: Presumption in favour of sustainable development and Core Planning Principles; plan making and sustainable development (paras 150 - 157)
- NPPF paragraphs related to the topic: 111, 112, 117- 122 inclusive.
- Agricultural Land Classifications
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Land affected by contamination
- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan policies:
 - E3 the local planning authority will seek to minimise the impact of pollution on the environment.
 - E7 Derelict and despoiled land in the Borough will be reclaimed.
 - E8 Prevention of future dereliction or contamination by imposing restoration and aftercare conditions.

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- E30/1 in considering any proposal for landfilling or landraising involving waste disposal the effect on agricultural land quality will be taken into account.
- E20/8 Environmental improvement schemes will be carried out within the green belt with the aim programme will be to improve the environment for activities within it such as recreation and agriculture.
- North Tyneside Contaminated Land Strategy 2014

4.4.2 Relevant Aims and Objectives from the PPSIs:

- Maximise the benefits soils can bring to economic and environmental well-being for today's generation and future generations.
- Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution
- Encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed, provided that it is not of high environmental value.
- Take account of the need to protect soil resources and ensure that soils in the built environment are able to fulfil as many of their functions as possible, especially in the storage, transfer and filtering of water.
- Identify and take account of the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land.
- Reclaim contaminated land and avoid future contamination.

4.4.3 Baseline

North Tyneside is a predominately urban area. Of the areas that are not built-up, they are classed as being of Grade 3 agricultural quality – that is, “good to moderate”.

Identified land contamination issues in North Tyneside are the risks associated with the presence of coal and the legacy of coal mining, also the unknown nature of the materials used to backfill historic quarries prior to 1974 (pre-regulations), which could feature the presence of contaminants.

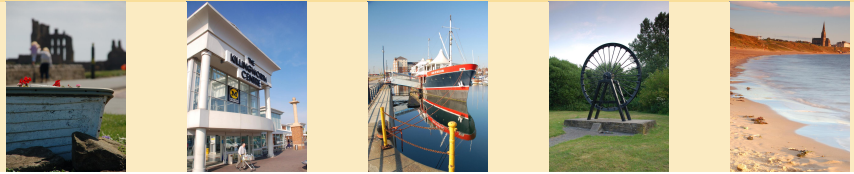
4.4.4 Geology and Soils Sustainability Issues in North Tyneside

North Tyneside has to grow to accommodate its rising population. Deliverability on brownfield land can be hampered by the need for remediation. Where greenfield development is required there is a conflict between this requirement and the need to maximise the benefits of soils.

4.4.5 Main Implications for Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making:

- Soil resources should be protected.
- Opportunities should be considered to remediate contaminated land.
- An appreciation of the wider benefits of good quality land and soils should be part of the planning process.

4.4.6 Sustainability Objectives



In line with the findings above, it is considered the following existing objectives can continue to adequately appraise a policy's potential affects on geology and soil:

- To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters.
- To avoid adverse effects to the areas ecological network, including designated wildlife sites and protected species, and to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.
- To maintain and enhance areas of Green Belt and network of multifunctional green infrastructure as a community resource to support local wildlife initiatives and for amenity and recreation
- To reduce Flood risk to people and property.
- To avoid the loss of the area's best and most versatile agricultural land and bring contaminated land back into beneficial use.

4.5 Water: Quality and Quantity and Flooding

4.5.1 Key PPSIs Reviewed and Evidence Sources:

- European Nitrates Directive (2002)
- European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (2000)
- Flood and Water Management Act 2010
- Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (HM Government)
- NPPF: Presumption in favour of sustainable development and Core Planning Principles; plan making and sustainable development (paras 150 - 157)
- NPPF paragraphs related to the topic: 94, 99 - 104 inclusive, 120, 121, 162, 165 - 167 inclusive.
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Water supply, wastewater and water quality
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Reducing the causes and impacts of flooding
- UK Marine Policy Statement (2011) (HM Government)
- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan policies:
 - E3/2 Support and encourage measures proposed to improve water quality in rivers and coastal waters including the extension of sewage treatment facilities at Howdon.
 - E29 In determining any application for mineral extraction, the effect on the drainage of the area with particular regard to the possible pollution of watercourses or flooding will be taken into account.
 - E30/1 In considering any proposal for landfilling or landraising involving waste disposal the effect on the natural drainage of the area with particular regard to the possible pollution of water courses or flooding will be taken into account.
 - E30/3 In considering proposals for waste disposal facilities involving incineration, chemical or biological processes, the effects on natural drainage and the sewerage system be taken into account:
 - H5 Proposals for housing development on sites not identified for this purpose in this plan will only be approved where the proposal is acceptable in terms of its impact on the environment.
 - H11 In determining applications for residential development including new build, conversions, extensions and alterations, the impact of the proposal on the environment will be taken into account. (i) the quality of its layout and design with

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- R2/2 Development of open space will not be permitted where it would adversely affect the environment.
- DC4 Where it can be demonstrated that it is a necessary requirement for planning permission to be granted agreement will be sought with the developer to enter into a planning obligation/agreement or to make a financial contribution towards drainage proposals both foul and surface water.

- North Tyneside Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2010
- North Tyneside Surface Water Management Plan 2012
- North Tyneside Water Cycle Study 2013
- North Tyneside Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2014
- North Tyneside Council's Climate Change Strategy 2010 – 2015

4.5.2 Relevant Aims and Objectives from the PPSIs:

- Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by applying the sequential and exceptions tests to the location of development.
- Assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply and waste water and its treatment.
- Conserve water resources, enhance water quality and incorporate water sensitive design.
- Minimise pollution to water bodies and watercourses.
- To minimise the risk to life and property from flooding events, ensuring that developments are resilient to the effects of flooding events.
- Ensure healthy marine and coastal habitats.
- Promote and support the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) in new developments

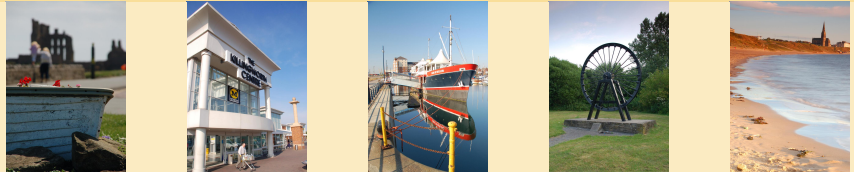
4.5.3 Baseline

The North East has an abundant fresh water supply, including from Kielder Water. Northumbrian Water Ltd provide water supply to North Tyneside and operates the Kielder Water Transfer Scheme. There are no current issues relating to water supply in North Tyneside.

Only two of the five rivers within or bordering North Tyneside are currently achieving 'Good

Ecological Status or Potential' when measured using the Water Framework Directive Water Quality Assessment. The coastal stretch is rated as good. All Bathing Waters within North Tyneside achieved the higher Bathing Water standard under the Bathing Water Directive.

The River Tyne forms the southern boundary of North Tyneside, and a number of its tributaries flow through the borough including Wallsend Burn, Willington Gut and Redburn Dene. Killingworth, Longbenton and Benton fall within the Ouseburn catchment, one of the Tyne's major tributaries. Two former Critical Ordinary Watercourses (COWs), Forest Hall Letch and Longbenton Letch, drain the area as they flow west to the Ouseburn. Currently Killingworth Lake flows back into the public sewer network, which then flows through to the Howdon Sewerage Treatment Works (STW). The Seaton Burn originates southeast of Dinnington, flowing east through Big Waters nature reserve before entering North Tyneside underneath the A1.



The watercourse flows through Dudley and is joined by Sandy's Letch from the north, forming part of the North Tyneside northern boundary with Northumberland. Brierdene Burn forms southwest of Backworth, flowing under the A19 north through rural land. It is joined by a number of small drains originating from Shiremoor and South Wellfield before flowing through Whitley Bay Golf Course and out into the North Sea.

Although there are a number of watercourses that flow through North Tyneside, there is a limited flood history caused by fluvial sources.

Surface water flooding is the most common cause of flooding in North Tyneside, relating to surface water discharge and ordinary watercourses. The area suffered from exceptional rainfall in June and September 2012, which resulted in widespread surface water flooding. The return period for the short duration two hour June 28th event was recorded as 1 in 160 year flood event recorded in Whitley Bay. Flooding was experienced at a number of locations including Dudley, Shiremoor, Briar Vale and key road networks including the A1056/A189 Weetslade Roundabout, A189/A188 Salters Lane Roundabout and Burnside Road.

A second large flood event occurred between 23rd and 25th September 2012. More than 100mm of rainfall was recorded across a number of north east catchments. The September event was a longer duration event of sustained heavy rainfall which fell on already very saturated ground. A number of areas that had flooded in the June event also flooded in September.

Some areas, such as Dudley, have recorded flood incidents in 2001, 2005, 2007, 2008 and twice in 2012. Flooding at Dudley is likely caused by flows within the channel from an Ordinary Watercourse behind Dudley Lane exceeding the capacity of the channel. Other areas with a significant flood history from surface water flooding include Shiremoor, Longbenton and Murton.

A small percentage of the Borough, generally around the main watercourses, is classified as being in Flood Zones 2 and 3/3a.

Certain locations are particularly sensitive to an increase in the rate of surface water runoff and/or volume from new development. There are generally known local flooding problems associated with these areas which have been identified and defined as Critical Drainage Areas (CDAs).

Northumbrian Water and North Tyneside Council are pursuing a scheme of works in the Borough in areas that have experienced flooding. A programme of works is published by the Council.

The coastline of North Tyneside is a mix between cliff frontage to the north, a number of bays and sea walls from Whitley Bay to Tynemouth North Pier and heavily defended concrete masonry walls around Fish Quay.

Due to the nature of the coastline, tidal flood risk is relatively small. Both Flood Zone 2 and 3a follow the Mean High Water (MHW) line, placing no properties at risk.

Howdon Sewage Treatment Works supports all current developments in North Tyneside as well as parts of Newcastle, Gateshead and south Northumberland. Whilst some developments will discharge to existing watercourses, the majority of the proposed development within these areas will also drain to Howdon. Evidence from Northumbrian Water Ltd suggests that not all planned development within the treatment works catchment can be accommodated if current practice and discharges of surface water into the public sewerage system continue. Northumbrian Water Ltd and its partners are currently examining options to increase the capacity of the sewerage treatment works to service new development within the catchment area.

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4.5.4 Main Implications for Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making:

- New developments should not be at risk of flooding, Development should minimise and mitigate against any risk (e.g. through green infrastructure, SuDS, etc.) and not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.
- Provisions to ensure water quality is not lessened, or is improved, should be included.

4.5.5 Sustainability Objectives

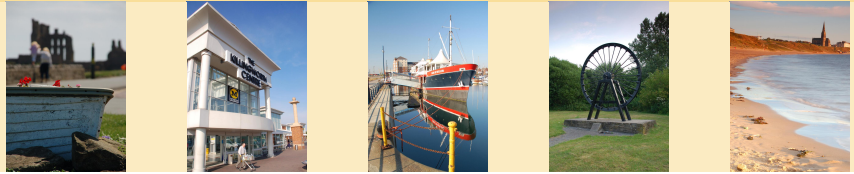
In line with the findings above, it is considered the following existing objectives can continue to adequately appraise a policy's potential affects on water:

- To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters.
- Adapt to the impacts of climate change whilst addressing the contribution made by the Borough by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and maintaining good local air quality through more efficient use of resources.
- To avoid adverse effects to the areas ecological network, including designated wildlife sites and protected species, and to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.
- To maintain and enhance areas of Green Belt and network of multifunctional green infrastructure as a community resource to support local wildlife initiatives and for amenity and recreation.
- To reduce Flood risk to people and property.

4.6 Air Quality

4.6.1 Key PPPSs Reviewed and Evidence Sources:

- European Air Quality Directive (2008)
- NPPF: Presumption in favour of sustainable development and Core Planning Principles; plan making and sustainable development (paras 150 - 157)
- NPPF paragraph related to the topic: 124
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Air quality
- The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)
- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan policies:
 - E2 Encouragement of the efficient use of energy in building form and design, the use of combined heat and power, the generation of power from waste and the development of renewable forms of energy.
 - E3 Minimise the impact of pollution on the environment.
 - E14 Protect and conserve existing trees and landscape features within the urban environment and will encourage new planting.
 - With the prefix E23 Protect and conserve mature trees and hedgerows in the countryside and encourage further planting with native species where appropriate.
 - E30/3 In considering proposals for waste disposal facilities involving incineration, chemical or biological processes, the anticipated impact of noise, dust, smell and air emissions will be taken into account.
 - T1 Priority will be given to the continued development of an integrated public transport system.



- T2 Development proposals that utilise spare capacity in the existing public transport network will be encouraged.
- T3 Protection of former railways and wagonways.
- With the prefix T4 A high priority will be given to assisting public transport operation.
- With the prefix T6 The highway network will be improved, with a need to increase efficiency.
- T7 Development requiring improvements to the highway network will not be allowed unless provision is made for public transport, pedestrians, cyclists and horseriders.
- T8 Cycling will be encouraged.
- T9 The needs of pedestrians will be given a high priority.
- T10 traffic calming and local safety schemes will be carried out to reduce congestion, pollution and accidents.
- H11 In determining applications for residential development, the local planning authority will require that the impact of the proposal on the environment and the provision made to secure energy efficiency are taken into account.

- North Tyneside Council's Climate Change Strategy 2010 – 2015
- Our North Tyneside Plan 2014-18
- North Tyneside Council Home Energy Conservation Act Report 2015-17
- North Tyneside Council Annual Greenhouse Gas Report: 2014-15
- North Tyneside Council Sustainable Energy Action Plan 2010-20
- Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment for North Tyneside Council 2012
- North Tyneside Air Quality Progress Report 2014
- North Tyneside Council Sustainable Design and Construction Guide 2007

4.6.2 Relevant Aims and Objectives from the PPSIs:

- Take account of cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites.
- Maintain air quality where good and improve it in other cases.
- Reduce impact of transport/congestion and mitigate impact of development on air quality.
- Reduce exposure to poor air quality through design and encouraging best practice in construction activities.

4.6.3 Baseline

There are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in the Borough. The most recent air quality report indicated that air quality in North Tyneside is within national limits.

4.6.4 Air Quality Issues in North Tyneside

Whilst at the present time air quality limits are not being breached, there is the potential for this to happen as a result of congestion, new development and other factors.

Many air quality considerations can be managed through environmental health regulatory powers on a site by site basis. This is likely to remain the case.

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4.6.5 Main Implications for Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making:

- Take account of existing air quality and any potential impact of development on air quality.
- Ensure best practice in sustainable construction is pursued.

4.6.6 Sustainability Objectives

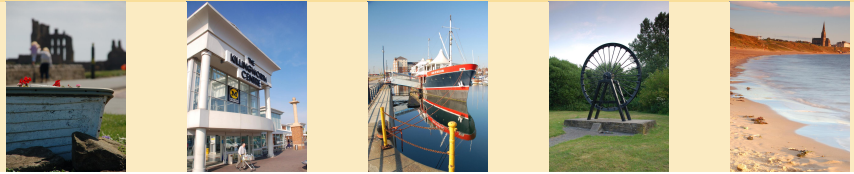
In line with the findings above, it is considered the following existing objectives can continue to adequately appraise a policy's potential affects on air quality:

- Adapt to the impacts of climate change whilst addressing the contribution made by the Borough by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and maintaining good local air quality through more efficient use of resources
- To reduce the need to travel, encourage sustainable transport options and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure.
- To avoid adverse effects to the areas ecological network, including designated wildlife sites and protected species, and to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.
- To maintain and enhance areas of Green Belt and network of multifunctional green infrastructure as a community resource to support local wildlife initiatives and for amenity and recreation.

4.7 Climate Change Factors

4.7.1 Key PPSIs Reviewed and Evidence Sources:

- Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (Doha amendment 2012)
- The Sixth Environment Action Programme of the European Community (2002 - 2012)
- UK Climate Change Programme (2006)
- NPPF: Presumption in favour of sustainable development and Core Planning Principles; plan making and sustainable development (paras 150 - 157)
- NPPF paragraphs related to the topic: 30, 93 - 104 inclusive, 162
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Climate change
- UK Marine Policy Statement (2011) (HM Government)
- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan policies:
 - E2 Encouragement of the efficient use of energy in building form and design, the use of combined heat and power, the generation of power from waste and the development of renewable forms of energy.
 - E3 Minimise the impact of pollution on the environment.
 - E14 Protect and conserve existing trees and landscape features within the urban environment and will encourage new planting.
 - With the prefix E23 Protect and conserve mature trees and hedgerows in the countryside and encourage further planting with native species where appropriate.
 - H11 In determining applications for residential development, the local planning authority will require that the impact of the proposal on the environment and the provision made to secure energy efficiency are taken into account.
 - T1 Priority will be given to the continued development of an integrated public transport system.



- T2 Development proposals that utilise spare capacity in the existing public transport network will be encouraged.
- T3 Protection of former railways and wagonways.
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- T7 Development requiring improvements to the highway network will not be allowed unless provision is made for public transport, pedestrians, cyclists and horseriders.
- T8 Cycling will be encouraged.
- T9 The needs of pedestrians will be given a high priority.
- T10 traffic calming and local safety schemes will be carried out to reduce congestion, pollution and accidents.

- North Tyneside Council's Climate Change Strategy 2010 – 2015
- Our North Tyneside Plan 2014-18
- North Tyneside Council Carbon Management Strategy 2010-15
- North Tyneside Council Sustainable Energy Action Plan 2010-20
- North Tyneside Council Sustainable Design and Construction Guide 2007

4.7.2 Relevant Aims and Objectives from the PPSIs:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Encourage solutions that support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.
- Developments should be located and constructed to minimise energy consumption.
- More efficient power generation, cut emissions from transport, improve energy efficiency of buildings.
- Mitigate and adapt to current and forecast effects of climate change.

4.7.3 Baseline

Climate change is a global concern and with impacts that are also global in scope. Nationally, Government predictions indicate an increase in temperature, and an increase in the incidence of flooding and subsidence. Hotter, drier, summers are and wetter winters are predicted. See the North Tyneside Council's Climate Change Strategy 2010 – 2015 for an overview of the predicted effects of climate change globally, nationally, regionally and in the borough.

4.7.4 Climate Change Issues in North Tyneside

Long term implications of climate change at a local level remain uncertain, but hotter drier summers, wetter winters and increased incidences of flooding and extreme weather events are expected. These implications become more pertinent when combined with other matters that are relevant to North Tyneside, such as a rising population, and the fact that this is a coastal and riverside Borough. Plans and strategies will need to have regard to this and especially the need to mitigate any impacts locally.

4.7.5 Main Implications for Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making:

4 . Topic Papers



- LPAs should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change and support the move to a low carbon future.
- Take account of climate change impacts such as flooding, erosion, storms, water shortages and subsidence.

4.7.6 Sustainability Objectives

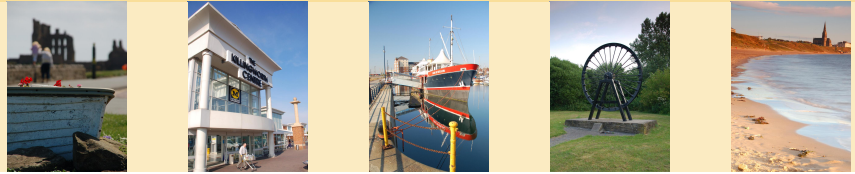
In line with the findings above, it is considered the following existing objectives can continue to adequately appraise a policy's potential affects on climate change factors:

- Adapt to the impacts of climate change whilst addressing the contribution made by the Borough by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and maintaining good local air quality through more efficient use of resources
- To reduce the need to travel, encourage sustainable transport options and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure.
- To avoid adverse effects to the areas ecological network, including designated wildlife sites and protected species, and to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.
- To reduce waste and improve waste management by encouraging re-use, recycling and composting.
- To maintain and enhance areas of Green Belt and network of multifunctional green infrastructure as a community resource to support local wildlife initiatives and for amenity and recreation.

4.8 Historic Environment and Heritage Assets

4.8.1 Key PPPSIs Reviewed and Evidence Sources:

- NPPF: Presumption in favour of sustainable development and Core Planning Principles; plan making and sustainable development (paras 150 - 157)
- NPPF paragraphs related to the topic: 56 - 68, 126 - 141, 169 and 170.
- National Heritage Protection Plan 2011-15.
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment
- Conservation Principles – Policy and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment, April 2008, English Heritage
- Heritage Counts 2014 North East, English Heritage.
- Heritage at Risk Register 2014, English Heritage.
- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan policies:
- With the prefix E16 Conservation area management.
- E17/2, 3 and 4 Development affecting listed buildings.
- E17/5 Draw up a local list, give protection to the assets on it and recommend them for inclusion on the statutory list.
- E18 Developments will be required to maintain the character and settings of historic parks and gardens.
- With the prefix E19 Protect the sites and settings of sites of archaeological importance.
- Development Control Policy Statement 8: Development Within Conservation Areas.
- Our North Tyneside Plan 2014-18
- Conservation Area Character Appraisals



- Conservation Plans and Strategies
- Design Quality SPD 2010
- Fish Quay and New Quay Neighbourhood Plan SPD 2013
- Tynemouth Village Conservation Area Management Strategy SPD 2014
- The Local Register SPD 2008
- Our North Tyneside, Past, Present and Future: A Heritage Strategy for North Tyneside 2014-21

4.8.2 Relevant Aims and Objectives from the PPSIs:

- Set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment and recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource.
- Recognise that good design is a key aspect of sustainable development and ensure high quality design is applied that allows multiple functions and benefits to be achieved and to enable access for all.
- Recognising the importance of heritage and historical features, buildings and environment and seeking to protect them from insensitive development, damage or loss.
- Research, support and celebrate the diverse heritage of North Tyneside.

4.8.3 Baseline

4.8.4 At August 2015, North Tyneside has 17 conservation areas, 223 listed buildings (two grade I, ten grade II*), 146 locally registered buildings and eight scheduled ancient monuments. Part of Hadrian's Wall, which forms part of the international Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site, is within the Borough. One conservation area (St. Peter's, Wallsend) is on the English Heritage "Heritage at Risk" register 2014.

Heritage Open Days are a measure of access to cultural heritage and amenity. Visitor numbers tend to increase each year. In 2012 the Borough saw over 11,600 visitors to 31 events. The first Heritage Open Days in 2002 featured around 3,000 visitors to eight events.

4.8.5 Heritage Asset Issues in North Tyneside

The number of formally recognised heritage assets in North Tyneside has grown considerably in the last five to ten years. It is important that heritage assets are continued to be recognised, protected and enhanced accordingly.

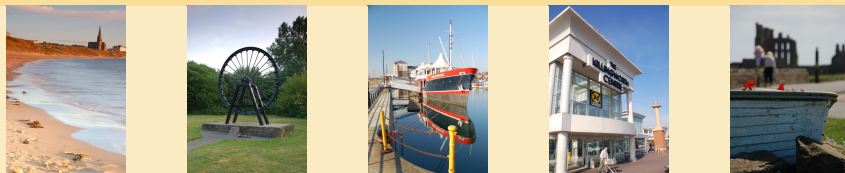
However, the more assets there are, the more the possibility that they could become vulnerable to risk. Policies and programmes need to be in place to ensure they remain correctly managed and conserved as to not be lost (either in part or in whole).

It must also be remembered that the heritage of North Tyneside is diverse and thus different areas face different issues. Management needs to be correctly tailored based on good understanding of assets' individual characteristics.

Heritage assets are important in attracting visitors to the area. The coastal and riverside areas of the Borough attract many visitors, not least because of important assets like St. Mary's Lighthouse and Clifford's Fort. Assets such as these should be managed correctly to ensure their significance is not compromised by visitor numbers and use.

The three main town centres grew considerably in Victorian and early Edwardian times but recent economic issues have seen vacancy and dereliction grow in these places, and heritage loss is a real risk here.

4 . Topic Papers



The recent downturn in the economy, and changes in North Tyneside's own economic base has seen some of the Borough's industrial heritage become at risk. The loss of the Ryder and Yates designed Norgas House in Killingworth is illustrative of this. The industrial heritage of North Tyneside is rich and care needs to be taken to ensure it is given appropriate consideration in the planning process. North Tyneside is also blessed with a good amount of more modern heritage and it needs to be the case that these assets are not dismissed as inferior to older assets.

Any growth in the Borough needs to be carefully integrated with the conservation of heritage assets.

4.8.6 Main Implications for Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making:

- A positive strategy should be set out for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk.
- Take account of how policies, and especially the location of sites, could compromise or provide benefits to heritage assets.
- Development should incorporate high quality, sustainable design.
- Allow communities and visitors opportunities to experience heritage attractions.

4.8.7 Sustainability Objectives

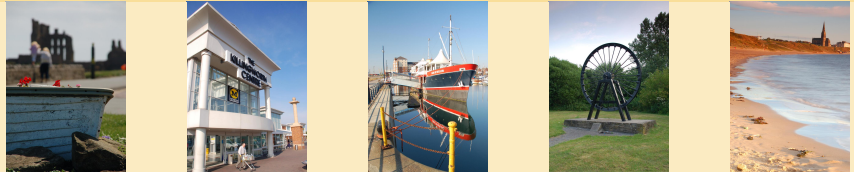
In line with the findings above, it is considered the following existing objectives can continue to adequately appraise a policy's potential affects on heritage asset factors:

- To develop further a sustainable tourism sector.
- To preserve, conserve and enhance North Tyneside's landscape character, cultural and historic environment, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.

4.9 Landscape and Countryside

4.9.1 Key PPSIs Reviewed and Evidence Sources:

- European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention 2000)
- White Paper: The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011) (HM Government)
- NPPF: Presumption in favour of sustainable development and Core Planning Principles; plan making and sustainable development (paras 150 - 157)
- NPPF paragraphs related to the topic: 28, 54 and 55, 79-92, 109-122
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Natural Environment
- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan policies:
 - E12/2 Sites of special scientific interest
 - E12/3 Sites of nature conservation importance (SNCI), regionally important geological or geomorphological sites (RIGS), local nature reserves (LNR) or voluntary marine nature reserves (VMNR)
 - E12/4 Sites of local conservation interest (SLCI)
 - E12/6 Wildlife corridors
 - E12/7 Wildlife links
 - E14 Trees and landscape features within the urban environment



- With prefix E20 Green belts
 - With prefix E21 Safeguarded land
 - E22 Killingworth Open Break
 - With prefix E23 Woodland and trees
 - With prefix E26 Coastal Protection
 - With prefix E29 The effect of mineral extraction on the character and quality of the landscape of the site and its surroundings both during and after operations and the impact on green belt.
 - E30/1 The effect of landfilling or landraising involving waste disposal on the character and quality of the landscape, the green belt, features and areas of nature conservation value, and on agricultural land quality.
 - E30/3 The effects of waste disposal facilities involving incineration, chemical or biological processes on features and areas of nature conservation value, and on wildlife.
 - H5 Housing development on unallocated sites will only be approved where the proposal is on a previously developed site and is within the built up area.
 - H12 housing development will be expected to make the most efficient use of land.
 - H14 Gypsy caravan sites will only be approved where the proposed site is not in the green belt.
 - R2/6 Permission will only be given for development within major areas of recreational open space that relates to the enjoyment of open space and recreation, the design of which reflects the quality of the landscape and natural environment of these areas.
 - Development Control Policy Statement no. 6 Landscape and Environmental Improvements
- Fish Quay Banksides Management Plan 2011-16
 - North Tyneside Green Infrastructure Strategy 2015
 - North Tyneside Green Space Strategy 2015
 - Conservation Area Character Appraisals
 - Design Quality SPD 2010
 - Fish Quay and New Quay Neighbourhood Plan SPD 2013
 - Our North Tyneside, Past, Present and Future: A Heritage Strategy for North Tyneside 2014-21

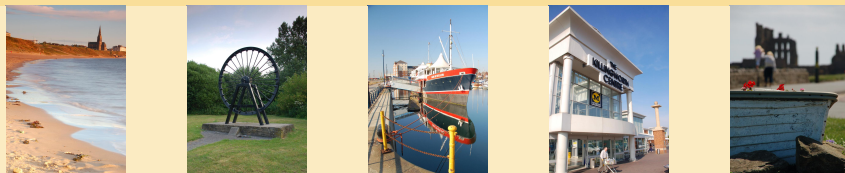
4.9.2 Relevant Aims and Objectives from the PPSIs:

- Support economic growth in rural areas that benefits businesses in rural areas, communities and visitors and which respect the character of the countryside.
- Green belts should be put in place to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open.
- The green belt should be protected from inappropriate development, and positive plans should be put in place to enhance its beneficial use.
- Effective re-use of previously developed land should be encouraged.
- Create, protect, enhance and manage of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure
- Protect and enhance valued landscapes.

4.9.3 Baseline

North Tyneside is a diverse Borough with stretches of coastline and riverside, and areas of countryside and urban conurbation, thus representing a range of habitats. The northern fringe of North Tyneside is largely open countryside of which 1,670 hectares (ha), or 20% of the Borough's area, is designated as green belt.

4 . Topic Papers



The majority of the area, however, would be described as urban.

There are no areas designated for solely their landscape value, although there are many areas of beauty within the Borough's 17 conservation areas that are protected through those provisions.

4.9.4 Landscape and Countryside Issues in North Tyneside

A growing population in the borough demands development to meet its needs. Whilst there are areas of previously developed land in the built-up areas that could accommodate some growth, it is acknowledged that to meet requirements some green field land is likely to be required.

The green belt constitutes a large portion of land in the borough but development on it has to be avoided.

There will be a need to avoid development on, and otherwise minimise the impacts on, areas of landscape value.

4.9.5 Main Implications for Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making:

- Ensure the location and design of development does not detract from the local landscape setting and the special qualities of the countryside.
- Brownfield sites should be prioritised over greenfield sites for development.
- Have regard to the role of the green belt and the requirement to plan positively to enhance its beneficial use including retaining and enhancing landscapes and visual amenity.

4.9.6 Sustainability Objectives

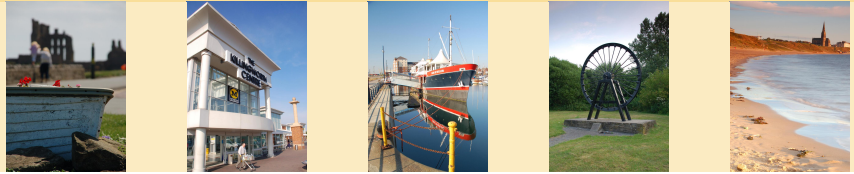
In line with the findings above, it is considered the following existing objectives can continue to adequately appraise a policy's potential affects on landscape and countryside factors:

- To avoid adverse effects to the areas ecological network, including designated wildlife sites and protected species, and to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.
- To maintain and enhance areas of Green Belt and network of multifunctional green infrastructure as a community resource to support local wildlife initiatives and for amenity and recreation.
- To preserve, conserve and enhance North Tyneside's landscape character, cultural and historic environment, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.

4.10 Waste and Recycling

4.10.1 Key PPSIs Reviewed and Evidence Sources:

- European Waste Framework Directive
- NPPF: Presumption in favour of sustainable development and Core Planning Principles; plan making and sustainable development (paras 150 - 157)
- NPPF paragraphs related to the topic: 162
- PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2011)
- Strategy for the management of solid low level radioactive waste from the non-nuclear industry in the United Kingdom (Department of the Environment, 2012)
- National Planning Policy for Waste 2014
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Waste



- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan policies:
 - E30 Encourage and support the minimisation of waste production, and the re-use and recovery of waste materials, including re-cycling and composting and energy from waste recovery.
 - E30/1 Considerations to be taken into account in determining any proposal for landfilling or landraising involving waste disposal.
 - E30/2 Phasing of landfilling or landraising so that the restoration of tipped areas can proceed while further tipping continues, thereby minimising landscape, plus other measures to protect the local environment.
 - E30/3 Considerations to be taken into account in determining proposals for waste disposal facilities involving incineration, chemical or biological processes.
 - E30/4 Location of other facilities related to the waste disposal process such as transfer stations, baling plants and waste reception sites and scrap processing facilities.
 - E31 Development involving major earthworks, such as landfilling will not normally be permitted if any residential area would be unacceptably affected.
 - Development Control Policy Statement no.27 Waste Transfer Stations

- North Tyneside Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-13
- North Tyneside Waste ...the way forward Waste Strategy 2008-17
- North Tyneside Council Sustainable Design and Construction Guide 2007

4.10.2 Relevant Aims and Objectives from the PPSIs:

- Minimise waste produced.
- All relevant waste streams, including low level radioactive waste, should be planned for.
- Ensure that sufficient waste management facilities are in place.
- Encourage reuse and recycling of materials.
- Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.
- Ensure waste disposal facilities have minimum adverse affect on the local environment and residential amenity.

4.10.3 Baseline

The amount of waste collected per head in North Tyneside increased annually until 2011 but has since been broadly reducing, this includes a significant reduction from 623.3kg in 2010/11 to 466.9kg in 2011/12 . In 2013/14, an average total of 445.1kg was collected per head, reducing from 456kg in the previous year.

Waste management techniques are changing and the amount going to incineration is decreasing. North Tyneside now re-uses and recycles 39% of municipal waste produced in the Borough, a large increase on the 15% seen in 2004/05. There has been a significant reduction in waste going to landfill with 2013/14 seeing only 8,000 tonnes (8%) sent to landfill.

The provision of recycling facilities and the promotion of the benefits to households of recycling including a shift in attitude of residents to recycling have all contributed to the noted increase year-on-year in the amount of household waste being recycled. Furthermore, 100% of residents are served by kerbside collection of recyclables.

4 . Topic Papers



There is a Household waste recycling centre in North Shields and there are over 40 on-street recycling banks. The Council collect household rubbish weekly, recycling fortnightly and garden waste fortnightly March to November.

4.10.4 Waste and Recycling Sustainability Issues in North Tyneside

A growing population in the Borough means more buildings are needed to accommodate people, who in themselves will create more waste.

Re-use of existing buildings or use of recycled materials in new builds should be pursued. Prudent use of existing built fabric is a means of avoiding the costs associated with demolition and removal of material to landfill. New developments need to incorporate good waste recycling provisions.

The amount of waste recycled is improving in North Tyneside but landfill amounts also grew last year. Recycling needs to continue to grow in order to divert waste away from landfill.

4.10.5 Main Implications for Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making:

- Consider the potential of sites to make use of existing buildings and/or recycled building materials, and how the design of buildings can incorporate recycling provisions.
- Consider how the location of sites will affect access of residents/businesses to recycling facilities and also ease of integrating new waste and recycling collection services into existing rounds.
- Consideration should be given to the ability of existing commercial and industrial estates to accommodate waste related development.

4.10.6 Sustainability Objectives

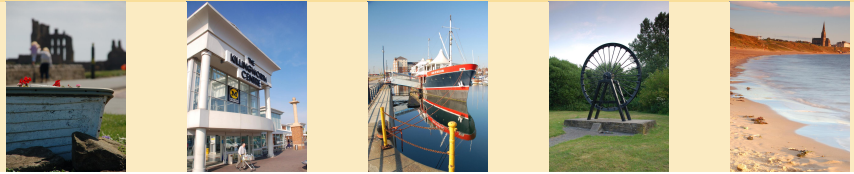
In line with the findings above, it is considered the following existing objectives can continue to adequately appraise a policy's potential affects on waste and recycling:

- To afford everyone in the Borough with equality of access to the range of community facilities and services they require in meeting their needs.
- To reduce waste and improve waste management by encouraging re-use, recycling and composting.
- To preserve, conserve and enhance North Tyneside's landscape character, cultural and historic environment, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.

4.11 Minerals

4.11.1 Key PPSIs Reviewed and Evidence Sources:

- NPPF: Presumption in favour of sustainable development and Core Planning Principles; plan making and sustainable development (paras 150 - 154)
- NPPF paragraphs related to the topic: 142 - 149 inclusive, 163
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Minerals
- UK Marine Policy Statement (2011) (HM Government)
- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan policies:



- E27 In considering any applications for the extraction of non-energy minerals regard will be had to national and regional guidelines relating to the supply of the specific mineral type.
- E28 Factors to consider in proposals for the extraction of coal.
- E29 Factors to consider in determining any application for mineral extraction.
- E29/1 Before approving any application for mineral working the local planning authority will need to be satisfied that the scheme provides for the protection of the local environment and residential amenity.

- Joint Local Aggregates Assessment for County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear, 2014
- North East England Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2013 (Published 2014)

4.1.1.2 Relevant Aims and Objectives from the PPSIs:

- Define Minerals Safeguarding Areas.
- Make an appropriate contribution to the mineral needs of the area.
- Take full account of the opportunities to use materials from secondary and other sources as alternatives to primary materials.
- Ensure mineral extraction has no adverse affect on the local environment and residential amenity.

4.1.1.3 Baseline

The Council as a metropolitan district is the minerals planning authority for its own area.

The Borough's current mineral operations are focused on the Howdon Wharf, where sea-dredged sand and gravel is landed.

The majority of North Tyneside lies upon areas of shallow coal. Non-energy mineral are found in some areas of the Borough: outcrops of basal sands at Forest Hall and Cullercoats, limestone at Whitley Bay and Tynemouth and marine and estuarine sand and gravel resources at various locations along the coast.

The requirement from Tyne and Wear to meet sand and gravel need for the period 2014-2032 is approximately 5.7 million tonnes, which equates to an annual provision of 334,000 tonnes. It is acknowledged that due to the limited occurrence of aggregate minerals in the Borough there is no need to make provision for a site allocation to contribute to this apportionment.

4.1.1.4 Minerals Sustainability Issues in North Tyneside

The main issue of particular concern in North Tyneside is the need to safeguard the site for landing sea aggregates at Howdon.

The presence of potential coal throughout the Borough needs to be a consideration in the planning process.

The presence of potential minerals throughout the Borough needs to be a consideration in the planning process.

4.1.1.5 Main Implications for Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making:

4 . Topic Papers



- Need to avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources when planning for the wider development needs of the Borough.

4.11.6 Sustainability Objectives

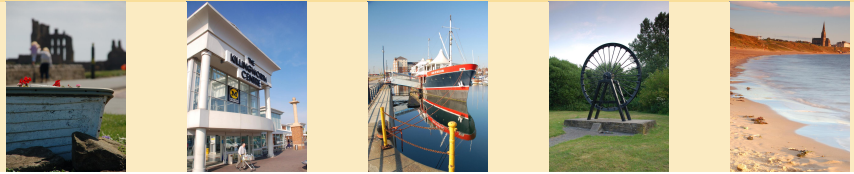
In line with the findings above, it is considered the following existing objectives can continue to adequately appraise a policy's potential affects on minerals:

- To create a diversified and forward looking economy with high and stable levels of employment where everyone can share and contribute to a greater and sustainable prosperity.
- To prevent disease, prolong life, promote health and support all residents to adopt healthy lifestyles, while targeting action to reduce health inequalities.
- Adapt to the impacts of climate change whilst addressing the contribution made by the Borough by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and maintaining good local air quality through more efficient use of resources.
- To maintain and enhance areas of Green Belt and network of multifunctional green infrastructure as a community resource to support local wildlife initiatives and for amenity and recreation.
- To reduce waste and improve waste management by encouraging re-use, recycling and composting.
- To preserve, conserve and enhance North Tyneside's landscape character, cultural and historic environment, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.

4.12 Community Facilities

4.12.1 Key PPSIs Reviewed and Evidence Sources:

- NPPF: Presumption in favour of sustainable development and Core Planning Principles; plan making and sustainable development (paras 150 - 157)
- NPPF paragraphs related to the topic: 23, 28, 42, 55, 58, 69 - 78 (healthy communities), 123, 125, 175 - 177 (community infrastructure levy), 183 - 185 (neighbourhood plans)
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Health and wellbeing
- UK Marine Policy Statement (2011) (HM Government)
- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan policies:
 - LE2 Support proposals for the development of tourist and leisure facilities.
 - E9 Encourage the incorporation of works of art into development and improvement schemes.
 - E13 Priority given to the environmental improvement of those parts of the Borough which are most in need of regeneration because of their poor layout, physical decay and lack of amenities.
 - With prefix E20 Green belts
 - With prefix E23 Woodland and trees
 - With prefix E26 Coastal Protection
 - H1 A range and choice of housing in available that will take account of the needs of all sectors of the Borough's population.
 - H7 Housing provision to meet the requirements of people with special needs including elderly and disabled people, single persons and ethnic minorities will be sought.
 - S6 Maintain and enhance the role of local shopping centres to enable them to continue to meet the needs of their catchment population.



- S10 Provision of small scale convenience shopping provision outside established shopping centres and within residential areas.
 - S11 New retail development will be expected to provide a range of facilities for the shopping public.
 - T1 Priority given to the continued development of an integrated public transport system.
 - T6 The highway network will be improved.
 - R1 Provision of a comprehensive range of facilities for active and passive recreation, available and accessible to all residents.
 - R2 Provision for open space recreation to be based around an organised pattern of accessible green spaces.
 - R3/1 Outdoor recreation provision standards for new housing developments.
 - DC4 Planning obligation/agreement or to make a financial contribution towards infrastructure.
- Our North Tyneside Plan 2014-18
 - North Tyneside Council Green Space Strategy 2015
 - North Tyneside Green Infrastructure Strategy 2015
 - Parks Strategy for North Tyneside 2011-21
 - North Tyneside Playing Pitch Strategy 2013
 - North Tyneside Allotment Strategy 2009 – 2015

4.12.2 Relevant Aims and Objectives from the PPSIs:

- Planning has a social role to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities.
- Recognise the role of high quality communications infrastructure and networks in enhancing the provision of local community facilities and services.
- The important role of the planning system in facilitating and creating healthy inclusive communities and planning positively for the provision of community facilities and the delivery of social, recreational and cultural facilities a community needs; guarding against the loss of valued facilities where this would reduce the communities need to meet its day-to-day needs.
- Town centres should be recognised as the heart of their communities.
- Ensure there is equitable access for those who want to use and enjoy the coast, seas and their wide range of resources and assets.

4.12.3 Baseline

North Tyneside is served by the four town centres of North Shields, Wallsend, Whitley Bay and Killingworth. The first three centres have to varying degrees issues related to physical decline and a need for regeneration. There are a number of District and Local Centres associated with residential areas. There is substantial out of centre retail durable floorspace focussed on the Silverlink Retail Park and also at Royal Quays, close to the Port of Tyne. Major supermarket operators are well represented.

The percentage of 16 year olds achieving five or more GCSEs at A* to C grade has seen Borough-wide improvements over the last decade. Overall 89.2% of pupils achieved five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C in 2011/12, an increase on 83.5% in 2010/11, and much improvement on 48.2% in 2002/03.

4 . Topic Papers



In terms of accessibility, overall 80-100% of households are within the seven minute travelling time threshold of a Primary School. However this figure does not represent the availability of school spaces. Admissions for September 2012 show that whilst sufficient spaces exist across the whole Borough, there a number of schools where demand exceeds availability.

The health of people in North Tyneside is generally worse than the England average, with an over-demand on GPs.

The Green Space Strategy identifies that 98% of properties within the Borough are within the suitable catchment of a green space.

The Playing Pitch Strategy 2103 identified that in the main, there were sufficient pitches (football, rugby league and union, hockey and cricket) across the Borough to meet current and future demand, but to cope with this demand, improvements to the pitches and their ancillary facilities were required.

North Tyneside Council has a total of 1998 allotment plots. There are 1515 residents on the waiting list, with the average wait currently is 2 to 3 years.

There are 14 libraries in North Tyneside. Virtually all of the Borough falls within a two mile catchment of an existing library and accordingly would meet the DCMS requirement to be within a specific distance from a library facility. In terms of library floorspace, current provision in North Tyneside per 1,000 population is 22sq.m. This falls short on the guidance prepared by the Museums Libraries and Archives Council (MLA) that recommends a minimum figure of 30sq.m per 1,000 population.

The Borough has five community centres that provide a wide range of activities for people of all ages all year round. There are six leisure centres. A good range of youth clubs and sessions for young people is available across the Borough.

The major arts facility in North Tyneside is the PLAYHOUSE Whitley Bay, which re-opened in September 2009 following an £8.5 million refurbishment. A range of other arts venues are available across North Tyneside, such as the Pure Gallery in Whitley Bay, or Tynemouth Priory Theatre. There are five museums in North Tyneside: Segedunum Roman Fort, Baths and Museum; St. Mary's Lighthouse; Stephenson Railway Museum; Tynemouth Priory and Castle; and Tynemouth Volunteer Life Brigade Watch House Museum.

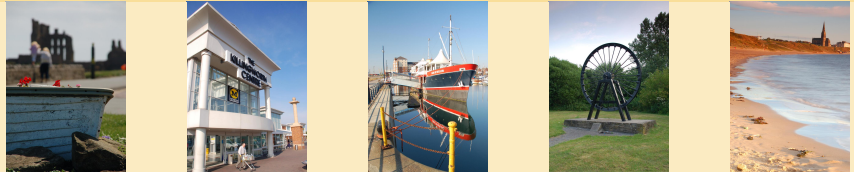
Many of the Borough's community facilities are heritage assets, for example, many parks, cemeteries, churches, shops and Metro stations.

4.12.4 Community Facilities Sustainability Issues in North Tyneside

Community facilities provide for the health and wellbeing, social, educational, spiritual, recreational, leisure and cultural needs of the community. They therefore encompass such a wide and ever-changing range of facilities that would be difficult to comprehensively list them all. However, some examples could include playing fields, community centres, libraries, sports centres, shops, places of worship, theatres and museums.

There appears to be an imbalance across the Borough in terms of demand for and availability of school spaces. In the context of a growing population, this situation has the ability to worsen.

Health across the Borough needs to improve, as does provision of GPs. As the population of older people increases, demands on health services are likely to increase.



Accessibility to green spaces, including allotments and children's play equipment, is lower than required.

The use of heritage assets as community facilities has to be carefully integrated with their correct maintenance, protection and enhancement.

Overall, the envisaged rise in population and new developments in North Tyneside are likely to give rise to the need for additional community facilities of all types.

4.12.5 Main Implications for Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making:

- Allocate new open space, sports and recreation facilities and allotment sites where necessary and safeguard existing facilities from alternative development.
- Account should be taken of the current and future population's accessibility to all community facilities.
- Make provision for an adequate mix and pattern of community facilities, and safeguard existing facilities from alternative development.

4.12.6 Sustainability Objectives

In line with the findings above, it is considered the following existing objectives can continue to adequately appraise a policy's potential affects on community facilities:

- To improve access to a wide range of education and training opportunities.
- To prevent disease, prolong life, promote health and support all residents to adopt healthy lifestyles, while targeting action to reduce health inequalities.
- To afford everyone in the Borough with equality of access to the range of community facilities and services they require in meeting their needs.
- To create harmonious, crime free neighbourhoods with strong identities and high levels of participation in community activities.
- To reduce the need to travel, encourage sustainable transport options and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure.
- To maintain and enhance areas of Green Belt and network of multifunctional green infrastructure as a community resource to support local wildlife initiatives and for amenity and recreation.
- To preserve, conserve and enhance North Tyneside's landscape character, cultural and historic environment, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.

4.13 Social Inclusiveness

4.13.1 Key PPSIs Reviewed and Evidence Sources:

- NPPF: Presumption in favour of sustainable development and Core Planning Principles; plan making and sustainable development (paras 150 - 157)
- NPPF paragraphs related to the topic: 29 - 41 (sustainable transport), 42 and 43 (broadband), 50 - 55 (housing), 58 (design), 69 - 78 incl (healthy communities), 159, 162, 171, 174 - 177 incl (community infrastructure and affordable housing)
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Neighbourhood Planning

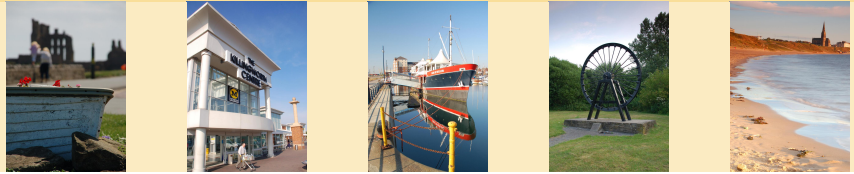
4 . Topic Papers



- Census data
- UK Marine Policy Statement (2011) (HM Government)
- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan policies:
 - LE2 Support proposals for the development of tourist and leisure facilities.
 - E13 Priority given to the environmental improvement of those parts of the Borough which are most in need of regeneration because of their poor layout, physical decay and lack of amenities.
 - H1 A range and choice of housing in available that will take account of the needs of all sectors of the Borough's population.
 - H7 Housing provision to meet the requirements of people with special needs including elderly and disabled people, single persons and ethnic minorities will be sought.
 - H8 Affordable housing provision.
 - H11 Design of new residential developments.
 - H14 Criteria for assessing proposals for gypsy caravan sites.
 - H15 Criteria for assessing proposals for dwellings for multiple occupation.
 - H16 Criteria for assessing proposals for residential care and nursing homes.
 - S2 Measures to secure a good quality and safe environment in the borough's shopping centres.
 - S6 Maintain and enhance the role of local shopping centres to enable them to continue to meet the needs of their catchment population.
 - S10 Provision of small scale convenience shopping provision outside established shopping centres and within residential areas.
 - S11 New retail development will be expected to provide a range of facilities for the shopping public.
 - T1 Priority given to the continued development of an integrated public transport system.
 - T6 The highway network will be improved.
 - T9 The needs of pedestrians, including people with disabilities and special needs, will be given a high priority when considering transport and development issues.
 - T10 Traffic calming and local safety schemes will be carried out.
 - R1 Provision of a comprehensive range of facilities for active and passive recreation, available and accessible to all residents.
 - R2 Provision for open space recreation to be based around an organised pattern of accessible green spaces.
 - R3/1 Outdoor recreation provision standards for new housing developments.
 - DC4 Planning obligation/agreement or to make a financial contribution towards infrastructure.
- Our North Tyneside Plan 2014-18
- North Tyneside 2014 Residents' Survey

4.13.2 Relevant Aims and Objectives from the PPSIs:

- Planning has a social role to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities.
- Have a clear understanding of housing needs in the area including affordable (rented and immediate) housing and the needs of different groups in the community, and ensure all needs are met.



- LPAs should assess current and future infrastructure needs including health, social care and education, and plan to meet those needs.
- Regenerate the Borough through enhanced connectivity through improved transport choices and harnessing technology to tackle the digital divide. improve quality of life for all residents through increased health, lower crime and providing opportunities for community involvement.
- Ensure young people have the best start in life by lowering poverty, improving health and educational achievement.
- Support neighbourhood planning.
- Create a positive sense of place by ensuring good design and providing opportunities for community involvement.
- Ensure there is equitable access for those who want to use and enjoy the coast, seas and their wide range of resources and assets.

4.13.3 Baseline

In North Tyneside there are stark contrasts between the more affluent neighbourhoods and those experiencing environmental, social and economic deprivation. Deprived neighbourhoods are located mainly between the riverside and the A1058 Coast Road and in the west of the Borough. Data from the updated Indices of Deprivation (2010) suggests that 6% of North Tyneside's population live in the 10% most deprived areas of the Country, while nearly a quarter of the population (23%) live in the 20% most deprived areas nationally.

Residents living towards the coast are least deprived whereas residents in wards near the river suffer from the highest number of benefit claimants, shortest life expectancy, lower levels of educational attainment and higher crime rates with an isolated pocket of high crime rates in Whitley Bay. Income deprivation is more likely to affect children and older people in the southern part of the Borough, towards the river.

Within North Tyneside 30 localities (Local Super Output Areas (LSOAs)) are within the most deprived 20% in England compared to 32 LSOAs in 2007 and 38 in 2004. Since the 2007 study, 104 LSOAs have become less deprived while 23 have become more deprived. This has boosted the areas position from 80 in the national rankings of deprivation in 2004, to 102 in 2007 and 113 in 2010.

Unemployment (with the 16-64 age range) stands at 10.9%, which is lower than the regional average (11.3%) but higher than the national average (8.1%). Wage rates for jobs based in the borough remain lower than those in the urban core of Tyne and Wear (Newcastle/Gateshead).

The black and minority ethnic (BME) population of North Tyneside is currently estimated at 5.9% and has almost doubled since 2001. The main communities within this are 'other white' (for example from elsewhere in Europe) at 3.2%, Indian at 1.1% and Chinese at 1%.

Young people in North Tyneside consistently outperform the national average at the

Early Years Foundation Stage and at GCSE. However this success is not sustained post 16, so by the age of 19 participation and attainment in the Borough is below the national average. This situation is reflected in the wider working age population, where 12% of people have no qualifications. The disparity in educational outcomes between residents in the most disadvantaged communities and their peers is particularly pronounced post 16. This has led to small numbers of young people from low income backgrounds progressing into higher education.

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The 2014 Residents' Survey results showed that three in four residents are satisfied with it as a place to live (76%), which mirrors the result from 2013 (77%) and it is above the level of 2012 (73%).

The great majority of residents (90%) feel safe in their part of the borough during the day, and nearly three in five (57%) feel safe there after dark. These findings vary little across the Borough, although residents in the South West are more likely to say the level of crime needs attention (22% vs. 15% overall)

The proportion of residents who say they belong to their local area is seven in ten. Three in five (61%) agree the different groups of people get on well locally, which is somewhat more than in 2013 (57%). Agreement that local people pull together to improve things is also slightly higher than in 2013 (36% compared with 33%).

50% of residents believe that the Council acts on their concerns. This is slightly more than in 2013 and 2012 (47% and 44% respectively).

4.13.4 Social Inclusiveness Sustainability Issues in North Tyneside

Deprivation is a major issue, not just in comparison with other areas but within the Borough. Those most deprived areas generally suffer from other issues such as worse educational achievement, lower employment, poorer health and higher crime rates.

Although not large, the BME population in North Tyneside is growing. It is likely that with a growing population, BME and other potentially hard-to-reach residents groups will increase.

Whilst the Residents' Survey shows that a majority of the population believe that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, there could still be much improvement on the current figure. Also it is clear from the Survey that local people feel disengaged from local decision-making.

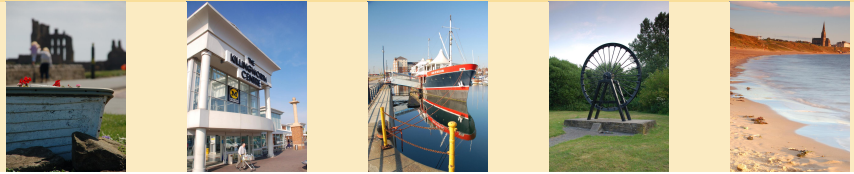
4.13.5 Main Implications for Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making:

- Infrastructure that increases opportunities for employment, education, recreation and other aspects that contribute to quality of life should be provided across the whole Borough and available to all members of the community.
- Ensure that the provision of additional assets that improve community well-being/social inclusiveness can be directed to those areas where such provision is most needed.
- The loss of valued facilities and services should be resisted or controlled through appropriate designations/allocations.
- Allow opportunities for all members of the community to be involved in decisions affecting their area.

4.13.6 Sustainability Objectives

In line with the findings above, it is considered the following existing objectives can continue to adequately appraise a policy's potential affects on social inclusiveness:

- To create a diversified and forward looking economy with high and stable levels of employment where everyone can share and contribute to a greater and sustainable prosperity.
- To increase the diversity and quality of jobs.



- To create higher and more stable levels of employment with more local jobs within the Borough, particularly in the socially deprived areas.
- To improve access to a wide range of education and training opportunities.
- To enable all people to have a choice of decent homes, in a range of tenures, sizes and types, to meet their needs, including affordable homes.
- To create harmonious, crime free neighbourhoods with strong identities and high levels of participation in community activities.
- To prevent disease, prolong life, promote health and support all residents to adopt healthy lifestyles, while targeting action to reduce health inequalities.
- To afford everyone in the Borough with equality of access to the range of community facilities and services they require in meeting their needs.
- To preserve, conserve and enhance North Tyneside's landscape character, cultural and historic environment, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.

4.14 Housing Provision

4.14.1 Key PPPSs Reviewed and Evidence Sources:

- Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (2011)
- NPPF: Presumption in favour of sustainable development and Core Planning Principles; plan making and sustainable development (paras 150 - 157)
- NPPF paragraphs related to the topic: 23, 47 - 55 including (delivering a wide choice of high quality homes), 111, 159
- Planning policy for Traveller Sites (March 2012)
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Housing and economic development needs assessments
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Housing and economic land availability assessment
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Housing- Optional Technical Standards
- Census data
- Office for National Statistics (ONS) population projections
- DCLG Household Forecasts
- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan policies:
 - H1 A range and choice of housing in available that will take account of the needs of all sectors of the Borough's population.
 - H2 Investment in the improvement and revitalisation of the existing private housing stock will be encouraged.
 - H5 Windfall sites.
 - H7 Housing provision to meet the requirements of people with special needs including elderly and disabled people, single persons and ethnic minorities will be sought.
 - H8 Affordable housing provision.
 - H11 Design of new residential developments.
 - H12 housing development will be expected to make the most efficient use of land.
 - H14 Criteria for assessing proposals for gypsy caravan sites.
 - H15 Criteria for assessing proposals for dwellings for multiple occupation.

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- HI6 Criteria for assessing proposals for residential care and nursing homes.
- DC4 Where it can be demonstrated that it is a necessary requirement for planning permission to be granted agreement will be sought with the developer to enter into a planning obligation/agreement or to make a financial contribution towards the provision of affordable or special needs housing.

- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, 2015
- Affordable Housing Viability Assessment, March 2010
- North Tyneside Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015
- North Tyneside Population and Household Forecasts 2014
- North Tyneside Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment 2014
- Our North Tyneside Plan 2014-18

4.14.2 Relevant Aims and Objectives from the PPSIs:

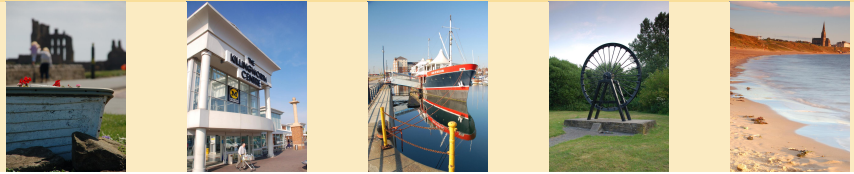
- The NPPF requires local authorities to plan to meet housing needs for market and affordable housing in full and to identify a rolling supply of at least 5 years deliverable land for housing (para 47).
- The NPPF states that LPAs should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area and prepare a Strategic Housing Market Assessment to identify the scale of housing which meets household and population projections (para 159).
- Plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends, and the needs of different groups; and the type, size, tenure and range of housing reflecting local demand (para 50).
- Make best use of existing housing stock, improving housing and neighbourhood management.
- Ensure appropriate mix of housing sizes and tenures.
- Set an affordable housing target that has been derived from economic viability testing.

4.14.3 Baseline

Housing completions over recent years shows that the annual level of housing delivery has fluctuated, with average net delivery over the last ten years standing at 472 units per annum. In 2013/14, the net total delivery was 379 units.

In North Tyneside 68.3% of properties are houses, 21.7% are flats/maisonettes 9.5% bungalows, and 0.5% are other property types (e.g. caravans). 10.5% have one bedroom, 32.7% two bedrooms, 48.4% have three bedrooms and 8.3% have four or more bedrooms. Over a third of properties (37.4%) were built before 1945, a further 40.5% were built between 1945 and 1984 and the remainder (22%) have been built since 1985. 64.8% of properties are owner-occupied, 22.0% are affordable (social/affordable rent and intermediate tenure) and 13.2% are privately rented.

Around 17,500 households in North Tyneside plan to move in the next five years 76.8% of households intend on remaining in North Tyneside. The main reasons why households plan to move out of North Tyneside is to have a larger property (19.3%), to be closer to work/new job (14.6%), to be closer to family/friends to give/receive support (11.1%) and to have a property that is better in some way (10.4%).



Homes in North Tyneside are balanced towards mid-range Council Tax bands compared to the North East as a whole. In the North East, and North Tyneside in particular, there are very few homes within the higher Tax Bands, typically classed as G and H. In North Tyneside approximately 0.04% of the total housing stock compared to 0.11% for the North East as a whole are in Band H, and 0.36% of the total housing stock in Band G, compared to 1% across the North East. Whilst the North East has relatively few higher Tax Band homes compared to England, the proportion of such properties in North Tyneside is even lower.

The baseline regarding detached and executive homes are at odds with the Borough's large proportion (44%) of residents belonging to higher occupation groups (for example managers, senior officials, professional and technical occupations).

The first SHLAA for North Tyneside was completed in 2009. This is updated annually. The SHLAA identifies a large number of potential development sites, which could provide sufficient developable housing land in the Borough to meet existing targets for over 20 years, pending further analysis through the Local Plan process.

The average property price in North Tyneside is higher than Tyne & Wear and the North East benchmark areas, but lower than the national average. North Tyneside is therefore locally a relative expensive place to buy a property.

The Affordable Housing Viability Assessment of 2009 (at the height of the economic recession) showed that sites were generally unlikely to support more than 15% affordable housing, depending upon location, site condition, housing type and tenure mix. An update in 2010 identified that the broad level of viability had risen to 20%. This demonstrates that as the housing market rises and falls the proportion of affordable housing that could be delivered similarly rises and falls. Ongoing work on an Area Wide Viability Assessment currently indicates that a target of 25% affordable housing would be viable over the plan period.

2012-based Office for National Statistics (ONS) population forecasts predict an increase in the population of North Tyneside of 21,447 people (+11%) over the forecast period to 2032. There is an increase in all age groups; the most significant growth is in the over 65 age group with an increase of 20,386 people (+57%) over the forecast period. Within the older age group, numbers of people aged 85+ are projected to grow by 4,477 (+93%). Given the support resource demands and specialist accommodation needs often associated with very elderly people, these are significant figures.

There are currently no sites within North Tyneside for use by Gypsies and Travellers.

4.14.4 Housing Provision Sustainability Issues in North Tyneside

The economic downturn is affecting the housing market on a nationwide level, with a lack of homes being built, affordability and lending issues, etc. North Tyneside is no different.

With a growing population, many more homes are needed in the Borough. The growth in older people in particular means thought needs to be given to providing the types of homes they desire and need.

The number of new homes needed in North Tyneside is beyond what can be provided on previously developed land.

A large number of new homes will demand new accessible community facilities to serve the associated population.

Existing stock and their environs needs to be managed better in some areas.

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There is a demand for larger homes that at present are not being delivered. There is also a need to deliver smaller properties, especially in the social sector.

4.14.5 Main Implications for Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making:

- Ensure housing allocations are deliverable in order to ensure a rolling supply of sufficient housing land over the plan period.
- Housing allocations should seek to ensure the correct balance in terms of tenure, size and type of dwellings to meet local need, including affordable homes.
- Ensure housing development impacts as little as possible on greenfield land and biodiversity. Ensure new homes are served by sufficient community infrastructure.
- Ensure the existing stock of homes are well-managed, pleasant places to live .
- The requirements for older persons/specialist accommodation should be considered.

4.14.6 Sustainability Objectives

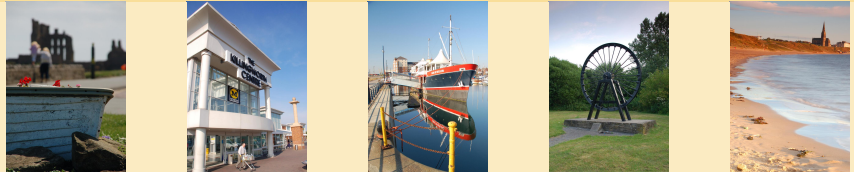
In line with the findings above, it is considered the following existing objectives can continue to adequately appraise a policy's potential affects on housing provision:

- To enable all people to have a choice of decent homes, in a range of tenures, sizes and types, to meet their needs, including affordable homes.
- To afford everyone in the Borough with equality of access to the range of community facilities and services they require in meeting their needs.
- To reduce the need to travel, encourage sustainable transport options and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure.
- To avoid adverse effects to the areas ecological network, including designated wildlife sites and protected species, and to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.
- To maintain and enhance areas of Green Belt and network of multifunctional green infrastructure as a community resource to support local wildlife initiatives and for amenity and recreation.

4.15 Economic Development and Town Centres

4.15.1 Key PPSIs Reviewed and Evidence Sources:

- NPPF: Presumption in favour of sustainable development and Core Planning Principles; plan making and sustainable development (paras 150 - 157)
- NPPF paragraphs related to the topic: 18 - 22 (a strong, competitive economy), 23 - 27 (vitality of town centres), 28 (rural economy), 51, 160 - 161 (plan making and business)
- National Planning Policy Guidance: Housing and economic development needs assessments
- National Planning Policy Guidance: Housing and economic land availability assessment
- National Planning Policy Guidance: Ensuring the vitality of town centres
- UK Marine Policy Statement (2011) (HM Government)
- More and Better Jobs - A Strategic Economic Plan for the North East, 2014
- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan policies:



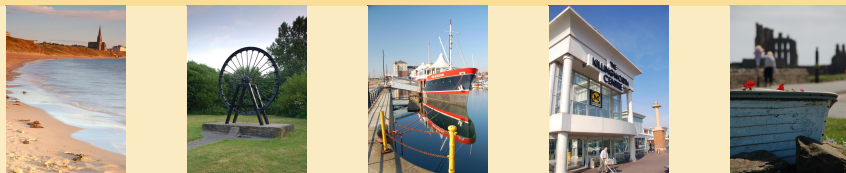
- LE1 The Local Planning Authority will ensure provision of a range of sites for employment across the district, sufficiently balanced in terms of size, type and location to meet needs.
- LE1/4 The Local Planning Authority will seek to ensure that the physical base of the local economy is maintained and protected.
- LE1/8 Reservation of river frontage for marine-related activities including maritime trade and fisheries.
- LE2 The Local Planning Authority will support proposals for the development of tourist and leisure facilities provided they are acceptable in terms of their impact on the natural and built environment.
- LE3 The Local Planning Authority will encourage, and where appropriate implement measures for the improvement of older industrial and commercial areas within the Borough.
- S3 The town centres of Wallsend, North Shields and Whitley Bay will continue to be maintained and enhanced as the main focus for retail provision and associated facilities.
- S3/1 Protection of town centre primary shopping frontages from change of use from retail to non-retail.
- S3/2 Protection of other areas in town centres from change of use from retail to non-retail.
- S3/3 Retention of offices and businesses within north shields town centre.
- S3/4 The Local Planning Authority will support appropriate proposals which will result in the full use of upper floors of premises in town centres.

- Our North Tyneside Plan 2014-18
- North Tyneside Council Retail and Leisure Study, 2014
- North Tyneside Employment Land Review 2015
- North Tyneside Local Investment Plan 2010-30
- Pathways to Prosperity, North Tyneside's Economic Regeneration Strategy 2006-2020
- North Tyneside Strategic Plan 2012-2015
- North Tyneside Tourism Strategy 2014-2021

4.15.2 Relevant Aims and Objectives from the PPSIs:

- Government's commitment to the delivery of economic growth and that the planning system does everything it can to support sustainable economic growth is a fundamental principle of the NPPF (paras 18-20).
- Local Plans should have a clear economic vision and strategy which encourages sustainable economic growth (NPPF para 21).
- Avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use (NPPF para 22).
- Support the viability and vitality of town centres (NPPF para 23).
- The hierarchy of retail centres should be maintained and the principal focus of new retail development will be directed to the town centres.
- Attract and support a diverse range of flourishing businesses by making North Tyneside business-friendly.
- Attract inward investment, particularly in relation to sustainable and high value employment.
- Stimulate the supply of those skills that are required by employers in both the public and private sectors.
- Revitalise our town centres so that they enhance the image of the Borough and the future of the local economy.
- Accommodate for 15,249 s.q m(net) of comparison retail and 6,378sqm (net) of convenience retail need throughout the plan period of 2014-2032

4 . Topic Papers



- Improve educational outcomes by creating a top class education and learning environment in the Borough.
- Increase progression of young people into higher education from deprived communities.
- More workshops for small businesses are required.
- Support the River Tyne North Bank for new marine-related industries and associated training and education opportunities.
- Available employment land is considered sufficient to meet the needs of the Borough so do not allocate further.
- Achieve a sustainable marine economy by ensuring there is adequate relevant infrastructure, risks are managed effectively and businesses are socially and environmentally responsible.
- Support investment in land, transport and digital infrastructure.

4.15.3 Baseline

There has been a transition over the last 30 years from traditional manufacturing industry to a service based economy. This has resulted in the creation of a substantial number of jobs in locations such as the A19 corridor and the Balliol and Gosforth Business Parks, where potential for further development exists.

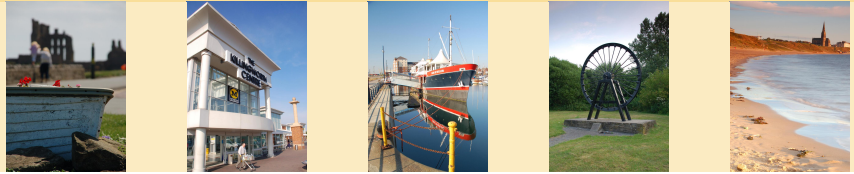
Manufacturing remains important, but recent growth has been concentrated in business park activities attracting world-class companies such as Proctor and Gamble, BT, Orange and Fujitsu. Some of the older employment locations lack recent investment. Business sectors employing the greatest number of employees are retail and wholesale, public administration, health and social work and business services. However, the economic base remains narrow, with high dependency on the public and service sectors and small business enterprises.

The working age population currently stands at 128,600. This is 64% of the total population of North Tyneside and is in line with the proportion seen at national level. There are some 95,300 residents in employment, with 103,100 persons classified as economically active, an indicator which also includes those in education and training. Both of these figures have increased between 2013 and 2014 from 91,600 and 99,100 respectively. The economically active proportion of the population is at 78% of the working age resident population. This is higher than both the 75% for the North East region and the national average of 77.5% in England. The number of people in employment rose by 3,000 between 2013 and 2014.

Worklessness remains high in the more disadvantaged areas of the Borough. The latest available figures (October 2014) show that 3,481 working age residents are claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA), down from a high of 6,082 in mid-2012, and amounting to only 2.7% of the population. This is lower than the North East average (3.3%) but still higher than the national figure (2.1%). The number of JSA claimants aged between 18 and 24 remains a great concern; the North Tyneside figure stands at 6.2%, above that for the North East (5.9%) and well above that of Great Britain (3.5%).

Overall unemployment stands at 6.0% which is lower than both the regional average (9.2%) and the national average (6.5%). These statistics show that the inactivity rate has decreased over the year following a number of difficult years during the economic downturn, a trend seen throughout the country.

The latest employment figures (2011 based) show there are 79,000 employee jobs in North Tyneside, an increase from 63,200 in 2004. There is a job density of 0.61, which is lower than the wider North East (0.67) and national (0.78) pictures. In 2013/14 the top types of occupation in North Tyneside were: professional occupations (19.0%) associate professional & technical (14.8%) and administrative & secretarial (12.2%).



North Tyneside is competing well in skills levels, compared to both regional and national trends. Viewed over a longer period from 1999 to 2014 North Tyneside has seen long term progress in the number of people with NVQ Level 2 qualification or higher. This is encouraging and is central to the borough achieving higher levels of prosperity and sustainable economic growth.

The take up of employment land each year has varied between 2004 and 2013. However, over the period 1999 – 2013, an average of 10.43ha has been taken up annually. The take up of employment land has been predominantly for Manufacturing and Distribution uses (approximately 60%). This confirms that North Tyneside is performing well in terms of strengthening the local economy by the addition of new businesses and generation of new jobs.

Of the North Tyneside residents in employment, half work within the Borough and half outside. A substantial number of residents of adjacent areas commute into the Borough to work, but there is also a significant commuting outflow. The main origins of the 25,000 in-commuters are Newcastle, South East Northumberland and Gateshead. Currently over 30% of North Tyneside residents commute into Newcastle for work every day.

As part of the River Tyne North Bank Development, in 2011 the Swan Hunters Shipyard and the Port of Tyne, and the Neptune Yard in Newcastle were awarded Enterprise Zone status as part of the North East Low Carbon Enterprise. As part of the implementation of the Enterprise Zone a Local Development Order (LDO) has been prepared to enable development to occur more efficiently. Providing this range of financial and planning incentives for businesses involved in the manufacture and development of low carbon and off shore technology the Enterprise Zone is expected to create over 7,000 direct new jobs by 2022.

Tourism contributes greatly to the Borough's economy; North Tyneside is a year-round day visitor destination that attracts almost six million people annually, generating £268 million (2013 figures).

North Tyneside is served by the four town centres of North Shields, Wallsend, Whitley Bay and Killingworth. The first three centres have to varying degrees issues related to physical decline and a need for regeneration. These three also feature a deal of historic interest, and contain several heritage assets.

There are a number of District and Local Centres associated with residential areas. There is substantial out of centre retail durable floorspace focused on the Silverlink Retail Park and also at Royal Quays, close to the Port of Tyne. Major supermarket operators are well represented.

North Tyneside's comparison retail growth has historically (1983-2009) been strong, averaging at 5.6%, per capita, per annum. The economic downturn brought on the first fall in 2009 of -0.3 %. Between 2009 and 2012 there was a real decline, with levels of spending only returning to (and exceeding) pre-2008 levels during 2013.

Overall, 53% of comparison goods expenditure available to residents of the Overall Catchment Area (OCA) is retained by town, district and other centres, retail parks and freestanding stores located in the catchment area. 21% of this spending occurs at Silverlink. The four main town centres in North Tyneside achieve a combined market share of 16.8%; North Shields Town Centre (7.8%), Whitley Bay Town Centre (3.8%), Wallsend Town Centre (3.1%) and Killingworth Town Centre (2.1%). Overall this illustrates that comparison spending in town centres is low. The lack of choice in certain key categories of comparison goods, such as clothing and footwear, is a major deficiency in the town centre retail offer across North Tyneside.

Overall, 89% of the convenience goods expenditure available to residents of the OCA is retained in the Borough. Convenience store provision is good across the Borough apart from in the Wallsend area where there is an acute localised deficiency in convenience goods provision.

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4.15.4 Economic Development and Town Centres Sustainability Issues in North Tyneside

Some of the older employment locations in the Borough lack recent investment. The economic base remains narrow and linked to this is North Tyneside having the lowest level of self-containment of resident workers in Tyne and Wear. Relatively good employment figures disguise that there are inequalities and deprivation in the Borough.

The town centres are generally not attracting shoppers, especially those seeking comparison goods. This needs to improve to avoid vacancy, dereliction and deprivation in the town centres. The situation is particularly pertinent when it effects heritage assets in these areas.

4.15.5 Main Implications for Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making:

- The need to make provision for a flexible supply of land to meet the varying needs of different economic sectors.
- Well located, successful industrial and commercial sites should be safeguarded.
- Support tourism and leisure in the Borough, alongside protection of biodiversity and residential amenity.
- Ensure retail development is appropriate to the scale and character of the centre concerned and its role in the retail hierarchy.
- Investment and opportunities should be directed to those areas that require it most.

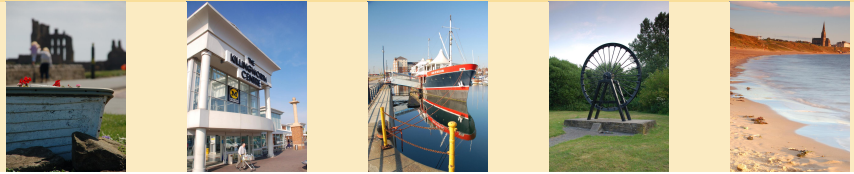
4.15.6 Sustainability Objectives

In line with the findings above, it is considered the following existing objectives can continue to adequately appraise a policy's potential affects on economic development and town centres:

- To create a diversified and forward looking economy with high and stable levels of employment where everyone can share and contribute to a greater and sustainable prosperity.
- To increase the diversity and quality of jobs.
- To create higher and more stable levels of employment with more local jobs within the Borough, particularly in the socially deprived areas.
- To develop further a sustainable tourism sector.
- To improve access to a wide range of education and training opportunities.
- To afford everyone in the Borough with equality of access to the range of community facilities and services they require in meeting their needs.
- To preserve, conserve and enhance North Tyneside's landscape character, cultural and historic environment, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.
- To reduce the need to travel, encourage sustainable transport options and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure.

4.16 Land (including brownfield and greenfield land)

4.16.1 Key PPSIs Reviewed and Evidence Sources:



- NPPF: Presumption in favour of sustainable development and Core Planning Principles; plan making and sustainable development (paras 150 - 157)
- NPPF paragraphs related to the topic: 22, 23, 37, 48, 51, 53, 76, 79 - 92 (Green Belt), 111, 159-161 (land for housing and business)
- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan policies:
 - LE1/4 Circumstances where change of use of employment land will be supported.
 - E7 Reclamation of derelict and despoiled land for new uses.
 - With the prefix E20 Green belt.
 - With the prefix E21 Safeguarded land.
 - E22 Protection of open land at the Killingworth Break.
 - H3 Allocated sites for new housing development.
 - H5 Windfall sites.
 - H12 Housing development will be expected to make the most efficient use of land, usually having a net density of between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare.
 - With the prefix R2 Protection of open space and playing fields.
- Our North Tyneside Plan 2014-18
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, 2014/15
- North Tyneside Employment Land Review 2015

4.16.2 Relevant Aims and Objectives from the PPSIs:

- Protect Green Belt land.
- Encourage the effective use of land by re-using land which has previously been developed.
- Avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use and review land allocations.
- Alternative use of employment land and buildings should be treated on their merits having regard to market signals.
- Ensure needs for town centre uses are met in full and not compromised by limited site availability.
- Aim for a balance of land uses to encourage journey lengths for employment, shopping and other activities is minimised.
- Protect green/open areas, only allowing losses where there is sufficient equal provision.
- All new development must respect and enhance the character of the area in which it is proposed whilst making the best possible use of the land available.

4.16.3 Baseline

Since 2000/01, 70% of gross new dwellings were built on previously developed land. In 2013/14, this was 53% of the 447 gross new dwellings. No established trend can be identified over the previous 14 years.

Since 2007/8, 77% of employment land has been developed on greenfield sites. In 2011/12, 100% was on previously developed land. In 2012/13, 100% was on greenfield land. No established trend can be identified over the previous 10 years.

4.16.4 Land Sustainability Issues in North Tyneside

4 . Topic Papers



With large growth in population forecasted, there is increasing need to deliver homes for all in suitable, sustainable locations. Greenfield land is more plentiful than brownfield and is often easier to develop; development on greenfield sites can however be detrimental to biodiversity and amenity.

4.16.5 Main Implications for Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making:

- Prioritise the re-development of brownfield (i.e. previously developed) land over greenfield sites and make the best possible use of such brownfield land.
- Manage correctly any loss of employment land.
- Green belt and green spaces have to be protected.

4.16.6 Sustainability Objectives

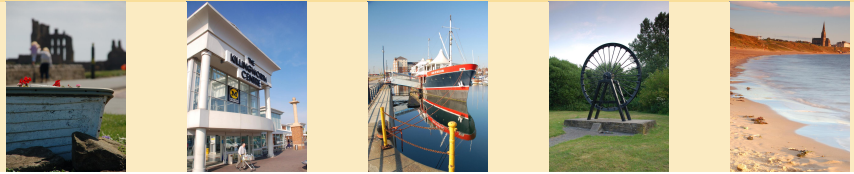
In line with the findings above, it is considered the following existing objectives can continue to adequately appraise a policy's potential affects on land:

- To enable all people to have a choice of decent homes, in a range of tenures, sizes and types, to meet their needs, including affordable homes.
- Adapt to the impacts of climate change whilst addressing the contribution made by the Borough by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and maintaining good local air quality through more efficient use of resources.
- To avoid adverse effects to the areas ecological network, including designated wildlife sites and protected species, and to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.
- To maintain and enhance areas of Green Belt and network of multifunctional green infrastructure as a community resource to support local wildlife initiatives and for amenity and recreation.
- To preserve, conserve and enhance North Tyneside's landscape character, cultural and historic environment, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.
- To avoid the loss of the area's best and most versatile agricultural land and bring contaminated land back into beneficial use.

4.17 Traffic, Commuting and Public Transport

4.17.1 Key PPSIs Reviewed and Evidence Sources:

- NPPF: Presumption in favour of sustainable development and Core Planning Principles; plan making and sustainable development (paras 150 - 157)
- NPPF paragraphs related to the topic: 29 - 41 (sustainable transport), 84, 162
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Transport evidence bases in plan making and decision taking
- LTP3: The Third Local Transport Plan for Tyne and Wear; Strategy 2011 – 2021
- LTP3: The Third Local Transport Plan for Tyne and Wear; Delivery Plan 2011 - 2014
- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan policies:
- E3 The Local Planning Authority will seek to minimise the impact of pollution on the environment.
- With the prefix E20 Green belt.
- H5 Windfall site assessment.
- H12 Housing development will be expected to make the most efficient use of land.



- S3 The town centres of Wallsend, North Shields and Whitley Bay will continue to be maintained and enhanced as the main focus for retail provision and associated facilities.
- S6 The Local Planning Authority will seek to maintain and enhance the role of local shopping centres where feasible to enable them to continue to meet the needs of their catchment population.
- S7 The Local Planning Authority will support the retention of local shops.
- With the prefix T Transportation.
- R1 Provision of accessible facilities for active and passive recreation.
- R2 Provision of accessible green spaces.
- Development Control Policy Statement No. 4 Car and cycle parking standards.
- Development Control Policy Statement No. 14 New housing estates -design and layout.
- Development Control Policy Statement No. 25 New industrial estates.
- Development Control Policy Statement No. 26 New office development and business centres.

- Our North Tyneside Plan 2014-18
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, 2014/15
- Transport and Highways Supplementary Planning Document 2015
- North Tyneside Council Carbon Management Strategy 2010-15
- North Tyneside Council Sustainable Energy Action Plan 2010-20

4.17.2 Relevant Aims and Objectives from the PPSIs:

- The NPPF emphasises the role of transport policies to facilitate sustainable development and contribute to wider objectives; supports patterns of development which facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport and the need for sustainable infrastructure.
- Aim for a balance of land uses to encourage journey lengths for employment, shopping and other activities is minimised.
- Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling.
- Enhance connectivity across the Borough through improved transport choices.
- Reduce carbon emissions produced by local transport movements.
- Improve the efficiency, reliability and integration of transport networks across all modes.

4.17.3 Baseline

The Borough has external road links using the A19 southwards via the Tyne Tunnel. The North West area of the Borough enjoys good access to the A1 and A19 trunk routes. The A1058 Coast Road, the busiest road in the Borough, provides a direct link to Newcastle City Centre. TT2, the new Tyne Tunnel crossing, is now fully open, improving connectivity across the river and alleviating traffic pressures on either side. The Silverlink interchange of the A19 and the A1058 Coast Road is still however, a recognised area of congestion.

Newcastle Airport and Newcastle Central Station are short distances away to the north west and west respectively. A suburban electric rail Metro system loops around the Borough, linking its town centres and the coastal area with Newcastle and other districts of Tyne and Wear. There are 17 Metro stations within the Borough boundary. The route uses historic train lines, and two of the stations are on the statutory list and four are on the local register. The Cross-Tyne Ferry between North Shields and South Shields provides an important sustainable transport link that connects the towns of North Shields and South Shields.

4 . Topic Papers



Within North Tyneside there are approximately 100km of public rights of way to encourage more sustainable travel through the Borough. Hadrian's Cycleway (NCN route 72) is approximately 280 km (174 miles) long and runs across the country. A number of other designated cycle routes link into this including the wider Rights of Way network. Hadrian's Wall Path, a nationally promoted walking route begins at Segedunum and runs for approximately 132 km (82 miles) to Bowness-on-Solway in Cumbria. The 19th century Waggonways network, once used to haul coal to ships on the River Tyne from dozens of coal mines in the Borough, runs for nearly 40km. These too have been a focus for development to encourage walking and cycling across the Borough.

Only around half of North Tyneside residents work within the Borough; this is the lowest self-containment percentage in Tyne and Wear. 64.7% of residents (2011 figures, based on heads of household) travel to work by private motor transport (compared to 72.11% in 2001 Census). This decreased reliance on private motor transport is further supported by evidence that there has been an increase in working residents using public transport (20.5% compared to 13.2% in 2001 Census). Walking is the most popular method for children to travel to school (60.7%), which is the highest figure within Tyne and Wear.

In terms of public transport accessibility, overall 80-100% of households are within the seven minute travelling time threshold of a Primary School. In the Borough, 60-80% of households are within 36 minutes of a major employer, with the exception of those living at the coast where the figure is much lower at 20-40%. In total 80-100% of households are within 25 minutes of a hospital and of shopping facilities where fresh food is available.

4.17.4 Traffic, Commuting and Public Transport Sustainability Issues in North Tyneside

Although North Tyneside benefits from a good road network, it has to be managed and improved to cope with proposed levels of development, and in some cases, existing levels of use.

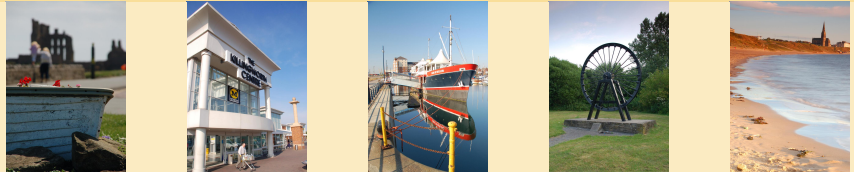
There is a good provision of public transport in the Borough but this needs to be maintained and improved upon if it is to continue to provide a good service to all current and future residents. More isolated areas such as the North West of the Borough require particular attention.

Current access to schools, hospitals and shopping facilities are good. To maintain this, new development should be allocated in the vicinity of such facilities, and/or with future growth more local community facilities should be provided to prevent unsustainable amounts travel.

An increased and more varied job market is required in North Tyneside to prevent residents commuting out, thus alleviating traffic.

4.17.5 Main Implications for Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making:

- Ensure that development allocations are in sustainable locations to minimise the need to travel and are accessible by all sections of the community by a variety of modes of transport, so as to minimise in particular the need to travel by private motor vehicle.
- New provision must be created in those areas where public transport access is not good.
- A presumption in favour of sustainable transport must be within the design of new developments, not just as a 'bolt on'.
- Make provision for an adequate mix and pattern of transport provision.



- Improve the local employment market.
- Ensure communities are locally well-served by the facilities they need.

4.17.6 Sustainability Objectives

In line with the findings above, it is considered the following existing objectives can continue to adequately appraise a policy's potential affects on traffic, commuting and public transport:

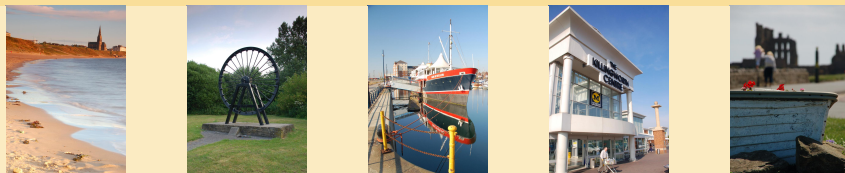
- To increase the diversity and quality of jobs.
- To afford everyone in the Borough with equality of access to the range of community facilities and services they require in meeting their needs.
- To reduce the need to travel, encourage sustainable transport options and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure.
- To preserve, conserve and enhance North Tyneside's landscape character, cultural and historic environment, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.

4.18 Noise

4.18.1 Key PPPSIs Reviewed and Evidence Sources:

- European Noise Directive (2001/14/EC) (2001)
- NPPF: Presumption in favour of sustainable development and Core Planning Principles; plan making and sustainable development (paras 150 - 157)
- NPPF paragraphs related to the topic: 123
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Noise
- Newcastle international Airport Masterplan 2030, 2013
- Newcastle international Airport Noise Action Plan, 2013
- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan policies:
 - LE1/7 The Local Planning Authority will seek to ensure that proposals for class B1, B2 and B8 development is acceptable in terms of its impact on the environment, existing land uses and local amenity.
 - E4/1 Considerations for proposals that may be affected by noise, including aircraft noise.
 - E28 A presumption against coal extraction, unless it can be clearly shown either that proposals will not have a significant environmental impact in relation to both local communities and the wider environment.
 - E29 In determining applications for coal extraction, the anticipated effect on the amenities of residents or occupants in respect of noise, dust, vibration, visual intrusion and general disturbance will be taken into account.
 - E29/1 Mineral working schemes should provide for the protection from the impact of noise, dust, vibration and traffic movement.
 - E30/1 The effect on the amenities of residents in respect of noise will be taken into account when considering any proposal for landfilling or landraising involving waste disposal.
 - E30/3 The effect on the amenities of residents in respect of noise will be taken into account when considering any proposal for waste disposal facilities involving incineration, chemical or biological processes.

4 . Topic Papers



- E30/4 Other facilities related to the waste disposal process such as transfer stations, baling plants and waste reception sites and scrap processing facilities will be permitted in environmentally acceptable locations.
- E31 Development involving major earthworks, such as mineral working or landfilling will not normally be permitted if as a consequence any residential area would be unacceptably affected in terms of visual intrusion or environmental nuisance.
- H13 Applications for non residential development within or adjacent to residential areas will be approved only where they would not adversely affect residential amenity. Uses that generate excessive noise will not be allowed.
- R5 In considering proposals for recreation facilities the Local Planning Authority will aim to ensure that development is acceptable in terms of impact on the local neighbourhood in terms of visual effect, noise and disturbance, and traffic considerations.

4.18.2 Relevant Aims and Objectives from the PPSIs:

- Noise impacts and mitigation should to be taken into account in determining planning applications for noise sensitive developments and for activities that will generate noise.
- Noise levels should be managed and reduced as to not adversely affect local communities.

4.18.3 Baseline

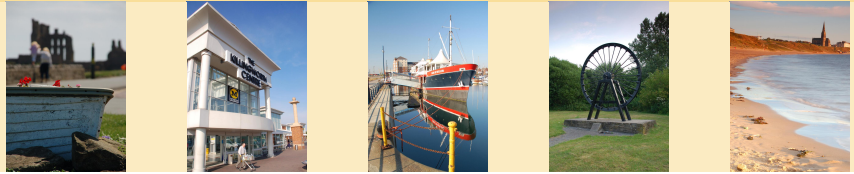
The mean tranquillity score for Tyne and Wear is significantly lower (- 43.4) than the North East (15.3) and the England average (- 9.34) scores. Such a low negative score suggests that the Tyne and Wear urban development, transport and other infrastructure detracts from feelings of tranquillity. To put this into perspective, amongst all English Unitary Authorities, Northumberland has the highest score of 28.6 and Slough Unitary Authority has the lowest of - 79.5.

A network of well-used main roads run through North Tyneside, the A1, A19 and the A1058 Coast Road in particular see high levels of vehicular movements. The east coast main railway line runs through the north west of the Borough and the Metro loops through much of the remainder. All of these are potential noise generators.

Both arriving and departing aircraft associated with Newcastle International Airport transit through the Borough. The Airport has a commitment to ensure that noise impact in 2030 will not exceed 1993 levels. Noise contour maps showing areas of equal noise impact from arriving and departing aircraft have been produced in line with national standards. Based on Government research, the 57dB daytime index is commonly considered to represent "the approximate onset of significant community annoyance". The 48dB contour level relates to the night time period. At 2012, the current size of population living within the daytime 57dB contour is small and encompasses only scattered dwellings and a small area to the north of Wideopen impacted by daytime air noise. At night, the 48 decibel contour stretches east as far as Dudley and encompasses the northern half of Wideopen. Predicted 2021 and 2030 levels show a small increase in the properties affected by such noise levels in the Wideopen and Dudley areas of the Borough.

4.18.4 Noise Sustainability Issues in North Tyneside

As development increases, there is increased possibility that different uses are sited in proximity to others. Care should be taken to ensure that the uses are compatible.



The Borough's excellent transport links are essential to supporting economic growth and providing a good facility to residents. However their use can be detrimental to quality of life. These competing interests have to be carefully balanced.

4.18.5 Main Implications for Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making:

- New residential and other sensitive development should be located away from existing and potential significant noise generators.
- Potentially noisy development should be located away from residential and other sensitive development.

4.18.6 Sustainability Objectives

In line with the findings above, it is considered the following existing objective can continue to adequately appraise a policy's potential affects on noise:

- To reduce noise pollution.

4.19 Crime

4.19.1 Key PPSIs Reviewed and Evidence Sources:

- NPPF: Presumption in favour of sustainable development and Core Planning Principles; plan making and sustainable development (paras 150 - 157)
- NPPF paragraphs related to the topic:58, 69
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Design
- Safer Places - The Planning System and Crime Prevention, DCLG (2004)
- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan policies:
 - Development Control Policy Statement No. 3 Crime Prevention
- North Tyneside Council Residents' Survey 2014
- Our North Tyneside Plan 2014-18
- Design Quality Supplementary Planning Document, 2010

4.19.2 Relevant Aims and Objectives from the PPSIs:

- Create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.
- Role of planning system in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities.
- Thoughtful design, creating high quality environments, generating ownership and establishing a sense of place can all help towards lowering crime.
- Improve public confidence by continuing to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour.

4 . Topic Papers



4.19.3 Baseline

The numbers of reported crimes across the Borough have seen no distinct pattern over the last five years. Some crimes have seen a drop in reported numbers since 2008/9, for example, vehicle offences fell from 3,289 reported crimes in 2008/9 to 599 in 2013/14; violence with injury fell from 2,297 reported crimes in 2008/9 to 647 in 2013/14. However, other crimes have seen a rise, most notably, criminal damage and arson has risen in that time from 338 to 1,495. The Indices of Deprivation shows that crime rates are generally highest in those wards by the river.

In the North Tyneside Council Residents' Survey of 2014, the great majority of residents (90%) said they feel safe in their part of the Borough during the day, and nearly three in five (57%) feel safe there after dark. Although neither of these results has changed significantly since 2013, feeling safe after dark is below the level of 2012 (62%). These findings vary little across the Borough, although residents in the South West are more likely to say the level of crime needs attention (22% vs. 15% overall).

4.19.4 Crime Sustainability Issues in North Tyneside

The crime rate varies in North Tyneside. Those crimes that are becoming more common need to be reduced and those that are reducing in frequency need to continue that positive pattern. As further development occurs and more people live and work in the Borough, high standards of good design, place-making and community involvement need to be kept up.

There is an issue with regards to perceptions of crime and fear of crime in the south west compared to the rest of the Borough. Attention must be given to improving the situation in this area.

4.19.5 Main Implications for Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making:

- When allocating sites consider the potential for designing out crime and creating safe routes to key services and facilities and safe places for recreation.
- Strive for high standards in all aspects of design to create good quality environments.
- Enable communities to get involved in planning matters.

4.19.6 Sustainability Objectives

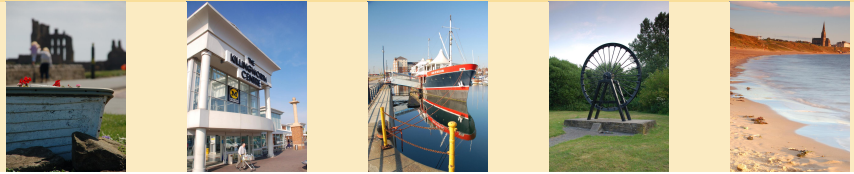
In line with the findings above, it is considered the following existing objectives can continue to adequately appraise a policy's potential affects on crime:

- To create harmonious, crime free neighbourhoods with strong identities and high levels of participation in community activities.
- To preserve, conserve and enhance North Tyneside's landscape character, cultural and historic environment, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.

4.20 Sustainable Development and Construction; Energy Consumption and Efficiency

4.20.1 Key PPSIs Reviewed and Evidence Sources:

- European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2002/91/EC)



- NPPF: Presumption in favour of sustainable development and Core Planning Principles; plan making and sustainable development (paras 150 - 157)
- NPPF paragraphs related to the topic: 65, 93 – 97, 111, 162
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Climate Change
- National Planning Practice Guidance: Renewable and low carbon energy
- Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006
- BREEAM Standards
- Building for Life 12

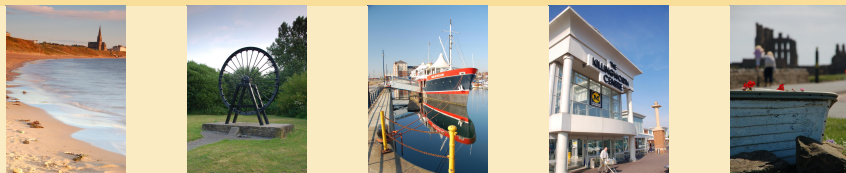
- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan policies:
 - E2 Encouragement of the efficient use of energy in building form and design, the use of combined heat and power, the generation of power from waste and the development of renewable forms of energy.
 - E3 Minimise the impact of pollution on the environment.
 - T1 Priority will be given to the continued development of an integrated public transport system.
 - T2 Development proposals that utilise spare capacity in the existing public transport network will be encouraged.
 - T3 Protection of former railways and wagonways.
 - With the prefix T4 A high priority will be given to assisting public transport operation.
 - With the prefix T6 The highway network will be improved, with a need to increase efficiency.
 - T7 Development requiring improvements to the highway network will not be allowed unless provision is made for public transport, pedestrians, cyclists and horseriders.
 - T8 Cycling will be encouraged.
 - T9 The needs of pedestrians will be given a high priority.
 - T10 traffic calming and local safety schemes will be carried out to reduce congestion, pollution and accidents.
 - H12 Housing development will be expected to make the most efficient use of land.

- Design Quality Supplementary Planning Document, 2010
- North Tyneside Council's Climate Change Strategy 2010 – 2015
- Our North Tyneside Plan 2014-18
- North Tyneside Council Carbon Management Strategy 2010-15
- North Tyneside Council Sustainable Energy Action Plan 2010-20
- North Tyneside Council Sustainable Design and Construction Guide 2007

4.20.2 Relevant Aims and Objectives from the PPSIs:

- The NPPF indicates LPAs should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change and support the move to a low carbon future.
- Promote sustainable development and construction techniques, including energy efficiency, renewable energy and recycling of waste.
- Ensure high quality design is applied that allows multiple functions and benefits to be achieved and to enable access for all.

4 . Topic Papers



- The Design Quality SPD encourages non-residential developments between 2010 and 2016 to meet BREEAM standards of very good to outstanding.
- New developments to be designed to be energy and water efficient.
- The 2006 Act requires Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to improve efficiency in the use of energy, increase the amount of energy derived from renewable sources, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reduce the number of households living in fuel poverty.
- Government objective is to cut the UK's carbon emissions by 60% by 2050 with real interim progress towards this by 2020.
- Minimising the need to travel and making provision for sustainable means of transport.

4.20.3 Baseline

Building for Life assessments are carried out on housing developments over 10 units that are completed in their entirety in that year. During 2012/13, ten developments were assessed with the Building for Life 12 criteria, giving the following results: Very Good – 2; Good – 7; Average – 1; Poor – 0.

Data from the Department of Energy and Climate Change shows that between 2005 and 2012, total electricity sales fell from 1,006GWh (gigawatt hours) to 803GWh. Total gas sales fell from 2,745GWh to 1,872GWh.

4.20.4 Sustainable Development and Construction; Energy Consumption and Efficiency Sustainability Issues in North Tyneside

Building for Life assessment results are acceptable but could improve in order to see a better quality of development in the Borough.

Prudent use of existing built fabric can be a means of avoiding, where possible, the costs associated with demolition, removal of material to landfill, and the manufacture, transportation and use of new materials on site.

Increases in population and economic growth will put extra demands on energy consumption. The planning system can contribute to improving energy efficiency by insisting on sustainable design, construction and locating of developments.

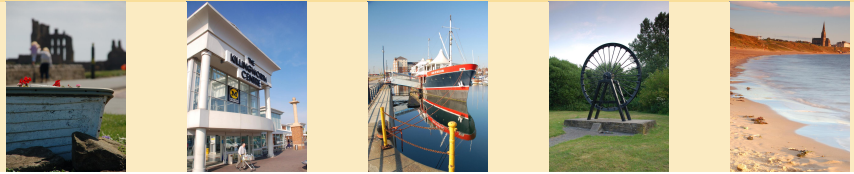
The potential for the production and use of renewable energy in the Borough needs to be considered.

4.20.5 Main Implications for Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making:

- Consider the potential of sites to incorporate development of high quality, sustainable design.
- Consider the potential for the allocation of sites for renewable energy generation (e.g. wind turbine, CHP plant).
- Ensure development allocations are in locations that minimise the use of private car.
- Avoid demolition and new build where reuse of existing buildings could be pursued.

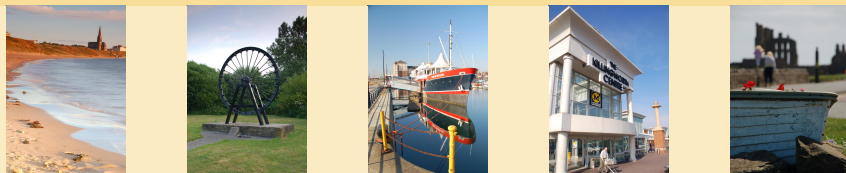
4.20.6 Sustainability Objectives

In line with the findings above, it is considered the following existing objectives can continue to adequately appraise a policy's potential affects on Sustainable Development and Construction; and Energy Consumption and Efficiency:



- Adapt to the impacts of climate change whilst addressing the contribution made by the Borough by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and maintaining good local air quality through more efficient use of resources
- To reduce the need to travel, encourage sustainable transport options and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure.
- To reduce waste and improve waste management by encouraging re-use, recycling and composting.
- To preserve, conserve and enhance North Tyneside's landscape character, cultural and historic environment, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.

5 . Developing the Sustainability Assessment Framework



5 Developing the Sustainability Assessment Framework

5.1 Revising the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

5.1.1 The Council is required to outline the sustainability objectives and criteria against which the alternative strategies/options and subsequent policies of plans will be appraised in order to make the plan as sustainable as possible. The Council is also required to set out the indicators that will be used to monitor the effects of the plans. This forms Task A4 of the table in the chapter "The SA/SEA of Local Plan Documents".

5.1.2 As this Report is a revision of the 2006 and 2013 Scoping Reports, we would direct readers to those documents to understand the formulation of the SA framework, rather than repeat the information here. We believe the framework set out in those documents generally remains valid, and the review of the objectives as set out in the series of topic papers in the previous chapter ensures they are up-to-date.

5.1.3 The collection of SA objectives have come about through several rounds of scoping exercises and consultation. The 2013 version of this Scoping Report had a final list of 20 SA objectives. When working on the assessment of the Local Plan: Consultation Draft 2015, it was felt that two of the SA objectives had similarities, and comparable questions were being employed when making judgements on the potential impact the policy/site. These were objectives 7 and 10, which focused on community identity and harmony. It was proposed to combine the two objectives into one to form:

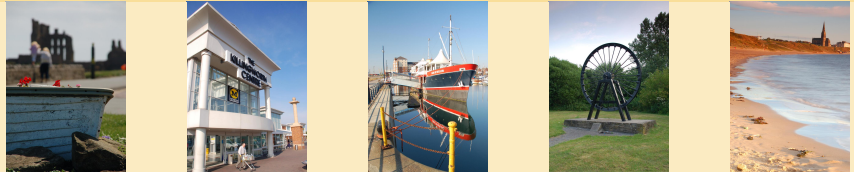
“To create harmonious, crime free neighbourhoods with strong identities and high levels of participation in community activities.”

5.1.4 It was not considered that this amendment would compromise the assessment of the Plan. Nevertheless, before proceeding, the opinions of statutory consultees English Heritage, Natural England and the Environment Agency were sought in July 2014. No objections were received.

5.1.5 This amendment created a collection of 19 SA objectives. The review of the SA objectives within this Scoping Report has illustrated that they remain appropriate in adequately assessing the sustainability affects of emerging policies. The complete list of SA objectives is therefore as follows:

1. To create a diversified and forward looking economy with high and stable levels of employment where everyone can share and contribute to a greater and sustainable prosperity.
2. To increase the diversity and quality of jobs.
3. To create higher and more stable levels of employment with more local jobs within the Borough, particularly in the socially deprived areas.
4. To develop further a sustainable tourism sector.
5. To improve access to a wide range of education and training opportunities.
6. To enable all people to have a choice of decent homes, in a range of tenures, sizes and types, to meet their needs, including affordable homes.
7. To create harmonious, crime free neighbourhoods with strong identities and high levels of participation in community activities.
8. To prevent disease, prolong life, promote health and support all residents to adopt healthy lifestyles, while targeting action to reduce health inequalities.
9. To afford everyone in the Borough with equality of access to the range of community facilities and services they require in meeting their needs.

5 . Developing the Sustainability Assessment Framework



10. To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters.
11. Adapt to the impacts of climate change whilst addressing the contribution made by the Borough by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and maintaining good local air quality through more efficient use of resources.
12. To reduce the need to travel, encourage sustainable transport options and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure.
13. To avoid adverse effects to the areas ecological network, including designated wildlife sites and protected species, and to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.
14. To reduce waste and improve waste management by encouraging re-use, recycling and composting.
15. To maintain and enhance areas of Green Belt and network of multifunctional green infrastructure as a community resource to support local wildlife initiatives and for amenity and recreation.
16. To preserve, conserve and enhance North Tyneside’s landscape character, cultural and historic environment, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.
17. To reduce Flood risk to people and property.
18. To avoid the loss of the area’s best and most versatile agricultural land and bring contaminated land back into beneficial use.
19. To reduce noise pollution.

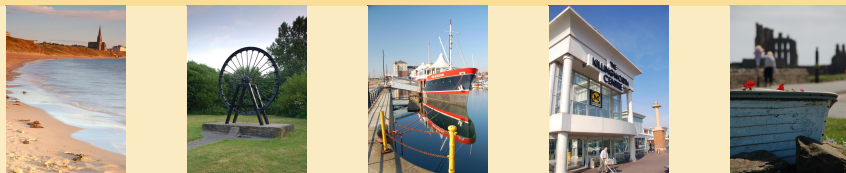
5.2 Potential Conflicts Within the Sustainability Objectives

5.2.1 The SA process is not a perfect mechanism. Within the process of considering alternatives and options there may be potential conflicts between the different objectives which will need to be given consideration when carrying out assessments.

5.2.2 The SA objectives have therefore been tested against each other to identify any potential conflicts and problems with the internal compatibility that may arise between objectives. The matrix below shows the internal conflicts of the 19 sustainability objectives, where "!" is possible conflict, "~" is neutral and "+" is positive:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	■																			
2	+	■																		
3	+	+	■																	
4	+	+	+	■																
5	+	+	+	~	■															
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9	~	~	~	~	~	!	+	+	■											
10	!	~	!	!	~	!	~	~	~	■										
11	!	~	!	!	~	!	~	+	~	+	■									

5 . Developing the Sustainability Assessment Framework



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
12	!	~	+	!	~	!	~	+	+	~	+	■							
13	!	~	!	!	~	!	~	~	~	+	+	+	■						
14	!	~	!	!	~	!	~	~	~	!	!	!	!	■					
15	!	~	!	!	~	!	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	■				
16	!	~	!	!	~	!	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	■			
17	!	~	!	!	~	!	~	~	~	+	+	~	+	+	+	+	■		
18	!	~	!	!	~	!	~	+	~	+	~	+	+	+	+	~	+	■	
19	!	~	!	!	~	!	+	+	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	■

5.2.3 The objectives that advocate potential development of some kind feature the most "conflict" squares. Conflict squares should not be taken as "negatives". They are simply warnings that there could be conflicts. Although these conflicts have been identified it may be possible they can be addressed, or partially addressed, through appropriate mitigation (for example: innovative design, sustainable construction, making efficient use of urban land). Through appropriate mitigation, potential conflicts could become "positives". For example, a new housing development could have the potential to harm the character and appearance of an area, but if designed well, it could make a positive contribution in enhancing it.

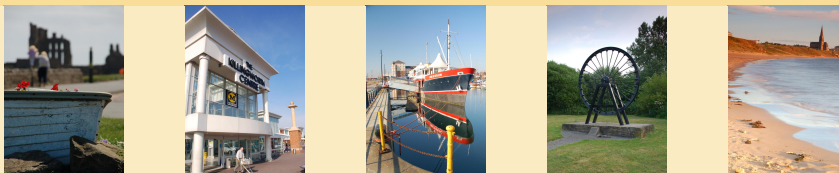
5.2.4 In some instances the conflicts may be so strong that, in considering alternatives and developing policy options, choices would have to be made of the level of environmental damage that could be acceptable and which could not be mitigated. Indeed the SA may indicate that proposed levels of development would be unacceptable. The NPPF (para 14) states that development needs should not be met in full if the adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits. In this regard SA can test whether development needs can be delivered and to inform decision making about such choices.

5.3 Reviewing the Indicators

5.3.1 Below are some suggested indicators that can measure the success of the sustainability objectives. A full suite of indicators and their associated monitoring mechanisms will be included within the Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report.

Theme	Sustainability Objectives	Proposed Indicators
Economic	<p>1. To create a diversified and forward looking economy with high and stable levels of employment where everyone can share and contribute to a greater and sustainable prosperity.</p> <p>2. To increase the diversity and quality of jobs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of VAT registered businesses • Proportion of employment by sector • Employment land flows and off figures • % of population of working age who are in employment • % of population that claim Job Seekers Allowance • Number of local jobs

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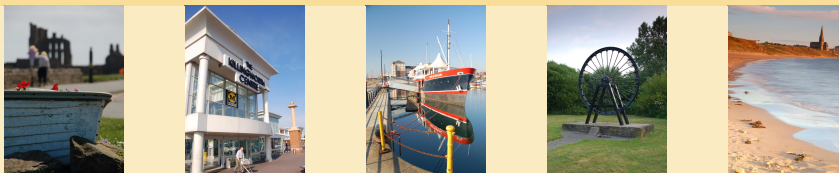
Theme	Sustainability Objectives	Proposed Indicators
	<p>3. To create higher and more stable levels of employment with more local jobs within the Borough, particularly in the socially deprived areas.</p> <p>4. To develop further a sustainable tourism sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Net commuting outflow/inflow ● Key tourist attractions ● Number of visitors to the area ● Annual tourism revenue ● Number of jobs supported by tourism
Social	<p>5. To improve access to a wide range of education and training opportunities.</p> <p>6. To enable all people to have a choice of decent homes, in a range of tenures, sizes and types, to meet their needs, including affordable homes.</p> <p>7. To create harmonious, crime free neighbourhoods with strong identities and high levels of participation in community activities.</p> <p>8. To prevent disease, prolong life, promote health and support all residents to adopt healthy lifestyles, while targeting action to reduce health inequalities.</p> <p>9. To afford everyone in the Borough with equality of access to the range of community facilities and services they require in meeting their needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● % of households within identified journey time thresholds for access to Primary School, Major Employer, Hospital and Fresh Food. ● % of residents who think public transport has got better or stayed the same ● % of residents who think that their shopping facilities have got better or stayed the same ● Total net housing completions ● Total housing commitments in the area ● Number/% of affordable housing completions in the area ● Number/% of affordable housing commitments in the area ● Proportion of homes built on previously developed land ● Housing land taken up by developers ● Average house price over the previous 12 months ● % of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at A* to C grade ● % of residents with no, or low levels of qualifications ● % of adults achieving NVQ Level 2 or above ● Risk of being a victim of crime per 1000 population ● Number and types of crime ● Perception of crime ● % of the population living in the most deprived areas ● % of the population who claim DWP benefits.

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Theme	Sustainability Objectives	Proposed Indicators
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Life expectancy at birth (male/female) ● % of population whose health is deemed as poor ● % of population satisfied with their area as a place to live ● % of population feeling safe in their part of the borough ● % of population who say they belong to their local area ● % of population who agree the different groups of people get on well locally ● Number of neighbourhood plans in the Borough
Environmental	<p>10. To maintain and improve the quality of ground and surface waters.</p> <p>11. Adapt to the impacts of climate change whilst addressing the contribution made by the Borough by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and maintaining good local air quality through more efficient use of resources.</p> <p>12. To reduce the need to travel, encourage sustainable transport options and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure.</p> <p>13. To avoid adverse effects to the areas ecological network, including designated wildlife sites and protected species, and to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.</p> <p>14. To reduce waste and improve waste management by encouraging re-use, recycling and composting.</p> <p>15. To maintain and enhance areas of greenbelt and network of multifunctional green infrastructure as a community resource to support local wildlife initiatives and for amenity and recreation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distance travelled by mode of transport per person per annum ● Proportion of trips undertaken by different modes of transport ● Levels of car ownership ● Area of protected nature conservation sites in improving or favourable condition. ● Number of sites of nature conservation importance ● Number of Tree Preservation Orders ● Area of LNR per 1,000 population ● Number of species plans and habitat plans in the LBAP ● Number of listed buildings ● Number of locally registered buildings and parks ● Number of conservation areas ● Number of scheduled monuments ● Number of assets on the Historic England Heritage at Risk register ● Number of locally designated assets on the local Heritage at Risk register ● Number of conservation areas with up to date character appraisals and management plans ● Number of entries on the Historic England register of historic parks and gardens

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Theme	Sustainability Objectives	Proposed Indicators
	<p>16. To preserve, conserve and enhance North Tyneside's landscape character, cultural and historic environment, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.</p> <p>17. To reduce Flood risk to people and property.</p> <p>18. To avoid the loss of the area's best and most versatile agricultural land and bring contaminated land back into beneficial use.</p> <p>19. To reduce noise pollution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Condition of the archaeological remains of the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site ● Number of applications affecting the OUV of the WHS approved against specialist advice ● %of area covered by historic landscape/urban characterisation studies ● Number of Heritage Open Day visits ● % of planning proposals for which archaeological investigations were required prior to approval ● %of planning applications where archaeological mitigation strategies were developed and implemented ● Number and extent of public realm audits ● Site and area of contaminated land ● Key landscape/recreation features of note ● % of households within suggested suitable walking distance of a equipped children's play space ● % of households within suggested suitable walking distance of a Park ● % of households within suggested suitable walking distance of a local semi-natural greenspace ● % of properties within suitable suggested walking distance of amenity green space ● Length of cycle/footpaths ● Amount of public rights of way ● Participation in cultural activities ● Attitudes of population towards culture ● River water quality ● Coastal water quality ● Amount of household recycling ● Amount of waste sent to landfill ● Amount of waste incinerated ● Area subject to flood risk (ha)

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Theme	Sustainability Objectives	Proposed Indicators
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of planning applications requiring mitigation measures identified through a flood risk assessment ● Number and % of new developments with Sustainable drainage Systems (SuDs) installed ● Amount of CO2 generated per household ● Building for Life Assessments outcomes ● Average annual electricity consumption ● Average annual gas consumption ● Total number of applications approved containing an element of renewable energy supply ● Renewable energy capacity permitted a) as a stand alone site,b) as on-site generation ● Number of households affected by airport noise ● Number of households that are exposed to high levels of noise from road and rail networks. ● Number of planning applications approved against the advice of the Environmental Health team.

5.4 The Sustainability Appraisal Matrix and Carrying Out Sustainability Appraisal

Sustainability Appraisal of Policies

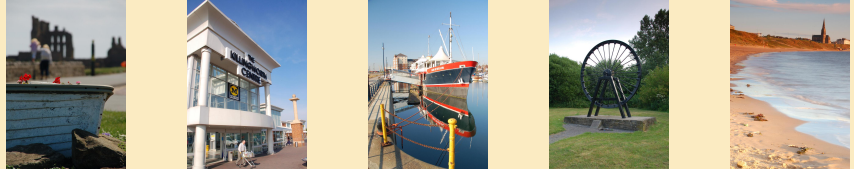
5.4.1 The suite of 19 sustainability objectives are to be used to assess the policy objectives of a plan. As in the past, this will be a matrix-based assessment where each policy is "pitched" against each sustainability objective. The intention is to assess the "big picture" and significant effects of the sustainability issues related to each option rather than be bogged down in the detail.

5.4.2 However, the method will be amended from using a numerical scoring system to a "RAG" approach, where a red score represents an envisaged negative impact, amber represents an envisaged neutral or insignificant impact and green represents an envisaged positive impact.

5.4.3 The change from numerical scoring to the RAG system has come about for two main reasons:

- Some feedback received as part of the Local Plan: Consultation Draft 2013 consultation; and
- The approach was questioned in the consideration of a planning inquiry for a large housing development in North Tyneside.

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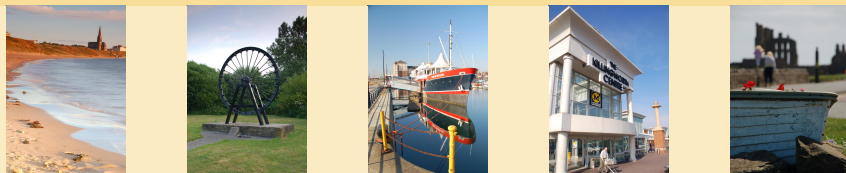


5.4.4 Upon review, it was considered that whilst seeming clear and comparable, the numerical approach can become over-complicated, allowing for inconsistencies and a lack of clarity between the scoring of different policies/sites. For example, when does “negative” become “very negative”? Also, conclusions that are based on mathematical calculations are too rigid in their outcomes, when the issues and impacts they represent are generally not succinct in their nature and require a more discussion-lead conclusion.

5.4.5 The SEA Directive (Annex 2.2) indicates that the characteristics and effects on an area should be assessed with regard to the frequency, duration and cumulative nature of the effects. This has been addressed through the SA matrix as being short, medium and long term impacts. The assessment of cumulative effects could be identified in the ‘comments’ column of the matrix. An assessment of effects taking into account some mitigation measures is included in the matrix. The outputs from each matrix table can then be compared to help decide the preferred policy. The matrix also allows for a comparison of a "do nothing" situation. The proposed matrix is set out here:

Proposed Policy										Comments	
SA Objective	Implementation of Proposed Policy			Without implementation of Proposed Policy			Implementation	Existing	Proposed Mitigation		Proposed Mitigation
	Unmitigated	Mitigated		Unmitigated	Mitigated						
		S	M	L		S	M	L			
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
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11											

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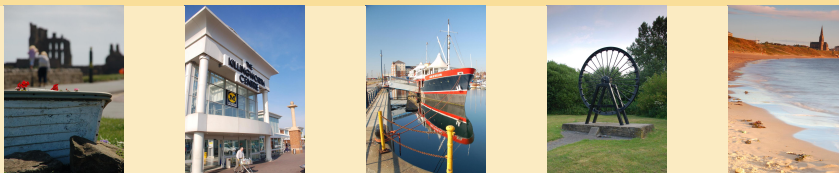


12											
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Conclusions											

Sustainability Appraisal of Sites

- 5.4.6** The site selection process of the Local Plan can be highly contentious. Following feedback about the SA approach employed for the Local Plan: Consultation Draft 2013, especially that from proposed development site stakeholders, it was decided to adopt a new approach for the SA of sites that would be more in-depth and transparent.
- 5.4.7** The SA will be undertaken in a database. Again, as outlined above, the RAG scoring system will be used rather than numerical scoring and more emphasis will be placed on providing a commentary. In recognising that the decision-making process may not be transparent when undertaking an SA, and that SA objectives often can't be answered through one question alone, a small selection of relevant questions have been formulated for each SA objective. To ensure that decisions will be based on sound evidence rather than just judgement, a wide range of evidence has been collated and will be fed into the database. This includes deprivation data, viability data, feedback from the Council's Biodiversity Officer, site constraints and consultee feedback. A further change that will be implemented is that each officer will undertake the assessment of an SA objective for all sites, rather than assessing a site for each SA objective. This was a recommendation made as part of the Planning Advisory Service training the team received and is deemed to better ensure consistency across assessments.
- 5.4.8** The sites that will be assessed have mostly been introduced through the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) process, meaning it is known that they are potentially suitable for housing development and have been assessed accordingly. As part of the appraisal, potential reasonable alternative uses will be considered. Within or adjacent to centres, this will be retail or employment use. In other cases, employment use will be the only realistic alternative. There are some occasions when the site's current use will be seen as a potential feasible alternative. Several large areas of available employment land have also been identified and also will be assessed accordingly. It is known that these sites are currently not available for any other uses or are deemed suitable for any other use and so will not be assessed for an alternative use.
- 5.4.9** The proposed table that displays the above assessment is as follows:

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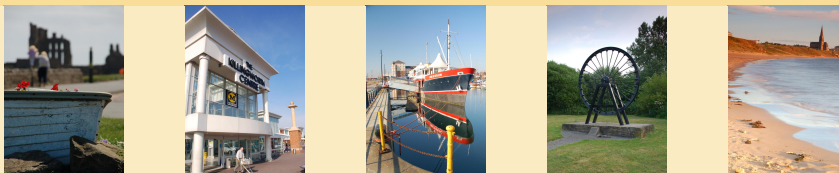
Site:		Potential Land Use:	
ECONOMIC			
SA Objective 1	Ia) Would development protect and enhance the vitality and viability of existing employment areas and/or town centres?	RAG outcome	Overall comments
	Ib) Would development support appropriate retail, leisure and/or employment opportunities in town centre locations to aid urban regeneration?	RAG outcome	
	Ic) Would development support economic development in areas that are easily accessible by sustainable transport?	RAG outcome	Mitigation
	Id) Provide a variety of employment land and mixed use development sites to support a varied and robust economy?	RAG outcome	Overall RAG outcome
SA Objective 2	2a) Will development provide and/or support a range of employment opportunities over the plan period?	RAG outcome	Overall comments
			Mitigation
			Overall RAG outcome
SA Objective 3	3a) Is the site located within one of the more deprived areas of the borough?	RAG outcome	Overall comments
	3b) Would development help to add to the economic prosperity and potential of the local area?	RAG outcome	
	3c) Is the site well located for existing employment opportunities locally or through the sustainable transport network?	RAG outcome	Mitigation
	3d) Would development provide employment development and jobs in a location where there is currently a shortage?	RAG outcome	Overall RAG outcome
SA Objective 4	4a) Will development contribute to growth in tourist facilities and jobs?	RAG outcome	Overall comments
			Mitigation

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Site:		Potential Land Use:	
			Overall RAG outcome
SOCIAL			
SA Objective 5	5a) Is there spare capacity at nearby primary and secondary schools to accommodate anticipated growth?	RAG outcome	Overall comments
	5b) Will site development provide for training opportunities and skills development in the local community?	RAG outcome	
	5c) Will development provide and support high quality education facilities?	RAG outcome	Mitigation
	5d) Is there ease of access to existing educational facilities?	RAG outcome	Overall RAG outcome
SA Objective 6	6a) Will development help to provide a range of house types and sizes to meet the local identified needs of all the community?	RAG outcome	Overall comments
	6b) Will development contribute towards an adequate supply of affordable housing?	RAG outcome	Mitigation
			Overall RAG outcome
SA Objective 7	7a) Would the development reduce fear of crime, the incidence of crime and anti-social behaviour?	RAG outcome	Overall comments
	7b) Will the development create a quality environment in which to live and/or work?	RAG outcome	
	7c) Will the development encourage the involvement of local people in community activities?	RAG outcome	Mitigation
	7d) Will the development enable investment in areas suffering from high crime and/or poor living environments?	RAG outcome	Overall RAG outcome
SA Objective 8	8a) Is there capacity to accommodate new growth in nearby healthcare facilities?	RAG outcome	Overall comments
	8b) Is the site well located in relation to established green infrastructure, open space and built sports facilities to promote active and healthy lifestyles?	RAG outcome	Mitigation

5 . Developing the Sustainability Assessment Framework



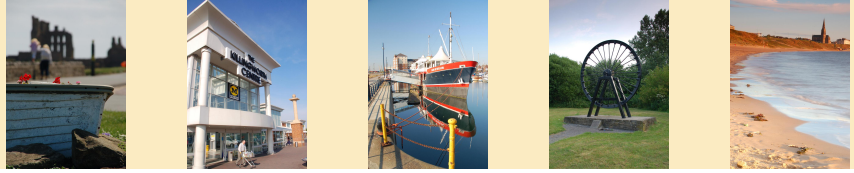
Site:		Potential Land Use:	
	8c) Would development avoid loss of existing open space?	RAG outcome	Overall RAG outcome
SA Objective 9	9a) Are there a range of facilities and services in the vicinity to support potential growth from the development?	RAG outcome	Overall comments
	9b) Is the site easily accessible and well served by public transport?	RAG outcome	Mitigation
			Overall RAG outcome
ENVIRONMENTAL			
SA Objective 10	10a) Is the site near a suitable watercourse or water body in order to assist with drainage issues?	RAG outcome	Overall comments
	10b) Is the site free from any known drainage constraints?	RAG outcome	Mitigation
	10c) Would development on this site avoid risk the quality of any watercourse or water body?	RAG outcome	Overall RAG outcome
SA Objective 11	11a) Could development minimise and be resilient to impacts of climate change?	RAG outcome	Overall comments
	11b) Could development help to minimise emissions of greenhouse gases?	RAG outcome	Mitigation
			Overall RAG outcome
SA Objective 12	12a) Is the site easily accessible and well served by public transport, walking and cycle routes?	RAG outcome	Overall comments
	12b) Is there a range of services and facilities within a reasonable distance?	RAG outcome	Mitigation
	12c) Is existing transport infrastructure sufficient to accommodate growth?	RAG outcome	Overall RAG outcome
SA Objective 13	13a) Would development avoid potential damage to designated wildlife sites?	RAG outcome	Overall comments
	13b) Would development avoid fragmentation of habitats and/or landscapes?	RAG outcome	Mitigation
			Overall RAG outcome

5 . Developing the Sustainability Assessment Framework



Site:		Potential Land Use:	
SA Objective 14	14a) Is there capacity in existing waste management facilities to deal with new development?	RAG outcome	Overall comments
	14b) Can development help to minimise waste generation?	RAG outcome	Mitigation
			Overall RAG outcome
SA Objective 15	15a) Would development avoid the loss of designated open space?	RAG outcome	Overall comments
	15b) Would development avoid any impact upon areas of Green Belt?	RAG outcome	Mitigation
	15c) Would the site afford sufficient access to existing green space?	RAG outcome	Overall RAG outcome
SA Objective 16	16a) Does the development help to protect, conserve or enhance heritage assets?	RAG outcome	Overall comments
	16b) Would the development avoid having a significant impact on the Borough's landscape character?	RAG outcome	Mitigation
			Overall RAG outcome
SA Objective 17	17a) Is the site free from any source of flooding? If no, which type?	RAG outcome	Overall comments
	17b) Is the site free from historic recorded flood events?	RAG outcome	Mitigation
	17c) Will this site avoid flooding elsewhere? (i.e. downstream from historic flooding incidents or an area of identified flood risk)	RAG outcome	Overall RAG outcome
SA Objective 18	18a) Will the site bring contaminated land back into beneficial use?	RAG outcome	Overall comments
	18b) Would development avoid potential increase to levels of contamination?	RAG outcome	Mitigation
	18c) Would development avoid the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land?	RAG outcome	Overall RAG outcome

5 . Developing the Sustainability Assessment Framework



Site:		Potential Land Use:	
SA Objective 19	19a) Would development be free from potential risk of noise pollution?	RAG outcome	Overall comments
	19b) Would development avoid creation of noise pollution?	RAG outcome	Mitigation
			Overall RAG outcome

5.5 Using the Scoping Report for Future Plans

- 5.5.1** This Scoping Report has addressed the full range of SEA requirements and sets out the baseline, policy framework and context for the SAs of the local plan documents. The document addresses the sustainability issues relevant to the Borough and can, in principle, be used as the Scoping Report for future Local Plan documents including Neighbourhood Development Plans. Where appropriate, the Scoping Report will be updated to reflect the latest policy, baseline and trend information. Alternatively it may be appropriate, in conjunction with the preparation of individual plans, to prepare supplementary scoping report information relevant to that plan over and above that already contained in this document.
- 5.5.2** It may be appropriate in the future to consider revising the suite of sustainability objectives. If so, key consultees will be given the opportunity to comment again and asked to agree any such changes.

6 . Next Steps



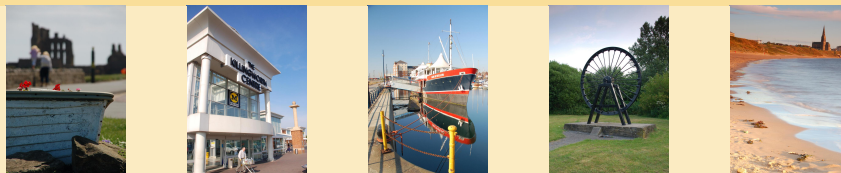
6 Next Steps

6.0.1 Following consultation on and making any subsequent amendments to this Scoping Report, the next step is to move on to stage 2 as illustrated in the table at 2.5.4.

6.0.2 The proposed policies for inclusion in the Local Plan will be appraised in accordance with the framework developed in this Scoping Report. As with previous North Tyneside SAs, planning officers at North Tyneside Council will undertake the assessment on the basis of professional judgement. The role of the officers will be to maintain and ensure a balanced view was taken when making assessments.

6.0.3 A SA Report will be prepared that will cover the following:

- a detailed methodology of the SA process and how this has been used to compare and appraise proposed policies against the sustainability objectives;
- the testing of the specific plan alternatives and options against the sustainability objectives, and any refinements made to the plan as a result;
- justification for the inclusion or rejection of options;
- any proposed mitigation measures: and
- a non-technical summary.



7 Appendix

7.0.1 The table contains information on how the SA process complies with the European SEA Objective.

Requirement of the SEA Directive	Where this has been/will be carried out
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	This will form part of the relevant SA report
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	Topic Papers in Scoping Report
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Topic Papers in Scoping Report
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Topic Papers in Scoping Report
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Topic Papers in Scoping Report
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors	Topic Papers and Conflicts Table in Scoping Report
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	This will form part of the relevant SA report
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	This will form part of the relevant SA report
i) A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	This will form part of the relevant SA report
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	This will form part of the relevant SA report