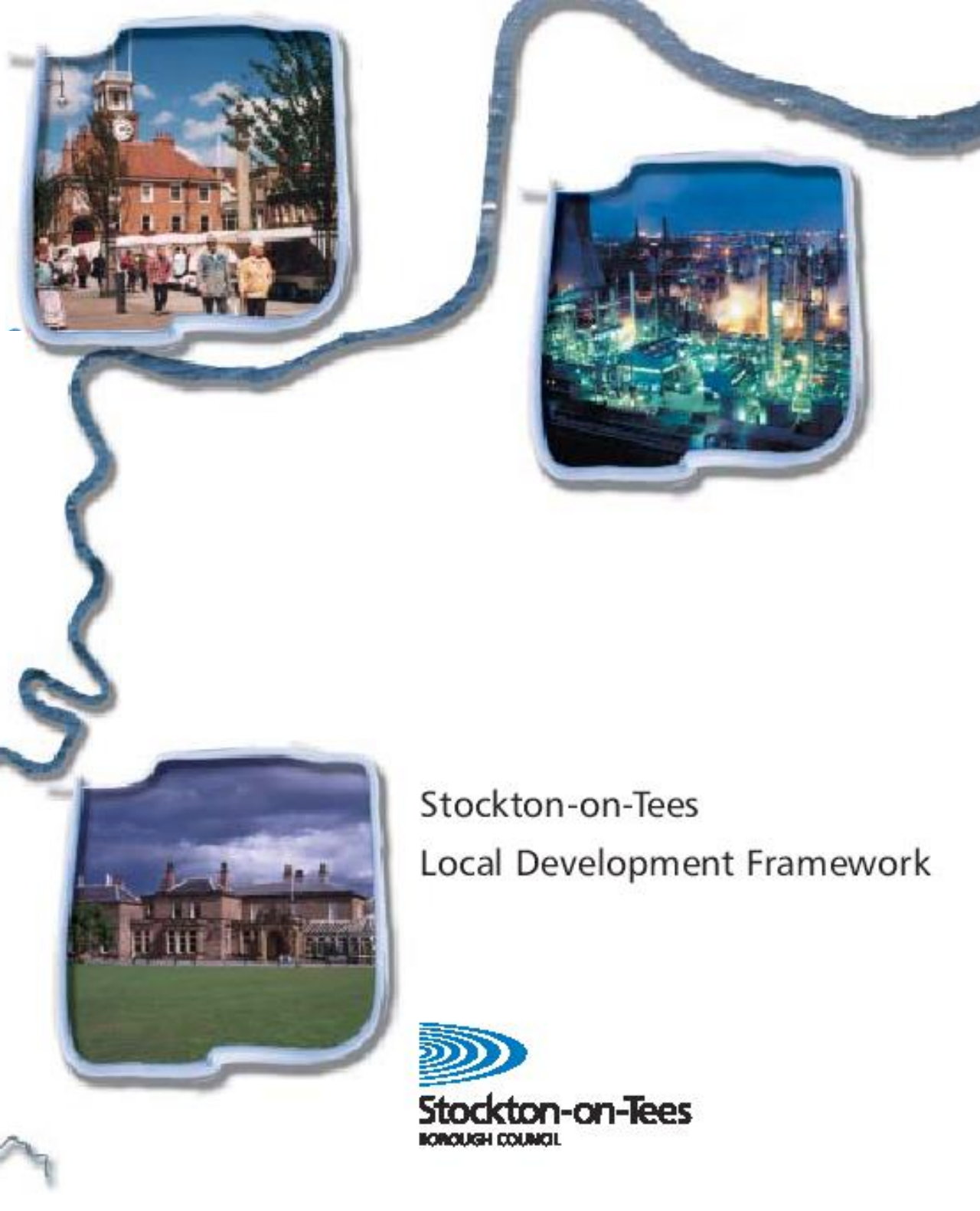


Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and
Strategic Environmental
Assessment (SEA) for Stockton-
on-Tees Borough Council's Local
Development Framework

Scoping Report

March 2009



Stockton-on-Tees
Local Development Framework



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1. Background to the Planning System

1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Local Authorities to prepare and maintain a 'Local Development Framework'. Local Development Frameworks are in the process of replacing the previous system of Local Plans and will continue to provide the starting point to determine day-to-day proposals for the use of land and buildings.

1.2 The main advantages of the Local Development Framework over the former Local Plans system will be:-

- Greater flexibility i.e. the range and speed in which new strategies and policies can be prepared in response to changing local circumstances;
- Greater community and stakeholder involvement to influence how their areas will be shaped in the future;
- An improved emphasis on sustainable development by the introduction of formalised sustainability appraisals and Strategic Environmental Assessments;
- Greater attention to monitoring, not only on the impact of particular policies and strategies, but also in relation to the

management of preparation of the Local Development Framework;

- Greater soundness with strategies and policies being based on a robust and credible evidence base.

1.3 The Local Development Framework is an umbrella term and will actually comprise a number of planning documents otherwise called '*Local Development Documents*' which together will set out the Council's long term planning policies and proposals. The Local Development Framework will collectively provide the basis to deliver sustainable patterns of development within the Borough in terms of economic and physical regeneration in addition to the protection of the Borough's built and natural environment.

1.4 These Local Development Documents will comprise:-

- A Statement of Community Involvement that identifies those stages when the public and stakeholders may get involved in the preparation of the Local Development Framework;
- Topic or areas based *Development Plan Document* (such as the Regeneration Development Plan Document) which are statutory and will provide the detailed policies and proposals for development;
- *Supplementary Planning Documents* (such as the Sustainable Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document) are non-statutory and will provide additional guidance to the policies set out in the Development Plan Documents.

1.5 The procedures required to prepare Local Development Documents are set down by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and are amplified in more detail in "*Planning Policy Statement 12: Creating Strong Safe and Prosperous Communities Through Local Spatial Planning (2008)*". This document replaced the first "*Planning Policy Statement 12: Local*

Development Frameworks (2004)" reflecting the lessons learned in the early years of the new system. It can be viewed at the Communities and Local Government website (www.communities.gov.uk).

1.6 Whilst each statutory Development Plan Document will be based on an individual theme or subject matter, all will be subject to the same processes when prepared.

2. Development Plan Documents

2.1 The Local Development Framework, as outlined in the Local Development Scheme, contains a number of topic based Development Plan Documents which are intended to provide site specific policy to support objectives outlined in the Core Strategy.

2.2 The Regeneration Development Plan Document will set out allocations for transport and regeneration proposals and provide site-specific policies for determining transport, housing, employment and mixed-use development. The Yarm and Eaglescliffe Area Action Plan will address the key pressures and opportunities within Yarm and Eaglescliffe. It will include coordinated proposal for traffic management and parking, future redevelopment opportunities and planning obligations. The Environment Development Plan Document will outline Borough Wide policies and sites relating to the built and natural environment including green wedges, nature conservation sites, open spaces and the historic environment.

2.3 The timetable for the Development Plan Documents are taken from the Council's adopted Local Development Scheme (http://www.stockton.gov.uk/citizenservices/buildingregulations/dev_plans/ldfhome/lds/)

3. Sustainable Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document

3.1 Supplementary Planning Documents provide additional guidance about how policies should be used but do not have the same status as Development Plan Documents. The Local Development Framework will contain the Sustainable Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document which is to provide details on the promotion of higher urban design standards and sustainable development within new residential estates. The Greater North Shore Design Framework Supplementary Planning Document will provide a design framework for the development of the Greater North Shore mixed use area, to supplement site allocations in the Regeneration DPD.

3.2 Supplementary Planning Documents cannot be formally adopted until the respective Core Strategy has been adopted. The timetables for the production of the Sustainable Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document is taken from the Council's Local Development Scheme which is available at [\(http://www.stockton.gov.uk/citizenservices/buildingregulations/dev_plans/ldfhome/lds/\)](http://www.stockton.gov.uk/citizenservices/buildingregulations/dev_plans/ldfhome/lds/).

4. Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

4.1 Under the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, Sustainability Appraisals are now required for all Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Plan Documents. The purpose of sustainability appraisals is to help local planning authorities fulfil their obligations to the contribution of sustainable development in the preparation of their plans.

4.2 In addition, European Directive EC/2001/42 requires that a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the environmental effects of certain plans and programmes be undertaken. Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Plan Documents are amongst the plans and programmes that require a Strategic Environmental Assessment.

4.3 The Government's approach is to incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive into a wider SA process that considers economic and social as well as environment effects. In 2005 a document "Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks" was published to

satisfy the requirements of both through a single appraisal process. The combined Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment process is referred to in this document as Sustainability Appraisal.

4.4. The Sustainability Appraisal of the documents in the Local Development Framework will comply with the full requirements of:

- Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004;
- The Environmental Assessment Regulations 2004 for Plans and programmes which incorporate European Directive 2001/ 42;
- ODPM, 2005 Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks;
- Environmental Resources Management (ERM) 2005 on behalf of the North East Regional Assembly, Final Report of the Sustainability Appraisal.

4.5 Sustainability Appraisals are an ongoing and informing process throughout the preparation of the Development Plan Documents, (see figures 1) and the Supplementary Plan Documents (see figure 2). The Sustainability Appraisal will identify

and report on the extent to which the implementation of the Local Development Framework will achieve environmental, economic and social objectives. The Sustainability Appraisal will therefore, work simultaneously within the preparation of the Local Development Framework and will be integrated into the plan- making process as a way of improving the sustainability of the documents as they progress.

The Purpose of this document

4.6 The Scoping report records the process of deciding on the scope and level of detail for the Sustainability Appraisal, including the sustainability objectives and issues which need to be considered and the assessment methods to be used. The Scoping report is published for consultation for a period of five weeks to ensure that the process is comprehensive and that the three statutory bodies (English Heritage, Natural England and the Environment Agency) and other organisations with social, economic and environmental responsibilities (see page 12) can comment on the scope and level of detail on the information to be included in the Sustainability Report (see figures 1 and 2). Although Sustainability Appraisal is a statutory requirement in the preparation of

development plan documents and supplementary planning documents, neither the Scoping report nor the Sustainability report in themselves form a part of these documents. The Sustainability report will however be considered when determining the soundness of the development plan documents during examination.

4.7 An initial Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was produced in 2005 before significant progress has been made on the transition to the Local Development Framework. This informed the development of sustainability objectives for the Core Strategy and earlier Supplementary Planning Documents. Following changes to the Local Development Framework regulations; national policy guidance; the Stockton-on-Tees Local Development Scheme and the social, economic and environmental composition of the Borough; the document has been updated to inform the other emerging DPDs and SPDs which will make up the Local Development Framework.

Figure 1: Sustainability Appraisal and the preparation of Development Plan Documents

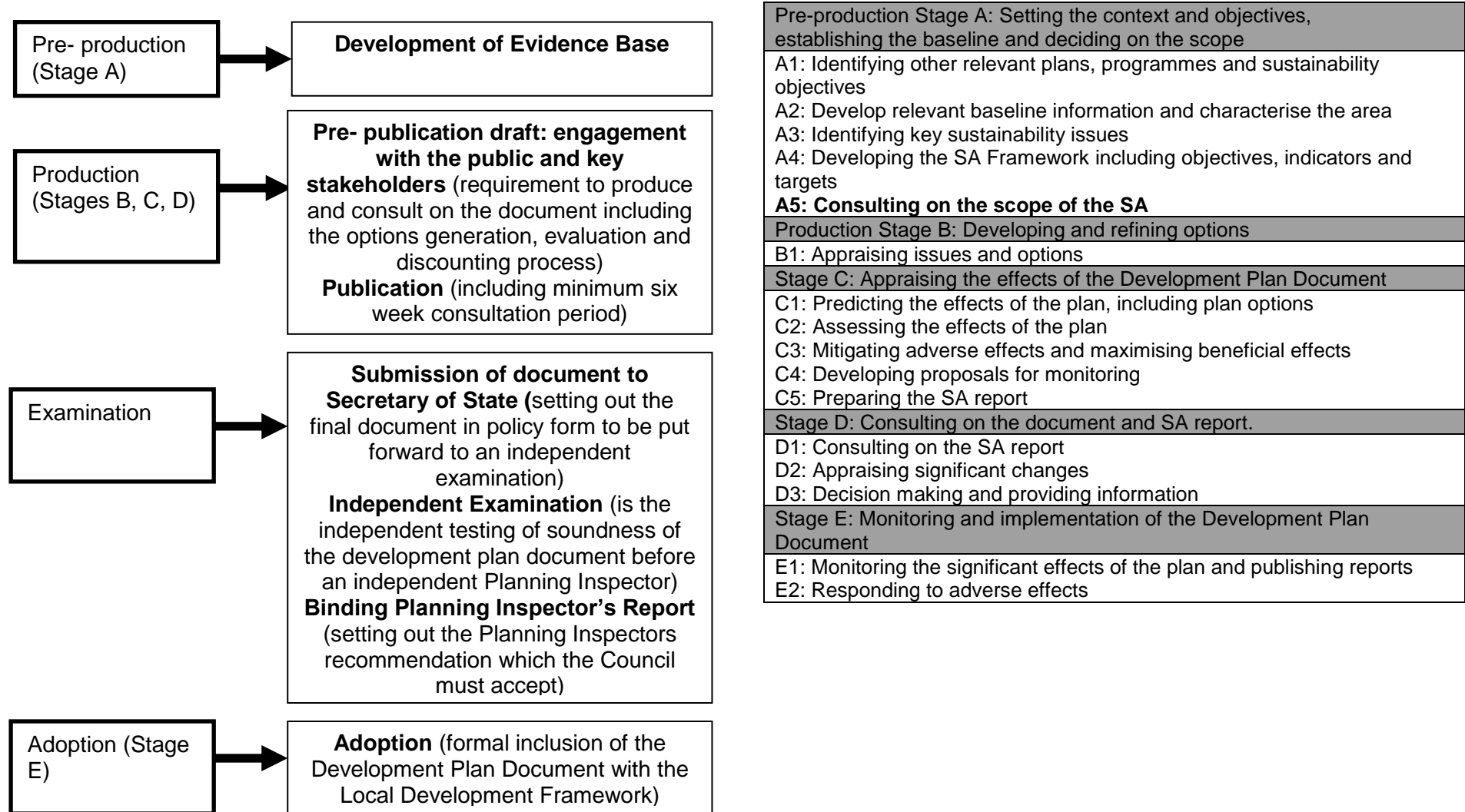
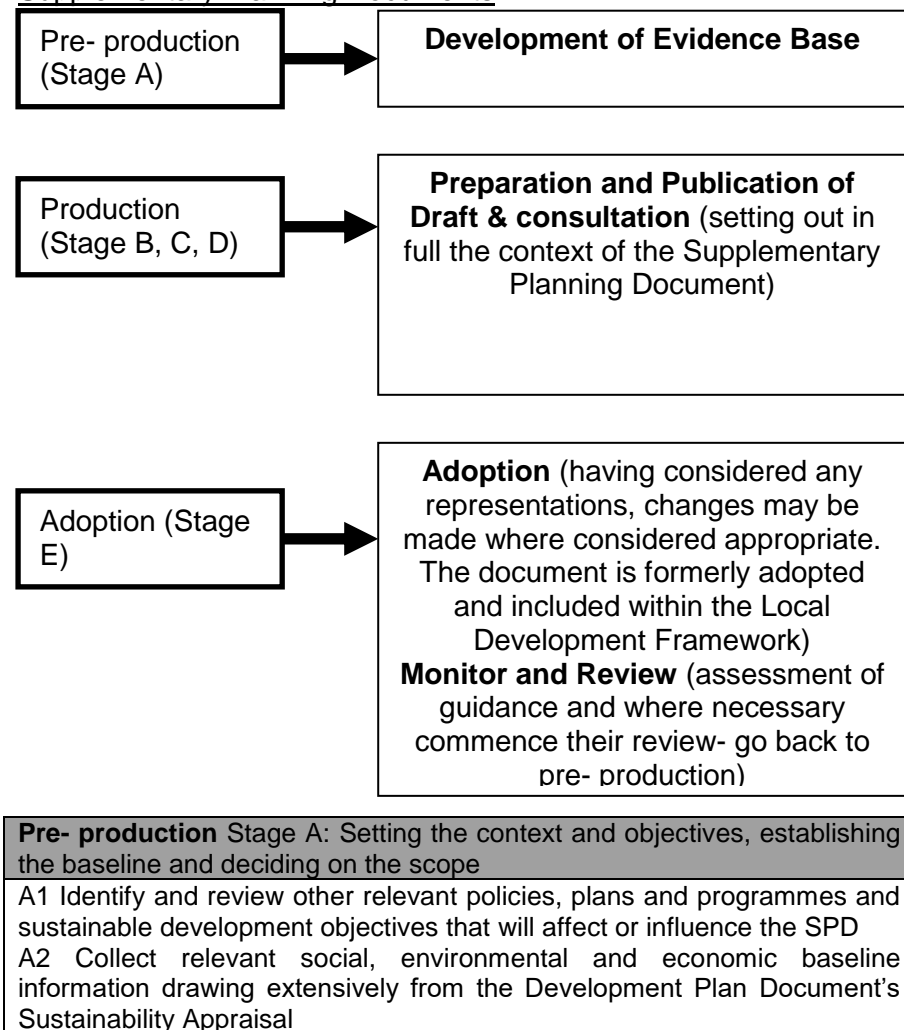


Figure 2: Sustainability Appraisal and the preparation of Supplementary Planning Documents



A3 Identify key sustainability issues for the Sustainability Appraisal to Address
A4 Develop the SA framework, consisting of the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets drawing extensively from the DPD Sustainability Appraisal
A5 Consult relevant authorities, the public and other key stakeholders on the scope of the appraisal and the key issues and possible options for solutions (produce Scoping Report if necessary).
Production Stage B: Developing and Refining Options (if necessary)
B1 Carry out appraisal of the plan options and make recommendations for improvement;
B2 Consult on draft Sustainability Report;
Stage C: Appraising the effects of the draft SPD
C1 and C2 Predict the effects and carry out detailed assessment of the effects of the draft SPD;
C3 Propose measures to maximise beneficial effects and mitigate adverse effects;
C4 Develop proposals for monitoring;
C5 Prepare the final SA Report of the draft SPD.
Stage D: Consultation on the SA Report and draft SPD
D1 Consult on the final SA Report along with the draft SPD;
D2 Carry out, where necessary, appraisal of any significant changes made as a result of representations;
D3 Issue statement summarising information on how the SA results and consultee's opinions were taken into account, reasons for choice of options and proposals for monitoring, including in relation to any recommended changes.
Make SPD and SA report available for viewing
Adoption and Monitoring Stage E: Monitoring the implementation of the SPD
E1 Monitor significant effects of the SPD to identify at an early stage any unforeseen adverse effects
E2 Undertake appropriate remedial action where necessary

4.8 Therefore, Stage A is the relevant stage for the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. This involves the following five stages:

Pre- production Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

A1. Identify and review other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainable development objectives that will affect or influence the Document (Context Review).

A2. Collect relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information and produce a characterisation of the Stockton-on-Tees Borough,

A3. Identify key sustainability issues for the Sustainability Appraisal to Address.

A4. Develop the SA framework, consisting of the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets.

A5. Produce a Scoping Report (this report) and consult relevant authorities, the public and other key stakeholders on the scope of the appraisal and the key issues and possible options for solutions.

5. Consulting on the Scope of the SA

5.1 In accordance with the requirements for Sustainability Appraisals and Strategic Environmental Assessments the scope of the Sustainability Report will be consulted on. The three statutory bodies:

- English Heritage
- Environment Agency
- Natural England

Must be consulted along with other key stakeholders which may have a sustainability interest. It is for this reason that the following bodies will also be consulted:

Economic

- One North East
- Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit
- Tees Valley Regeneration

Social

- North Tees Primary Care Trust
- Sport England
- Housing Corporation
- Home Builders Federation

Environmental

- Council for the Protection of Rural England
- Industry Nature Conservation Association
- Tees Forest
- Woodland Trust
- Tees Archaeology
- Northumbrian Water

5.2 All comments should be put in writing to the Spatial Plans Manager by **Date Month** to the following address:

Spatial Plans Manager
Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council
Development and Neighbourhood Services
Gloucester House
Church Road
Stockton-on-Tees
TS18 1TW

spatialplans@stockton.gov.uk

6. Sustainable Development

6.1 In 1987 the World Commission on Environment and Development published a report 'Our Common Future' (known as the Bruntland Report) that brought the concept of sustainable development onto the international agenda. It also provided the most commonly used definition of sustainable development:

“Development which meets the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”

6.2 The UK Government has developed its own themes for sustainable development as found in publication, 'A Better Quality of Life: a Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK.' The four themes are:

- Social Progress which meets the needs of everyone;
- Effective protection of the environment;
- Prudent use of natural resources; and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

6.3 The UK Government has further developed this Strategy and in March 2005 published 'Securing the Future; delivering UK sustainable development strategy.' This document takes into account the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 and recognises that development growth and prosperity should not be in conflict with sustainability. The strategy contains the following five principles: living within environmental limits; ensuring a strong healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance and using sound science responsibly.

Stockton Renaissance's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2021 also sets its own sustainable vision for the area:

Our vision for the Borough:

- Stockton-on-Tees driving Economic Renaissance at the heart of a vibrant Tees Valley city– region
- An enhanced quality of place, including renewed town centres and improved local neighbourhoods
- Enhanced wellbeing and achievement for local people

7. Stage A1: Identifying other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives

7.1 During the preparation of the Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents, it is important that there is consistency with other national, regional and local plans and programmes (see Appendix 1). The purpose of this is to identify any external objectives or issues which may influence the preparation of the Development Plan Documents or Supplementary Planning Documents and to determine whether any external policies may lead to cumulative effects and to address any inconsistencies and constraints that may apply.

7.2 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive states:

“The Plan’s “relationship with other plans and programmes” and “the environmental protection objectives, established at international [European] Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan...and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.” Annex 1 (a) (e)

7.3 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Regional Spatial Strategies replace Regional Planning Guidance. The Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East has now been adopted and is included in the Local Development Framework. Therefore, all Local Development Documents (including the Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Document) must not conflict. The adopted document covers the following chapters:

- Delivering Economic Prosperity and Growth;
- Delivering Sustainable Communities;
- Conserving, Enhancing and Capitalising on the Region’s Diverse Natural and Built Environment, Heritage and Culture; and
- Improving Connectivity Within and Beyond the Region.

7.4 To avoid unnecessary repetition, plans and programmes at international and national level have not been explored in as great detail as those at a sub-regional and local level as they have been explored through the Sustainability Appraisal of the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East. The Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East is compatible with this higher tier of plans and programmes.

8. Stage A2: Develop Relevant Baseline Information and Characterise the Area

8.1 Baseline information for the Borough has been collected to identify economic, social and environmental issues, see Appendix 2 (see page 54).

8.2 This baseline information will assist the development in the LDF in three key areas; by providing a 'snapshot' of the Borough at the current time; using contextual indicators to identify key issues and problems that will need to be addressed by the LDF and providing the basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of the implementation of the LDF.

8.3 Economic and social data has been taken from a variety of sources including the Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit and Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council's Best Value Performance Indicators to build an environmental, social and economic baseline for the area. The contextual indicators used cover the following: demographic structure; socio-cultural issues; economy; environment; housing and built environment; transport and spatial connectivity.

8.4 The monitoring framework, which will be developed as part of the Sustainability Appraisal for each specific document, will go further to identify core output indicators which will be related directly to the monitoring of the implementation of Local Development Framework policies.

8.5 Baseline data together with the examination of the other plans and programmes in Appendix 1 (see page 37) has helped to provide a broad characterisation of the Stockton Borough as follows.

Characterisation of the Stockton-on-Tees Borough

8.6 Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council is one of the five unitary authorities forming the Tees Valley sub-region. The Borough is located at the heart of the Tees Valley on either side of the River Tees. In the adopted North East Regional Spatial Strategy, Stockton forms part of the 'Tees Valley City Region' along with Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland, Darlington, Hartlepool and Sedgefield, and is also at the heart of the Sustainable Community Strategy. This is also identified in the three northern regional development agencies (One North East, Yorkshire Forward and the North West Regional Development Agency) Northern Way Growth

Strategy (September 2004), which aims to unlock the potential for economic growth in the north.

8.7 The Borough has the largest population of the Tees Valley authorities, concentrated in the main urban area of Stockton, and three satellite districts of Billingham, Thornaby and Yarm. There is also the major housing development at Ingleby Barwick. In addition to retail centres, the Borough has out of town retail centres at Teesside Park and Portrack Lane.

8.8 The Stockton-on-Tees Borough owes much of its early development to the River Tees with Yarm being the most prosperous port on the river during the 13th century. By the 17th century, Stockton became a major river port transporting coal to London. The Borough is also famous for the first passenger railway as well as for its iron and steel industries. Although little remains of Stockton's industrial heritage, the River Tees has an increasing focus for leisure following the development of the Tidal Barrage in 1995. Extensive regeneration programmes are also being brought forward for many of the former industrial sites.

Population

8.9 The Stockton-on-Tees Borough has a population of more than 187,000 people who live in 77,600 households. This has increased from 175,000 in 1991. This rise is projected to continue to over 204,400 by 2029.

8.10 In 2006, people of working age accounted for 62.7% of the population in Stockton (117,300 people). There are 36,900 children (under 16) in the Borough accounting for 19.7% of the population. 33,000 people in Stockton are of retirement age in 2006 (17.6% of the population compared to 18.9% nationally).

Economy

8.11 The Borough's traditional economic base was predominantly heavy industry including chemical processing and steel production and engineering.

8.12 The Borough has had to adapt and respond to the change and now represents a modern industrial and service based economy. However, although the existing manufacturing base is smaller, it is still significant with a technically skilled workforce remaining. Stockton's chemical industry is the largest in the Tees

Valley, employing 13,400 people and two of the Tees Valley's major sites- Billingham and Seal Sands- sit wholly or partly within the Borough.

8.13 Durham University Queen's Campus has an established research presence in health, medicine and the environment. The growing number of students means the campus provides an important boost to the local economy and research industries. The development of the Tees Barrage has transformed Stockton Riverside and provides a focus for attracting further office development, employment uses, housing and the expansion of the university at North Shore. There is also a major opportunity to link the town centre back into the Riverside.

8.14 In 2006 there were 37 VAT registered businesses per 10,000 population. The Tees Valley rate was 36 and the national rate was 56 (IDBR and ONS, 2006). The average weekly household earnings in pounds in 2001- 2 was £430. The average for the Tees Valley was £410, and the national average was £550. There is large a variation between Stockton Town Centre where this figure was £270, and Ingleby Barwick East and West where it was £750 (JSU 2002).

8.15 The town centre in Stockton suffers from high levels of vacancy rates. However, the Wellington Square development has improved the town centre at Stockton, and the redevelopment of Thornaby and Billingham town centres in the near future will improve the vitality and viability of these District centres.

Employment Market

8.16 In March 2008, the unemployment rate as the percentage of working age population was 3.2%. This was below the Tees Valley rate of 3.9% but noticeably higher than the national rate of 2.2% (JSU, September 2008). There has been a reduction in the gap between the national unemployment rate and the local rate, from 2.3% in 1998 to 1% in 2008.

8.17 Within Stockton, unemployment rates vary widely between wards: the highest unemployment rate is found in Stockton Town Centre (9.4%) and the lowest in the Northern Parishes (0.6%) (JSU, September 2008).

8.18 Between the 1991 and 2001 census the population within the Borough has increased by 3,300 by migration. The most

significant gains were from the neighbouring Borough of Middlesbrough (Census, 2001).

Learning and Skills Base

8.19 The schools within Stockton have achieved a significant and sustained improvement in GCSE attainment from 41% in 1999 to 46% in 2004 and 55% in 2006. Stockton was the most improved Borough in the country in 2005/ 06 and the improvement trend continued in 2006/ 07. These improvements link to higher quality teaching, with OFSTEAD (the schools inspectorate) judging 96% of lessons satisfactory or better and 77% good or better in 2006.

8.20 Based on the 2005 Annual Population Survey, 25% of adults in Stockton have a degree, higher degree or professional qualification (NVQ4 and above), a rate much higher than the region and only slightly below the national average. The number of people with no qualifications in Stockton is lower than the North East and Great Britain (12.4% compared to 14.3% and 13.8% respectively).

8.21 Potential to improve the learning and skills base of the Borough is possible through partnerships with the University of Teesside and Durham University Queen's Campus.

Climate Change and Flood Risk

8.22 Climate change is recognised as a growing threat to the built and natural environment. Many of the agreements listed in Appendix A seek to tackle this global issue.

8.23 In the year 2000, Stockton-On-Tees emitted roughly 1,321 kilo tonnes (kT) of carbon dioxide (or equivalent) with 629 kilo tonnes coming from household energy consumption, personal transport and household waste and 692 kilo tonnes from industrial and commercial activities. The average home in the Borough is therefore responsible for a total of 8.61 tonnes of CO₂ per year, which is equivalent to 3.52 tonnes per resident. The percentage share of industry emissions was clearly higher than domestic emissions mainly due to the significant energy users in the chemical and engineering industries (Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, Climate Change Action Plan 2007- 2012).

8.24 The amount of renewable energy generated within the Borough will need to reflect the targets set out in the Council's Climate Change Action Plan. There is currently one 6KW wind turbine installed at Cowpen Bewley Woodland Park, however, there are a number of other schemes in the pipeline.

8.25 Flooding is an important land use planning consideration within the Stockton Borough. Given that the River Tees runs the length of the Borough, and the additional tributaries the River Leven, Lustrum and Billingham Beck are spread across the whole Borough, it will continue to be important to balance pressures for new development with the alleviation of potential flooding, flood vulnerability and the beneficial effects of flooding on the natural environment.

8.26 Environment Agency flood maps show over 2,700 properties at risk in the Stockton district from a 100 year event from the Tees. Problems in this area are exacerbated both by high tides and by the series of urban rivers that drain into the Tees estuary. These include Lustrum Beck (joining the Tees at Stockton) and its neighbour Billingham Beck. Flooding on Billingham Beck affects the Norton and Haverton Hill and Bishopton Bridge areas to the North of Stockton. However, much of this area is agricultural and few properties are at serious risk of flooding.

8.27 Flooding problems in the Tees estuary are focused around the Holme Fleet area near Port Clarence where flooding occurred twice in 2000. There is also potential for some defences to be

outflanked, notably those at Port Clarence and the Old River Tees. There is formal defence from Lustrum Beck at Stockton (1:10 Standard of Protection) from the Tees at Yarm (1:50) from the sea at Billingham (1:100) but defence from the Tees at Stockton consists of predominantly privately owned maintained channels (JBA Consulting, Tees Valley Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, 2007).

Natural Environment

8.28 Of the 105,226.93 tonnes of waste handled in the Stockton Borough 13.96% went to landfill. 56.70% of waste handled in the Borough of Stockton was recovered through the Energy from Waste Plant with 29.08% of all waste being recycled and 0.26% being sent for re-use. Facilities such as Haverton Hill Household Waste Recycling Facility, Horticultural Services and Recycling Facility and Haverton Hill Energy from Waste Plant in the Borough are examples of Waste Management Facilities (Stockton-on-Tees, AMR 2007/ 08).

8.29 A total of 58.7% of new housing development was built on previously developed land (Stockton-on-Tees, AMR 2007/ 08. The

North East RSS target for this is 70%, and the Central Government target is 60%.

Health and Well-Being

8.30 A key health indicator is life expectancy at birth, in 2006 the average life expectancy for males in the Borough was 76 years and the average life expectancy for females was 80.2 years. For both males and females the level was slightly above the regional level but below the national level.

8.31 Mortality rates from circulatory diseases, are higher in the Borough than both the regional and national level, the same is true of mortality rates from cancer. However, both mortality rates in the Borough are decreasing steadily.

Environmental Infrastructure

8.32 The population of wild birds is a good indicator of the health of the environment. The population of farmland and woodland birds has been increasing in the North East above the national index. A number of farmland and woodland birds have populations in the Borough.

8.33 48.6% of the area of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in the Borough are currently in favourable condition. This proportion of sites in favourable condition is above both the national and the regional level. However, the proportion of SSSI area in the Borough which is considered destroyed is also larger than both the national and regional level.

8.34 Targets for air quality are outlined in the National Air Quality Strategy, in Stockton-on-Tees all statutory air quality levels are being met and there are not air quality management areas in the Borough or adjoining Boroughs.

8.35 In the North East Region 72.3% of the length of rivers have been classified as “good” or “better” for biological river water quality. The north east level is equal to that of the national level and both national and regional levels have improved steadily since 1990.

8.36 In terms of environmental stewardship the North East Region has met 69% of the target for combined Entry Level Stewardship and Organic Entry Level Stewardship. This compares to a high of 81% in the East Region and a low of 45% in the North

West Region. The North East also has a relatively high level of higher Level Stewardship.

Sustainable Communities

8.37 A key quality of life indicator used to track progress of the Sustainable Communities Strategy is percentage of the population who are satisfied with their area as a place to live. In Stockton-on-Tees 67% of residents were satisfied overall with the area as a place to live. This is six percent lower than the national level and three percent lower than the regional level.

8.38 Crime and fear of crime can have an impact on the safety and inclusion of sustainable communities. In 2006 94% of residents said they feel safe outside during the day and 54% of residents feel safe outside after dark. This is a similar level to fear of crime in 1998; however, this is an improvement since the early 2000's when the fear of crime increased.

8.39 The overall crime rate for Stockton-on-Tees is 98 per 1000 population. This is below the national and Tees Valley level. The level of violent crime and vehicle theft is below that of the national

and Tees Valley level. The level for domestic burglary is the same as the Tees Valley level, which is above the national level.

8.40 The percentage of non-decent council homes in the Borough is 18.1% for 2007-08, a national indicator target of 18.3% for this time period has been met. The amount of non-decent council homes in the Borough has been steadily decreasing. In 2006 the national level of non-decent council homes was 33.3%. There has been an increase in households in fuel poverty of around one million between 2005 and 2006 largely due to an increase in fuel prices that is not fully matched by an increase in incomes and energy efficiency. However, of households in receipt of income based benefits in the Borough only 0.89% live in low energy efficient homes compared to 55.64% who live in homes with high energy efficiency.

8.41 In 2006 the average house price in Stockton-on-Tees was £149,677 above the Tees Valley average price of £132,762 but below the national average house price, which was £207,573. For the fourth quarter of 2006 the house price to earnings ratio for the Borough was six above the Tees Valley ratio of five point seven but below the national ratio of seven.

Sustainable Transport and Communication

8.42 In Stockton-on-Tees 30% of residents do not own a car, this is lower than the Tees Valley level at 35% but higher than the national level at 27%.

8.43 The Department for Transport's National Travel Survey (2006) indicates that the most of the distance people travel is by car at 3660 miles a year as a driver and 2033 miles a year as a passenger. This compares to 201 miles per year on foot and 233 miles a year on local buses (figure for outside of London).

8.44 Accessibility by public transport to key services in the Borough is good. In 2007 98% of the population are within 40 minutes of a GP's surgery and 97% are within 60 minutes of north Tees Hospital. 97% are within 30 minutes of a primary school, 96% within 40 minutes of a secondary school and 98% within 60 minutes of a further education institution.

Culture and Heritage

8.45 In Stockton-on-Tees four grade 1 and 2* listed buildings are currently at risk, however, this is soon to decrease to three as work is underway on Holy Trinity Church. The proportion of buildings at

risk nationally is 3.2%. Regionally the figure is at its highest in the North East at 7.4%.

8.46 Tourism is becoming increasingly important to the regional economy, the value of tourism increase by 30% between 2003 and 2007. In 2006 the total expenditure of staying tourists in the Borough was £171.78million and the total expenditure of day visitors was £108.57million. For 2007-08 net Local Authority spending on tourism is £160,964.

8.47 In Stockton-on-Tees there were 5,036 visits to public libraries per 1000 population this is lower than the nationally set target of 6,300 which is designed to outline local authority's responsibility to provide library provision. Locally set targets for visits and use of local authority funded or part funded museums and galleries were exceeded with 747 visits or uses and 519 visits in person per 1000 people.

9. Stage A3: Identifying Key Sustainability Issues

9.1 Taking into account the characteristics of the Stockton Borough, as identified through national and strategic policies and guidance as in Appendix 1, and the baseline data Appendix 2, a number of significant sustainability issues have been identified that will need to be addressed through the Local Development Framework. This is by no means a full list but aims to acknowledge those which are priority within the Borough.

Sustainable Development

9.2 The development plan documents will set out guiding principles as to how the aims of sustainable development are to be best achieved within the Stockton Borough, exploring economic, social and environmental issues. These general principles can then be explored in greater detail within the Supplementary Planning Document through the promotion of sustainable development within residential areas and providing and maintaining open spaces to meet the needs and aspirations of the Borough's residents.

Regeneration of the Urban Core

9.3 The decline traditional manufacturing sectors in the Borough has led to many regeneration opportunities along the River Tees, such as Teesdale. The Stockton Middlesbrough Initiative (SMI) intends to produce a radical social, environmental and economic regeneration strategy for the Tees Valley Core.

9.4 Many of the agreements listed in Appendix A emphasise the need to use land efficiently so that development is accessible to key services; reducing the reliance on private transport and the pressure on Greenfield sites. The national target is to direct 60% of development to Previously Developed Land.

9.5 The baseline data indicates high vacancy rates for units on Stockton High Street. Improving the vitality and viability of the town centre is a key sustainability issue for the Local Development Framework.

Economic Performance in the Borough

9.6 Baseline data indicates that while the unemployment rate is lower than the Tees Valley figure it is higher than the national average. Overall the structure of the economy in the Borough has changed, with a move from the more traditional manufacturing base to a focus on the service sector. As a result of this change, the working age population needs to have access to training to develop new skills. Durham University Queen's Campus in Stockton has an established research presence in health, medicine and the environment. The growing number of students means the campus provides an important boost to the local economy and research industries.

9.7 Other potential for economic growth in the area for the future include extending the logistics industry through development of the Tees as a port and growth of Durham Tees Valley Airport.

Housing Provision

9.8 Delivering housing in sustainable locations is a key theme of Government guidance. The need to plan for affordable housing is also emphasised at the national level, this should be reflected in

Stockton's Local Development Framework either through for example affordable housing targets or rural exception sites.

9.9 There is an emphasis on Lifetime Homes and the Code for Sustainable Homes in order to improve the quality of the new build housing stock, and ensure that it is sustainable over the longer time frame. A key sustainability issue for the LDF is therefore, to ensure that local policies reflect the national guidance to ensure that new homes are gradually meet these standards.

Transport

9.10 A key sustainability issue is the need to support a sustainable transport network, and direct development to established public transport nodes. Baseline data indicates a lower level of car ownership in the Borough than the national average. Therefore, the provision of a quality public transport service is vital in order for those households without access to a car to access jobs, services and facilities, as well as providing a realistic alternative to those households with a car. There is legislation setting out requirements to cut carbon emissions, which can also be supported by reducing the reliance on private transport.

9.11 Improving cycling and pedestrian links in order to promote accessibility and sustainable methods of transport is another key sustainability issue.

9.12 Durham Tees Valley Airport is likely to play a vital role in attracting new development and investment into the Borough. The second Local Transport Plan forecasts that the number of passengers is expected to total at least 1.5 million by 2015. To avoid negative social and environmental impacts, there needs to be a focus on sustainable forms of transport to and from the airport.

Climate Change

9.13 Future development within the Borough will need to consider both mitigating against, and adapting to, the consequences of climate change. The amount of renewable energy generated within the Borough will need to reflect the targets set out in the Council's Climate Change Action Plan.

9.14 The natural environment is susceptible to climate change in varying ways. For example some plant and animal species may adapt while others may be eclipsed by new species colonising in new areas. Green infrastructure can be used as a functioning

carbon sink and can have an important cooling effect which can help to mitigate some of the impacts of climate change.

9.15 Flooding, and flood risk issues are a major consideration for development within certain areas of the Borough. The planning system needs to work to prevent further unsustainable types of development on areas at risk of flooding and use the information contained in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) to assess the suitability of proposed development site and apply the sequential test to new development. This is a particularly important issue given the regional and sub regional emphasis on regeneration of both sides of the River Tees.

9.16 Climatic changes such as increasing temperature extremes will have an impact on the built environment within the Borough. In adapting to these temperature changes it is important that policies in the Local Development Framework promote the requirements of the Code for Sustainable Homes and the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.

Protection of the Natural Environment

9.17 The Borough contains a variety of landscapes and important wildlife habitats that are protected because of their physical interest and the wildlife populations that are found in the area. The Borough has an area designated as a RAMSAR site at Teesmouth, the Teesmouth National Nature Reserve, the Saltholme International Nature Reserve, 5 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, 14 Local Nature Reserves, and a number of Local Wildlife / Geological sites (formerly known as Sites of Nature Conservation Importance). The Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast is a Special Protection Area and a Ramsar Site and the Saltholme International Nature Reserve is an RSPB reserve.

9.18 Focusing development on the urban areas of the Borough will allow continued protection and enhancement of these sites. The Borough's wildlife sites will also need to reflect the objectives of the Tees Valley Biodiversity Action Plan and will have to support the implementation of the Tees Forest Plan. Brownfield land can also contain important wildlife habitats as well as habitats for fauna and flora.

Protection of the Built Environment

9.19 Future development needs to ensure the protection of the historic environment in the Borough. Guidance such as PPG15 and from English Heritage emphasises the need to protect historic environments. There are four listed buildings at risk in Stockton. Statutory designations such as Conservation Areas also need to be protected and Local Development Frameworks should reflect these aims.

9.20 The built environment makes a key contribution to the sustainable communities agenda advocated by the Government. Design policies developed through the Local Development Framework will be crucial to realising a better quality of built environment.

9.21 The prudent use of existing built fabric as a means of reducing construction waste, and reducing energy consumed in materials manufacture, transportation and construction is also a consideration for Local Development Framework policies.

10. Stage A4: Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

10.1 The Sustainability Framework is a critical part of the assessment process and provides a means of assessing and analysing the sustainability effects of the plan. The Framework includes a combination of objectives, indicators and targets against which the documents making up the Local Development Framework will be measured.

Sustainability Objectives

10.2 The sustainability objectives are distinct from the Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Development Plan Documents objectives, although overlapping in places.

10.3 The sustainability objectives were developed from the Integrated Regional Framework (IRF) produced by Sustaine. The first IRF was published in 2004 and following a number of national and regional policy developments it has been reviewed, refreshed and strengthened, and the updated version was published by Sustaine in April 2008.

10.4 The key developments from the previous Integrated Regional Framework in this revision are: a reduced number of overarching objectives, with a revised set of regional indicators; closer alignment with existing regional strategies through a common evidence base; priority actions identified each of the objectives; and an updated and strengthened sustainability appraisal tool.

10.5 The Integrated Regional Framework objectives have been modified and progressed so that they apply to the Stockton Borough. There are clear links between the ten objectives and the key sustainability issues identified in the previous section.

10.6 The Sustainability objectives are:

- SA Objective 1-** Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy;
- SA Objective 2-** Adapting to and mitigating against climate change;
- SA Objective 3-** Living within environmental limits;
- SA Objective 4-** Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough;
- SA Objective 5-** Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough;
- SA Objective 6-** Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health;

SA Objective 7- Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough's environmental infrastructure;

SA Objective 8- Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough;

SA Objective 9- Developing sustainable transport and communication;

SA Objective 10- Promoting, enhancing and respecting the Stockton Borough's culture and heritage.

10.7 The Local Development Framework documents all have the potential to influence these objectives.

Indicators and Targets

10.8 Each of the sustainability objectives needs to be expressed using a measurable set of contextual indicators and targets. The development plan documents and supplementary planning documents will be measured against these indicators.

10.9 For each of the Sustainability Appraisal objectives a series of indicators have been established, which are set out in Appendix 2. Wherever possible the Council has aimed to use a series of existing indicators which are measured on regular basis. Many of

the indicators are taken from the Council's National Indicators, which are monitored over each financial year. Indicators taken from external agencies may not be monitored as regularly and therefore may need to be changed or redefined during the official consultation process.

10.10 These targets reflect local, regional and national targets. As the targets are taken from a wide range of sources the timescales for the targets vary from short, medium to longer term. Again, these targets may be revised following the consultation with key bodies.

11. Testing the Plan Objectives against the SA Framework

11.1 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework will be used at each stage in the preparation of the Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Plan Documents to continually assess and monitor their sustainability performance.

11.2 The objectives in the Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Plan Documents reflect the sustainability issues facing the Borough.

11.3 The Regeneration Development Plan Document sets out specific allocations for all transport related use/ proposals and specific regeneration sites over the Plan period and to provide site specific policies for the determination of development relating to housing, employment, mixed use development and all land uses where they may be affected by, or will affect the modes or patterns of transport.

11.4 The draft objectives of the emerging Regeneration Development Plan Document are proposed as follows:

- A. Support the implementation of the Stockton-Middlesbrough Initiative;
- B. Support the North Shore, Green Blue Heart and North Bowesfield regeneration projects;
- C. Support improvements to the transport infrastructure of the Tees Valley City Region;
- D. Support opportunities to travel by sustainable modes of transport;
- E. Support the Tees Valley Demand Management Framework;
- F. Support the development of renewable energy;
- G. Support the development of sustainable tourism;
- H. Protect existing viable employment and facilitate new employment opportunities;
- I. Protect and enhance Stockton's role as the main shopping centre and promote and support the vitality and viability of the other retail centres;
- J. Support the provision of community facilities;
- K. Support the regeneration of local communities through housing market restructuring;
- L. Support the implementation of the Green Infrastructure Strategy.

		Sustainability Objective									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Regeneration DPD Objective	A	√	?	√	√	-	-	√	√	-	√
	B	√	?	√	√	?	-	√	√	-	√
	C	√	?	?	√	-	-	?	√	√	-
	D	√	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	√	-
	E	√	√	√	√	-	√	?	√	√	-
	F	√	√	√	-	-	√	√	√	-	-
	G	√	-	?	√	-	?	?	√	√	-
	H	√	X	X	√	√	?	?	√	√	-
	I	√	X	?	√	-	-	-	√	√	?
	J	-	-	-	-	√	?	√	√	-	-
	K	√	?	-	-	?	?	?	√	-	-
	L	-	√	√	-	-	√	√	√	-	√

KEY	
√	Likely to be compatible
X	Likely to be a conflict
?	Possibly either compatible or conflict
-	No relationship

11.5 The Environment Development Plan Document will set out Borough wide policies and sites concerning the built and natural environment (including green wedges, nature conservation sites, open spaces and the historic environment).

11.6 The draft objectives of the emerging Environment DPD are proposed as follows:

- A. Protect special habitats;
- B. Protect landscape quality and countryside;
- C. Promote the recycling of land and reuse of buildings;
- D. Protect the built environment and the urban environment;
- E. Protect the public and the environment from pollution and hazards;

KEY	
√	Likely to be compatible
X	Likely to be a conflict
?	Possibly either compatible or conflict
-	No relationship

		Sustainability Objective										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Environment DPD	Objective	A	?	√	√	?	-	-	√	√	?	√
		B	?	√	√	?	-	√	√	√	?	√
		C	√	√	√	√	-	-	√	√	-	√
		D	?	?	√	?	-	√	?	√	√	?
		E	?	√	√	?	?	√	√	√	√	-

11.7 The Yarm and Eaglescliffe Area Action Plan sets out to address the key pressures/ development opportunities within Yarm and Eaglescliffe. It will include a series of co-ordinated proposals for traffic management and parking, future redevelopment opportunities and planning obligations.

11.8 The draft objectives of the emerging Yarm and Eaglescliffe Development Plan Document are proposed as follows:

- A. Create a vision for the future;
- B. Identify a boundary for the YEAAP;
- C. Maintain and enhance the residential areas;
- D. Support Yarm’s role as a commercial centre;
- E. Protect the historic areas;
- F. Support strategies to mitigate traffic and parking issues;
- G. Protect and enhance green spaces and recreational facilities.

		Sustainability Objective									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Yarm and Eaglescliffe AAP	Objective										
	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	√
	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√
	C	-	-	√	-	-	√	√	√	√	√
	D	√	?	?	√	√	-	?	√	√	?
	E	-	-	√	-	-	-	?	√	?	√
	F	?	?	?	?	-	?	?	√	√	√
G	-	√	√	-	-	√	√	√	?	√	

KEY	
√	Likely to be compatible
X	Likely to be a conflict
?	Possibly either compatible or conflict
-	No relationship

11.9 The Sustainable Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document will provide additional guidance to the policies set out in the Core Strategy and Regeneration Development Plan Documents. The draft objectives for the Supplementary Planning Documents are proposed as follows:

- A. Ensure mixed, vibrant and sustainable communities by meeting the needs and aspirations of the local population and encouraging inclusive communities;
- B. Promote energy efficiency and environmental sustainability in meeting the Code for Sustainable Homes standards;
- C. Improve the environmental performance of non-residential buildings through the promotion of Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREAM) standards.
- D. Encourage energy efficiency measures that can be embedded in new buildings to meet the energy reduction targets outlined in Part L of the Building Regulations
- E. Promote high quality design standards which incorporate secure by design standards and have a high regard for the surrounding character of the site and create attractive and individual places to live and work;

- F. Encourage the use of previously developed land where development will not have an adverse impact on wildlife, historic or landscape features.

		Sustainability Objective									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sustainable Design Guide SPD Objective	A	-	-	?	?	?	√	√	√	-	-
	B	-	√	√	-	-	-	√	√	-	-
	C	-	√	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-
	D	-	√	√	-	-	-	√	√	-	-
	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	-	√
	F	-	√	√	-	-	-	√	√	?	√

KEY	
√	Likely to be compatible
X	Likely to be a conflict
?	Possibly either compatible or conflict
-	No relationship

11.10 The Greater North Shore Design Framework Supplementary Planning Document will provide a design framework for the development of the Greater North Shore mixed use area to supplement site allocations in the Regeneration DPD. The draft objectives of the Supplementary Planning Document are proposed as follows:

- A. Provide design guidance on the site allocations identified in the Regeneration DPD;
- B. Protect and enhance the setting of residential areas within and adjacent to the North Shore area;
- C. Identify strategic landscaping and localised improvement;
- D. Improve linkages into and out of the area and address problems of legibility and permeability;
- E. Protect and enhance the natural environment, particularly wildlife and its habitats, and the historic environment, especially the listed buildings and conservation area;
- F. Reduce the area's contribution to climate change;
- G. Identify sustainable development opportunities and establish a co-ordinated approach to future development.

		Sustainability Objective									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Greater North Shore Design Framework SPD Objective	A	√	√	?	√	-	?	?	√	?	?
	B	√	?	?	√	?	√	?	√	?	?
	C	√	√	√	√	?	√	√	√	-	√
	D	√	-	?	√	?	?	?	?	√	-
	E	?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√
	F	?	√	√	?	?	√	√	√	-	√
	G	?	√	√	?	√	√	√	√	?	√

KEY	
√	Likely to be compatible
X	Likely to be a conflict
?	Possibly either compatible or conflict
-	No relationship

11.11 The above matrices assess the compatibility between the sustainability objectives against the Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Plan Documents. Where a 'X' highlights that the two sets of objectives are not compatible, this does not necessarily mean the outcome will be negative, but it does exercise a note of caution that further deliberation is essential to ensure a positive outcome.

11.12 The boxes highlights with a '?' suggest that there may be potential for conflict but this can only be properly assessed once the broad issues and options are available.

12. Stage A5: Consulting on the Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal

12.1 All issues and options aiming to meet the Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents' objectives will be assessed against the draft sustainability objectives. The most sustainable development options will be identified and where possible taken forward into the next stage. A Sustainability Report will be produced alongside the Pre- Publication Draft stage of the Development Plan Documents and alongside draft versions of the Supplementary Plan Documents.

12.2 In addition to the information in this draft Scoping report, the revised Scoping Report will include feedback from the consultation exercise. In particular, comments are encouraged regarding the objectives, indicators, targets, Sustainability Appraisal Framework and other plans and programmes.

12.3 During the assessment of the sustainability effects of the Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Plan Documents consideration will need to be given to the probability, duration

(short, medium, long), frequency, reversibility of the effects, including secondary and synergistic effects.

Monitoring

12.4 The Sustainability Appraisal process is designed to be continuous and informative within the plan making process. The effectiveness and success of the Sustainability Appraisal process needs to be monitored by the continued collection of baseline data according to the identified indicators. A detailed monitoring scheme will be developed and included within the Sustainability Report for each document which will make up the Local Development Framework.

Appendix 1: Table Documenting the Requirements of Other Plans and Programmes

Other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives	Title	Key Aims, Themes or Objectives
International	2002 Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, United Nations.	A collective reasonability was assumed to advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development. Poverty eradication; changing consumption and production patterns and protecting and managing the natural resource base for economic and social development were recognised as essential requirements.
International	Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climatic Change, 1991/1997, United Nations	The Kyoto Protocol was adopted at the 3rd Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in 1997. The protocol commits parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride) by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-12. The UK has an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012 and a national goal to a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.
International	1979, Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, United Nations	The Bern Convention was adopted in September 1979 and aims to ensure the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats through cooperation between states. Signatory states should promote policy to ensure the conservation of wild flora, fauna and natural habitats. Integrate conservation into planning, development and environmental policies and encourage education on and the spread of information about the importance of conserving wild flora, fauna and their habitats. .
International	1971, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance	The convention aims to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands, particularly as a habitat for waterfowl, through international cooperation. A key element of the convention is the List of Wetlands of International Importance. The list contains 1675 sites covering 151 million hectares, which are offered special protection as Ramsar Sites. Sites are selected to this list based on their importance in terms of ecology, botany, zoology, limnology or hydrology and particularly their significance as a bird habitat. Study of fresh water bodies in terms of plant and animal biology and chemistry and physical properties.
International	1979, Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species	The Convention aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. As a Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) Party, the UK should provide immediate protection, to species identified as endangered. It should also aim to conclude agreements for the conservation and management of species identified by the convention. The importance of research into migratory species is also highlighted as a fundamental principle for CMS Parties. The Convention lists species which it classes as endangered or classes as having

		unfavourable conservation status, based on reliable evidence.
International	1980, Groundwater Directive, EEC, 80/68/EEC	The Directive prohibits direct or indirect discharge into groundwater of List I substances and limits discharges of List II substances so as to avoid pollution. The Directive is implemented by the Groundwater Regulation 1998 and Regulation 15 of the waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994.
International	1992, Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora Directive, European Commission, 92/43/EC	Promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European protection.
International	International Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC	<p>Directive 96/62/EC was adopted in September 1996 and sets out the European Air Quality Framework (EAQF). The directive looks at the effects of air pollution on health and the environment and looks at the sources which are the main contributors to these effects. The main objectives of the EAQF are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain good air ambient quality and improve it in other cases • Communication of information on air quality to the European Community and to the public • Establishment of limit values for concentration of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter and lead in the ambient air. <p>The directive requires Member States to put systems in place whereby the quality of the ambient air is assessed, with respect to thirteen, previously unregulated air pollutants, based on common methods and criteria. The EAQF sets the timetable for the development of daughter directives on the pollutants.</p>
International	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	The 'Water Framework Directive' (WFD) – came into force in December 2000 and EU Member States were required to transpose the Directive into domestic law by December 2003. A framework for the protection of inland surface waters (rivers and lakes) transitional waters (estuaries), coastal waters and groundwaters. It ensures that all aquatic ecosystems, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands meet 'good status' by 2015. To protect and improve the water environment, status objectives will be set for all water bodies. Surface water objectives will be based on ecological and chemical status, while groundwater objectives will be based on quantitative measures and chemical status. 'Good ecological status' will allow only slight deviation from the established reference condition for any particular parameter, where reference conditions = no impact from human activities.
International	Directive to promote electricity from renewable energy 2001/77/EC	The Directive prohibits direct or indirect discharge into groundwater of List I substances and limits discharges of List II substances so as to avoid pollution. The Directive is implemented by the Groundwater Regulation 1998 and Regulation 15 of the waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994.
International	2001, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive	Establishes the requirements for assessing plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the natural environment. This sustainability appraisal is required to comply with the requirements of the SEA directive.
International	European Sustainable Development Strategy, EU, 2001	The European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS), <i>A Sustainable Europe for a better World: A European Strategy for Sustainable Development</i> was adopted in June 2001 by the

		<p>European Council at Gothenburg. It was based on an earlier Communication from the European Commission issued in May 2001. The strategy argues that achieving sustainable development in practice requires that economic growth supports social progress and respects the environment, that social policy underpins economic performance and that environmental policy is cost effective. It also emphasises that 'decoupling' environmental degradation and resource consumption from economic and social development requires a major reorientation of public and private investment towards new, environmentally friendly technologies.</p> <p>The strategy focus is on the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy; • address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety); • combat poverty and social exclusion; • deal with the economic and social implications of an aging society; • manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation); and • improve the transport system and land use management.
International	European Biodiversity Strategy, European Commission 1998	<p>The EBS aims to anticipate, prevent and address the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at source.</p> <p>The strategy states that the scale of human impact on biodiversity has accelerated dramatically in recent decades and that, in spite of efforts by the Community and Member States to address the problem of biodiversity reduction or loss, existing measures are insufficient to reverse present trends.</p> <p>The EBS is developed around four major themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity • Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources • Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information • Education, training and awareness <p>The EBS emphasises the important role of spatial planning in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p> <p>In addition to this strategy, several Biodiversity Action Plans (e.g. for natural resources, agriculture and fisheries) have been prepared by the European Commission.</p>
International	EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan, 2001	<p>The Sixth Environmental Action Programme (6EAP) – <i>Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice</i> – was published in 2002. The 6EAP effectively sets the environmental objectives and priorities that will be an integral part of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy. The programme sets out the major priorities and objectives for environmental policy over the next five to ten years and details the measures to be taken.</p> <p>The 6EAP proposes five priority avenues of strategic action to help achieve environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the implementation of existing legislation • Integrating environmental concerns into other policies • Encouraging the market to work for the environment

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering citizens and changing behaviour • Greening land use planning and management decisions <p>The 6EAP focuses attention on four priority areas for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling climate change • Nature and biodiversity – protecting a unique resource • Environment and health • Sustainable use of natural resources and management of wastes.
National	Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)	Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development based on integrating the four aims of sustainable development. Positive planning to achieve sustainable development objectives and proactive management of development. Plans to set clear visions for communities and help to integrate the wide range of activities relating to development and regeneration. Overall seeking to reconcile the needs for development and for sustainability.
National	Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (2007)	Document concerning planning future development to adapt to and mitigate climate change impacts. This document does not set specific indicators but expectations of how planning authorities should deal with development. Local monitoring should focus on the key actions and outcomes that underpin delivery and on contextual indicators that measure changes with direct bearing on an agreed strategy.
National	Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (2006)	Sets out the government's key housing goal, "ensuring that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live." The target of 60% of additional housing to be provided on previously developed land was set in this document.
National	<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 4: Industrial and commercial development and small firms (2000)</p> <p>Emerging Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Development, consultation paper (2008)</p>	<p>Government's key aim is to continue with economic growth in a way which is compatible with environmental objectives.</p> <p>Emerging policy Draft PPS4 widens the definition of what constitutes economic development to go beyond traditional B1, B2 and B8 uses. In planning for economic growth the governments objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a good range of sites for economic development and mixed use development ; • a good supply of land and buildings which offers a range of opportunities for creating new jobs; • high quality development and inclusive design; • avoiding adverse impacts on the environment and providing mitigation; and • Shaping travel demand by promoting sustainable travel choices.
National	Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres (2005)	<p>Key objective is to promote the vitality and viability of town centres by planning for growth and development of existing centres and promoting and enhancing existing centres by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment. No specific targets but general principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local authorities must identify sites to accommodate growth for 5 year period; • provision should be made for larger format developments where a need has been identified.

		<p>Edge of centre sites or the expansion of primary shopping areas within town centres may be required to accommodate this; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local authorities should set out criteria based policies for assessing and locating new development proposals. PPS6 also contains a full list of key indicators to measure the vitality and viability of designated centres including diversity of uses, rents, vacancy rates, yields, pedestrian flows and accessibility.
National	Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)	This Planning Policy Statement's main objectives are to raise the quality of life and environment in rural areas, to promote sustainable patterns of development, to improve the economic performance of the English regions and to promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sector. General principles relate to sustainable development through the suitable patterns of development in accessible locations to benefit local communities. Brownfield sites should be prioritised and development should be sensitive to local character and the local environment.
National	Planning Policy Guidance Note 8: Telecommunications (2001)	Facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications whilst keeping the environmental impacts to a minimum. The guidance note states that local authorities should develop policies on the telecommunications including the siting and external appearance of apparatus including location and landscaping.
National	Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)	<p>Government's main objectives are: to promote sustainable development, to conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology; to contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance. LDFs should indicate location of designated site of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity, making clear distinction between the hierarchy of international, national, regional and locally designated sites and identify any areas or sites for the restoration or creation of new priority habitats which contribute to regional targets and support this restoration or creation through appropriate policies.</p> <p>No specific targets but plan policies should be based on up to date information and seek to maintain, enhance or add to biodiversity. Development practice should promote opportunities to incorporate beneficial diversity and geological features with the design of development.</p>
National	Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)	Sets out the Government's policy to be taken into account by waste planning authorities and forms part of the national waste management plan for the UK. No specific targets but LDFs should consider the need to provide land for possible future waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place, at the right time. Policies should also ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.
National	Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (2008)	<p>Strategic role in the LDF preparation process. No specific targets however provides criteria for SPDs which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it must be consistent with national and regional planning policies as well as the policies set out in DPDs contained in the LDF; • it must be clearly cross-referenced to the relevant development plan document policy which it supplements; • it must be reviewed on a regular basis alongside reviews of the development plan document

		<p>policies to which it relates; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the process by which it has been prepared must be made clear and a statement of conformity with the statement of community involvement must be published with it.
National	Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport (2001)	Integrate planning and transport at national, regional and local level to promote sustainable transport choices and promote accessibility to jobs and wide range of facilities and services. PPG13 provides maximum parking standards for different types of developments and defines thresholds from when these standards apply.
National	Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)	Provide effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment and a recognition that the historic environment can have a positive impact on economic growth. Sets out the level of protection that should be afforded to Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Historic Parks and Gardens, Historic Battlefields and the wider historic environment. Also provides guidance on conservation areas.
National	Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (1990)	Reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology. No specific targets however the document sets out the criteria for scheduling ancient monuments.
National	Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)	Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Supporting an urban renaissance, supporting rural renewal, promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion, health and well-being and promoting sustainable development. No targets are specified in PPG17, but a robust assessment and audits of open space, sport and recreational facilities should be undertaken. These assessment and audits will enable specific needs and/or deficits to be identified and standards to be set by local authorities. When standards are set by local authorities these in effect become targets.
National	Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (2004)	<p>Positive planning is fundamental to facilitate the delivery of renewable energy sources and the Government's four sustainability objectives. National Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to generate 10% by renewable means by 2010; and • to generate 20% by 2020. <p>Reduction of CO2 emissions by 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020.</p>
National	Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)	Planning has a key role in protecting and improving the natural environment, public health & safety and amenity. The planning system should focus on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land, and the impacts of those uses, rather than the control of processes or emissions themselves. DPDs should set out the criteria to consider potentially polluting proposals against.
National	Planning Policy Guidance 24: Planning and Noise (1994)	Noise can have significant effects on the environment and quality of life. Planning can be used to minimise adverse impacts on noise without excessive restrictions on business. No targets but does provide guidance on acceptable noise levels in new development and introduces noise exposure categories.
National	Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (2006)	Flood risk should be considered at all stages of the planning process, planning strategies are to be developed through appraising risk, managing risk, and reducing risk. No specific targets however the document states that the risk-based sequential approach should be applied to plans

		and development in the flood plain (low to medium risk 0.1-1.0% probability, high risk 1.0 and greater probability and functional flood plains).
National	HM Government, "Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy" March 2005	Sustainable developments aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations: -Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels, 20% reduction in CO2 below 1990 levels by 2010 and 60% by 2050. -Waste - At least 25% of household waste to be recycled or composted by 2005/6 and more by 2008 - Increase use of public transport by 12% by 2010 (from 2000) -Raising average energy efficiency of homes by 1/5 by 2010 (from 2000).
National	Department for Transport, 2004, The Future of Transport: a network for 2030	Extending mobility is important for social equality but comes at a cost financially, socially or environmentally. Need to balance access and mobility benefits whilst minimising the impact on others and the environment now and in the future. The underlying objective of the strategy is to balance the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life. Key targets in the strategy include: • enhanced road networks with more capacity, better management and use of new technology; • railways with improved efficiency, performance and structure; • enhanced local travel through more reliable bus services, use of school travel plans and improved quality of local environment; and • Sustainable freight transport.
National	DETR, 2000, Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities, delivering an urban renaissance	The vision outlined in this White Paper is of Towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all, not just a few. It aims for better community involvement, attractive and well kept towns and cities which make a practical to live in an environmentally friendly way. Towns and cities should create and share prosperity.
National	DETR, 2000, Rural White Paper – Our Countryside the Future: A Fair Deal for Rural England	This White Paper offers the vision which of a working and vibrant countryside which offers its thriving communities access to high quality public services while protecting its environment. It highlights the need to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase rural affordable homes provision with a target of 3000 new affordable homes in small settlements every year • Improve transport and rejuvenate market towns • Adapt traditional industries and improve tourism • Protect the countryside and give communities a voice.
National	DTI, 2003, Energy White Paper, 'Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy'	The Governments energy policy, aiming to improve energy generation to meet new challenges particularly the challenge of climate change. It aims to improve the reliability, productivity and efficiency of energy supply and to cut carbon emissions by 60% by 2050 as recommended by RCEP with real progress by 2020.

National	DTI, 2007, 'Meeting the Energy Challenge' A White Paper on Energy	Sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy to address the long-term energy challenges and deliver energy policy Goals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut the UK's carbon emissions to 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020; • Maintain the reliability of energy supplies; • Ensure that every home is adequately and affordable heated; • Save energy; and • Develop cleaner energy supplies.
National	Environment Agency, 2001, Water Resources for the Future – a Strategy for England and Wales. Annual Review 2004	Recognises the importance of managing water resources and making environmental improvements. Its main strategic aims are to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work toward environmental improvements; • Improve the reliability of water supply and enhance supply by 5 percent over the next 25 years; • Improve the efficiency of water use in the home; • agriculture, commerce and industry; • Fit water meters and improve leakage control.
National	DEFRA, 2000, Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volume 1)	Aims to improve the long term air quality in the UK to achieve positive benefits for public health, quality of life and the environment. The strategy sets out the main pollutants in the UK and a timetable to meet European air quality targets for the protection of public health.
National	DEFRA, 2004, The First Soil Action Plan for England, 2004-2006	Recognises the importance of soil as a resource and the need for its use to be carefully managed through land use planning due to the possible damage caused by development. The Plan Contains 52 actions on issues regarding soil management on farms, to soils in the planning system, soils and biodiversity, contamination of soils and the role of soils in conserving cultural heritage and landscape.
National	The Countryside Agency and Groundwork, The Countryside In and Around Towns: a vision for connecting town and country in the pursuit of sustainable development, 2005	"The countryside in and around towns can: be made readily accessible to most people; contribute to the health, wealth and well-being of urban and rural communities; underpin more sustainable living and strengthen biodiversity in both town and country." Obstacles to be overcome include- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fragmented land ownership • poorly planned development and conflicting land use • unofficial access causing vandalism etc land in semi derelict condition awaiting redevelopment
National	DfT, DCLG, Welsh Assembly, 2007, Manual for Streets	Provides technical guidance for lightly trafficked residential streets, although its principles can apply to high streets, showing how the design of residential streets can be enhanced, and how street design can reinforce local distinctiveness and identity. Sustainable development is encouraged through the connectivity of streets and the recognition of the need to design for the needs of pedestrians and cyclists rather than just vehicular traffic.
National	English Heritage, 2000, Power of Place	Emphasises the importance of the historic environment in terms of economic regeneration and

		social perspective i.e. education, participation. Recommends 18 priorities for action.
National	English Heritage, 2001, A Force for our Future	Recognises the importance of the Historic Environment in terms of education, attractive urban areas, prosperous and sustainable countryside, economic prosperity including regeneration and tourism.
National	Department of the Environment Circular 2/93 Annex D "Rights of Way and Development".	Protecting rights of ways and accommodating them in new developments
National	Rights of Way Improvement Plans: Statutory Guidance to Local Highways Authorities in England (issued by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, November 2002).	Provides guidance for local highway authorities on preparing, publishing and rewriting rights of way improvement plans.
National	Working with the Grain of Nature – a Biodiversity Strategy for England DEFRA 2002	The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.
National	Circular (01/ 06) Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites	Creating and sustaining strong communities, for the benefit of all members of society including the gypsy and traveller community, is at the heart of the Government's Respect agenda. It aims to increase significantly the number of gypsy and traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission in order to address under-provision over the next 3 – 5 years. Furthermore, to underline the importance of assessing needs at regional and sub- regional level and local authorities to develop strategies to ensure that needs are dealt with fairly and effectively.
National	Circular (04/07) Planning for travelling show people	The main aim of the Circular is to increase the number of travelling show people's sites in suitable locations with planning permission in order to address current under- provision over the next 3- 5 years, and to maintain an appropriate level of site provision through RSS and LDFs. It emphasises the need for DPDs to include fair and achievable policies and to ensure that identified need is dealt with fairly and effectively.
National	Planning for a Sustainable Future White paper (May 2007), DCLG.	This white paper sets out the role of the planning system in meeting the targets for the reduction of emissions of green house gases by: supporting the building of zero carbon homes and business premises that are low energy and produce lower carbon emissions; locating development to reduce the need to travel; making walking and cycling accessible, attractive and essential components of new developments; supporting integrated public transport.
National	Meeting the energy challenge a white paper on energy (May 2007)	The document set out the two long term energy challenges as: tackling climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions both within the UK and abroad; and ensuring secure clean and affordable energy as we are increasingly dependent on imported fuel.
National	Heritage protection for the 21 st century (March 2007)	The three key recommendations from this report were: to promote a new holistic approach towards the historic environment by creating a single designation regime that is simple and easy to understand; improve designation by involving the public in decisions about what is protected and how, and by making the process simpler and quicker; and support sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system and improve the heritage protection system by raising the profile of the historic environment, promoting

		a more joined-up approach, and increasing capacity at local level.
Regional	Integrated Regional Framework for the North East (Sustaine 2008)	The Integrated Regional Framework for the North East (IRF) is the overarching high-level policy framework for the region. The Vision of the IRF for the North East to be a region where present and future generations have a high quality of life. The IRF sets out 10 objectives which will enable the North East to move towards achieving its vision. The framework document sets out key indicators for each objective which include: GVA per head; domestic energy and water consumption; household waste production; employment rate; percentage of working age adults with no qualifications; life expectancy at birth; condition of SSSI's; quality of housing stock; fear of crime; access to key services by households; and listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient monuments at risk.
Regional	Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East (Regional Assembly, July 2008)	The RSS for the North East sets out the Regional Policy Framework, outlining the region's main characteristics. It emphasises the key challenges in the North East. Objectives of the RSS include: managing structural economic change and maximising productivity; increasing community involvement; linking with Universities and Colleges; stemming and reversing population decline; harnessing the environment's economic and regeneration potential; providing an inclusive range of housing; improving health and tackling health inequalities; tackling the impacts of and adapting to climate change; protecting and enhancing key environmental assets whilst harnessing the environment's economic and regeneration potential; improving accessibility, changing travel behaviour and addressing transport constraints. Key targets and indicators include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing regional disparities through re-skilling and increasing economic participation and improving the quality of life; • Continue economy's transition from industrial heritage of mining and shipbuilding to more information based industries and service sector; • Maximising productivity; • Reducing unemployment; • Tackling low demand and regenerating deprived areas; • Providing an inclusive range of housing; • Tackling impacts of and adapting to climate change; • Improving accessibility.
Regional	Regional Economic Strategy (One North East, 2006)	This strategy sets out the framework for delivering the region's economic aspirations. The scheme promotes economic growth and there are 6 objectives, set under three key themes of Business, People and Place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specialist business support for encouraging resource efficiency; • a strong focus on the development and deployment of low carbon technology and renewable energy within the 'Three Pillars' work; • a strong focus on the delivery of the Energy White Paper 2003; • improve access to employment; • raise economic participation in deprived Communities;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote equality and diversity. • ensure the incorporation of sustainable development principles and best practice in the planning, management and design processes of regeneration schemes; • concentrate on demand management and energy usage in transport schemes; and • promote, enhance and protect our natural, heritage and cultural assets. <p>Key targets and indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase productivity levels of existing and new businesses from 87% to 91- 92% of the national average; • increase employment rate from 68.5% to 73%; • create between 61,000 and 73,000 net new jobs; and • create between 18,500 and 22,000 new business.
Regional	North East Renewable Energy Strategy (North East Assembly, 2005)	<p>The objectives of the strategy include to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adopt and positively strive to achieve Government's targets and aspirations for renewable energy; and • pioneer the development of heat only renewable energy, particularly using biomass, and continue to encourage growth in the use of solar technologies. <p>Key targets and indicators:</p> <p>The strategy sets the target to achieve the Government's targets and aspirations for renewable energy, namely 10% of regional consumption by 2010 and 20% by 2020.</p> <p>The strategy target for the Tees Valley area by 2010 is to have 138megawatts of renewable electricity capacity installed.</p>
Regional	English Heritage, 2006, Heritage Counts – The State of the North East's Historic Environment	<p>The report identifies the current trends and challenges affecting the North East in particular. This document should be read in conjunction with the national Heritage Counts report. The report provides data on the Regions historic environment, for instance: Stockton has 9 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 469 listed buildings, 2 Historic Parks and Gardens and 11 conservation areas. Regionally, 3.3% of the total national listed buildings are in the North East, and of this, 7.8% of the regions listed buildings (grade I & II*) are at risk compared to 3.3% nationally.</p> <p>The North East has 6 of the country's registered battlefields, 2 World Heritage Sites, 1412 Scheduled Monuments, 12,228 listed buildings and 54 registered historic parks and gardens. The region also has 279 conservation areas, 54 registered parks and gardens; 2 areas of outstanding natural beauty, comprising approximately 17% of the land cover of the region; 146.4 km of heritage coast. There are also some 11,800ha of ancient woodland.</p>
Regional	Quality Places for a Dynamic Region: North East	<p>The strategy sets out a number of housing strategy performance indicators which include, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total number of long-term vacant dwellings within the region; • number of districts in the region with bottom quartile average house prices; • total number of affordable units developed as a proportion of all housing stock.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • percent of social housing reaching the 'Decent Homes' standard; and • total number of housing units supplied to meet the priority needs of particular excluded groups.
Regional	North East Strategy for the Environment , 2008	<p>Aims to promote an understanding that economic and social activity must take place within environmental limits and be based on sustainable principles. Its four themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable communities, environmental and cultural assets contribute toward better places to live and work; • Making the best use of resources; • Safe guarding environmental infrastructure; • Meeting environmental objectives while delivering social and economic benefits.
Sub- Regional	Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, 2001, Tees Valley Vision	<p>Vision envisages major investment and regeneration. The 3 key themes include the creation of sustainable jobs, attractive places and confident communities. Vision aims that indices of employment, education, standard of living, life expectancy and deprivation meet the national average by 2020 through major investment.</p>
Sub- Regional	Tees Valley Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (JBA Consulting, February 2007)	<p>The Tees Valley Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a proactive approach to flood risk by providing guidance and information on the nature of the flood risk in the Tees Valley, to inform the future allocation of development sites. Environment Agency Flood Maps show 2,700 properties in Stockton are at risk from a 1 in 100 year flooding event (i.e. 1% chance of flooding in any year) from the River Tees. Some of sites within the Greater North Shore Area are identified as being within Flood Zones 2 and 3.</p>
Sub- Regional	Tees Valley Biodiversity Action Plan (Tees Valley Wildlife Trust, 1999)	<p>The Local Biodiversity Actions Plans aim to meet the national targets by identifying where action is necessary. In the UK since 1900, 100 species have been lost including 7% dragonflies, 5% butterflies and over 2% of fish and mammals. Estimated between 5 and 25 million species on the planet. UK Steering Group report listed 37 different broad habitat types, of these 19 occur in the Tees Valley area.</p>
Sub- Regional	Tees Valley Green Infrastructure Strategy (Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, 2008)	<p>The Tees Valley Green Infrastructure Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a strategic context for the sustainable planning and management of existing and proposed green space within the Tees Valley. <p>There are no specific targets as the Strategy intends to complement other programmes and strategies. However, the Strategy proposes the following relevant guidelines in respect of planning and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proposals should promote social and economic regeneration through the creation of high quality open space, green space and landscaping; • green infrastructure should be fundamental to the planning of major new development and redevelopment schemes, and should help to integrate development with surrounding townscape and landscape, and with adjoining communities; • proposals should be designed to high standards of quality and sustainability to deliver social, economic and environmental benefits.
Sub- Regional	Stockton- Middlesbrough Initiative; Stockton-on-	<p>The overall aim of the Stockton Middlesbrough Initiative is to create and</p>

	Tees Borough Council and Middlesbrough Borough Council	<p>develop a new city region within the Tees Valley that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be more competitive than Middlesbrough and Stockton acting separately; and • aim to perform at the national average rate of economic performance within a 20 year period and deliver a city region as competitive as the best in the Northern Way. <p>The development framework includes four key stages which are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. expanding the urban centres; 2. creation of the blue-green heart; 3. connectivity and infrastructure; and 4. development. <p>The SMI breaks down into the following focused development zones: Stockton East; Middlesbrough West; Portrack Riverside; Teescity Park; and South Riverside.</p> <p>The SMI framework includes a number of short, medium and long term infrastructure projects.</p>
Sub- Regional	Tees Valley Strategic Housing Assessment Final Draft September 2008	The core outputs of this document are estimates of current dwellings in terms of size, type, condition, tenure; analysis of past and current housing market trends; estimate of future number of households; estimate of current number of households in housing need; estimate of future households that require affordable housing; estimate of future households requiring market housing; estimate of the size of affordable housing required; estimate of household groups who have particular housing requirements.
Sub- Regional	Tees Valley Living, Building Sustainable Communities in the Tees Valley	<p>Components of the programme include analysis of evidence base data, designation of intervention areas, preparation of Masterplans to build sustainable communities within which urban villages will evolve and a programme of housing market renewal.</p> <p>In 15 years Tees Valley living aims to achieve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a series of attractive neighbourhoods with mixed communities; • net inward migration; • owner occupation at 70%; • affordable housing types that meet local aspirations; • crime, educational and health statistics match regional averages; and • all social-rented accommodation meets the “Decent Homes” standard.
Local	Stockton-on-Tees Local Plan (Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, 1997)	<p>The Local Plan sets out the Council’s policies and proposals for the development of the Borough. Many of the policies contained in the Local Plan will be included in the LDF. In the transitional period, the Secretary of State has saved the relevant Local Plan policies and these are the only extant parts of the plan.</p> <p>The main aims contained in the Local Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protecting and improving the environment • increasing opportunities for investment and employment • promoting urban regeneration • Securing adequate decent housing • Improving the perception of the borough as a place in which to live, work and visit

Local	Stockton-on-Tees Local Plan Local Plan Alteration Number One (Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise accessibility for all throughout the Borough. <p>Alteration Number One to the adopted Stockton Local Plan reflects major changes in national planning policy since the adoption of the Local Plan. Alteration Number One is particularly concerned with retail and flooding. In respect of retail the document states that retail and commerce continue to be one of the most dynamic sectors in the Borough. The aim of retail policy in Alteration Number One is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide and maintain attractive and accessible shopping and town centre facilities to meet the needs of the local population; and • protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the functional roles that the hierarchy of centres within the Borough play towards provision of retailing. <p>The retail policies in Alteration Number One were saved by the Secretary of State pending the adoption of replacement policy documents through the Local Development Framework from the 31st March 2009.</p>
Local	Environmental Policy 2007-2011 (Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, 2007)	<p>The Policy has identified a number of key areas of influence where the Council can make a difference. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • energy use and climate change; • transport; • waste and recycling; • water consumption; • built environment; • contaminated land; • sustainable communities; and • air quality and pollution. <p>Under each of the key areas of influence the Council has outlined actions and targets. The following are of particular relevance to the SPD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explore the possibility of developing renewable energy technologies to become, as much as possible, self sufficient; • ensure all new Council buildings achieve BREEAM 'very good' rating; • encourage the redevelopment of potentially contaminated land ensuring that measures are put in place to minimise pollution and other environmental effects; • conduct sustainability appraisals of significant new strategies and policies; and • develop policies to ensure that current and future air quality targets are met.
Local	Stockton-on-Tees Council Plan 2007- 2010	<p>The Council Plan sets out the Council's performance management process and aims to ensure that Stockton Borough's population receive benefits and services to improve their quality of life. The Council's Best Value Performance Indicators are published as part of the Council Plan. The BVPI's set out a series of short, medium and longer-term targets that will help improve the sustainability of the Borough. These indicators have also been used to inform the baseline data.</p>
Local	Local Transport Plan 2: 2006- 2011 (Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council)	<p>The LTP contains a set of five priorities which are as follows: accessibility; congestion; road safety; air quality; and quality of life. The LTP contains a number of targets and aims including,</p>

		<p>inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving opportunities for all to access health, education, jobs, leisure and food outlets; • reduce the rate of traffic growth in the borough; • reduce the incidence and severity of casualties on the Borough's roads; • reduce the risk posed to health by traffic related pollution; and • improve transport's contribution to our community's quality of life.
Local	Stockton Renaissance Community Strategy 2008- 2021	<p>The vision for the Borough is set out as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stockton-on-Tees driving Economic Renaissance at the heart of a vibrant Tees Valley city region. • An enhanced quality of place, including renewed town centres and improved local neighbourhoods. • Enhanced wellbeing and achievement for local people. <p>It seeks to deliver this vision by focusing on five core improvement themes of: economic regeneration and transport; environment and housing; safer communities; children and young people and healthier communities and adults.</p> <p>The key ambitions for 2021 are vibrant and successful Town Centres; a strong local economy with better jobs and improved employability; improved city- scale facilities across the Tees Valley; better use of the River Tees; and improved transport networks.</p>
Local	Stockton-on-Tees Climate Change Action Plan 2007- 2010	<p>Key aims of the Action Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce greenhouse gas emissions from within the Stockton Borough Council area through reducing energy use, developing use of renewable energy, better waste management, the use of sustainable transport and green procurement; • raise awareness of the factors that cause climate change; • involve communities and encourage them to take necessary actions to tackle climate change; • provide a framework to adapt to the inevitable impacts from climate change; and • demonstrate the social, economic and environmental benefits of taking climate change actions. <p>The main target of the Action Plan is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 8.75% below the 2000 level by 2012.</p> <p>Other key targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achieving 32% improvement in energy efficiency of housing in all sectors against the 1996 baseline by 2011; • incorporating sustainability principles in all new housing developments by October 2009 and enable the installation of renewable energy technologies in 200 homes by 2012; • improve the energy efficiency of council buildings by 10% by 2012; • Local Development Framework to include policies to reduce energy consumption and require renewable energy generation; • improve the coverage of the public transport network; and • achieve 30% domestic waste recycling by 2010.
Local	Housing Strategy 2008- 2011 (Stockton-on-Tees	The Housing Strategy details the Council's housing objectives, priorities and actions that will be

	Borough Council)	undertaken to meet local housing need and aspiration. It also provides an overview of the local housing market and factors affecting it. The Housing Strategy has four strategic objectives which are as follows: 1. rejuvenating the housing stock; 2. providing choice and quality; 3. improvement and maintenance of existing housing; and 4. meeting specific community and social needs.
Local	Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council Sports Strategy 2003- 2008	Targets and actions set out in the strategy include, inter alia,; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enable more disabled people to participate in sport with all facilities to comply with the disability discrimination act by 2007/08; • increase participation in sport by young people through holiday courses and participation in Youth Games; • increase the stock and quality of sports facilities available by ensuring adequate sports provision is provided as part of any new development and supporting a viable and vibrant independent leisure sector; and • maximise inter departmental working within the local authority to secure support for sport through wide range of funding by accessing funds from other sources i.e. New Deal, Neighbourhood Renewal Funds.
Local	Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (May 2007)	The Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy has the following objectives: 1. ensure that the approach to historic pollution of land is rational, ordered and efficient; 2. ensure that the approach to historic pollution of land is proportionate to the seriousness of any actual or potential risk; 3. seek to ensure the most pressing and serious problems are located first; 4. ensure that resources are concentrated on investigating in areas where the authority is most likely to identify contaminated land; 5. ensure that the local authority efficiently identifies requirements for the detailed inspection of particular areas of land; 6. inform all stakeholders of any action to be taken in relation to contaminated land having regard to the communication strategy; 7. inform the Environment Agency of progress of the strategy implementation for the state of contaminated land report; and 8. encourage the re-use of previously developed land as a priority in consultation with other statutory bodies and potential developers by identifying potential sources of pollution and proposed remediation measures which would permit future beneficial use. Strategy identifies four priority categories of land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PC1 = 68 sites (greatest priority) • PC2 = 1630 sites • PC3 = 204 sites • PC4 = 12 sites

		One target of the strategy is to complete initial inspection of all preliminary priority category two, three, four sites.
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Appendix 2- A4: Developing the SA Framework including Objectives, Indicators, Targets

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework consists of the SA objectives, which were developed using the regional sustainability objectives of the Integrated Regional Framework (IRF) and the Council's corporate vision and priorities. The objectives have also been devised to include elements of biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage and landscape, as required by the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, although have been categorised into economic, social and environmental. The achievements of these Sustainability Appraisal objectives need to be measurable using a set of relevant indicators.

Economic and social data have been taken from a variety of sources including Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit and SBC's Best Value Performance Indicators. Where gaps arise in economic, social and environmental data, measures must be explored to record this information or to devise possible targets for the future. The monitoring framework, which will be developed as part of the Sustainability Report, will further reiterate these gaps and will look at measures to collect the relevant missing data.

SA1 Strengthening the Stockton-on-Tees Economy

Ref. no	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Data Source
1.i)	GVA per head	<u>2004</u> £13,197 average per head of population in the Borough (Indexed UK=100, Stockton = 77)	<u>2006</u> The average GVA per head of population was £18, 631. In the North East this figure was measured at around £15,000.	Increase GVA by 15% by 2012 thus narrowing the gap with the UK average (Regeneration Strategy for the Stockton Borough, 2007- 2012)	ONS, Tees Valley JSU.
1.ii)	Productivity	<u>2001</u> Stockton was ranked 3 rd in the North East for productivity with a score of 13172.	<u>2001</u> London was ranked the highest in the UK with a productivity score of 20952. The North East was ranked 9 th with a productivity score of 12342.	Reduce the productivity gap between the UK and other countries (HM Treasury).	Neighbourhood Renewal Unit. HM Treasury.
1.iii)	VAT registered	<u>2005</u>	<u>2005</u>	Number of new	JSU: A

	businesses per 10,000 population	16.9 business registrations per 10,000 residents. <u>2006</u> 9.3% new VAT registrations and 8.3% de registrations = net increase of 35 businesses	Registrations per 10,000 residents 15.9 in Tees Valley 17.6 in North East 29.7 in Great Britain <u>2006</u> In North East, there were 9.4% registrations and 7.0% deregistrations.	businesses registering in line with national average (Stockton Renaissance Vision 2020)	Breakdown of Company Structures based on VAT Data in Tees Valley (February 2007) and DTI Small Business Service, sourced from NOMIS. Stockton Renaissance Vision 2020.
1.iv)	Statistical range of earnings	<u>2001- 2</u> The average weekly household earnings in pounds in 2001- 2 was £430. There was large a variation between Stockton Town Centre where this figure was £270, and Ingleby Barwick East and West where it was £750.	<u>2001- 2</u> The average weekly household earnings for the Tees Valley was £410, and the national average was £550.	No target as yet.	Tees Valley JSU

1.v)	Average earnings of employees in the area	<u>2007</u> £311.60	<u>2008</u> Median weekly pay at the national level was £479.	<u>2008/ 09 Target</u> £316 (1.7%) <u>2009/10 Target</u> £322 (2%) <u>2010/ 11 Target</u> £339 (2.25%)	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) Stockton-on-Tees Regeneration Section. Targets from National Indicator 166.
1.vi)	Percentage of working age people receiving key benefits	<u>2006</u> Stockton: 17.1%	<u>2006</u> UK: 13.6%.	Continue to reduce the gap with the UK average for the percentage of working age people receiving key benefits by 1% by 2012 (Regeneration Strategy for the Stockton Borough 2007- 2012).	Tees Valley JSU, Nomis. Regeneration Strategy for the Stockton Borough 2007- 2012
1.vii)	Vacancy Rates in Stockton-on-Tees Borough	<u>March 2008</u> The vacancy rate in Stockton town centre was 18.2%. <u>2007</u> In Billingham town centre 15.5% of units were vacant.	<u>2007</u> The percentage of units at the national level which are vacant was 10.83%.	To deliver the regeneration of both Thornaby and Billingham town centres.	Town Centre Health Check, March 2008. NLP Street Survey, 2007 Experian Goad Plan: Retailing, 2007. Full planning

		In Thornaby town centre 10% of units were vacant. In Yarm town centre 8.9% of units were vacant.			permission has been granted for the redevelopment of Thornaby town centre (04/1309/FUL) and the adjacent Tristar site (04/1497/FUL).
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SA2 Adapting to and mitigating against climate change

Ref. no	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Data Source
2.i)	Consumption-based carbon dioxide emissions	<u>2000</u> 629 kilo tonnes coming from household energy consumption, personal transport and household waste and 692 kilo tonnes from industrial and commercial activities.	<u>2006</u> Nationally in 2006 business emitted 196 million tonnes of carbon dioxide; residential 149 million tonnes; transport 157 million tonnes, and other 53 million tonnes.	The emissions target set by the Tees Valley Climate Change Partnership is to reduce greenhouse gases emissions by 8.75% below 2000 level by 2012.	Stockton-on-Tees Climate Change Action Plan. DEFRA.
2.ii)	Place-based carbon dioxide emissions	<u>2000</u> Stockton-On-Tees emitted roughly 1,321 kilo tonnes (kT) of carbon dioxide (or equivalent).	<u>2007</u> The UK emitted approximately a total of 555 million tonnes of carbon dioxide in this year.	The emissions target set by the Tees Valley Climate Change Partnership is to reduce greenhouse gases emissions by 8.75% below 2000 level by 2012.	Stockton-on-Tees Climate Change Action Plan. DEFRA.
2.iii)	Domestic energy consumption	<u>2000</u> The average home in the Borough is	<u>2005</u> The domestic sector was responsible for 24.1 million tonnes	The emissions target set by the Tees Valley Climate Change	Stockton-on-Tees Climate Change Action Plan.

		responsible for a total of 8.61 tonnes of CO ₂ per year, which is equivalent to 3.52 tonnes per resident.	of carbon at the national level for this year at the national level.	Partnership is to reduce greenhouse gases emissions by 8.75% below 2000 level by 2012.	DEFRA.
2.iv)	Domestic water consumption	<u>2008</u> The current overall daily per capita consumption is 133.8 l/d, and equates to 307.74 litres per property a day for the average domestic property.	<u>2006/ 07</u> 151 litres per person per day was the average water use, nationally over this period.	Reduce metered water use by 5% by 2012 from 2005 baseline (Stockton-on-Tees Environment Policy).	Northumbrian Water (2008) Environment Agency (2008). Office of Water Services (2007).
2.v)	Properties at risk of flooding	<u>2007</u> Environment Agency maps show over 2,700 properties are at risk in the Stockton Borough from a 100 year event from the Tees.	<u>2008</u> Around 5 million people, in 2 million properties, live in flood risk areas in England and Wales.	Tidal Tees Valley Flood Risk Management Strategy (2005) target is “no increase in properties at risk of flooding.”	Tees Valley Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2007). Environment Agency (2008).
2.vi)	Number of planning applications approved contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency where objections were made flood risk grounds or water quality	<u>2007/ 08</u> During this period, 91 applications were approved on which the Environment Agency were consulted. Three of these required a Flood Risk Assessment be submitted to accompany the application (FRA) in	<u>2006/ 07</u> Local planning authorities in England gave permission for 13 major developments to go ahead during 2006/07 against Environment Agency advice on flood risk.	No increase in the number of properties exposed to flood risk (Tidal Tees Valley Flood Risk Management Strategy, 2005).	Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council AMR. Environment Agency.

		accordance with PPG25. Of these applications, none were approved contrary to Environment Agency advice.			
2.vii)	Renewable energy capacity	<u>2008</u> There is currently one 6KW wind turbine installed at Cowpen Bewley Woodland Park, however, there are a number of other schemes in the pipeline.	<u>2005</u> 74% of the UK's electricity is produced by fossil fuels; 4% is produced by renewables; 21% is produced by nuclear and 1% by other.	The UK Government has set targets for 10% of the UK electricity to be supplied from renewable energy and at least double the capacity of combined heat and power (CHP) by 2010.	Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council Climate Change Action Plan 2007-2012

SA3 Living within environmental limits

Ref. no	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Data Source
3.i)	Ecological footprint (global hectares/ per capita)	<u>2007</u> Stockton's ecological footprint was calculated in 2007 as 10.88t/cap.	<u>2007</u> The UK average was calculated as 11.87 tonnes per capita for the same period, over a tonne per person higher than the Tees Valley. The North East average was 11.04t/cap.	Planning decisions would ensure more homes would be located close to work, shopping, schools and leisure facilities; so reducing the need to travel. Natural resources would be	Stockholm Environment Institute, 2007.

				harnessed so that existing and new industries would be able to tap in to the considerable renewable energy potential of the North East.	
3.ii)	Household waste production	<u>2007/ 08</u> The total household waste production for the Borough in metric tonnes was 88,677.69.	<u>2006/ 07</u> Nationally the total household waste production in metric tonnes was 25,775,081.	Achieve 30% domestic waste recycling by 2010.	Stockton-on-Tees AMR 2007/ 08. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
3.iii)	Disposal routes for municipal waste (landfill, incineration, recycle)	<u>2007/ 08</u> Around 10.54% of waste from Stockton goes to landfill; 64.53% goes to energy from waste plants; 0.33% gets re-used and the final 24.60% gets recycled.	<u>2004</u> Nationally the estimated annual amount of waste arising per sector is: 32% construction and demolition; 13% industrial; 12% commercial; 9% household; 5% dredged materials; <1% sewerage sludge; 29% mining and quarrying; <1% agriculture (incl fishing).	A target has been set to achieve 30% recycling of domestic waste by 2010 in the Stockton Climate Change Action Plan. EU target = 20% reduction in the volume of waste from all sectors going to landfill. EU target = by 2010 reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill to 75% that produced by	Stockton-on-Tees AMR 2007/ 08. Joint Strategy Unit Management Strategy, 2008. DEFRA.

				1995	
3.iv)	Previously developed land that is vacant and/ or derelict	<u>2006</u> Stockton = 499 ha	<u>2006</u> North East = 2,552 ha England = 31,180 ha	PPS3 – Requires 60% of new housing to be provided on previously developed land annually.	Data sourced from NLUD/DCLG 2006
3.v)	Housing developed on PDL	<u>2007/ 08</u> 58.7% of new dwellings in this year were built on previously developed land.	<u>2005</u> England = 73%	The Government's target of 60% nationally and the proposed RSS target of 70% for the Tees Valley.	Stockton-on-Tees AMR 2007/ 08 National figures sourced from Defra

SA4 Developing a more sustainable employment market in Stockton-on-Tees

Ref. no	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Data Source
4.i)	Employment rate	<u>March 2008</u> 72.1% of the working age population of Stockton Borough was employed.	<u>March 2008</u> The Tees Valley rate was 69.2%, and the national rate was 74.9%.	Maintain national average position for employment levels (Regeneration Strategy for Stockton, 2007- 2012) Increase the overall employment rate from 73.2% in 2007 to 74.1% by March 2011(Council Plan)	Annual Population Survey, March 2008.
4.ii)	Economic activity rate	<u>2007</u> Of the working age population 77.6% are economically active.	<u>2007</u> Of the working age population 76.4% are economically active in the North East. Nationally this figure	No target as yet.	Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, 2008 Statistics.

			is 78.5%.		
4.iii)	Worklessness Rate	<u>March 2008</u> The worklessness rate of the working age population was 27.9% in Stockton.	<u>March 2008</u> For Tees Valley this rate is 30.8%. Nationally it is 25.1%.	No target as yet.	Annual Population Survey, Match 2008
4.iv)	Skills gaps reported by employers	<u>2007</u> 22.1% Data for this indicator set is available from LSC as a Tees valley report, but not available at a local authority level.	<u>2007</u> Skills gaps exist where employees are not fully proficient at their job. 19% of establishments in the North East reported skills gaps in their existing workforce in summer 2007, the highest proportion of any region and above the national average of 15%. Employers reported that some 62,000 people working in the North East were not fully proficient at their current jobs – 6% of all employees, in line with the national average.	Skills and employability are key drivers in improving the economic performance of the sub-region and various targets for participation and achievement might be expected to contribute to reducing skills gaps. There are no targets for LSC to reduce skills gaps for NI 174 in the Tees Valley. It is likely that the next revision of the MAA will cover both skills and employability.	Learning and Skills Council (2007) Target: National Indicator NI174.
4.v)	Three year survival rate of VAT registered businesses	<u>1995- 2002</u> In the North East 61% of the total number of businesses first	<u>1995- 2002</u> In the North East 63% of the total number of businesses first registered in 1995 to 70% for the	Stockton Renaissance Community Strategy ambition “A strong	Tees Valley JSU, Economic Profile, April 2008. Office of National Statistics.

		registered in 1995 to 71% for the total number of businesses first registered in 2002.	total number of businesses first registered in 2002. This is a 6% improvement in the business survival rate. For the whole of the UK this figure increased from 65% to 71% in this same time frame.	local economy with better jobs and improved employability.”	
4.vi)	Net migration from the region	<u>1991- 2001</u> The population in this period increased by 4.9%. <u>2001- 2005</u> The population in this period increased by 4.9%.	<u>1991- 2001</u> The population in this period decreased by 0.6% in the Tees Valley. <u>2001- 2005</u> The population in this period decreased by 0.1%.	Tees Valley Living: Building Sustainable Communities in the Tees Valley objective: There will be net inward migration annually- the neighbourhoods are places where people want to live not leave.	Tees Valley JSU. Office of National Statistics

SA5 Establishing a strong learning and skills base for Stockton-on-Tees

Ref. no	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Data Source
5.i)	Percentage of working age adults with NVQ Level 2 or above qualifications	<u>2006</u> 75,000 or 67.7% of adults of working age had NVQ Level 2 or above qualifications.	<u>2006</u> This figure for the North East was 64.1% and for the UK 63.8%.	The department for work and pensions sets out the indicator: a reduction in the proportion of working-age people without a qualification at NVQ Level 2 or Higher (Indicator 21).	Annual Population Survey 2006. Department for Work and Pensions
5.ii)	Percentage of	<u>2006</u>	<u>2006</u>	Stockton	Annual Population

	working age adults with no qualifications	13,700 or 12.4% of adults of working age had no qualifications in the Stockton Borough.	This figure for the North East was 14.3% and for the UK 13.8%.	Renaissance Vision to 2020: Increase the success rate for those people taking adult literacy and numeracy courses.	Survey 2006.
5.iii)	Percentage of working age adults with NVQ Level 4 or above qualifications	<u>2006</u> 28,100 or 25.3% of adults of working age had NVQ Level 4 or above qualifications.	<u>2006</u> This figure for the North East was 22.7% and for the UK 27.4%.	Stockton Renaissance Vision to 2020: Increase numbers entering Higher Education. Achieve high level of graduate retention.	Annual Population Survey 2006.

SA6 Improving Health and Well-Being whilst Reducing Inequalities in Health

Ref. No.	Indicators	Stockton on Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Data Source
6i)	Life expectancy	<u>2004-2006</u> Life expectancy at birth for males 76 years. Life expectancy at birth for females 80.20 years.	<u>2004-2006</u> Life expectancy at birth for males in the North East Region 75.80 years, and in England 77.32 Years. Life expectancy at birth for females in the North East Region 80.10 years, and in England 81.5 years.	Sustainable Community Strategy aims to narrow the gap between Stockton life expectancy and national expectancy. Also aim to tackle difference between wards.	ONS 2004-2006

6ii)	Mortality rates from circulatory diseases	<u>2004-2006</u> Circulatory disease mortality rates per 100000 population 101.1.	<u>2004-2006</u> Circulatory disease mortality rates per 100000 population in the North East Region 99.8, and in England 84.2.	Sustainable Community Strategy aims to narrow the gap between Stockton mortality rates from circulatory diseases and national levels.	Department of Health 2004-2006
6iii)	Mortality rates from cancers	<u>2004-2006</u> Cancer mortality rates per 100000 population 138.1	<u>2004-2006</u> Cancer mortality rates per 100000 population in the North East Region 136 and in England 117.1	Sustainable Community Strategy aims to narrow the gap between Stockton mortality rates from cancers and national levels.	Department of Health 2004-2006
6iv)	Self-reported measure of People's overall health and well-being.	New national indicator Ni 119 data will not be available until 2009.	Not available.	No target as yet.	N/A

SA7 Safeguarding and Enhancing the Region's Environmental Infrastructure

Ref. No.	Indicators	Stockton on Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Data Source
7i)	Population of wild birds	<u>2007-2008</u> Skylarks (farmland) a common site and know to breed. Grey partridge (farmland) breeding in local area.	In the North East there has been an increase in total species of wild birds by 14% between 1994 and 2006. For farmland birds the increase was 7% and for woodland birds 9%. All increases where above	Defra adopted a Public Service Agreement (PSA) target in 2000, which outlines the need to reverse the long-term	2007-2008 AMR Tees Valley Wildlife Trust has continued to run farmland biodiversity surveys on 22 farms across

		<p>Song Thrush (woodland) common resident and winter visitor. Tree Sparrow (farm land) 130-150 breeding pairs across the Tees Valley. Approximately 1000 known Corn Bunting (farmland) in Tees Valley. Barn Owls are rare residents with one or two breeding pairs in the Borough expected to rise to three to four in 2008.</p>	<p>the national index.*</p>	<p>decline in farmland birds by 2020, measured yearly against underlying trends.</p>	<p>the Tees Valley. Teesmouth Bird Club are working on a bird atlas which will provide an up to date baseline population figure for all breeding species. Teesmouth Bird Club are working on a bird atlas which will provide an up to date baseline population figure for all breeding species. *Wild Bird Population Indicators for the English Regions 1994-2006 DEFRA 2008.</p>
7ii)	<p>Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest,</p>	<p><u>2007-2008</u> 48.6 in favourable condition, 49.5 in unfavourable condition 1.9% destroyed</p>	<p><u>2008</u> Whole of England 44.51% favourable 39.7% unfavourable recovering 10.71% unfavourable no change 5.03% unfavourable declining 0.06% destroyed For the North East Region 26.35% favourable 54.43% unfavourable recovering 14.73% unfavourable no change 4.28% unfavourable declining</p>	<p>PSA target to have 95% of the SSSI area in favourable or recovering condition by 2010</p>	<p>Natural England 2008, AMR 2007-2008.</p>

			0.21% destroyed.		
7iii)	Air quality	<u>2004-2007</u> All statutory air quality levels are being met. There are no air quality management areas within the Borough or adjoining Boroughs.	Not available.	Targets are outlined in the National Air Quality Strategy	Tees Valley Environmental Protection Group, Progress Report 2008: Air Quality in the Tees Valley 2004-2007
7iv)	Biological quality of river water	This information is not compiled at the Borough level. For the purpose of the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC Stockton-on-Tees will be part of the Northumbria river basin district.	<u>2007</u> 72.3 % of the length of rivers in England and Wales score a or b (good or better) for biological river water quality. 72.3% of the length of rivers in the North East score a or b (good or better) for biological river water quality. Both the Regional and national level have been improving steadily since the 1990 level of 55.4% and 64.7% respectively.	The status of and standards for water quality for the Borough will be contained within the Northumbria River Basin Management Plan. Draft due in December 2008 and should be approved in 2009. River water plans are part of the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	Environment Agency, General Quality Assessment 2007.
7v)	Bathing water quality	Bathing water not within the Borough boundary.			
7vi)	Uptake of agri-environmental schemes.	Information not available at Borough level.	<u>2008</u> Target reached for Entry Level Stewardship and Organic Entry Level Stewardship combined East 81%, East Midlands 77%, Yorkshire and Humber 72%, North East 69%,	3.5m ha at Entry Level Stewardship (64% of target) 167000ha Organic Entry Level Stewardship (49% of	Environmental Stewardship Review of Progress 2008 Defra, Natural England.

			West midlands and the South East 65%, the South West 58% and the North West 45%. Higher Level Stewardship Uptake is high in the North East.	target) 66000ha Higher Level Stewardship (33% of target)	
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SA8 Building Sustainable Communities

Ref. No.	Indicators	Stockton on Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Data Source
8i)	Overall satisfaction with the area	<u>2006-2007</u> 67% of residents in Stockton-on-Tees Borough are satisfied overall with the area as a places to live.	<u>2006-2007</u> 70% of residents in the North East are satisfied overall with the area they live in. 73% of people in England are satisfied overall with the place they live.	Used as a Quality of Life Measure to track progress in the Sustainable Communities Strategy.	DCLG 2006/07 Place Based Survey
8ii)	Fear of crime	<u>2006</u> 94% of residents feel safe outside during the day and 54% of residents feel safe after dark.	<u>2006</u> The percent of residents that feel safe are similar to the 1998 levels but is an improvement from 2000 and 2002 levels which demonstrated a decrease in the amount people who felt safe.	The Sustainable Communities Strategy aims to increase the number of people who feel very safe or fairly safe outside during the day and after dark.	Ipsos Mori, 2006, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council
8iii)	Crime rates	<u>2004-2005</u> Overall crime rate 98 per 1000 population Violent Crime 20 per 1000 population. Domestic burglary 18	<u>2004-2005</u> Overall crime rate in the Tees Valley 120 per 1000 population and nationally 105 per 1000 people. Violent crime 22 per 1000 population in the Tees valley and	No target as yet.	JSU 2004/05

		per 1000 households. Vehicle theft rate 12 per 1000 population	nationally. Domestic burglary in the Tees Valley 18 per 1000 households and 14 per 1000 households nationally. Vehicle theft 18 per 1000 population in the Tees Valley and 14 per 1000 population nationally.		
8iv)	Quality of housing stock	<u>2007-2008</u> The percentage of non-decent council homes in the Borough is 18.1%.	<u>2006</u> The national level of non-decent council homes is 33.3%, for registered social landlords 23.6% and the total for social housing is 28.7%. The percentage of non-decent social housing has steadily decreased since 2001.	National indicator target of 18.3% has been met for 2007-08	National Indicator 2007-08 (SBC) DCLG 2006 (English House Condition Survey and Landlord Returns.)
8v)	Households in Fuel poverty	<u>2007-2008</u> To tackle fuel poverty a new national indicator has been introduced to identify the percentage of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with low energy efficiency. 0.89% of people in receipt of income benefits have low energy efficiency, 55.64% of people in receipt of income benefits have high energy efficiency.	<u>2005-2006</u> The estimated number of households in fuel poverty in the UK rose by around 1 million between 2005 and 2006, to stand at about 3.5 million (around 14% of all households). The increase has mainly affected vulnerable households. In 2006, around 2.75 million vulnerable households in the UK were fuel poor, an increase from around 2 million the previous year. Increases are largely due to a rise in fuel prices which have not been fully met by a rise in incomes or energy efficiency.	National indicator target not yet set as 2008-2009 is the baseline year	National Indicator 2007-2008 (SBC) Defra, UK Fuel Poverty Strategy 2008
8vi)	Housing	<u>2006</u>	<u>2006</u>	No target as yet.	JSU Land Registry

	affordability	<p>£149677 was the average house price for the Borough in 2006 for all housing types. House Price to earnings ratio by residence in the Borough was 6 in the fourth quarter of 2006.</p> <p><u>2007-2008</u> 100 affordable units have been built in 2007-2008.</p>	<p>£132762 was the average house price for the Tees valley in 2006. £207573 was the average house price for England and Wales in 2006</p> <p>House Price to earnings ratio by residence in the Tees Valley was 5.7 in the fourth quarter of 2006 and 7 for England and Wales in the same time period.</p>		<p>2006</p> <p>JSU Land Registry/ASHE 2006</p> <p>2007-2008 AMR</p>
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SA9 Developing Sustainable Transport and Communication

Ref. No.	Indicators	Stockton on Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Data Source
9i)	Access to key services by households (shops/supermarkets, post offices, doctors and hospitals).	<p><u>2007-2008</u></p> <p>-97% of population within 60 minutes by public transport North Tees Hospital.</p> <p>-98% of population within 40 minutes by public transport of a GP's surgery.</p> <p>-97% of population within 30 minutes by public transport of a</p>	Not available.	1% fall in accessibility to Primary Schools, Secondary Schools and the University Hospital of North Tees since 2006, due primarily to the continued contraction of commercial bus network within the Borough. However,	<p>Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit Accession Mapping 2007-08</p> <p>Targets - SBC performance indicator Ni175 2007-2008</p>

		primary school. -96% of population within 40 minutes by public transport of a secondary school. -98% of population within 60 minutes to further education establishments.		overall accessibility levels remain high.	
9ii)	Distance travelled by mode of transport per distance per annum.	Not available at local authority level.	<u>2006</u> Walking 201 Bicycle 39 Private hire bus 94 Car/van driver 3660 Car/van passenger 2033 Motor cycle/moped 34 Other private 23 Bus in London 63 Other local bus 233 Non-local bus 63 London underground 75 Surface rail 466 Taxi 52 Other 96 All 7133	No target as yet.	Department for Transport, National Travel Survey 2006
9iii)	Levels of car ownership	<u>2001</u> 30% of households do not own a car.	<u>2001</u> 35% of Tees Valley households do not own a car and 27% of households nationally do not own a car.		JSU, 2001 Census

SA10 Promoting, Enhancing and Respecting Culture and Heritage

Ref. No.	Indicators	Stockton on Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Data Source
10i)	Grade 1 and 2 * buildings at risk	<u>2008</u> 4 buildings at risk (work on Church of the Holy Trinity currently underway to decrease this to three buildings).	<u>2008</u> 3.2% of I and II* listed buildings are at risk nationally. This figure is at its highest in the North East at 7.4%	To minimise the number of Grade I and II* listed buildings at risk through the plan period.	Heritage at Risk Register, 2008, English Heritage
10ii)	Conservation areas with conservation area appraisals	11 conservation areas all have appraisals			Stockton Borough Council Conservation Officer
10iii)	Scheduled monuments at risk	<u>2008</u> There is 1 scheduled monument categorised as at risk in the Borough (It is also one of the 4 buildings at risk).	<u>2008</u> Nationally 21% of scheduled monuments are at high risk and 33% are at medium risk. In the North East 18% of scheduled monuments are at high risk and 37% are at medium risk.	Development which will adversely affect the site, fabric or setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument will not be permitted (Stockton-on-Tees Local Plan).	Heritage at Risk Register, 2008, English Heritage
10iv)	Tourism spending	<u>2006</u> Total expenditure of staying tourists is £171.78million, the total expenditure of day visitors is £108.57million. <u>2007-2008</u> Net Local Authority	<u>2007-2008</u> Spending of UK resident tourists in the North East is £825, spending of overseas resident tourists in the North East is £214. In 2007 tourism was worth £3.915 billion to the regional economy an increase of 30% form 2003.		Destination Performance UK Baseline Questionnaire for Local Authorities, 2008 Tourism in the North East 2007/08: Report by North East

		spending on tourism is £160964.			Tourism Advisory Board
10v)	Perception of the North East	Information not collected.	<u>2006</u> As a result of the Passionate People Passionate Places Campaign an extra 75000 people in the north east now say they are likely to speak highly of the region without any prompting. Nearly three quarters of people who have seen the campaign nationally believe the north east is changing for the better.		One North East, Survey conducted by Woodrow Holmes Group, 2006.
10vi)	Participation in Cultural Activities	<u>2007-2008</u> 5036 visits to public libraries per 1000 population for 2007/08 747 visits or uses and 519 visits in person to local authority funded or part funded museums and galleries per 1000 population.2007/08 Ni11 Engagement in the arts will be used to collect information about participation in cultural activities from 2010.		National Standards designed to outline a Local Authority's responsibility to provide library services is 6300 visits per 1000 population. Locally set target of 640 visits or uses and 420 visits in person per 1000, for museum and galleries was exceeded in 2007/08.	National Standard from the Department for Culture Media and Sport. Stockton-on-Tees BVPI Performance Indictors 2007/08
10vii)	Attitudes of the	Information not			

	population toward culture	collected.			
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Glossary

Adoption	The final confirmation of a development plan or Local Development Document as having statutory status by the local planning authority
Air Quality Management Strategy (AQMS)	A designation made by a local authority where an assessment of air quality results in the need to devise an action plan to improve the quality of air.
Alteration	A partial development plan review started under the planning system prior to September 2004.
<i>Ancient Woodland</i>	Woodland that is believed to have existed from at least medieval times without use other than timber production.
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	A report submitted to Government by local planning authorities assessing Local Development Framework production progress and policy effectiveness.
Best Value Performance Indicators	A BVPI is a Best Value Performance Indicator (a national measure of performance, set by central government). Performance is measured annually.

Bio-diversity	The whole variety of life encompassing all genetics, species and ecosystem variations, including plants and animals.
Bio-diversity Action Plan (BAPs)	Strategy prepared for a local area aimed at conserving biological diversity.
Brownfield Land and Sites	See 'Previously-Developed Land'.
Building	The term building refers to the whole or any part of any structure or erection. It does not include plant or machinery comprised in a building.
Character	A term relating to Conservation Areas or Listed Buildings, but also to the appearance of any rural or urban location in terms of its landscape or the layout of streets and open spaces, often giving places their own distinct identity.
Climate Change	Long-term fluctuations in temperature, precipitation, wind and all other aspects of the Earth's climate. Often regarded as a result of human activity and fossil fuel consumption.
Community Forest	A large area of land transformed into a wooded landscape by a partnership of local

	authorities, national agencies and private and voluntary sector organisations to support employment, recreation, education and wildlife.
Community Strategy	A strategy prepared by local authorities to help deliver local community aspirations, under the Local Government Act 2000.
Conservation Area	Areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character, appearance or setting of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance
Conservation Area Character Appraisal	A published document defining the special architectural or historic interest that warranted the area being designated.
Construction and Demolition Waste	Controlled waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures.
Contaminated Land	Land that has been polluted or harmed in some way making it unfit for safe development and usage unless cleaned.
Core strategy	A Development Plan Development setting out the spatial vision and objective of the planning framework for an area, having regard to the Community Strategy (see also Development Plan Developments).

Countryside Agency	The organisation responsible for advising Government and taking action on issues affecting the social, economic and environmental well being of the English countryside.
Culture	Culture includes arts, media, sports, libraries, museums, parks countryside, the built heritage, tourism, and the creative industries.
Cumulative Impact	A number of developments in a locality or a continuous activity over time that together may have an increased impact on the environment, local community or economy.
Density	In the case of residential development, a measurement of either the number of habitable rooms per hectare or the number of dwellings per hectare.
Development	Development is defined under the 1990 Town and Country Planning Act as "the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operation in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any building or other land." Most forms of development require planning permission (see also permitted development).

Development Limits	Development limits identify the area within which development proposals would be acceptable, subject to complying with other policies contained in the Development Plan. They seek to prevent development from gradually extending into the surrounding countryside.		centre, but with more variety than local centres.
Development Plan	A document setting out the local planning authority's policies and proposals for the development and use of land and buildings in the authority's area. It includes Unitary, Structure, and Local Plans under transitional arrangements, and new Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act of 2004.	Employment land	Land reserved for industrial and business use.
Development Plan Documents (DPDs)	DPDs are Local Development Documents having development plan status. Once adopted, development control decisions must be made in accordance with them unless material considerations indicate otherwise. DPDs can include the Core Strategy, Site Specific Land Allocations, Area Action Plans, Generic Development Control Policies, and the illustrating Proposals Map.	Employment Land Availability (ELA)	The total amount of land reserved for industrial and business use awaiting development.
District Centres	Usually comprising groups of shops and some services, separate from the town	English Heritage	Government body with responsibility for all aspects of protecting and promoting the historic environment.
		English Nature	Government advisors on nature conservation in England.
		Environment Agency	A governmental body that aims to prevent or minimise the effects of pollution on the environment and issues permits to monitor and control activities that handle or produce waste. It also provides up to date information on waste arising and deals with other matters such as flood protection advice.
		Evidence Base	The information and data gathered by local authorities to justify the 'soundness' of the policy approach set out in LDDs, including physical, economic, and social characteristics of an area.

Examination in Public (EIP)	A term given to the examination of Structure Plans under transitional arrangements.	System (GIS)	variety of uses, such as capturing data to help justify Development Plan Documents.
First Secretary Of State	The lead Minister for all policies relating to Town & Country Planning, having powers of intervention on Development Plans and Planning Casework under certain circumstances.	Green corridor / wildlife corridor	Green corridors can link housing areas to the national cycle network, town and city centres, places of employment and community facilities. They help to promote environmentally sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling within urban areas and can also act as vital linkages for wildlife dispersal between wetlands and the countryside.
Flood plain	Generally flat-lying areas adjacent to a watercourse, tidal lengths of a river or the sea where water flows in times of flood or would flow but for the presence of flood defences where they exist.	Green Wedges	Green wedges comprise the open areas around and between parts of settlements, which maintain the distinction between the countryside and built up areas, prevent the coalescence of adjacent places and can also provide recreational opportunities.
Flood Risk Assessment	An assessment of the likelihood of flooding in a particular area so that development needs and mitigation measures can be carefully considered.	Greenfield Land or Site	Land (or a defined site) that has not previously been developed.
Fossil Fuels (a non-renewable fuel)	Carbon-rich fuel (coal, oil and natural gas) formed from the remains of ancient animals and plants.	Greenhouse Effect	The gradual heating of the Earth due to greenhouse gases, leading to climate change and rising sea levels. Renewable energy, energy efficient buildings and sustainable travel are examples of ways to help avert the greenhouse effect.
Front-loading	Community involvement in the production of Local Development Documents to gain public input and seek consensus from the earliest opportunity.	Greenhouse Gases	Naturally occurring examples include water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous
Geographic Information	A computer based system whereby mapping and information are linked for a		

oxide and ozone. Some human activities increase these gases, including fossil fuels combustion within motor vehicles and some power stations.

Groundwater

An important part of the natural water cycle present underground, within strata known as aquifers.

Habitat

An area of nature conservation interest.

High demand housing areas

Locations with a high demand for housing resulting in expensive pricing and rents making it difficult to enter the housing market. For example some rural locations, commuter areas, and many locations in southern England.

Historic Parks and Gardens

A park or garden of special historic interest. Graded I, II* or II and designated by English Heritage.

Household Waste

Refuse from household collection rounds, waste from street sweepings, public litter bins, bulky items collected from households and wastes which householders themselves take to household waste recovery centres and bring sites.

Household Waste Recovery Centres / Civic Amenity

A facility provided by the Waste Disposal Authority that is available to the public to deposit waste which cannot be collected by

Sites

the normal household waste collection round.

Housing Market Restructuring / Renewal (HMR)

Process of arranging public sector intervention (in partnership with others) to sustain areas in which housing market failure (or low demand housing) is evident. For example, HMR Pathfinders (such as the Newcastle / Gateshead initiative) are developing strategies and actions to restore neighbourhoods as attractive places to live.

Independent Examination

The process by which an Independent Planning Inspector publicly examines the 'soundness' of a DPD or SCI, and any representations made against it, before issuing a binding report.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

A ward level index made up from six indicators (income; employment; health deprivation and disability; education, skills and training; housing; and geographical access to services). IMD can help to identify areas for regeneration.

Infrastructure

The physical features (for example roads, rails, and stations) that make up the transport network.

Inquiry (sometimes known as a Public

A public examination of certain development plans and planning applications, by an Independent Planning

Local Inquiry)	Inspector, who will then issue a report of recommendations into the matters discussed.	Landfill Directive	forms above ground level (land-raising). European Union requirements on landfill to ensure high standards for disposal and to stimulate waste minimisation
Issues, Options and Preferred Options	The 'pre-submission' consultation stages on DPDs with the objective of gaining public consensus over proposals ahead of submission to Government for independent examination.	Landfill Gas	The gas generated in any landfill site accepting biodegradable material. It consists of a mixture of gases, mainly methane and carbon dioxide.
Kerbside Collection	The collection by local authorities of recyclable goods directly from households, or occasionally industrial and commercial premises.	Landscape Appraisal	A method of assessing landscape sensitivity and its capacity to accommodate a particular type of development, for example in terms of visual impact.
Key Diagram	The diagrammatic interpretation of the spatial strategy as set out in the Core Strategy DPD. (As distinct from Structure Plan Key Diagrams prepared to explain their policy content).	Landscaper Character	The distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occurs consistently in a particular type of landscape. It reflects particular combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement.
Knowledge Based Industry	High technology industries (such as computers and office equipment, and pharmaceuticals) and knowledge based services (for example telecommunications, information technology, finance, insurance, and business services), which are important to economic development.	Layout	The way buildings, routes and open spaces are placed or laid out on the ground in relation to each other.
Landfill (including land raising)	The permanent disposal of waste into the ground, by the filling of man-made voids or similar features, or the construction of land	Limits to Development Listed Building	See: Development Limits A building of special architectural or historic interest. Graded I, II* or II, with Grade I being the highest.

Local Agenda 21	A comprehensive action strategy prepared by local authorities to help achieve sustainable development.	High Landscape value')	particular landscape value to the local area.
Local Centres	Include a range of small shops and perhaps limited services of a local nature, serving a small catchment. Sometimes also referred to as local neighbourhood centres.	Local Listing (Sometimes listed as 'Buildings of Local Importance').	Locally important building valued for contribution to local scene or for local historical situations but not meriting Listed Building status.
Local Development Documents (LDD)	The overall term given to both Development Plan Documents (DPDs), Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), and the Statement of Community Involvement within the Local Development Framework (LDF). LDDs may be prepared jointly between local planning authorities.	Local Nature Reserve. (See also Site of Nature Conservation Importance / Site of Biological Interest)	Non-statutory habitats of local significance designated by local authorities where protection and public understanding of nature conservation is encouraged.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	The overarching term given to the collection of Local Development Documents (LDDs) prepared by a local planning authority.	Local Plan	A statutory development plan prepared (or saved) by a local planning authority under transitional arrangement, setting out policies for environmental protection and development.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	The local planning authority's time-scaled programme for the preparation of Local Development Documents that must be agreed with Government and reviewed every year.	Local Planning Authority	The local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions. Often the local borough or district council.
Local Landscape Designation (for example, 'Area of	Non-statutory and locally designated areas outside the national landscape designations, which are considered to be of	Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)	An overall partnership of people that brings together organisations from the public, private, community and voluntary sector within a local authority area, with the objective of improving people's quality of life.

Local Transport Plan	A local plan for transport prepared by local authorities which includes a bid to Central Government for funding to help provide local transport projects.
Low Demand Housing (or areas of housing abandonment)	A location where the housing market has collapsed or is close to doing so resulting in a low demand for housing or actual abandonment. See also Housing Market Renewal.
Management Plan	A plan devised by people or groups interested in the management or conservation of important areas, including nature conservation or historic environment interests.
Mixed use (or mixed use development)	Provision of a mix of complementary uses, such as say residential, community and leisure uses, on a site or within a particular area.
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	Household waste and any other waste collected by a Waste Collection Authority such as municipal parks and gardens waste, beach cleansing waste and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials.
Nature Conservation	The protection, management and promotion of wildlife habitat for the benefit of wild species, as well as the communities

that use and enjoy them.

Need (in retail terms)

The balance of supply and demand between retailers and consumers. Often measured in terms of excess expenditure (or money) available to allow new shops to be built.

Neighbourhood Renewal

A national strategy setting out the Government's vision for narrowing the gap between deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country, so that within 10 to 20 years, no-one should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live.

Non-statutory nature reserve

Sites established and managed by a variety of public and private bodies e.g. County Wildlife Trusts and Royal Society Protection of Birds.

Objectives and Indicators

Objectives are what are trying to be achieved, and indicators are measures that show whether or not objectives are being achieved. They can be used to help show whether planning policy is effective, or be used in helping to conduct a Sustainability Appraisal.

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)

The ODPM is a central department of Government responsible for policy on housing, planning, devolution, regional and local government and the fire service. It

also takes responsibility for the Social Exclusion Unit, the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit and the Government Offices for the Regions. (Formerly the Department of the Environment, and the Department for Environment, Transport & the Regions, and the Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions).

Open Space

All space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs, which can offer opportunities for sport and recreation, and can also act as a visual amenity and a haven for wildlife.

Out-of-Centre

In retailing terms, a location that is clearly separate from the primary shopping area of a town centre but not necessarily outside the urban area.

Out-of-Town

In retailing terms, an out-of-centre location on land not clearly within the current urban boundary.

Over-development

An amount of development (for example the quantity of buildings or intensity of use) that is excessive in terms of demands on infrastructure and services, or impact on local amenity and character.

Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

Government legislation bringing a new approach to development planning, control, compulsory purchase and procedure. The Act updates elements of the 1990 Town & Country Planning Act.

Planning Inspectorate

The Government body that deals with and reports upon the independent examination of Development Plan Documents and Statements of Community Involvement, 'called in' and appealed planning applications, enforcement appeals, and a variety of other planning related casework including listed building consent appeals, and advertisement appeals.

Planning Out Crime

The planning and design of street layouts, open space, and buildings so as to reduce the actual likelihood or fear of crime, by for example creating natural surveillance.

Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs)

Documents issued by the ODPM setting out government policy and advice on planning issues such as housing, transport, conservation etc. (Currently being replaced by Planning Policy Statements).

Planning Policy Statements (PPSs)

Documents issued by the ODPM setting out government policy and advice on planning issues such as housing, transport, conservation etc. (PPSs are currently replacing Planning Policy Guidance Notes).

Playing Field	'Playing field' is often taken to mean the whole of a site that encompasses at least one playing pitch.		capable of fulfilling a recreational / non-recreational role (for example, amenity, ecological, educational, social or cultural usages).
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) / Integrated Pollution Control (IPC)	A system of regulations and permit regime designed to prevent or reduce pollution.	Public realm	The parts of a village, town or city (whether publicly or privately owned) that is available, without charge, for everyone to use, including streets, squares and parks.
Previously Developed Land (PDL) or 'Brownfield' land	Previously developed land is that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural or forestry buildings), and associated fixed surface infrastructure. The definition covers the curtilage of the development. Planning Policy Guidance Note 3 'Housing' has a detailed definition.	Public Right of Way	A Public Right of Way is a highway over which the public have a right of access along the route.
Proposals Map	The component of a development plan, or a DPD itself, showing the location of proposals in the plan, on an Ordnance Survey base map.	Ramsar Sites	Sites designated under the European Ramsar Convention to protect wetlands that are of international importance, particularly as waterfowl habitats.
Protected Species	Plants and animal species afforded protection under certain Acts of Law and Regulations.	Recycled Aggregates	Aggregates produced from recycled construction waste such as crushed concrete from tarmac roads.
Public open space	Urban space, designated by a Council, where public access may or may not be formally established, but which fulfils or is	Recycling	The reprocessing of waste either into the same product or a different one.
		Regeneration	The economic, social and environmental renewal and improvement of rural and urban areas.
		Regional Housing Strategy (RHS)	A strategy identifying regional housing investment priorities.

Regional Planning Body (RPB) or Regional Assembly.	The Regional Planning Body responsible for drafting the new Regional Spatial Strategy, in addition to other functions. In the North East of England, the RPB is the North East Regional Assembly.
Regional Planning Guidance (RPG)	Regional planning policy and guidance issued for each region in England by the Secretary of State. Existing RPG becomes Regional Spatial Strategy until revised by replacement RSS.
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)	Statutory regional planning policy and guidance. Most former Regional Planning Guidance is now considered RSS and forms part of the development plan. Replacement RSS is being prepared by RPBs.
Regional Transport Strategy	A strategy produced by the Regional Planning Body, informing local transport plans, and providing a strategic overview of transport strategies and investment priorities.
Retail Floorspace	Total floor area of the property that is associated with all retail uses. Measured in square metres or square feet.

Rural Diversification

The expansion, enlargement or variation of the range of products or fields of operation of a rural business (branching out from traditional farming activities including new income generating enterprises, for example renewable energy).

Saved Policies / Saved Plan

Policies within Unitary Development Plans, Local Plans, and Structure Plans that are saved for a time period during replacement production of Local Development Documents.

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Nationally important monuments that enjoy greater protection against inappropriate development through the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Scoping Report

The Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment sets out how a SA/SEA will be performed.

Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) or Site of Biological Interest (SBI) Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Locally important sites of nature conservation adopted by local authorities for planning purposes. (See also Local Nature Reserve).

A site identified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as incorporated in the Countryside and Rights of Way Act

	2000) as an area of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features.
Social Inclusion	Positive action taken to include all sectors of society in planning and other decision-making.
Soundness	A term referring the justification of a Development Plan Document. A DPD is considered 'sound' and based upon good evidence unless it can be shown to be unsound.
Source Protection Zones	The Environment Agency identifies Source Protection Zones to protect groundwater (especially that used for public water supply) from developments that may adversely affect its quality.
Spatial Planning	A modern approach to land use planning looking beyond immediate effects upon a locality to consider the wider implications of development including how proposals integrate with and deliver wider strategies and objectives.
Spatial Vision	A brief description of how the area will be changed at the end of the plan period (10 – 15 years).

Special Areas Of Conservation (SAC) Sites designated under the European Community Habitats Directive, to protect internationally important natural habitats and species.

Special Needs Housing Housing to meet the needs of groups of people who may be disadvantaged, such as the elderly, the disabled, students, young single people, rough sleepers, the homeless, those needing hostel accommodation, key workers, travellers and occupiers of mobile homes and houseboats.

Special Protection Areas (SPA) Sites classified under the European Community Directive on Wild Birds to protect internationally important bird species.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) The SCI sets out standards to be achieved by the local authority in involving the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all local development documents and development control decisions.

Statutory Required by law (statute), usually through an Act of Parliament.

Statutory Bodies A Government appointed body set up to give statutory advice and comment upon development plans and planning

	applications affecting matters of public interest. (Including Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature, Environment Agency).		
Strategic Employment Site	Key employment sites in strategic locations capable of accommodating major investment often of national or regional significance.		
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	A generic term used internationally to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The European 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC) does not in fact use the term strategic environmental assessment; it requires a formal 'environmental assessment' of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use.	Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	'parent' DPD. SPGs may cover a range of issues, both thematic and site specific and provide further detail of policies and proposals in a Development Plan. SPGs can be saved when linked to policy under transitional arrangements.
		Sustainability Appraisal (including Environmental Appraisal) Sustainable Development	The process of weighing all the policies in developments plan for their global, national and local implications. See also Strategic Environmental Assessment). Development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Structure Plan	A statutory development plan prepared (or saved) by local planning authorities under transitional arrangements, setting out strategic policies for environmental protection and development, and providing the framework for more detailed policies in local plans.	Sustainable travel / sustainable transport	Often meaning walking, cycling and public transport, which is considered to be less damaging to the environment and a reduced cause of congestion than one-person car use.
Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)	SPDs are a Local Development Document that may cover a range of issues, both thematic and site specific and provide further detail of policies and proposals in a	Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit	The Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit was established following the abolition of Cleveland County Council and supports the 5 unitary authorities through a sub-regional capacity.

Townscape	The general appearance of a town or city, for example in terms of its streets, appearances and features.
Town Centres	Includes a range of different sized centres, including market and country towns and traditional suburban centres, and quite often the principal centre(s) in a local authority's area.
Travel Plan (sometimes called a green travel plan)	A travel plan aims to promote alternative sustainable travel choices as an alternative to car journeys that may impact negatively on the environment, congestion and road safety. Travel Plans can be required when granting planning permission for new developments.
Tree Preservation Order (TPO)	A mechanism for securing the preservation of single or groups of trees of acknowledged amenity value. A tree subject to an order may not normally be topped, lopped or felled without the consent of the Local Planning Authority.
Urban design	The art of making places. It involves the design of buildings, groups of buildings, spaces and landscapes, in villages, towns and cities, and the establishment of frameworks and processes, which facilitate successful development.

Urban Regeneration	Making an urban area develop or grow strong again through means such as job creation and environmental renewal.
Urban Regeneration Company (URC)	A dedicated body through which different people combine to co-ordinate the delivery of urban regeneration projects such as major mixed-use developments. For example, 'Tees Valley Regeneration' in the North East of England.
Viability	In terms of retailing, a centre that is capable of success or continuing effectiveness.
Vitality	In terms of retailing, the capacity of a centre to grow or develop.
Ward	A small sub-area of a local authority district.
Waste	Waste is any material or object that is no longer wanted and which requires disposal. If a material or object is re-usable, it is still classed as waste if it has first been discarded.
Waste Minimisation / Reduction	The most desirable way of managing waste, by avoiding the production of waste in the first place.
Windfall Site	A site not specifically allocated for development in a development plan but which unexpectedly becomes available for

development during the lifetime of a plan. Most 'windfalls' are referred to in a housing context.

Wind farm

Often a group of wind turbines located in areas exposed to wind. A wind farm may vary in terms of the number and size of turbines producing environmentally friendly energy and which can be dismantled often leaving very little trace.

Written Statement

A documentary statement supplementing and explaining policy, forming part of a development plan.

