



Stockton-on-Tees
BOROUGH COUNCIL

APPENDIX B

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

CORE STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT
PROPOSED SUBMISSION DRAFT

STOCKTON ON TEES LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK

July 2008

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Non Technical Summary

i. Local Development Framework

Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council are currently producing a Local Development Framework (LDF), which replaces the old style Local Plan with a series of separate documents that provide policies for land use planning in the Borough. The key aim of these documents is to develop policies that contribute to sustainable development, balancing the present and future economic, social, and environmental needs of the Borough.

To ensure each of the separate LDF documents make the contribution to sustainable development, the policies are informed by a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), which incorporates the requirements of the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

ii. The Core Strategy

The Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) is the first document to be produced within the LDF, and sets out strategic level policies, objectives, and a vision for the development of the Borough. The document does not contain any site-specific policies or site allocations. The document also provides an interpretation of the North East Regional Spatial Strategy and provides the context for preparation of other more detailed Local Development Plan Documents. The Core Strategy must take into account national planning policy including the goal of achieving sustainable development.

The first consultation on the Core Strategy Issues and Options Report took place in May 2006, and representations submitted to the Council informed the development of the next stage for consultation, the Core Strategy Preferred Options. The Preferred Options were also subject to consultation during September/October 2007. Following the Preferred Options consultation, the strategy was again reviewed and changes were made to improve the compatibility with the sustainability objectives.

iii. Sustainability Appraisal

The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a statutory requirement for all land use plans within the Local Development Framework. The EU directive EC/2001/42 also require land use plans to be subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), which assesses the environmental impact of a plan. However, given the large amount of overlap between the SEA and SA processes, government guidance recommends they are carried out in one single process. For the purposes of this report, the term 'Sustainability Appraisal' therefore refers to both the SEA and SA.

The purpose of the SA is to inform the development of the policies in land use plans so they contribute to sustainable development. This is achieved through an SA framework, which consists of targets, indicators, and sustainability

objectives. The framework is then used to test each option for the likely impact.

The Sustainability Report will be submitted along with the Core Strategy to the Secretary of State for examination. If significant changes to the Core Strategy policies are found to be required during the examination, it may be necessary to undertake additional sustainability appraisal work on these changes.

iv. SA Scoping Report

An SA Scoping Report was subjected to a six-week public consultation alongside the Core Strategy Issues and Options in May 2006. The Scoping Report listed other relevant plans and programmes, baseline information, and from this, set out the key sustainability issues within the Borough. The aim of the Scoping Report was to establish whether or not all the sustainability issues had been taken into account, and to develop the SA Framework. Following the consultation, the information was amended where necessary, and formed the basis for the SA Framework.

Based on the key issues identified, 17 Sustainability Objectives were developed as shown below in Figure 1. These were then agreed with environmental bodies and others and used as the basis for the appraisal.

Table 1: Core Strategy Sustainability Objectives

	Sustainability Objectives
SA1	To ensure stable levels of employment and achieve high and sustainable levels of economic growth
SA2	To improve the viability and vitality of defined retail centres
SA3	To implement regional gateways that contribute to and deliver sustainable economic growth
SA4	To ensure accessibility for all to job facilities, goods and services across the Borough
SA5	To ensure everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home
SA6	To help improve the health of Borough's residents and reduce inequalities in health by providing opportunities for physical activity
SA7	To improve the opportunity and achievement in education and lifelong learning
SA8	To promote safer communities, reduce and prevent crime and reduce fear of crime
SA9	To protect and enhance buildings, sites, areas and features of historic, archaeological and architectural interest and diversity, and protect and enhance their settings
SA10	To protect and enhance local distinctiveness of the Borough's urban and rural landscape.
SA11	To ensure good local air quality for all
SA12	To protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's ground, river

	and sea waters
SA13	To reduce the causes and impacts of climatic change
SA14	Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to people and property
SA15	To reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled, reused and recovered.
SA16	To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity
SA17	Make better use of our natural resources such as land and soil

v. Issues and Options Appraisal

Following the initial consultation and amending and updating of the SA Framework, the Core Strategy Issues and Options were appraised against the Sustainability Objectives to establish their likely impacts, which in turn fed into the development of the emerging Preferred Options. The purpose of this appraisal was to help to guide the Council on choosing Preferred Options. Inviting members of the Local Development Framework Steering Group, as well as the three main environmental organisations, Natural England, Environmental Agency and English Heritage to assist with the appraisal, introduced an element of independent assessment to the SA process. It should be noted that the policy options available to plan makers in seeking to meet the objectives are heavily constrained by national and regional planning guidance, and the Initial Sustainability Appraisal found that, in most cases the proposed options that were the least sustainable were those that looked at the 'do nothing' option, these being the options that did not follow Planning guidance.

vi. Preferred Options Appraisal.

Following the Issues and Options consultation, the Council developed the Core Strategy Preferred Options. The Preferred Options chosen by the Council have been appraised against the SA Objectives. The appraisal has focused on identifying the significant environmental, social, and economic effects that may result from the implementation of the policies. The policies were assessed for their likely impact against the 17 SA objectives, and the findings of the assessment are summarised below. Only medium term effects are presented in the summary table. The short and long-term effects are the same or similar to the medium term effects.

vii. Submission Policies Appraisal

In the final period between the consultation on the Preferred Options and the finalisation of the Core Strategy for publication, the representations from the Preferred Options consultation were assessed against the policies to see how the policies could be strengthened. In addition a number of supporting documents have been produced including the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, the Village Study, the Stockton Middlesbrough Retail study and the Employment Land Review. The findings from these studies as

well as taking into account further advice from consultees, a number of changes have been made to the Core Strategy policies.

The changes to the policies were again appraised against the 17 sustainable objectives to identify the significant environmental, social, and economic effects that may result from the implementation of the updated policies.

Figure 1 Core Strategy Policy Appraisal

Core Strategy Policies		Sustainability Objectives																
		SA1: Employment	SA2: Retail Centres	SA3: Economic Growth	SA4: Accessibility for all jobs	SA5: Decent Living	SA6: Health	SA7: Education	SA8: Safer Communities	SA9: Buildings	SA10: Local Distinctiveness	SA11: Air Quality	SA12: Water Quality	SA13: Climate Change	SA14: Flooding	SA15: Waste	SA16: Biodiversity and geodiversity	SA17: Natural Resources
CS1	Spatial Strategy	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	-	-	-	?	✓	×?	?	?	?	?	?	✓
CS2	Transport	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	?	-	?	?	?	✓/?	?	✓	?	-	?	?
CS3	Sustainable Living	✓	✓	✓/?	✓	✓	✓	✓/?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓/?	?	✓	
CS4	Economic Regeneration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓/?	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓/?	-	✓/?	✓/?	×/?	?	✓
CS5	Town Centres	✓	✓	?	✓	-	✓	?	-	?	✓/?	✓/?	-	✓/?	✓/?	?	?	✓
CS6	Community Facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	?	?	✓/?	?
CS7	Housing Distribution and Phasing	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	-	-	?	?	✓?	✓/?	?	✓/?	?	?	?	✓
CS8	Housing Mix and Affordable Provision	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	?	?	?	✓/?	?	✓/?	?	?	?	✓
CS9	Provision for Gypsies and Travellers	?	✓	?	✓	✓	-	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	?	?	?
CS10	Environmental Protection	✓/?	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓/?	✓	✓	✓
CS11	Planning Obligations	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

Key
✓ Likely to be compatible
? Uncertain impact
× Likely to be conflict
- No relationship

As shown in Figure 1, the implementation of the eleven policies will have economic, social and environmental effects. Below is a summary of the positive, negative and unknown impacts of the policies put forward in the Core Strategy Submission Document.

The Core Strategy policies will:

- Establish a common positive link between the majority of the Preferred Options and the Sustainability Objective concerned with ensuring access for all to jobs, facilities, goods and services across the Borough;
- Provide additional housing within the Borough including provision of affordable housing;
- Support the aims of the first sustainability objective concerned with a sustainable economy;

- Where necessary, protect community, recreation and leisure facilities as well as open green space;
- Will assist in reducing the number of car journeys by encouraging development in sustainable locations;
- Will put emphasis on improving the viability and vitality of the Borough's defined retail centres, which is achieved through focusing development on the urban core and increasing accessibility through sustainable forms of transport;
- Be compatible with the Sustainability Objectives concerned with protecting and enhancing the built and natural environment, and retaining the distinctiveness of the urban and rural landscapes of the Borough;
- Make better use of natural resources, especially through the emphasis on brownfield land development;

In terms of negative effects, the SA has identified the following issues:

- The effects of the strategy on issues of flood risk although this is acknowledged through the need to apply the sequential and exceptions tests to development proposals;
- Development may have an impact on the environment, local diversity and geodiversity. This is addressed by balancing the need for economic development with environmental protection, focusing on a high quality environment as a key economic driver and protecting and enhancing key areas of green infrastructure and nature conservation value; and
- There will be an increase in the production of waste both during the construction of new buildings and infrastructure. This is addressed in the joint Tees Valley Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents.

There are also a number of unknown effects, many of which will require monitoring during the implementation of the strategy or assessed during the development of other plans or programmes. The following are the major unknown effects:

- The Core Strategy provides an overarching development strategy for the Borough. The Strategy does include details of strategic locations. However the majority of site allocations will be made in the Regeneration Development Plan Document. For this reason, there are a number of cases where the effects are uncertain. The Regeneration DPD will however be subject to SA and will therefore guide development to sustainable sites to minimise the negative effects of

new development. In addition, the preferred site allocations will be assessed against the Sustainability Objectives;

- Flood risk is an issue within the Borough, and the SA has drawn further attention to the Sustainability Objective concerned with reducing the risk of flooding, with many of the policies resulting in either a negative or uncertain impact;
- The effects of CS7 and CS8 (Housing Policies) are uncertain for two reasons. Firstly, the actual location of all housing sites are not specified at the present time and secondly, the actual design and layout of housing is unknown and would need to be addressed on an individual basis to ensure compatibility with the SA Objectives;
- The implications of Policy CS11 Planning Obligations are uncertain as the impact on each Sustainability Objective is dependent on the nature of the obligations sought.

Overall therefore, the appraisal resulted in a mix of positive, negative and unknown effects, although few were specifically indicated as being likely to conflict with the Sustainability Objectives. The appraisal has been an ongoing process during the development of the Core Strategy, and options have been chosen which minimise the negative impacts.

viii. Mitigation Measures

The SA includes recommendations to prevent, reduce and offset any significant effects that have been identified during the assessment process. The main mitigation measures included are as follows:

- Avoiding development on the floodplain and avoiding negative impacts on the drainage infrastructure;
- Ensuring sustainable construction techniques such as incorporating the use of recycling facilities;
- Ensuring the provision of a quality public transport system to provide an alternative to the private car; and
- Ensuring that biodiversity and geodiversity considerations are carefully considered in the location of new development.

N.B: This is not an exhaustive list. Each development proposal will have different mitigation measures depending on the circumstances of each site.

ix. Monitoring of the Plan

Once the Core Strategy is adopted, it will be subject to a monitoring programme to assess the effects of the policies on the environment, the economy and on society. The monitoring programme will be closely linked to

the LDF Annual Monitoring Report. The following is a list of the main areas that will be monitored:

- No. of dwellings completed;
- Percentage of development on previously developed land;
- No. of affordable homes built;
- Levels of unemployment;
- Development in Town/district centres;
- Means of travel to work;
- Provision of community facilities, services and open space;
- Energy use per household; and
- Condition of sites of Local Wildlife and Geological sites.

N.B: This list is not exhaustive. Please see Monitoring Section for more details.

x. What Happens Next?

The SA along with other supporting documents will be submitted along with the Core Strategy for independent examination by a Planning Inspector to establish the soundness of the plan. If there are significant alterations to the Strategy following the examination, the SA may need updating to assess the changes.

How to Comment on this Report

This full Sustainability Appraisal Report and the supporting appendices have been prepared for the Stockton-on-Tees Local Development Framework. They accompany the Core Strategy Development Plan Document.

Formal consultation on both the Core Strategy DPD Submission Report and this Sustainability Appraisal will take place from *INSERT DATES*. Stockton on Tees Borough Council welcomes the active participation and involvement of local people in the planning policy process. Our Statement of Community Involvement sets out how the Council hopes to encourage greater levels of participation.

We would like to know what your views are on our appraisal of the significant impacts of the Core Strategy. You can make comments on the Core Strategy and the Sustainability Appraisal in the following ways:

- Online
You can make comments online by using the form on our website: **www.stockton.gov.uk/spatialplanning**. You can also print out a form to complete and post back to us.
- By email
You can email your comment form(s) to us at **spatial.plans@stockton.gov.uk**
- By post
Comment forms are available from Planning Services Reception, libraries and online. If you would like a comment form posting to you, please call **01642 528557**.

Please complete a separate form for each of your comments and ensure that your comments clearly state the paragraph or section of the document you are referring to.

THIS MAY NEED UPDATING IF METHOD OF SUBMITTING COMMENTS CHANGES

Further copies of these documents are available at:

Planning Services Reception
Gloucester House
72 Church Road
Stockton on Tees

or on our website: **www.stockton.gov.uk/spatialplanning**. They are also available at all libraries in the Borough.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This document is the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council Core Strategy Development Plan Document. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires all Development Plan Documents to be subject to an SA.
- 1.2. The Core Strategy is the first Development Plan Document (DPD) to be produced by Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council under the new Local Development Framework. The Core Strategy sets out the long-term vision, objectives and strategy for the spatial development of the Borough and provides a framework for the promotion and control of development.
- 1.3. The purpose of the SA is to help local planning authorities fulfil their obligations to the contribution of sustainable development, through integrating sustainability considerations in the preparation and adoption of their Local Development Documents.
- 1.4. In addition, the European Directive, EC/2001/42, requires that a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the environmental effects of certain plans and programmes be undertaken. These 'plans and programmes' include DPDs and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD).
- 1.5. However, there is a large amount of overlap between the two processes of the SA and SEA. Government guidance suggests that it is possible to satisfy the requirements of both through a single appraisal process. Therefore, for ease of reference both the SA and the SEA will be referred to as a Sustainability Appraisal (SA).
- 1.6. The SA is an ongoing and informing process throughout the preparation and adoption of the Core Strategy. The SA will identify and report on the extent to which the implementation of the Core Strategy will achieve environmental, economic and social sustainability objectives (see figure 1).
- 1.7. The process does not come to an end once the Core Strategy is adopted. The sustainability indicators outlined in Appendix 5 will be used to monitor the effects of the plan's implementation and will be used to highlight any adverse effects, therefore improving the sustainability of the plan policies.
- 1.8. The following document follows on from the Sustainability Appraisal for the Preferred Options report (September 2007) and any comments received from the consultation have been taken into account when developing this document.

Appropriate Assessment

- 1.9. A separate requirement for the authority to undertake is the Appropriate Assessment. This is the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007, and needs to be undertaken in respect of any plan or project which would either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, be likely to have a significant effect on a European Site of nature conservation importance.
- 1.10. It is understood that a plan or project does not have to be located within the designated area to require an Appropriate Assessment. The government strongly recommends that where there is uncertainty as to the effects of a plan on a designated site, the conservation objectives of the site should prevail, adopting the precautionary principle.
- 1.11. Therefore, the government advises that “in cases where information is not available or where there is doubt and further research is needed, as a rule rather than attempting to create a case of ‘no significant effects’ which could lead to quite a big piece of work, the RPB or LPA should proceed with the AA process”.
- 1.12. An Appropriate Assessment has been completed by the authority and will be submitted along with the Core Strategy. The assessment has been completed in consultation with Natural England and the RSPB.

2. Sustainable Development

- 2.1. The World Commission on Environment and Development, published a report known as the 'Brundtland Report' (1987), that provided the most common definition of sustainable development. The report defined sustainable development as being:

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

- 2.2. In 2005 the government published 'Securing the Future – The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy'. This strategy contained the following five guiding principles:
- Living within environmental limits;
 - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;
 - Achieving a sustainable economy;
 - Promoting good governance; and
 - Using sound science responsibly.
- 2.3. At a regional level, the Government Office of North East published 'Sustaine' the Integrated Regional Framework for the North East, which contained 17 Sustainability Objectives that have been adapted to fit the purpose of this sustainability appraisal. Following a number of national and regional policy developments, Sustaine produced an updated version in April 2008. The key developments as a result of this update have been a consolidated set of ten overarching objectives and regional indicators, which have been taken into account in the later stages of the development of this sustainability appraisal. It should be noted though that the Sustainability Objectives for this report have not changed.
- 2.4. The Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council Community Strategy 2008-2011 has a threefold spatial vision for the Borough, incorporating economic, environmental and social themes which are:
- Economic renaissance;
 - Quality of place; and
 - Well being and achievement for adults, children and young people.

3. Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

- 3.1. The advice provided by the ODPM in November 2005, which this report has followed, recommends that the SA process is undertaken in five stages:
 - Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
 - Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects;
 - Stage C: Preparing the SA Report;
 - Stage D: Consulting on the Preferred Options of the DPD and the SA Report; and
 - Stage E: Submission of the final SA report and monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD.
- 3.2. Stage A was covered by a Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, published alongside the Core Strategy Issues and Options document in May 2006. This document was as a result of consulting with statutory bodies on the scope of the sustainability appraisal.
- 3.3. Stage B is the main body of the appraisal process, which involves testing the Core Strategy's objectives against the sustainability objectives, developing the options and assessing the effects of the plan, establishing mitigation measures and methods for monitoring.
- 3.4. Stage C is where the appraisal process and the development of the SA through Stages A and B are documented. This SA report was published for public consultation alongside the Preferred Options Issues and Options, which is Stage D.
- 3.5. Stage E, the stage involves revising the SA and testing any changes to the policies against the SA objectives. Since the SA is an ongoing process, the effects of the policies are continually appraised and monitored following adoption. This information will be used to inform future policy development as necessary.
- 3.6. The official SA stages and tasks chart can be viewed in Appendix 1.

4. Stage A - Scoping

- 4.1. This section details the scoping (Stage A) process referred to in paragraph 4.2 above.
- 4.2. This stage is divided into the following parts:
 - Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives;
 - Collecting baseline information;
 - Identifying sustainability issues and problems;
 - Developing the SA framework;
 - Consulting on the scope of the SA.
- 4.3. The first stage was documented in the SA Scoping Report, published alongside the Core Strategy Issues and Options (May 2006). This report provided the chance for people to comment on the extent to which the Scoping Report reflected the sustainability issues in the Borough, and whether the framework was suitable to be used to appraise the options of the Core Strategy.
- 4.4. The first part of this exercise consisted of a review of other relevant plans, policies or programmes that the Core Strategy would need to consider when developing the options. Those plans at an international and national level were not reviewed in depth as it was considered they had been reviewed through the SA of the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), and the emerging RSS is compatible with this higher tier of plans and programmes. Therefore it was sub-regional and local level plans, policies and programmes that needed to be reviewed in depth. A full list of the relevant plans and programmes can be found in Appendix 2.
- 4.5. The next stage of the appraisal concerned the gathering of baseline data, indicators and targets to help establish the current sustainability issues within the Borough. The data also included comparators at a national, regional, and (where available) at sub-regional level.
- 4.6. Once the baseline data had been compiled, the key sustainability issues were summarised in the Scoping Report. These were identified as being; Regeneration of the Urban Core; Economic Development and Land Provision; Scale and Management of Housing Provision; Transport Infrastructure; Durham Tees Valley Airport; Harnessing the Potential of Stockton Campus Durham

University to contribute to the Local Economy; and Protection of the Built and Natural Environment.

- 4.7. The next step of the process was to identify suitable sustainability objectives for the Borough. The objectives were developed through reference to ‘Sustaine’ the North East’s Integrated Regional Framework, which aims to ‘place sustainable development principles firmly at the heart of the region’s policies, plans and programmes.’ The 2004 Integrated Regional Framework contained 17 regional sustainability objectives, and provided a starting point from which the following sustainability objectives for Stockton-on-Tees were drafted.
- 4.8. The updated version of Sustaine, published in 2008 has further helped to embed sustainable development principles within our region’s strategies, policies, plans and programmes. This has helped us move towards a more sustainable future and enabling us all to achieve a better quality of life. The new document highlighted the four ‘immediate priority areas for action’ as Sustainable Consumption and Production; Climate Change and energy; Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement; and Sustainable Communities.
- 4.9. The ten new consolidated objectives within Sustaine are all covered by the 17 sustainability appraisal objectives (see Table 2), in a more localised, specific way appropriate to the Borough:

Table 2 Sustainability Objectives

	Sustainability Objectives
SA1	To ensure stable levels of employment and achieve high and sustainable levels of economic growth
SA2	To improve the viability and vitality of defined retail centres
SA3	To implement regional gateways that contribute to and deliver sustainable economic growth
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SA14	Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to people and property
SA15	To reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled, reused and recovered.
SA16	To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity
SA17	Make better use of our natural resources such as land and soil

4.10. The objectives, baseline data, indicators and targets, all form the SA framework, used to test and monitor the plans performance.

5. Baseline Information and Key Sustainability Issues

- 5.1. The SA Scoping Report provided the basis for the complete set of baseline information relating to the Core Strategy. This has been updated where possible (in conjunction with the SA Scoping Report for the Regeneration DPD) and the full listing can be viewed in Appendix 3. All the baseline information has been collected with reference to the sustainability objectives listed in figure 1.
- 5.2. The following is a summary of the key sustainability issues relating to the Core Strategy. The key sustainability issues are based on those referred to in the SA Scoping Report, but have been amended where necessary to reflect comments received during consultation and as a result of updated information.

Regeneration of the Urban Core

- 5.3. The decline in the Boroughs traditional manufacturing sectors 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.
- 5.4. The town centre in Stockton suffers from high levels of vacancy rates, and the average for the Borough as a whole (19.1%) stands above the national average (10.3%) for vacant units in retail centres. The Wellington Square development has recently 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.

Economic Performance of the Borough

- 5.5. The unemployment of the Borough as at March 2007 stood at 3.5%, favourable when compared to the Tees Valley (4.1%), but higher than Great Britain as a whole, which stood at 2.6%. The baseline data reveals that in the financial year 2005/06, there were 16.9 business registrations per 10000 residents. Although this compares favourably with the Tees Valley (15.9), it is well below the figure for Great Britain as a whole (29.7).
- 5.6. The structure of the economy has also 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 need to have access to training to develop new skills. The University of Durham 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.

Housing Provision.

- 5.7. According to data taken from the Land Registry House Price Index in March 2007, the average price for a house in the Borough stood at £126,357. Levels of owner occupation are higher than the national average, at 74.6% and 70% respectively. The levels of house prices mean that often they are out of reach to first time buyers. The Local Housing Needs Assessment (2006) stated that the cost of an entry-level home in the Borough is £82,673. This means that a single income household would need an income of £23,621 p.a. (based on a mortgage 3.5 times their salary) and a two-income household would need an income of £28,508 p.a. (based on 2.9 their gross income).

Transport

- 5.8. The 2001 census figures show that nearly 30% of households within the Borough are without a car. Therefore, the provision of a quality public transport service is vital in order for these households to access jobs, services and facilities, as well as providing a realistic alternative to those households with a car. This is further illustrated by the fact that 72.5% of people travel to work by car, compared to only 8.4% of commuters using public transport.
- 5.9. The number of bus passenger journeys within the Borough has continued to decline year on year, although the rate of decline has slowed in the last two years. The overall target reflects this, the LTP aims to restrict the decline to 10% between 2005/06 and 2010/11. Passenger footfall at the Borough's Railway stations has seen an increase of 38% between 1999/2000 and 2004/05. The LTP sets a target for an 18% increase between 2004/05 and 2010/11.
- 5.10. 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 and Flooding

- 5.11. 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.
- 5.12. 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.

- 5.13. In line with the transport issue, improvements need to be made to public transport in order to reduce the need to travel by private car and so reduce emissions. Through focusing development on previously developed land in urban areas, increased densities can exploit public transport routes.
- 5.14. 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 issues given the regional and sub regional emphasis on regeneration of both sides of the River Tees through the SMI. The need for substantial extra housing provides a challenge to ensure sustainable urban drainage in a changing climate.
- 5.15. New development often results in an increase in waste. Currently, only 16% of household waste is recycled, despite the fact that 100% of households in the Borough are served by a kerbside collection of two recyclables.

Protection of the Natural Environment

- 5.16. 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 Salthome 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 Salthome International Nature Reserve is an RSPB reserve. 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.
- 5.17. Stockton-on-Tees is situated in the heart of the Tees lowlands, which spans part of County Durham, Cleveland and North Yorkshire. The Cleveland Hills to the southeast and the Pennine fringes to the west frame the area. The area is a broad-lying plain of gently undulating or flat land on glacial clays, sands and gravels.

The river Tees flows through the middle of the area, with distinctive incised meanders in the middle reaches. Tributaries such as the Skerne and Leven also flow into the middle reaches of the Tees. The quiet rural areas of the Borough contrast with extensive urban and industrial development concentrated along the lower reaches of the Tees, the estuary and coast. At the mouth of the River Tees are extensive mud flats, saltmarshes, wetlands, beaches and dunes such as Seal Sands, Cowpen Marsh and Seaton Sands while large-scale chemical and oil refining works, docks and other heavy industries along the estuary form a distinctive skyline, and transport and infrastructure corridors are also prominent.

- 5.18. The current figures for development of new housing on previously developed land stands at 58.7% according to the AMR 2006/07. The national target is for 60% of new housing to be developed on previously developed land each year, and the North East regional figure stands at 71%. The Stockton figures are skewed somewhat by the ongoing development at Ingleby Barwick, a greenfield site.
- 5.19. Once the Stockton-on-Tees Open Space and Recreation and Landscaping SPD has been completed, this will provide figures on the amount of open space and green space infrastructure provision and guidance/standards for new provision.

Protection of the Built Environment

- 5.20. The Borough contains a large number of Listed Buildings, 7 of which are Grade I, 41 are Grade II*, and 421 are Grade II. Of these, 1 Grade I and 3 Grade II* are categorised as being at risk according to English Heritage in 2006. The Borough has 11 Conservation Areas, all of which have recently been appraised and adopted management plans through the Conservation Areas and Historic Environment Folder SPD. Future development in the Borough needs to have regard to the historic environment.
- 5.21. Concerning archaeological importance, the Borough has a total of 1134 recorded heritage assets, as at 2007. Amongst the earliest of these is the Thorpe Thewles Iron Age settlement that was excavated in the early 1980. House builders found an unusual Bronze Age cemetery at Ingleby Barwick in 1997, and in the early 1980s school children discovered an Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Norton, which when excavated produced some of the finest metalwork of the period in the region.

6. Compatibility of Sustainability Objectives

- 6.1. Government advice recommends that the sustainability objectives are tested against each other for compatibility. This will help identify any tensions and conflicts surrounding what the sustainability objectives are trying to achieve, although it must be pointed out that fully resolving some of these conflicts may not be possible.. For example, there may be conflict between those objectives associated with housing or economic development and those concerned with biodiversity and the natural environment.
- 6.2. Although conflict may exist, there is no reason to remove or alter the sustainability objectives; the objective of this exercise is to allow subsequent decisions to be well informed and aware of such conflicts.
- 6.3. The priority is to achieve a 'win-win' situation, so that all the objectives can be achieved. However this may not always be achieved, and therefore choices will have to be made.
- 6.4. In making choices where conflict occurs, the government advises the LPA should reach a decision on priorities, hence it may be reasonable to give a ranking to the objectives, whilst ensuring this exercise still meets the requirements of the SEA.
- 6.5. The result of the compatibility test can be viewed overleaf in figure 2. The compatibility test involved the use of a set of impact symbols, to illustrate the likely impact on the other objectives. It must be noted that when carrying out the appraisal of the actual Core Strategy Preferred Options, fewer impact symbols were used in order to provide greater clarity, as these are more specific in nature and therefore easier to appraise. Given the strategic nature of the sustainability and core strategy objectives however, more impact symbols were required.
- 6.6. As the results (over page) illustrate, there is, in the majority of cases, some degree of compatibility or neutrality between the objectives. It is suggested that there is the possibility of some or indirect incompatibility when comparing four sets of objectives, discussed below.
- 6.7. The first of these occurs between SA1 and SA11, 'ensuring stable levels of employment and achieving high and sustainable levels of economic growth', against 'ensuring good local air quality for all'. There could be a possible conflict between these two objectives, since an increase in economic activity may result in increased traffic, for both commuting and the transporting of goods, thus reducing local air quality. However, in mitigation, by ensuring the majority of economic activity takes place within the urban area,

supported by a reliable public transport system, this may increase the compatibility of the two objectives.

Figure 2 Compatibility of the Sustainability Objectives

COMPATIBILITY OF THE SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

SA2	√																		
SA3	√	√																	
SA4	√	√	√																
SA5	√?	=	√?	√?															
SA6	√?	=	√?	√	√														
SA7	√?	=	√?	√	√?	√?													
SA8	√?	√	√	√	√	=	√												
SA9	√?	√	√	=	√	=	=	√											
SA10	=	√	√	=	√	=	=	√?	√										
SA11	X?	=	=	√	√?	√	=	=	=	=									
SA12	=	=	=	=	=	√?	=	=	=	√	√								
SA13	√	=	=	√	√	√?	=	=	=	√	√	√							
SA14	=	=	=	=	√	√	=	=	=	√	=	√	√						
SA15	√?	X?	√?	√?	√?	=	=	=	√	=	√	√	√	√	=				
SA16	=	=	=	=	X?	√?	=	=	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
SA17	√?	√	√?	√	X?	=	=	=	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		
	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16			

√ Compatible
 √? Some / Indirect Compatibility
 = No relationship
 X? Some / Indirect Incompatibility
 X Incompatible

- 6.8. It was felt ‘vital and viable defined retail centres’ may lead to an increase in the amount of waste produced, resulting from an increase in the number of visitors to an area, and the length of time spent there. Therefore objectives SA2 and SA15 do have a potential to conflict with each other.
- 6.9. There is possible incompatibility between ensuring everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home and protecting and enhancing local biodiversity and geodiversity. Any new development may have the potential to have a negative impact on biodiversity and geodiversity. By ensuring mitigation measures are put in place, such as adopting biodiversity by design principles, the possible incompatibility of these two objectives can be lessened.
- 6.10. The final compatibility conflict concerns the possible negative impact on making better uses of our natural resources such as land and soil resulting from ensuring everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home. By its very nature,

development uses natural resources. therefore, there is some possible incompatibility between these two objectives. However, by using measures to minimise the use of natural resources and encouraging recycling, a possible benefit may result.

7. Core Strategy DPD

- 7.1. The Core Strategy sets out, in broad terms, the pattern of development and growth in the Borough up to 2024, and how this will be achieved. It comprises a spatial vision, strategic objectives and policies, and once adopted, all other Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Documents must conform to it.
- 7.2. The Council published a Core Strategy Issues and Options paper in May 2006, setting out the key issues concerning land use in the Borough, and a series of questions relating to development options for the Borough. The Issues and Options paper was consulted on for six weeks, and comments received informed the preparation of the Core Strategy Preferred Options.
- 7.3. The authority then developed the Preferred Options report, which contained a number of objectives, which were distinct from the Sustainability Objectives. The Core Strategy objectives aim to give clarity on the outcomes sought in achieving its vision and in raising the perception of the Borough as a good place to live and work. These objectives have undergone minor editing as part of the finalisation of the Core Strategy.
- 7.4. The objectives are as follows:
 - Objective 1: To enable all of Stockton Borough's residents to live in prosperous, cohesive, sustainable communities;
 - Objective 2: To encourage economic development and promote a more entrepreneurial culture within the Borough, as a means of diversifying the economic base, in addition to strengthening existing economic clusters such as the chemical processing industries;
 - Objective 3: To increase employment, with emphasis on maintaining, enhancing and retaining a highly skilled workforce;
 - Objective 4: To deliver healthy and vibrant town centres, enhancing the role of Stockton as the main centre, a market and university town, and improving the environments of Billingham, Thornaby and Yarm;
 - Objective 5: To ensure good accessibility for all to jobs, facilities, goods and services within the Borough, and to improve links to other areas of the Tees Valley and beyond.
 - Objective 6: To provide services and facilities to meet the needs of the Borough's growing and ageing population, in terms of

health care, education and training, together with sport, leisure, recreation and cultural pursuits,

- Objective 7: To promote equality, diversity and strengthen community cohesion;
- Objective 8: To protect and enhance the Borough's natural environment and to promote the creation, extension and better management of green infrastructure and biodiversity, taking advantage of the Borough's special qualities and location at the mouth of the River Tees;
- Objective 9: To protect and enhance the built environment and the area's archaeological, industrial and cultural heritage;
- Objective 10: To ensure better use of resources, particularly the re-use of previously developed land;
- Objective 11: To provide a safe, healthy and attractive environment;
- Objective 12: To provide homes to suit all needs and incomes.

7.5. The Core Strategy Submission document also sets out the background to the LDF process, the key drivers for change, the vision, and the objectives as outlined above. The second part of the report sets out the strategic policies concerning the future development patterns in the Borough. The Core Strategy policies are under the following headings:

- The Spatial Strategy;
- Sustainable Transport;
- Sustainable Living;
- Economic Regeneration;
- Town Centres;
- Community Facilities;
- Housing Distribution and Phasing;
- Housing Mix and Affordable Housing Provision
- Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople;
- Environmental Enhancement; and

- Planning Obligations

8. Compatibility of the Sustainability Objectives and the Core Strategy Objectives

- 8.1. Following the internal compatibility test of the Sustainability Objectives, the next step was to test the Core Strategy Objectives against the Sustainability Objectives. Being of a strategic nature, the Core Strategy objectives are broad, and relate to a wide range of issues, meaning possible outcomes were not always easy to determine. Again, a set of impact symbols were used to illustrate the likely effects of the Core Strategy Objectives on the Sustainability Objectives.
- 8.2. Looking at the resulting matrix (figure 3), the results were broadly positive, although some of the objectives may be seen as having a potential incompatibility, and there are other instances where there may be either a *positive* or a *negative* impact, dependent on the specific circumstances.
- 8.3. There are no instances of a Core Strategy objective being wholly incompatible with a sustainability objective, since the core strategy attempts to balance the social, economic and environmental aspirations of the Borough in a balanced way, as illustrated by the Core Strategy's themes.

Core Strategy Objectives

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	SA1	√	√	√	√	√	√?	√	X?	√?	=	o	√
	SA2	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	=	√?	√	√	=
	SA3	√	√	√	√	√	=	√	=	√	√?	√	√
	SA4	√	√	=	√	√	√	√	=	=	√	√?	√
	SA5	√	√?	√?	=	=	=	√	=	√	√?	√	√
	SA6	√	√?	√?	√?	√	√	√	=	=	=	√	√
	SA7	√	√	√	=	√	√	√	√?	=	=	=	√?
	SA8	√	√?	√?	√	=	√?	√	=	√	=	√	√
	SA9	√	o	=	√	=	√?	=	√?	√	√	√	√?
	SA10	√	o	=	√	=	=	=	√	√	√	√	√?
	SA11	√	X?	=	√	√?	=	=	√	=	=	=	=
	SA12	√	X?	=	=	=	=	=	√	=	=	=	=
	SA13	√	X?	=	√?	√?	=	=	√	√	√	√	X?
	SA14	√	=	=	=	=	=	=	o	√	√?	√?	o
	SA15	√	o	=	=	=	=	=	√	√	√	√	X?
	SA16	√	X?	=	=	=	o	=	√	√	√	√	o
	SA17	√	o	=	√	√	=	=	√	√?	√	√	o

- √ Compatible
- √? Some / Indirect Compatibility
- = No relationship
- X? Some / Indirect Incompatibility
- X Incompatible
- o Possible Positive or Negative Impact

Figure 3 Compatibility of Core Strategy Objectives

Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy Issues and Options

- 8.4. An exercise was carried out using the SA framework to test each of the Options put forward as part of the Core Strategy Issues and Options paper, published in May 2006.
- 8.5. The objective of this exercise was to identify conflicts that may arise between the options and the sustainability objectives, to inform the development of the preferred options to lessen such conflicts, or where this is not possible, to highlight the possible need for mitigation measures.
- 8.6. The exercise used a set of indicators to illustrate the likely effects of each of the options, although on this occasion, like the subsequent appraisal of the Preferred Options, fewer impact symbols were needed given the more specific nature of each of the options.
- 8.7. The main themes to emerge from the appraisal of the Issues and Options were as follows:
 - The importance of locating development to ensure accessibility to services, facilities and goods;
 - The impact of development on climate change;
 - In the short term at least, there is likely to be a negative impact on waste levels arising from new development;
 - There can be conflicts between some transport objectives and climate change impacts;
 - High quality design benefits social, economic and environmental objectives;

Development of retail and other town centre uses should be directed to the Borough's defined retail centres;

- The use of previously developed land in the urban areas should be a priority;
- The protection and enhancement of the built and natural environment;
- The benefits of developing at high density;
- The impact of flooding issues faced by the Borough;
- The need to balance the requirements of rural economies and housing with the impact on the character of the Borough's villages;

- Developments need to be energy and resource efficient as well as renewable energy generation; and
- The importance of a quality public realm and open spaces that are easily accessible.

8.8. These themes were then able to play a part in developing the Core Strategy Preferred Options. The Preferred Options were then subjected to the same process, being appraised through the SA framework. The results of this appraisal can be viewed in Appendix 4, and are summarised in section 11.

9. Comments received back from the Issues and Options Scoping Report Consultation.

- 9.1. Comments received back from the scoping report concerned the fact the regeneration of the Urban Core was felt to focus on the social and economic sides of things, as opposed to environmental concerns. However, in focusing development on the core urban area, greenfield sites are protected, and sustainable forms of transport become more attractive and viable, given that concentrating development will improve access to jobs and facilities. New development will also provide environmental enhancement to an area that has suffered from industrial decline.
- 9.2. The flood risk issue was also felt to be a key issue in the Borough. The comments received as part of the consultation felt that this issue needed to be addressed in at least two of the suggested key sustainability issues (Regeneration of the Urban Core, and Protection of the Built and Natural Environment).
- 9.3. As a result of these comments, the key sustainability issues have been reviewed to incorporate climate change (including the flood risk issue) as a separate issue, given the importance of the subject. Other comments received concerned the inclusion of additional relevant plans and programmes into the listing (Appendix 2), and these have been inserted as necessary.

10. Appraisal of Preferred Options

- 10.1. The next step of the process was to undertake an appraisal of the Core Strategy Preferred Options. A set of matrices and impact symbols were again used, similar to the earlier appraisal of the internal compatibility of the sustainability objectives, and the compatibility of the Core Strategy Objectives against the sustainability objectives. However, like the appraisal of the Core Strategy Issues and Options, fewer impact symbols were used in an attempt to achieve greater clarity. A full listing of the appraisal can be viewed in Appendix 4.
- 10.2. Core Strategy Policy CS1 'Spatial Strategy' was subjected to an informal consultation in April 2007, to receive feedback from Members and a selection of external consultees. This option requires development to be focused on the core area, with emphasis on support for the Stockton-Middlesbrough Initiative (SMI), supported by the main town and district centres. Feedback on the spatial strategy options indicated support for the emphasis on development of previously developed land, the role of the traditional centres, and restricting growth in rural areas only to that which meets any identified local needs, in particular affordable housing needs.
- 10.3. Policy CS1 indicated that concentrating development in the core area (Option 1 in the Issues and Options report) resulted in the most benefits towards meeting the sustainability objectives of the Borough, performing well against economic and social objectives but less well in environmental terms, with the possibility of increased congestion on local routes as a result of substantial new development in the core area. The effects on biodiversity are unknown as there is a need for an ecological survey to be carried out to fully assess the impacts of development on a site-by-site basis as each development proposal comes forward.
- 10.4. Core Strategy Policy CS2 'Transport' shows a positive relationship with the economic objectives, in supporting the performance of the local and sub regional economy. The policy has a positive effect on social aspects as a result of this, such as health although the effect on crime and deprivation are questionable. There is also the potential for environmental benefits, such as reduced car emissions, and the protection of natural and built assets through promoting sustainable forms of transport. The impacts of the policy are less certain on some of the environmental objectives, for example SA10, which aims to protect and enhance the distinctive local urban and rural landscape, and protecting and enhancing local biodiversity and geodiversity.

- 10.5. Policy CS3 'Sustainable Living' seeks to ensure new development minimises the negative impact on climate change by ensuring new buildings are energy efficient and that low carbon energy generating technologies are embedded into all new buildings. In addition the policy will encourage the protection and enhancement of the environment and provide safer communities through improved urban design standards.
- 10.6. Core Strategy Policy CS4 'Economic Regeneration' displayed positive impacts on the sub-regional economy, and also social aspects as a result of this, such as health. The main positive effects will be on providing additional employment opportunities that will in turn lead to a number of other benefits such as a better quality of life. There will also be the potential for environmental benefits, such as the protection of natural and built assets by allocating sites in non-sensitive locations. Potential negative effects impacts include the objective concerned with ensuring good local air quality for all, as increased economic activity may lead to an increase in traffic although it is considered that over the long term this may become less of an issue due to the focus on sustainable locations and a reduction in the need to travel, especially by private car. Increased economic activity is also likely to result in an increase in the amount of waste produced and therefore it is felt this would be in conflict with the relevant sustainability objective (SA15).
- 10.7. There are a number of uncertain impacts of Policy CS4 and some conflicts with the sustainability objectives. The effects on crime and deprivation are questionable and will depend on the individual circumstances of each development although measures will be taken to ensure negative effects are minimised. Finally there is uncertainty with the objective concerned with reducing the causes and impacts of climate change, again more specifically over the short term due to a potential increase in carbon emissions from both vehicles and buildings. However mitigation measures such as imposing BREEAM standards in new developments will minimise these effects.
- 10.8. Core Strategy Policy CS5 'Town Centres' is consistent with PPS6 and PPG13 which aims to steer development to existing centres which are the most accessible locations and therefore which help to support sustainable transport policy. Focusing retail within a clearly defined hierarchy ensures that those centres with the best developed retailing are prioritised and that new development is not scattered across smaller centres which may only be readily accessible by car and which may lack the local catchment for their services. The policy also ensures that new retail development in out of centre locations, such that is not accessible by means other than the private car, is restricted. Failure to adopt a sequential approach to new commercial development will result in potentially negative impacts.

- 10.9. Core Strategy Policy CS6 'Community Facilities' scored well against the majority of the objectives. The main positive impact will be health, educational and social benefits from the provision of new facilities and services within communities. There will also be opportunities to address environmental concerns, regarding the safeguarding and improvement of natural and built assets such as urban open space and the river corridors. There was uncertainty as to its effect on flood risk and waste, as was the case with the majority of options, although the impact on this objective would be dependent on site specific information.
- 10.10. Core Strategy Policy CS7 'Housing Distribution and Phasing' resulted in a mix of compatible and uncertain impacts on the objectives. Many of the uncertain impacts related to those issues that would become clearer on a site-specific level, including safer communities, flooding, waste, and protection and enhancement of local biodiversity and geodiversity although it is expected through mitigation measures that these possible effects will be minimal. The strategy is to concentrate on developing brownfield sites in the urban area, primarily in the core area. The assessment has found that the developed policy is the most sustainable, in terms of social and economic aspects.
- 10.11. The construction of the new sites as a result of CS7 will inevitably mean increased consumption of natural resources and increased generation of waste and consumption of water in the short term. In addition, there could also be a negative impact on geodiversity and biodiversity that will need to be considered on a site-by-site basis. Many of the associated negative impacts are inevitable due to the scale of the proposed developments. This includes decline in air quality and impacts on groundwater and an increased car trip generation and associated emissions although these will be mitigated through other policies in the Core Strategy.
- 10.12. The positive effects of policy CS7 are that it will help to preserve environmental assets by ensuring new development is carried out on previously developed land in preference to releasing Greenfield sites. Developing brownfield sites will also minimise trip generation by concentrating housing near to existing services and facilities. This also encourages reclamation of derelict and vacant land as well as making the most efficient use of land and buildings even though care will have to be taken when developing brownfield land due to potential biodiversity issues. As for the negative effects, mitigation and monitoring measures should be put in place to minimise these effects where possible. Where development is planned in sensitive areas, further measures should be applied to buffer potential effects. The policy will also assist in ensuring that development will be at a steady rate enabling homes and services to be provided across the plan period. A phased release of land

may also help the implementation of environmental mitigation measures.

- 10.13. Core Strategy Policy CS8 'Housing Mix and Affordable Housing' scored well against the objective to ensure everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home. There are a number of uncertain impacts including the impact on safer communities, local distinctiveness, waste and flooding. During the appraisal no negative impacts were found.
- 10.14. Core Strategy Policy CS9 'Provision for Gypsies and Travellers' appears to avoid conflict with most of the objectives; the only areas of concern include the objectives concerned with waste and the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity. Again uncertainty surrounds the impact on the flooding objective, as this would only become apparent once a site or sites has been designated. The main positive impact will be on providing opportunities of living in a decent and affordable home.
- 10.15. Core Strategy Policy CS10, 'Environmental Protection', is generally compatible with the sustainability objectives, where there is a relationship. The only sustainability objective with any uncertain outcome is with ensuring stable levels of employment achieving high and sustainable levels of economic growth. As this objective relates to balancing economic and environmental issues against each other the site specifics of each case will have to be assessed leaving room for uncertainty. It may be the case that the policy will restrict the ability to provide necessary development in certain locations to provide employment. On the other hand, the economy could also benefit through a high quality environment being maintained or created. The case of each development proposal will need to be appraised on an individual basis.
- 10.16. Core Strategy Policy CS11 'Planning Obligations shows an uncertain impact on the majority of the sustainability objectives, given the impact is dependent on the nature of the obligation that is sought for different developments.

11. Themes from the Preferred Options Appraisal

11.1. From the appraisal, the following common themes emerged:

- There are uncertain impacts due to the strategic nature of the Core Strategy, since many of the sustainability objectives lend themselves more easily to appraisal of site allocation policies;
- Flood risk is an issue within the Borough, and the SA has drawn further attention to the sustainability objective concerned with reducing the risk of flooding, with many of the policies resulting in an uncertain impact;
- The impact of new development and increased economic activity on the waste objective is also recognised, especially in the short term. The Core Strategy takes this into account through inclusion of the Minerals and Waste Policy, which emphasises the need to reduce the amount of waste produced, and provides sustainable waste management in the Borough;
- The impact on biodiversity could also be an issue, especially on brownfield sites where over the years, habitats have been created through natural processes;
- The final theme to emerge in terms of uncertain and possibly negative impacts is the impact on the climate change objective resulting from the policies contained in the Core Strategy. With this in mind, the policies have an increased emphasis on sustainability;
- Common positive impacts established through the SA included the majority of the options supporting the aims of the first sustainability objective concerned with a sustainable economy;
- Another positive theme to emerge is the emphasis on improving the viability and vitality of the Borough's defined retail centres, which is achieved through focusing development on the urban core and increasing accessibility through sustainable forms of transport;
- The appraisal recognised opportunities to address environmental concerns regarding the safeguarding and improvement of natural and built assets;
- The preferred options will increase the availability of affordable homes in the borough;

- The appraisal established a common positive link between the preferred spatial strategy and the sustainability objective concerned with ensuring access for all to jobs, facilities, goods and services across the Borough;
 - The preferred spatial strategy also appears to be compatible with the sustainability objectives concerned with protecting and enhancing the built and natural environment, and retaining the distinctiveness of the urban and rural landscapes of the Borough; and
 - The final sustainability objective, concerned with making better use of natural resources, was supported by the majority of the preferred options, especially through the emphasis on brownfield land development.
- 11.2. Overall therefore, the appraisal resulted in a mix of impacts, although few were specifically indicated as being likely to conflict with the sustainability objectives. As the SA process continues, the Core Strategy's options will be monitored for their impact.

12. Recommendations at Submission Stage

- 13.1 In the final period between the consultation on the preferred options and the finalisation of the submission DPD, the representations from the Preferred Options consultation were assessed against the policies to see how the policies could be strengthened. In addition a number of supporting documents have been produced including the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, the Village Study, the Retail study and the Employment Land Review. The findings from these studies as well as taking into account further advice from consultees, a number of changes have been made to the Core Strategy policies.
- 13.2 The changes to the policies have been appraised against the 17 sustainable objectives to identify any additional significant environmental, social, and economic effects that may result from the implementation of the updated policies. Table 3 shows the changes to the policies and highlights any additional short, medium and long-term effects resulting from the change to the policy.

Table 3 Appraisal of Preferred Option Changes

POLICY	CHANGE TO POLICY	APPRAISAL AGAINST SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES
CS1: Spatial Strategy	<p>Addition of text to restrict housing growth in the villages, giving priority to affordable housing only.</p> <p>Addition of text to maintain Yarm's role as a historic settlement and a destination for more specialist shopping needs.</p>	<p>Restricting housing growth in rural areas will improve compatibility with SA13 by ensuring development is close to services and facilities, reducing the need to use the private car.</p> <p>New effects are compatible with the SA objectives. Should improve compatibility with SA2 'to improve the viability and vitality of defined retail centres'.</p>
CS2: Sustainable Transport	<p>Addition of text to include a requirement for a Transport Assessment to accompany new developments as well as a Travel Plan.</p> <p>Consideration will be given to Park and Ride Schemes</p> <p>Addition of text to support the retention of essential infrastructure that will facilitate</p>	<p>The requirement for a Transport Assessment and Travel Plan will improve compatibility with SA4 'to ensure accessibility to all job facilities, goods and services' and SA13 'to reduce the causes and impacts of climate change'.</p> <p>If a Park and Ride scheme can be introduced in the Tees Valley, this would reduce the number of cars on the road, reducing carbon emissions and congestion. Supporting rail and water freight movements will also reduce carbon emissions, improving compatibility with SA11 'ensuring good local air quality' and also SA13 'reducing the causes and impacts of climate change'.</p> <p>As above but will also improve compatibility with SA1 by ensuring stable levels of employment and economic growth by</p>

	freight movements by rail and water.	providing essential infrastructure that will support economic growth.
CS3: Sustainable Living	<p>Removed requirement for on site renewable energy generation of up to 50%. Addition of text to encourage a range of sustainable building measures to ensure buildings reach high levels within the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM. Change text to reflect proposed changes to Building Regulations and government targets.</p> <p>Addition of text to support renewable and low carbon decentralised energy systems to support sustainable development of major sites.</p> <p>Addition of text to protect biodiversity and geodiversity in new developments.</p> <p>Reuse of sorting, recovery and recycling of waste is now encouraged in policy.</p>	<p>Change will reduce compatibility with SA13 'to reduce the causes and impacts of climate change' due to targets being reduced however previous targets were thought to be unachievable and new targets will still ensure a significant reduction in carbon dioxide emissions. New targets are inline with government targets which are to be introduced through the Building Regulations.</p> <p>Improves compatibility with SA13.</p> <p>Improves compatibility with S16 'to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity'.</p> <p>Improves compatibility with SA15 'to reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled, reused and recovered.</p>
CS4: Economic Regeneration	<p>Employment land allocations changed to reflect the Regional Spatial Strategy, the Sustainable Community Strategy and the Employment Land review.</p> <p>The installation of new hazardous or potentially polluting industries will be supported as long as it is sensitively located.</p>	<p>No new uncertain or conflicting effects. A number of changes have been made to the broad locations identified. However no new sites have been identified. Reflecting RSS targets should improve compatibility with SA1 'ensuring stable levels of employment and achieving high and sustainable levels of economic growth'.</p> <p>This may reduce compatibility with SA11 'to ensure good local air quality' and also SA12 'to protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's ground river, river and sea waters' due however it is recognised that these industries have to be located somewhere and through mitigation measures, the negative impacts will be reduced as far as possible. The addition will improve compatibility with SA1 'to ensure stable levels of employment'.</p>
CS5: Town Centres	<p>Policy has been strengthened to ensure new development is concentrated in town centre locations. Sequential approach applied to all new development proposals as per PPS6.</p> <p>No further retail allocations are to be made in the borough up until 2011.</p>	<p>No major change to policy in which case effects are similar to the preferred options policy. The compatibility with SA2 has been improved by ensuring new development is concentrated in the town centres, improving the viability and vitality of these areas.</p> <p>Reduces compatibility with SA4 'to ensure accessibility for all goods and service' due to no new locations for retail development. However, the Stockton Middlesbrough Retail Study concluded that existing retail centres, which are sustainable locations, should be</p>

	<p>Addition of text to support ethnic stores and specialist shopping in Stockton town centre..</p>	<p>supported in the first instance. This improves compatibility with SA2.</p> <p>Improves compatibility with SA4 'to ensure accessibility for all goods and services. Also improves compatibility with SA1 and SA2 by encouraging economic growth in Stockton Town Centre.</p>
CS6: Community Facilities	<p>Addition of text to support the provision of facilities in Ingleby Barwick. This has been inserted from CS1.</p> <p>Addition of text to support the provision of health services and facilities through Momentum: Pathways to Healthcare Programme.</p>	<p>Ingleby Barwick lacks facilities to support the community. This addition to the policy will ensure the village is sustainable, improving the compatibility of the policy with SA4 'ensuring accessibility for all job facilities, goods and services across the Borough'.</p> <p>Additional or improved health services will improve compatibility with SA6 'to help improve the health of the Borough's residents.</p>
CS7: Housing Distribution and Phasing	<p>Housing allocations for the period up to 2016, has been changed to zero. Allocation for Stockton increased to 400-600 for the period 2016 to 2021. Priority will be given to the Core Area.</p> <p>New target of 75% of new dwellings to be built on previously developed land introduced.</p> <p>There will be no site allocations in the rural parts of the Borough.</p>	<p>Reduced supply for the initial plan period which could impact on SA5, 'ensuring everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home'. However, through approved planning consents, there will be a sufficient supply of new housing as highlighted in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment. This part of the policy will be reviewed also be kept under review in case additional housing is required during the plan period.</p> <p>Improve compatibility with SA9 and SA10 by avoiding the need to build on greenfield sites, which will reduce the negative impact on rural landscape and protect sites, areas and features of historic, archaeological interest and diversity.</p> <p>Positive impact on SA13 by reducing the length of car journeys by concentrating development in the Core Area and elsewhere in the conurbation, close to existing facilities and services. Possible negative impact on SA5, ensuring everyone has the opportunity for living in a decent and affordable home in rural parts of the borough., However Policy CS8 addresses this issue by acknowledging the need for affordable housing and "rural exception" sites.</p>
CS8: Housing Mix and Affordable Housing Provision	<p>Affordable housing requirement changed to a range within 10 – 25%% for developments of 10 dwellings or more. Increased emphasis on provision of all forms of affordable housing.</p> <p>There is now a need to take into account the 2008 Local Housing Assessment.</p>	<p>Improved compatibility with SA5 'ensuring everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home'.</p> <p>As above.</p>

	Proposals for 2 and 3 bedroom bungalows will be supported.	As above.
CS9: Provision for Gypsies and Travellers	Aims of policy remain the same. Minor amendments to criteria for selecting suitable sites. Sites should be accessible to local shops and other services; sites should reflect the scale of existing settlements; and site should not be detrimental to the amenities of adjacent occupiers.	By providing criteria for selecting sites, the policy will improve compatibility with a number of SA objectives including SA4 'ensuring accessibility to services and facilities', SA8 'to promote safer communities, reduce and prevent crime and reduce fear of crime'. The criteria will also ensure the protection of local distinctiveness of the Boroughs urban and rural landscape by ensuring sites are developed in appropriate locations, improving compatibility with SA10.
CS10: Environmental Protection	<p>Increased emphasis on protecting Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Special Protection Area, Ramsar Site and Billingham and Seal Sands area. Moved from CS1 and CS2.</p> <p>Increased emphasis on creating a network of green infrastructure</p> <p>Addition of text into policy to support initiatives to improve the quality of the environment in key areas to encourage the tourism offer.</p> <p>Addition of a requirement for contaminated land risk assessments where previous contaminated uses exist and also a requirement to assess biodiversity value.</p> <p>Reference is now made to Sustainable Urban Drainage.</p>	<p>Change to policy will improve compatibility with SA9 'to protect and enhance buildings, sites and features of historic, archaeological and architectural interest and diversity, and protect their settings'.</p> <p>Change will improve compatibility with SA6 'to help improve the health of the Borough's residents' by providing additional open space areas'. Change will also enhance biodiversity, improving compatibility with SA16.</p> <p>Improves compatibility with SA1 'ensuring stable levels of employment and achieving high and sustainable levels of economic growth'.</p> <p>Addition will improve compatibility with SA10 'to protect and enhance local distinctiveness of the borough's urban and rural landscape' and also SA16 'to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity'.</p> <p>Improves compatibility with SA14 'reducing the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to people and property'.</p>
CS11: Planning Obligations	Addition of text to give priority to highways and infrastructure, affordable housing and open space.	Short, medium and long-term effects are likely to be compatible. No new uncertain or conflicting effects. The priorities are likely to improve compatibility with SA5 'ensuring everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home and also SA6 by providing additional open space areas, increasing the opportunities for recreation and physical activity.

13.4 The re-appraisal has not identified any significant negative impacts on the Sustainability Objectives to merit any further

changes to the policies. Changes have mainly been made to improve the compatibility with the Objectives in which case no further changes to the Core Strategy Policies are required at this time. If further changes are required to the Policies following the independent examination, there will be a requirement to re-appraise the changes against the SA objectives.

13. Mitigation

- 13.1. The Core Strategy report identifies a number of core areas where the strategic sites will be allocated for development. These are as follows:
- Core Area
 - Stockton
 - Billingham
 - Thornaby
 - Yarm and Eaglescliffe
- 13.2. Developing sites in these areas will involve large-scale construction works, which will result in a number of temporary minor adverse effects upon the environment. This will include energy and water consumption and an increase in waste disposal both during and after construction. To reduce the adverse effects of these major developments the Council will ensure developers adopt the principles of sustainable design and construction.
- 13.3. These large-scale developments may also have permanent adverse effects upon existing landscape, archaeological remains and biodiversity. Further landscape, ecological and archaeological assessment will be required to quantify these effects. Once these sites are operational large numbers of people (residents/employees/visitors) are likely to be attracted to the developments which could lead to an increase in car use. Therefore it is essential that efficient forms of public transport be provided to link these developments with key locations such as the town centre.
- 13.4. There is a need to balance the development within the urban areas against the issue of flood risk, especially in certain areas as indicated by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
- 13.5. In terms of mitigating possible conflicts, the following is a list of suggested approaches in dealing with the significant possible conflicts outlined above as well as other possible conflicts:
- Care must be taken to avoid development on the floodplain. Proposals for development within the Borough should refer to the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment as a starting point and carry out individual, site specific Flood Risk Assessments to minimise any risks. The Sequential and exceptions tests should be applied as set out in Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood risk. Development should also incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems to avoid

negative impacts on the drainage infrastructure of the Borough;

- Developments must be encouraged to adopt sustainable construction techniques, such as the use of recycled construction materials wherever possible, and incorporate recycling facilities to reduce the amount of waste produced through the development and the lifetime of the operation;
- The use of existing built fabric must be used whenever possible in order to further minimise waste and energy consumption;
- Contractors should adopt best practise in respect of minimising water pollution;
- Contractors should adopt best practise in respect of minimising dust and air pollution;
- The uncertain impacts on the climate change objective can be made compatible through the provision of a quality public transport system that provides a realistic alternative to travel by private car, and the continuing focus on brownfield sites for development, to reduce the need to travel overall. Again, promotion of sustainable construction and energy efficient buildings will also decrease any adverse effects, as will the promotion of renewable energy;
- Undertake a landscape and visual assessment for new developments. Ensure that landscape advice is taken from qualified landscape architects to ensure new developments are designed sensitively to fit in with and/or enhance the surrounding landscape; and
- Ensure that biodiversity and geodiversity considerations are carefully considered in the location of new developments, and that opportunities to enhance and create habitats should be maximised wherever possible. Developers should take ecological advice from qualified ecologists at the start of the design process and undertake appropriate ecological surveys to determine the nature conservation value of the site.

13.6. The above is by no means an exhaustive list, and each proposal will have its own possible mitigation measures.

14. Cumulative impact of the Core Strategy Policies on the Sustainability Objectives

14.1. The following table (Figure 4) is a summary of the overall effects of the Core Strategy policies on the SA Objectives, in the short term. As the table indicates, the majority of the policies are either likely to be compatible or have an uncertain impact on the SA Objectives. As the Core Strategy is a strategic document, some of the policies appear in more than one column, as the exact nature of the impact would be dependent on the site-specific circumstances. The full appraisal of the policies can be viewed in Appendix 4.

Figure 4 Cumulative Impacts of Core Strategy Policies

Sustainability Objective	Likely to be Compatible	Uncertain Impact	Likely to Conflict	No Relationship
SA 1 - To ensure stable levels of employment and achieve high and sustainable levels of economic growth.	CS1 CS2 CS3 CS4 CS5 CS6 CS7 CS8 CS10*	CS9 CS10* CS11		
SA 2 - To improve the viability and vitality of defined retail centres	CS1 CS2 CS3 CS4 CS5 CS6 CS7 CS8 CS9	CS11		CS10
SA 3 - To implement regional gateways that contribute to and deliver sustainable economic growth.	CS1 CS2 CS3* CS4 CS6 CS7 CS8	CS3* CS5 CS9 CS11		CS10
SA 4 - To ensure accessibility for all to job facilities, goods and services across the Borough.	CS2 CS3 CS4 CS5 CS6 CS7 CS8 CS9	CS1 CS11		CS10
SA 5 - To ensure everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home	CS3 CS9	CS1 CS4 CS7 CS8 CS11		CS2 CS5 CS6 CS10

Sustainability Objective	Likely to be Compatible	Uncertain Impact	Likely to Conflict	No Relationship
SA 6 -To help improve the health of Borough's residents and reduce inequalities in health by providing opportunities for physical activity.	CS3 CS5 CS6 CS10	CS2 CS11		CS1 CS4 CS7 CS8 CS9
SA 7 - To improve the opportunity and achievement in education and lifelong learning	CS3* CS4 CS6	CS3* CS5 CS9 CS11		CS1 CS2 CS7 CS8 CS9
SA 8 - To promote safer communities, reduce and prevent crime and reduce fear of crime.	CS6 CS8 CS9	CS2 CS3 CS7 CS8 CS11		CS1 CS4 CS5 CS10
SA 9 - To protect and enhance buildings, sites, areas and features of historic, archaeological and architectural interest and diversity, and protect and enhance their settings.	CS3 CS4 CS6 CS9 CS10	CS1 CS2 CS5 CS7 CS8 CS11		
SA 10 - To protect and enhance local distinctiveness of the Borough's urban and rural landscape.	CS1 CS3 CS4 CS5* CS6 CS9 CS10	CS2 CS5* CS7 CS8 CS11		
SA 11 - To ensure good local air quality for all.	CS2* CS3* CS7* CS8 CS9 CS10	CS1 CS2* CS3* CS4 CS5 CS7* CS8CS11		CS6
SA 12 -To protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's ground, river and sea waters.	CS3 CS8 CS9 CS10	CS1 CS2 CS7 CS8 CS11		CS4 CS5 CS6
SA 13 - To reduce the causes and impacts of climatic change	CS2 CS3 CS7* CS8* CS10	CS1 CS4 CS5 CS7* CS8* CS9 CS11		CS6

Sustainability Objective	Likely to be Compatible	Uncertain Impact	Likely to Conflict	No Relationship
SA 14 - Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to people and property.	CS3 CS10*	CS1 CS2 CS4 CS5 CS6 CS7 CS8 CS9 CS10* CS11		
SA 15 - To reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled, reused and recovered.	CS3* CS10	CS1 CS3* CS4* CS5 CS6 CS7 CS8 CS9* CS11	CS4*	CS2
SA 16 -To protect and enhance local biodiversity and geodiversity.	CS10	CS1 CS2 CS3 CS4 CS5 CS6 CS7 CS8 CS9 CS11		
SA 17 - Make better use of our natural resources such as land and soil.	CS1 CS3 CS4 CS5 CS7 CS8 CS10	CS2 CS6 CS9CS11		

* Denotes more than one possible effect

16. Implementation and Monitoring

- 16.1 The SEA Directive requires the significant environmental effects of a plan or a programme to be monitored and that the Environmental Report should include a description of measures 'envisaged' for monitoring the implementation of the plan. In addition the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the local authority to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) which should set out the extent to which the policies and objectives of the DPD's and the SPD's making up the LDF are being achieved. The AMR is a separate document to monitor all Development Plan Documents though it should be noted that many of the impacts monitored as part of the Core Strategy would be included within the AMR.
- 16.2 The DCLG has published a good practise guide on monitoring LDF's which proposes (through these statutory requirements) three levels of indicators - contextual indicators, output indicators and significant effects indicators. This hierarchy of indicators provides a practical approach that enables SA monitoring to be incorporated within the wider AMR process required for the LDF.
- 16.3 Contextual indicators aim to provide the background information (i.e. set the context) against which the effects of implementation of the DPD can be measured. This has been drawn on existing information 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. Output indicators seek to measure the outcomes of implementation of the plan policies themselves.
- 16.4 The guidance on monitoring LDFs states that significant effects indicators should be linked to the SA objectives and indicators. Each significant effect relates to one or more of the sustainability objectives and has been incorporated into the Core Strategy Sustainability Monitoring Table included as Appendix 5.
- 16.5 Where possible, existing indicator sources are used. In addition, where we are aware that there is a lack of data or no existing indicator relevant to a particular significant effect, this is noted.
- 16.6 There is a requirement to monitor the significant environmental effect identified through the SA process (each significant effect relates to one or more of the sustainable objectives). Where possible, existing indicator sources are used.
- 16.7 Should there be any significant changes following the Examination, these will also need to be subjected to a SA prior to adoption. An adoption statement will be produced to accompany

the adopted Core Strategy, which outlines how the findings from the SA have been taken into account and the integration of sustainability considerations into the final Core Strategy DPD.

Appendix 1 – SA Stages and Tasks

<p>DPD Stage 1: Pre-production – Evidence Gathering</p> <p>SA stages and tasks</p> <p>Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives. • A2: Collecting baseline information. • A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems. • A4: Developing the SA framework. • A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.
<p>DPD Stage 2: Production</p> <p>SA stages and tasks</p> <p>Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B1: Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework. • B2: Developing the DPD options. • B3: Predicting the effects the DPD. • B4: Evaluating the effects of the DPD. • B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects. • B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPDs. <p>Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C1: Preparing the SA Report. <p>Stage D: Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and SA Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1: Public participation on the preferred options of the DPD and the SA Report. • D2(i): Appraising significant changes.
<p>DPD Stage 3: Examination</p> <p>SA stages and tasks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D2(ii): Appraising significant changes resulting from representations.
<p>DPD Stage 4: Adoption and monitoring</p> <p>SA stages and tasks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D3: Making decisions and providing information. <p>Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring. • E2: Responding to adverse effects.

Source: Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents. (ODPM, 2005).

Appendix 2 – Relevant Plans and Programmes

Other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives	Title	Key Aims, Themes or Objectives
International	2002, United Nations, Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,	Sustainable development, biological diversity, climatic change
International	Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climatic Change, 1991/1997	Agreed targets that will reduce overall greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride) by 5.2% below 1990 levels over 2008-2012
International	1979, Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, United Nations	Emphasis on conserving flora and fauna and their natural habitats particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species
International	1971, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance	Wetlands, wide range of ecosystems including inland and coastal. Important Bird Areas, Waterfowl Habitats, Globally Threatened Birds
International	1979, Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species	Provide immediate protection, conservation and management for migratory species. Also promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species
International	1980, Groundwater Directive 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	Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora Directive 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	The Directive set mandatory limit/target values for 11 air pollutants. The EC is currently reviewing all of the EU's present air quality legislation under the CAFE process .
International	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	A framework for the protection of inland surface waters (rivers and lakes), transitional waters (estuaries), coastal waters and groundwaters. The frameworks target is that all aquatic ecosystems, terrestrial ecosystems and wetland meet 'good status' by 2015.
International	Directive to promote electricity from renewable energy 2001/77/EC	To promote an increase of the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity and to create a basis for Community Framework
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.
National	ODPM, 2005, Planning policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development, 2005	Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development
National	DCLG, Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1.	Consultation document concerning planning future development to adapt to and mitigate climate change impacts.
National	ODPM, 1995 (Revised 2001) Planning Policy Guidance 2: Green Belts	Describes the background to Green Belts and explains their purpose.
National	DCLG, Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing.	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".

Other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives	Title	Key Aims, Themes or Objectives
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	ODPM, 2000, Planning Policy Guidance Note 4: Industrial and commercial development and small firms	Government's key aim is to continue with economic growth in a way which is compatible with environmental objectives
National	ODPM, 2005, Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres,	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 ranges of services in a good environment
National	ODPM, 2004, Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Developments in Rural Areas	Raise the Quality of Life and the environmental standards in rural areas through the promotion of more sustainable development patterns
National	ODPM, 2001, Planning Policy Guidance Note 8: Telecommunications	Facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications whilst keeping the environmental impacts to a minimum.
National	ODPM, 2005, Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	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.
National	ODPM, 2005, Government Circular: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – statutory obligations and their impact within the planning system	Circular provides administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England. It complements PPS9.
National	ODPM, 2004, Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks	Strategic role in the LDF preparation process
National	ODPM, 2001, Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport	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
National	ODPM, 1994, Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment	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
National	ODPM, 1990, Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning	Reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology
National	ODPM, 2002, Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	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

Other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives	Title	Key Aims, Themes or Objectives
National	ODPM, 2006, Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism	The Government wants to ensure that the importance of the tourism industry is integrated into policy development and when determining individual proposals.
National	ODPM, 2003, Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy	UK Government aims to reduce CO ₂ emissions by 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020. Positive planning is fundamental to facilitate the delivery of renewable energy sources and the Government's four sustainability objectives
National	ODPM, 2004, Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control	Precautionary principle to be applied where there is reason to believe that there are harmful effects but scientific uncertainty
National	ODPM, 1994, Planning Policy Guidance Note 24: Planning and Noise	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
National	DCLG, 2006, Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk	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.
National	HM Government, 2005, "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
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.
National	DETR, 2000, Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities, delivering an urban renaissance	Towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all, not just a few
National	DETR, 2000, Rural White Paper – Our Countryside the Future: A Fair Deal for Rural England	Aim for a living, working, protected and vibrant countryside
National	Dti, 2003, Energy White Paper, 'Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy'	The Governments energy policy, ensuring that energy, the environment and economic growth are integrated in a sustainable manner.
National	Environment Agency, 2001, Water Resources for the Future – a Strategy for England and Wales Annual Review 2004	Enough water for all human uses with an improved water environment
National	DEFRA, 2004, Making Space for Water – developing a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England.	A consultation exercise on allowing space for water so that we can manage the adverse consequences for people and the economy than can result from flooding and coastal erosion while achieving environmental and social benefits in line with wider Government objectives
National	DEFRA, 2000, Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland – working together for clean air (Addendum 2003 with new targets)	Aims to protect people's health and the environment
National	DEFRA, 2004, The First Soil Action Plan for England, 2004-2006	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."
National	DfT, DCLG, Welsh Assembly, 2007, Manual for Streets	Provides technical guidance for the 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.

Other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives	Title	Key Aims, Themes or Objectives
National	English Heritage, 2000, Power of Place	Emphasis 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.

Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Framework and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to LDD and SA	Implications for Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SEA/SA
Regional, One North East, 2004, State of the Environment Report			
<p>The report sets out a preliminary baseline of the current environmental situation in the North East region.</p>	<p>Waste continues to rise in the North East with 74% of municipal waste going to landfill sites which existing sites are expected to be at capacity by 2010. Only 5.2% of waste in NE recycled compared to 12.4% of national average, although the region has the 2nd highest % of authorities offering doorstep collection of 2 or more recyclable materials. North East was highest producer of carbon emissions (6,800kg compared to 2,600kg national average). Around 1% of energy produced by renewables compared to 3% national average. 80% of North East rivers in 2000 had good biological quality and 70% of bathing waters were 'excellent' in 2002. The majority of the North East has very low air pollution, although there has been a 42% increase in light pollution and 7% loss of 'tranquil' areas between 1960s and 90s. Only 46% of new homes built on PDL compared to 57% national average and 0.3% of all North East farms have organic holdings compared to 1.2% national average. Forest coverage of the region is around 12.5% compared to national average of 8%. 41% of region's total land area is designated National Park or AONB and cycle tourism is worth around £9.5million. 38% of region's SSSI in either favourable or unfavourable recovering condition compared to 57% national average and woodland bird index increased by 80% since 1970s compared to a national decline by 18%. There has been a 17% increase in road traffic in region compared to 20% nationally. 13,000 listed buildings in North east, 89 of which are on buildings at risk register.</p>	<p>Informed as part of the SEA/SA process of the local baseline and whether proposed policies will improve or worsen the current situation. Where the situation will worsen then alternative scenarios will be sought or possible mitigation measures explored.</p>	<p>Use national and regional indicators as a comparison base to the local State of the Environment report. The local state of the environment report will help to provide baseline information to inform the SEA/SA process.</p>
Regional, North East Assembly, 2004, Sustaine, Integrated Regional Framework for the North East			
<p>The IRF sets out 17 sustainability objectives and targets for the North East aimed to meet the vision of sustainable development. The IRF underpins all of the regional strategies including RSS and RES.</p>	<p>The document sets out key targets for all 17 sustainability objectives to increase economic growth; reduce economic inactivity rates; increase educational achievement; increase number of people living in decent and affordable homes; reduce air pollution and car journeys; protect and improve river quality and bathing waters; reduce causes of climatic change and increase renewables; protect and enhance biodiversity; reduce waste and increase recycling rates; make better use of resources including procurement policies, aggregates, renewables, water and organic farming; protecting the quality and distinctiveness of the region's rural and urban landscape through development of previously developed land; protection of region's cultural and heritage and diversity including reducing the number of buildings on buildings at risk register; reduce crime and fear of crime by reducing burglaries and thefts; improve health through increasing life expectancy rates, reduction in teenage pregnancy, decrease infant mortality rates, and mortality rates for lung cancer; ensure accessibility to all by increasing cycle ways, improving bus services and bus patronage; increase public decision making through ensuring every LA has a Community Strategy in place and reducing the impacts on global communities.</p>	<p>Look to include policies that cover a wide range of the sustainability issues.</p>	<p>Adapt the regional sustainability objectives to a local, Borough wide level. Using the regional sustainability objectives will allow for a common approach across local authorities within the region. Adaptation of regional sustainability objectives will also be beneficially internally within other Council departments.</p>
Regional, North East Assembly, April 2008, Sustaine, Integrated Regional Framework for the North East			

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<p>The updated 2008 IRF sets out ten sustainability objectives and targets for the North East aimed to meet the vision of sustainable development. It sets the overarching framework for the region to use when developing strategies, plans and programmes, providing a link between national, regional and local policy and delivery. The sustainability principles and objectives in the IRF will be carried through to the new Single Integrated Regional Strategy.</p>	<p>The document sets out key targets for all ten sustainability objectives: to strengthen the North East economy; adapting to and mitigating against climate change; living within environmental limits; developing a more sustainable employment market in the North East; establishing a strong learning and skills base for the North East; improving health and well-being whilst reducing inequalities in health; safeguarding and enhancing the region's environmental infrastructure; building sustainable communities in the North East; developing sustainable transport and communications; and promoting, enhancing and respecting the region's culture and heritage.</p> <p>It identifies the four 'immediate priority areas for action' as sustainable consumption and production; climate change and energy; natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and sustainable communities.</p>	<p>Look to include policies that cover a wide range of the sustainability issues.</p>	<p>Adapt the regional sustainability objectives to a local, Borough wide level. Using the regional sustainability objectives will allow for a common approach across local authorities within the region. Adaptation of regional sustainability objectives will also be beneficially internally within other Council departments.</p>
<p>Regional, North East Regional Assembly, November 2004, Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East</p>			
<p>The RSS will have a wider remit than RPG:1 and will consider spatial implications of broader issues such as health, education and crime. The RSS takes a longer-term strategy for spatial development and although some policies have an end date of 2021 others are intended for much longer. The RSS takes forward the vision agreed by North East Assembly, One North East and Government Office for the North East "North East will be a region where present and future generations have a high quality of life. It will be a vibrant, self reliant, ambitious and outward looking region featuring a dynamic economy, healthy environment and a distinctive culture. Everyone will have the opportunity to realise their full potential."</p>	<p>Economic Prosperity and Growth Achieve a step change in the economy and reduce disparities between the North East and other regions; Improve the range and quality of employment opportunities available; Broaden the region's economic base and attract mobile investment; Focus development, investment and policy in support of the growth of key regional economic drivers; Encourage the creation, growth and survival of new and existing enterprises; Facilitate the continuing adaptation and restructuring of the region's economy; Improve the health of the Region to produce a healthier workforce; and Provide appropriate economic development within the urban and rural centres which is complementary to their viability and the overall aim of achieving sustainable communities.</p> <p>Sustainable Communities Stabilise and then increase the region's population; Focus housing development on previously developed land and buildings in sustainable locations within the conurbations and main towns; NewcastleGateshead Pathfinder and other Housing Market Restructuring initiatives; and towns in regeneration areas; and the main rural service centres; Focus all types of retail, commercial, leisure, recreation and service development, particularly high trip generating uses, within city, town and rural service centres; Provide a more appropriate mix of type, size, tenure and affordability of decent, high quality housing through housing improvement or replacement and through increasing the regional housing stock; Decrease the amount of vacant and obsolete housing in the region; Promote new development where jobs, housing, and, key services and facilities are accessible by public transport and modes other than the car; and, Build to design standards that minimise the consumption of natural resources, both in</p>	<p>The LDD must be in conformity with the North East Regional Spatial Strategy</p>	<p>The sustainability objectives informing the RSS are taken from the integrated regional framework for which it is advised local sustainability objectives are derived and adapted.</p>

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	<p>construction and operation, and contribute to stimulating local economies</p> <p>Built and Natural Environment</p> <p>To integrate environmental considerations into decision making at every level, ensuring that plans, strategies, programmes and development options are assessed for potential positive contributions as well as negative effects on the environment;</p> <p>To promote the benefits of a quality environment as complementary to measures aimed at urban and rural renaissance;</p> <p>To ensure that, as far as possible, development does not cause significant environmental harm and where such development is to be allowed, mitigation and compensation measures should be fully employed;</p> <p>To harness the region's natural resources and ensure that the region optimises the broad range of benefits presented by a quality, accessible environment, without compromising its value;</p> <p>To ensure that decisions on proposed development affecting land in internationally and nationally designated sites and areas, such as National Park or AONBs, has regard to their statutory purposes;</p> <p>To effectively tackle the causes and effects of climate change in the region;</p> <p>To maximise energy generation from a broad range of renewable sources;</p> <p>To reduce demand for energy and increase energy efficiency;</p> <p>To reduce the amount of waste produced and dispose of that which is generated in the most sustainable manner; and</p> <p>To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources such as soil and water</p> <p>Connectivity</p> <p>Provide effective access to markets and the competitiveness of North East businesses;</p> <p>Provide effective access to the North East for inbound tourism;</p> <p>Ensure access to employment, learning, health facilities and services for all sections of society;</p> <p>Support the development of a dynamic labour market for North East businesses;</p> <p>Minimise the impact of the movement of people and goods on the environment and climate change;</p> <p>Reduce the need to travel, particularly by private modes of transport;</p> <p>Promote public transport, demand management measures and cycling and walking;</p> <p>Make best use of resources and existing infrastructure; and</p> <p>Ensure safe transport networks and infrastructure including for those who live or work close to these.</p>		
Regional, One North East, 2006, Regional Economic Strategy 2006 –2016.			
<p>Sets out the economic strategy for the region over the next 10 years. The strategy's vision is as follows: The North East will be a region where present and future generations have a high quality of life. It will be a vibrant, self-reliant ambitious and outward looking region featuring a dynamic economy, healthy environment and</p>	<p>Closing the economic gap between the North East and the rest of the country requires various steps, such as improving levels of productivity, through increasing the numbers of business start ups (and their survival rates), along with improving the skills of the workforce. Steps also need to be taken to reduce worklessness, which is a priority challenge for the Northern regions.</p> <p>Also points out the importance of building on the regions many strengths, including natural and cultural heritage assets, and the progress made in innovation, science and design.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy DPD will need to support the regional economic strategy through inclusion of strategic policies that facilitate quality business locations with transport and technology links.</p>	<p>Sustainability objectives to be included that are concerned with sustainable economic development.</p>

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<p>distinctive culture. Everyone will have the opportunity to realise their full potential.</p> <p>The strategy is based around achieving sustainable inclusive economic growth.</p>	<p>The following are the key drivers behind the strategy:</p> <p>Business Enterprise – increasing the number of companies in the North East. Business Solutions – Increasing the productivity Preparing for structural change – ensure innovation and creativity contribute to the regions prosperity and identity.</p> <p>People Skills - Improve skills levels of the workforce Economic inclusion – Getting people back to work and improving the workforce's health.</p> <p>Place Strategic Regeneration – providing quality development sites, technology and transport connections to support labour markets, and manufacturing and service sectors. Business accommodation – provide high quality business premises. Transport and Internet Connectivity - Identify transport investment priorities to facilitate the increase the economic activity in the region. Also ensure that broadband and other new technologies are exploited and underpin the knowledge economy. Promoting natural and cultural assets – Exploit these assets and project a positive image of the region.</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.</p>	<p>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>	<p>The historic environment can have positive impacts on the economic, social and natural environment. Improvements of the historic environment can also help towards the successful regeneration of an area</p>	<p>Ensure that an appropriate SA objective is included which emphasises the importance of the protection of the historic environment.</p>
Regional, 2005, North East Assembly, North East Regional Renewable Energy Strategy.			
<p>Updates the draft Renewable Energy Strategy for the North East. Forms a background document for the emerging RSS.</p>	<p>Strategy requires the North East region to meet the renewable energy targets for renewable energy set out by the government i.e. 10% of regional consumption by 2010 and 20% by 2020.</p> <p>It also points out that the Tees Valley has the second greatest renewable energy potential behind Northumberland.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy DPD should seek to promote Renewable energy generation.</p>	<p>The Sustainability appraisal should include objectives concerned with energy efficiency and renewable energy generation.</p>
Regional, Yorkshire and Humber emerging Regional Spatial Strategy to 2016			
<p>The Yorkshire and Humber draft RSS has been subject to an Examination in Public and is due to go out for consultation on proposed changes in summer 2007. The RSS refers to very</p>	<p>Spatial Planning Responses Capitalise on connections provided by east coast mainline and A1/A19 corridor Strengthen institutional, educational, commercial links with Teesside, York and Leeds – through IT and physical infrastructure. Reduce long distance commuting by car, undertake physical improvements – enhancing</p>		

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important cross boundary issues such as road and rail issues. These are seen as important to the economic growth and regeneration of both North East and Yorkshire and Humber regions. The sub-area of the Vales and Tees Links is identified because of its strong links with the Tees Valley and these links need to be reflected in spatial planning terms. Aspiration is for connection. Strong emphasis taken from Northern Way document.	town centres Identify opportunities for new centres to develop – such as Catterick Garrison Improve educational links with Teesside and York Capitalise on connections provided by east coast mainline and A1/A19 corridor		
Sub-regional, Environment Agency, Tees Tidal Flood Risk Management Strategy 2006 – 2011.			
The Strategy looks at the Tees estuary that has been significantly reclaimed and redeveloped over the last 30 years. The Tees estuary is important to both the local and national economy and also provides internationally important habitats.	The potential for damage from flooding is valued at £430 million. 400 residential and 700 commercial properties currently at risk from 1% (1 in 100) flood. Sea level rise and climate change the number of properties could rise to 430 residential and 1050 commercial properties in 100 years. This will address flood risk issues between the mouth of the River Tees and the A66 crossing – an area of 65km. Any of the flood risk areas include heavy industrial and retail development in addition to residential housing and areas that are important to migrating and breeding birds.	Looks at impacts from human activities, nature conservation and landscape, archaeology and cultural heritage, transport and infrastructure.	Accompanied by a SEA. Information may feed into the LDF.
Sub-regional, JBA Consulting, 2007, Tees Valley Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.			
The Tees Valley Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) brings a proactive approach to flood risk, providing guidance to inform decisions concerning the future allocation of development sites through supplying information on the nature of the flood risk in the Tees Valley.	Environment Agency information shows that over 2700 properties in Stockton (both commercial and residential) are at risk from a 1 in 100 year flooding event (i.e. 1% chance of flooding in any year) from the Tees. High tides and a series of rivers that flow into the Tees can exacerbate flooding problems in the area.	Include flooding policies and support the SFRA.	Through the SA framework, the SA will be required to highlight conflicts between sight allocations and flooding issues
Sub-regional, Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, 2004, Tees Valley Structure Plan			
The Tees Valley Structure Plan is intended to provide strategic planning guidance for development across the Tees Valley although will be replaced by the RSS once adopted.	Projected decrease in population by 11,000 between 2002 and 2016 but the number of households is projected to increase by 8% from 227,400 in 2002 to 297,000 by 2016. Tees Valley needs to create 26,000 new jobs, 8,000 new businesses, reduce the number of people receiving benefits by 23,000 and ensure 600 more pupils a year obtain 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C. Also regeneration, environmental, housing, transport, town centres and shopping, leisure, recreation and tourism, energy, waste, minerals and resources and infrastructure.	The Tees Valley Structure Plan will be replaced once the RSS is adopted. LDDs will need to be in general conformity with the new RSS that has been informed by the Structure Plan.	Include sustainability objectives on the economy, environment, housing, transport, recreation, energy, waste and education.
Sub-regional, Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, 2001, Tees Valley Vision			
Vision envisages major investment and	Vision aims that indices of employment, education, standard of living, life expectancy and	Actively support the	Include a sustainability

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regeneration. The 3 key themes include the creation of sustainable jobs, attractive places and confident communities.	deprivation meet the national average by 2020 through major investment	regeneration of the Tees Valley and strategic aims to improve the sub-regional economy.	objective which specifically looks at economic growth and employment generation
Sub-regional, 2005, Tees Valley Partnership, 2005 – 2008 Investment Plan (December 2005 Review and Update)			
Provides an update on the sub-regions high investment priorities through three themes, Business, People and Place	Supports the Tees Valley Vision objectives through priorities including business development, physical regeneration, and rural and environment programmes.	Actively support the regeneration of the Tees Valley and strategic aims to improve the sub-regional economy.	Include a sustainability objective which specifically looks at economic growth and employment generation
Sub-regional, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, Middlesbrough Council, Stockton Middlesbrough Initiative (SMI)			
<p>The overall aim of the SMI is described as being to create and develop a new city-region within the Tees Valley that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be more competitive than Stockton and Middlesbrough acting separately; and • to 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: Expanding the urban centres; Creation of the green-blue heart; Connectivity and infrastructure; Development – a planned, phased and collaborative approach is vital.</p> <p>The SMI breaks down into a series of focused development zones which are: Stockton East; Middlesbrough West; Portrack Riverside; Tees City Park; and South Riverside.</p>	<p>Includes a number of short, medium and long term infrastructure projects such as: Short term (5-10 years) – Improvements to the A174/A19 junction to free up local traffic. Medium term (10-15 years) – A new link road between Portrack Lane and the Tees Bridge Approach Road opening up the Portrack Riverside and creating a high quality bus link opportunity between the two centres. Long term (15 years plus) – Rationalisation of the marshalling yards and the potential creation of a new transport hub providing bus, rail and air links to the new city core.</p>	A major consideration for the Core Strategy DPD is to ensure the objectives support the overall SMI programme.	The sustainability appraisal must inform the Core Strategy DPD and therefore the SMI in delivering sustainable development.
Sub-regional, Tees Valley Housing Market Assessment 2004.			
Assesses the housing market of the	The population in the Tees Valley is expected to decline and age.	The Core Strategy DPD	Include a sustainability

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tees valley. The assessment identifies the different housing markets in the Tees Valley, low demand issues, aspirations, and implications of the research findings.	The proportion of vacant properties is higher than the regional and national averages. The main drivers for moving include wanting a larger property (31.7%), smaller property (18.7%), and wanting a better area (23%).	is required to provide a framework that promotes a housing market that improves choice and delivers sustainable communities.	objective which insists on people having the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home.
Sub-regional, Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit & Sustrans, Cycling Strategy 2006-2011			
The purpose of the strategy is to provide a framework for the development and promotion of cycling throughout the Tees Valley. The key objectives are to improve mobility for people, not vehicles, improve road safety and reduce the fear of traffic, improve the environment and improve the health of the community.	By 2012 Central Government aims to bring cycle trips to 10% of all journeys made in the UK	Need to recognise the needs of cyclists, identify future cycle routes and provision of secure parking in public spaces.	Include sustainability objectives to enhance the environment, local air quality, reduce greenhouse gases and the Borough's health.
Sub-regional, Tees Forest Partnership, Tees Forest Plan, 2000			
Formerly the Cleveland Community Forest, the Tees Forest Plan contains a number of national objectives that each community forest has adopted. Examples include: To improve the landscape of the area, including reclamation of derelict land and to create a visually exciting and functionally diverse environment. To increase opportunities for sport and recreation, including artistic and cultural events. To protect areas of high quality landscape or features of historical or archaeological interest. To protect sites of nature conservation value and create new opportunities for nature conservation.	The goal of the Tees Forest Partnership is to achieve up to 9,253 hectares of woodland cover in the lower Tees Valley by the middle of the Century.	The Core Strategy DPD recognises the added value of Forest and woodlands within the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees.	Include sustainability objectives that aim to ensure policies protect and enhance the natural environment and provide opportunities for leisure and recreation.
Sub-regional, Tees Valley Wildlife Trust, 1999, Tees Valley Biodiversity Action Plan			
Local Biodiversity Action Plans aim to meet national biodiversity targets by highlighting 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.	Reiterate policies that look to protect the biodiversity of the	Include sustainability objectives that seek to protect and enhance the

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and enables resources for enhancement and conservation through local partnerships	UK Steering Group report listed 37 different broad habitat types, of these 19 occur in the Tees Valley area 910ha of UK's 800,00ha of natural broadleaved woodland in Tees Valley – seek to increase it by 10% by 2005 2,528ha of plantation woodland in Tees Valley and 1,516,000ha in UK – encourage further plantation only on low existing nature conservation land Tees Valley 1,690ha of upland heath and 1,144,000ha in England and Wales 320.78ha of the Tees Valley standing open waters, 173ha 294ha intertidal mud estuaries – Tees Management Action Plan, 308ha unimproved grassland, 719ha acid grassland, 28,501ha of arable/improved grassland.	Borough including protected species. Certain plant and animal species re protected under international legislation such as the badger, great crested newts, barn owls.	local environment
Sub-regional, Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, 2006, Tees Valley Green Infrastructure Strategy (Draft?)			
The strategy sets out a strategic level green infrastructure (i.e. open space, parks, nature reserves, cycle ways, footpaths etc.) policy to complement other initiatives designed to improve the quality of life.	No specific indicators, as the Strategy intends to complement other programmes with indicators.	The Core Strategy DPD policies need to ensure that development enhances the environment and provide opportunities for greening.	Sustainability objectives will need to highlight where conflicts may arise between development and the development of green infrastructure links
Local, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, 1997, Stockton-on-Tees Local Plan			
The adopted local plan provided a sound basis for the determination of planning applications by including clear policies and land use allocations for development and protection. Underpinning the local plan is the intention to protect the environment.	Some indicators are outdated and is therefore not included for this reason	Some of the policies are outdated but others can be saved and adapted to meet current circumstances	Ensure sustainability objectives which cover topics of environment, economy, development including housing and recreation, transport
Local, Stockton-on-Tees, 2004, revised draft Alteration Number 1 to the adopted Local Plan			
The revised draft of Alteration Number 1 is currently being examined at Public Local Inquiry. The Alteration is primarily concerned with retail and flood risk policies.	As at July 2003, non-retail uses accounted for some 10% of the total length of primary shopping frontages As at July 2003 non-retail uses accounted for some 40% of secondary shopping frontages	It is unlikely that the retail policies will be outdated following the recent publication of PPS6. Although changes will need to be made with regard to the new use class order relating to the former A3 use class. PPG25 is currently under review and it is expected that PPS25 will mean the flood risk policies are outdated.	Include sustainability objectives that look to promote economic growth whilst ensuring that everyone has access to any retail developments. Also include objectives that seek to protect and enhance the Borough's ground, river and sea waters.
Local, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, 2004, Community Strategy 2005 - 2008			

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<p>The Strategy has a threefold vision, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stockton-on-Tees driving economic renaissance at the heart of a vibrant Tees Valley city-region. 2. An enhanced Quality of Place, including renewed town centres and improved local neighbourhoods. 3. Enhanced well-being and achievement for local people. <p>The Strategy has five key improvement themes of liveability; safer communities; economic regeneration and transport; healthier communities for adults; children and young people.</p>	<p>Each of the five key improvements themes have a number of key performance targets attached to them. The following is an example of targets:</p> <p>Maintain air pollution below national targets; Increase the number of journeys by bus to over 11 million by 2010/11; 100% of new social and affordable housing funded by the Housing Corporation to meet 'secured by design' standards. 90% of Stockton's Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) to be in a favourable condition by 2008; Maintain high levels of diversion of waste from landfill – maximum of 10% of waste to be land filled each year; Reduce total annual crime in 2007/8 from the 2003/4 baseline (20,534). Reduce the number of 16-19 year olds not in education, training or employment from 15.1% (2003) to 13.1% by 2010. Reduce the death rate from coronary heart disease by 40% in under 75 year olds by 2010.</p>	<p>Policies within the DPD will need to reflect any landuse aspects of the improvement themes to help meet the series of targets of the key performance targets</p>	<p>Recognise that all sustainability objectives are inter-linking and all combines help to increase the sustainability of an area as well as improve people's quality of life</p>
<p>Local, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, Council Plan 2006-09</p>			
<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 lives. The Council's Best Value Performance Indicators are published as part of the Council Plan.</p>	<p>The BVPIs 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>	<p>Identify the targets and indicators that may have implications for the Development Plan Documents. Seek to help meet these specific targets.</p>	<p>Feed in the indicators and targets into the baseline data for the SA/SEA Scoping Report</p>
<p>Local, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, Local Transport Plan 2 2006-2011</p>			
<p>The LTP contains a set of five priorities, which are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accessibility; 2. Congestion; 3. Road Safety; 4. Air Quality; 5. Quality of life. 	<p>The LTP contains a number of targets and trajectories, examples of which include:</p> <p>Numbers of killed and seriously injured casualties; Public transport patronage; Accessibility to healthcare and education; Cycling trips; Congestion; and Air quality.</p>	<p>Ensure developments are in easily accessible locations and near to public transport networks.</p>	<p>Include a sustainability objective which looks to ensure accessibility for all to jobs, facilities, goods and services and education opportunities</p>
<p>Local, Draft Regeneration Strategy, 2007 - 2017</p>			
<p>The document recognises that quality of place is fundamental to delivering regeneration in the Borough. The vision of the strategy reads: To deliver a step change in the quality of place, and use it to help deliver the</p>	<p>The strategy contains various goals, including:</p> <p>Developing quality, accessible shopping centres in all our towns with Stockton Town Centre in the top 100 retail destinations nationally by 2020; Increase GVA by 15% by 2012; Increase occupied space for businesses by 2 million square feet by 2017.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy DPD will need to complement the strategy and assist in achieving the goals set out.</p>	<p>Many sustainability objectives can be included to cover the broad topic of regeneration and redevelopment including:</p>

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economic and social renaissance of Stockton-on-Tees.			economic growth; opportunities to a decent and affordable home; and the quality of the Borough's urban and rural landscape.
Local, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, Community Safety Plan 2005 -2008			
<p>The document outlines six key objectives and relevant targets for each. The objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce total crime; 2. Reduce anti-social behaviour. 3. Reduce the misuse of controlled drugs. 4. Reduce dwelling burglary. 5. Reduce violent crime. 6. Reduce deliberate fires. 	<p>Each of the six objectives have a number of targets, examples include: Reducing crime compared to other areas, staying out of the top quartile as at March 2008. Reduce criminal damage reported by 15% over 3 years by March 2008. Identify and target offenders who misuse drugs, aim for 95% of adults charged to be tested by 2008. Support for all victims of domestic violence – maintain a 90% occupancy rate for the refuge year on year.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy DPD will need to ensure development results in safer places and reduces the opportunity for crime.</p>	<p>Objectives need to be developed concerning crime and disorder.</p>
Local, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, Housing Strategy, 2005-2008.			
<p>Housing Strategy has 4 key objectives: 1) deliver quality and choice in the housing market; 2) promote safe and sustainable communities; 3) be proactive in reducing inequalities; 4) deliver a modern, customer focused service.</p>	<p>Number of projected households is set to increase; the economically inactive population is set to increase and the number of households with children is to decline; ¼ of the population is projected to be of retirement age by 2021, and less than 3% of the population come from Black or Ethnic Minority backgrounds.</p>	<p>Look to include policies that insist of delivering choice and quality in new housing developments and to actively support and promote sustainable communities.</p>	<p>Include a sustainability objective which insists on people having the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home</p>
Local, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, Local Housing Needs Assessment, 2006			
<p>The Housing Needs Assessment assessed housing requirement across all tenures in the Borough.</p>	<p>Some of the key findings include: Low incomes and high unemployment mean that a large proportion of people are unable to buy their own homes, resulting in a continued demand for rented accommodation. 10.3% of households consider themselves to be in unsuitable housing. There is a significant oversupply of one-bedroom properties and further development of this type of dwelling should not be actively encouraged. A target of at least 9% of new housing development to be affordable, which should not be allowed to fall below 15% to meet the needs of the whole Borough.</p>	<p>New housing development facilitated through the DPD should aim to provide truly sustainable communities</p>	<p>Include a sustainability objective which insists on people having the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home</p>
Local, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, Private Sector Housing Renewal Strategy,			
<p>The Regulatory Reform Order has required all local authorities to provide assistance for housing renewal. Key priorities include; provide some form of assistance (not necessarily financial) to</p>	<p>There are 60,913 private sector dwellings within the Borough, of which 53,042 are owner occupied and 6,474 are privately rented. A survey conducted in 1999 showed that 3,140 private sector dwellings were unfit, with a further 9,595 dwellings classed as being in poor condition. Estimated that £53million is needed to remedy these properties.</p>	<p>Recognise issues of private sector dwellings and renewal requirements</p>	<p>Incorporate a sustainability objective which ensures everyone has the opportunity to a decent and affordable</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Framework and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to LDD and SA	Implications for Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SEA/SA
<p>all who require help; target residual resources to areas with the worst housing conditions, maximising funding opportunities and partnership working; provide assistance to those with special needs or otherwise vulnerable; tackle the issue of empty or abandoned properties; attempt to contribute to the reduction of incidents of crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour; improve the energy efficiency of private sector housing, working in partnership with Stockton Warm Zone and other energy efficiency initiatives; and upgrade the private rented sector by improving housing conditions, management conditions and abating statutory nuisance.</p>			<p>home</p>
<p>Local, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, Homeless Strategy, 2003-2008</p>			
<p>8 key homelessness objectives: prevention, improve services for temporary accommodation, minimise the use of B&Bs as temporary accommodation, develop prevention and support, improve and develop services for homeless, asylum seekers, refugees, people misusing alcohol or drugs and those leaving prison or those with mental problems.</p>	<p>No specific quantitative targets set out past 2006. However, the Regeneration DPD should be aware of the objectives of the strategy.</p>	<p>Look more widely at some of the issues affecting the homeless and work closely to provide housing for the homeless</p>	<p>Include a sustainability objective which insists on people having the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home</p>
<p>Local, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, May 2001 revised Feb 2003, Affordable Warmth Strategy</p>			
<p>Fuel poverty is the state in which a household needs to spend more than 10% of its disposable income in order to achieve comfort. The Warmth Strategy works with Stockton Warm Zone to help overcome.</p>	<p>At least 4.3 million households in the UK were estimated to be experiencing fuel poverty as at 1996 Fuel poverty is a serious issue in Stockton, somewhat larger than UK national average and affecting 15,000 households Stockton Warm Zone aim to reduce fuel poverty in the Borough by 80%</p>	<p>Developers should be encouraged to look at ways to provide affordable heating alongside affordable housing. Energy efficient measures are part of building regulations and help to reduce CO₂ emissions from dwellings.</p>	<p>Sustainability objectives should aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and also to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home.</p>
<p>Local, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, 2003, revised Contaminated Land Strategy, 2006</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Framework and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to LDD and SA	Implications for Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SEA/SA
<p>The strategy includes the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure the approach to historic pollution of land is rational, ordered and efficient. 2. Ensure 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 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. 8. Encourage the reuse 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. 	<p>4 priority categories (PC1 greatest priority)</p> <p>PC1 – 68 sites PC2 – 1630 sites PC3 – 204 sites PC4 – 12 sites</p>	<p>Redevelopment of previously developed land must be aware of the potential for land contamination. Where contamination is thought to be an issue consultation with Environment Agency and Environmental Health is essential</p>	<p>To protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's ground, river and sea waters, soil quality and to make use of existing land resources.</p>
<p>Local, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, 2007, Town Centre Action Plan, Draft</p>			
<p>The action plan guides the regeneration of Stockton town centre and the riverside streets with a 15-year vision.</p>	<p>Consults on the Northern, Southern and Eastern gateway sites, the riverside sites, townscape heritage, and Boathouse Lane. No specific targets or indicators at present.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy DPD and Action Plan need to be complementary.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal needs to include objectives concerning the vitality and viability of town centres.</p>
<p>Local, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, 2003, Sports Strategy, 2003-2008</p>			
<p>The Sports strategy recognises that sport can make a vital contribution to wider issues relating to the quality of</p>	<p>Examples of sport's contribution to regeneration in Stockton include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • over £11m of inward investment has been secured for sport related initiatives within Stockton within the last two years ; 	<p>Continue to work closely to provide land use based policies for</p>	<p>Look to sustainable levels of economic growth and improve</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Development Framework and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to LDD and SA	Implications for Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SEA/SA
life and the health and well-being of local people, and to the social and economic regeneration of the Borough.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the development of The Tees Barrage, completed in 1994, provides a tidal free straight of clean fresh water which has already been used to stage the World Canoe Marathon Championships (2001); proposals for the regeneration of Billingham Town Centre with sports facilities as a key driver for regeneration; Stockton was the venue for the Commonwealth Games Triathlon Trials in 2002; the development of significant watersport facilities at Castlegate Quay, the whitewater course and at the River Tees Watersports Centre, in partnership with the Tees River Users Trust; Stockton Rowing Regatta attracted 360 entries in 2001 from all over the country, an increase of over 100% on previous years; the Great Britain Dragonboat team use the River Tees in Stockton for squad training; agreement to hold the 2004 European Dragon Boat Championships on the River Tees. 	sporting facilities and integrate with regeneration policies	people's health
Local, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council and Tristar Homes, Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy 2004-2008			
Aims to reduce anti-social behaviour causing alarm, harassment or stress and to increase feelings of safety	In 2003, 43.8% of those consulted identified problems with anti-social behaviour in the last 12 months and its impacted on their quality of life	Encourage the implementation of designing out crime schemes	To promote safer communities, prevent crime and reduce the fear of crime
Local, 2007, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council Climate Change Action Plan.			
The action plan identifies the collective responses to the threat of climate change and achieves emissions responses; Raises awareness of climate change through working with public and private sector organisations across the region; and involves communities to make sure that they understand what actions that they might undertake to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.	Includes various targets, but the overall one is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 8.75% below the year 2000 level by 2012.	The Core Strategy places sustainable development at the centre of the policies.	Include sustainability objectives that are concerned with the cause and effects of climate change.
River Tees Navigation Strategy			
The strategy sets out a vision for development, regeneration and management of the River Tees Corridor that protects the waterways as a resource, as well as unlocking its potential and encouraging the use of the river.	Key targets include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of a number of key riverside sites Promote the River Tees Watersports Zone Implement projects to maintain the integrity of the town centre whilst developing connections/linkages with the riverside The provision of a visitor centre on the Teesside International Nature Reserve. 	Continue to work closely with partners to provide land use based policies for recreation facilities and integrate with regeneration policies.	Look to sustainable levels of economic growth and improve people's health

Appendix 3 – Baseline Information

Ref. No	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Comments
1.1	Number of VAT registered businesses	<p>Period April 2005 - March 2006</p> <p>315 VAT registrations</p> <p>16.9 business registrations per 10000 residents (2005)</p>	<p>4,505 in North East 1040 in Tees Valley 173,595 Nationally</p> <p>Registrations per 10000 residents 17.6 in the North east 15.9 in the Tees Valley 29.7 in Great Britain</p>	Total No. of VAT registered businesses per 10,000 population increase towards the regional average by 2007	<p>Target taken from the Community Strategy 2004-2007</p> <p>Data taken from JSU Economic profiles for Boroughs in the Tees Valley (April 2007)</p>
1.2	Unemployment rate (based on claimant count)	<p>March 2007</p> <p>Stockton – 3.5%</p>	<p>March 2007</p> <p>Tees Valley – 4.1% (6.2% Male, 1.9% female)</p> <p>North East 3.4% (5% males, 1.7% females)</p> <p>Great Britain 2.6% (3.6% males, 1.4% females)</p>	<p>Reduce the gap between the unemployment rate in the most deprived wards and the Borough average</p> <p>Maintain the proportion of people of working age in employment above the regional rate.</p>	<p>Data taken from JSU Economic profiles for Boroughs in the Tees Valley 2007</p> <p>Targets taken from SBC's Community Strategy 2005-08</p>
1.3	Employees in Employment by type	<p><u>2005</u></p> <p><u>80,000 employees in Stockton-on-Tees – highest within the Tees Valley</u></p> <p>Primary Industries 0.7%</p> <p>Manufacturing 13%</p> <p>Construction 7.6%</p> <p>Service Industries 78.7% (of which 24.6% distribution/hotels, 6% transport and comms, 16% finance/banks, 27.9% public admin, 4.2% others).</p>	<p><u>2005 – Tees Valley</u></p> <p>Primary Industries 1.4%</p> <p>Manufacturing 11.5%</p> <p>Construction 5.9%</p> <p>Service Industries 81.3%</p> <p><u>2005 – North East</u></p> <p>Primary Industries 1.2%</p> <p>Manufacturing 12.3%</p> <p>Construction 5.8%</p> <p>Service Industries 80.6%</p> <p><u>2005 – UK</u></p> <p>Primary Industries 1.5%</p> <p>Manufacturing 11.1%</p> <p>Construction 4.6%</p> <p>Service Industries 82.9%</p>	No target as yet	Source Annual Business Inquiry (NOMIS) which have been compiled by the Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit in the Economic Profiles for Boroughs in the Tees Valley (April 2007)
1.4	% of SOAs that are within the most deprived 10% in England	<p>2004 – 17% overall</p> <p>2004 – 28% employment</p>	<p>2004 – Tees Valley overall 28%</p> <p>2004 – Tees Valley employment 37%</p>	No target as yet	Figures taken from Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit
1.5	Employment land take up rates	2005/6 164,048 m ²	Not yet recorded	Draft Regional Spatial Strategy sets out requirements for	Annual Monitoring Report 05/06 Employment Land Review underway

Ref. No	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Comments
	floorspace developed (m ² gross) B1b, B1c, B2 and B8			employment land up to 2021. For Stockton Borough, this is in the order of 400ha (including all of the land at Wynyard with planning permission). 445 ha for chemicals 80 ha for Durham Tees Valley and associated uses.	
1.6	% of employment take up rates on greenfield land	Not yet recorded	Not yet recorded	No target as yet	To commence recording towards the end of 2005
2.1	No of vacant town centre retail units / amount of vacant floor space in town centre	113 units = 22% of all units in Stockton town centre are vacant	19.1% borough average 10.3% national average for vacant units in retail centres		Figures taken from Nathaniel Litchfield retail study 2003 and 2004
2.2	No of vacant units / amount of vacant floor space in District Centres	Billingham – 16 = 14.7% Thornaby – 28 = 46.7% Yarm – 3 = 2.5% Norton – 10 = 11.6%	19.1% borough average 10.3% national average for vacant units in retail centres	To deliver the regeneration of both Thornaby and Billingham town centres	Figures taken from Nathaniel Litchfield retail study 2003 and 2004. Full planning permission has been granted for the redevelopment of Thornaby town centre (04/1309/FUL) and the adjacent Tristar site (04/1497/FUL).
3.1	Number of gateway projects	Southern gateway project awarded planning permission for major food store at the southern end of the high street.	No Comparators as yet	No targets as yet	More details required on the status of the other gateways.
4.1	No. of households without a car	29.6% of households without a car	Tees Valley – 34.2% North East – 35.9% England & Wales – 26.8%	No target as yet	Figures taken from 2001 census (this data is not updated between each census)
4.2	Means of travel to work	Car (either driver or passenger) = 72.5% Public transport = 8.4%	Car (either driver or passenger) Tees Valley = 69.1% North East = 65.4% England and Wales = 62.4% Public Transport Tees Valley = 9.8% North East = 14% England and Wales = 14.6%	Increase the number of trips made to work by walking, cycling and public transport and a reduction in the number of trips made by car Minimum targets = restrict the overall decline in bus patronage between 2005/6 and 2010/11 to 10%. 50% increase in cycling trips between 2004/05 and 2010/11	Figures taken from 2001 census (this data is not updated between each census)
4.3	% of school pupils living within 1 mile of primary school	2005 – 97.7%	In the UK 4 out of 5 pupils live within 2 miles of their primary school. The average school trip length for primary school children is 1.4 miles	100% of primary and secondary schools to have implemented a travel plan by 2010.	Targets relating to School Travel Plans taken from BVPI indicators.
4.4	The % of the	2005/6 = 85.7%	No comparators as yet	2008/09 target = 92%	Indicator and targets taken from BVPI indicators in

Ref. No	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Comments
	authority's buildings open to the public, in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people				the Council Plan
4.5	% of total length of footpaths and other Rights of Way that were easy to use by members of the public	2005/6 = 78.9%	No up to date comparator as yet	2008/09 target = 93%	Indicator and targets taken from BVPI indicators in the Council Plan
4.6	No of passenger journeys made annually on all local buses, originating in the Stockton area	2005/06 – 10,561,958	North East 2003/04 = 231 million	2008/09 – 9,928, 421 Minimum target is a 10% reduction in patronage between 2005/06 and 2010/11.	Indicator is a BVPI in the Council Plan. Targets taken from the Council Plan and LTP.
4.7	No. of departures and arrivals at rail station	2004/05 = 626,278 Total for all six stations in the Borough (38% increase on 1999/2000 figures)	Overall increase in the Tees Valley 1999/2000 – 2004/05 27%	LTP sets a minimum target of 18% increase in total passenger footfall between 2004/05 and 2010/11.	Indicator and targets taken from LTP. Tees Valley JSU website will also provide quarterly monitoring reports in a partnership with Northern Rail.
5.1	Average House Prices	March 2007 = £126,357	Redcar & Cleveland = £135,344 Hartlepool = £104,633 Darlington = £125,262 Middlesbrough = £105,806 North East = £127,750 England and Wales = £178,423	No targets as yet	Data taken from Land Registry House Price Index May 2007 (based on March 2007 figures)
5.2	Housing Tenure	Local level data (2006) Owner Occupied = 74.6% Private Rented = 4.4% Social Rented = 20.4% Other = 0.6%	No regional comparator data as yet for 2006 National Data (2006) Owner Occupied = 70% Social Rented = 18% Private Rented = 12%	No target as yet	Local figures taken from Local Housing Needs Assessment 2006. National Data taken from Survey of English Housing (DCLG)
5.3	No. of Households with overcrowding (not enough rooms per dwelling)	2001 census = 3,212 (4%)	2001 North east = 54,616 (5%) UK 1,813,536	No target as yet	Source 2001 census
5.4	The proportion of Local Authority Homes which were non decent at the beginning of the current financial year	2004 = 58% 2005/06 = 47%	2004/05 England average = 35%	2008/09 target = 15%	Indicator and targets taken from BVPI

Ref. No	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Comments
5.5	No. of households taken out of fuel poverty	2004/05 175 Comfort Zone 6000 warm zone	No comparator as yet	Target for all vulnerable households to be removed from fuel poverty by 2010	Target taken from Community Strategy
5.6	No. of dwellings completed	2005/06 = 387 Net dwellings completed 527 Gross completions	No Comparator as yet	Draft RSS housing targets for Stockton-on-Tees 2004-2011 = 600 per year, 2011-2016 = 270 per year, 2016-21=270 per year** This figure is subject to change when the RSS is adopted	Taken from the Annual Monitoring Report and Draft RSS.
6.1	Life expectancy rates For people born in 2003	Female 80 yrs Male 75 yrs	Tees Valley Female 79 yrs Male 75 yrs England and Wales Female 81 yrs Male 76 yrs	Maintain the number of older people helped to live at home above 90 per 1,000 over 65 years old	Data taken from Tees Valley JSU Targets taken from Community Strategy
6.2	% of population with limiting long term illness	2001 – 35438 = 20% of total population	2001 North East – 23% of total population 2001 United Kingdom – 18% of total population	No target as yet	Data from 2001 census
6.3	No of SOAs ranked in 10% most deprived areas in country in terms of health deprivation and disability	2004 - 22%	2004 Tees Valley – 33%	No target as yet	Source: Joint Strategy Unit
6.3	Number of swims and other visits to pools and sports centres per 1,000 population	2005/06 = 8,029.75	No comparators as yet	2008/09 target = 8,273.06	Source Council Plan
7.1	% of pupils leaving school with 5 or more GCSE's A* - C	2006 = 55.3%	2006 North East = 57.4% England = 59.2%	2008/09 = 59%	Data taken from DFT Targets taken from Council Plan
7.2	Percentage of people of working age with no qualifications	2005 = 14.3%	Tees Valley = 18.8% North East = 15.6% Great Britain = 14.3%	The Council aim to have 6500 people participating in adult education opportunities by 2008/09	Data taken from Tees Valley JSU Target taken from Council Plan
7.3	No. of people between 16-74 with qualifications to at least degree level	2005 = 25.4%	2005 Tees Valley = 18.4% North East = 21.3% Great Britain = 26.5%	34% of 18-30 year olds entering Higher Education by 2008.	Source Tees Valley JSU
8.1	Domestic burglaries per year, per 1000 households in the Borough	2005/06 = 11.9	North East = 12 England and Wales = 12	Target for 2008/09 = 16.2	Data and targets from Council plan, together with data from the Home Office

Ref. No	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Comments
8.2	No. of new developments that meet secured by design	Not yet recorded	Not yet recorded	Not yet recorded	Not yet recorded
8.3	Violent crimes per year per 1000 population in the Local Authority Area	2005/06 = 23	North East = 20 England and Wales = 23	2008/09 = 15.5	Local data and targets from Council Plan, Regional and National statistics taken from Home Office data.
8.4	Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	2005/06 = 10.8	North East = 12 England and Wales = 14	2008/09 = 14	Local data and targets from Council Plan, Regional and National statistics taken from Home Office data.
8.5	% of council operated car parks that have secure car park award status in Stockton Town centre	2004/05 –17 out of 19	Not yet recorded	Longer term target is 100% by 2010	Indicators and targets taken from BVPI and LTP. Actions to maintain status in approved car parks.
8.6	% of buses fitted with CCTV cameras	2005 – 75%	Not yet recorded	According to LTP, the 100% target was due to be reached in March 2006	Indicators and targets taken from BVPI. Action to champion CCTV implementation in the Tees Valley and implementation through LTP.
9.1	Number of listed buildings	7 Grade I 41 Grade II* 421 Grade II	1364 North East entries on listed building list which is 3.3% of national average	No targets as yet	North East regional and national % from English Heritage, State of the North East's Historic Environment Report 2006 North East
9.2	Number of buildings at risk	2006 = 1 Grade I 3 Grade II*	North East = 82 Grade I & II* England = 1001	To bring the number of listed buildings at risk in line with the national average To minimise the number of Grade I and II* listed buildings at risk through the plan period	English Heritage, 2006, Heritage Counts, the State of the North East's Historic Environment The Grade I listed building 'at risk' is also a SAM 'at risk' and therefore appears twice in this table
9.3	Number of Ancient Scheduled Monuments	2006 = 9 Stockton has 0.5% of the region's Scheduled Ancient Monuments	2006 – North East 1,412	Development which will adversely affect the site, fabric or setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument will not be permitted	English Heritage, 2006, Heritage Counts, the State of the North East's Historic Environment Target taken from 1997 adopted Stockton-on-Tees Local Plan.
9.4	Number of Ancient Scheduled Monuments on the 'At Risk' register	2006 –1 SAM at risk is category A 'immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; no solution agreed.	2006 – TBC	No targets as yet	English Heritage, 2006, Heritage Counts, the State of the North East's Historic Environment The SAM 'at risk' is also a Grade I listed building 'at risk' and therefore appears twice in this table
9.5	Number of recorded heritage assets	2007 – 1134	Achieve yearly enhancement of record	10% enhancement year on year	Source: Tees Archaeology
9.6	Sites of Archaeological	Awaiting Confirmation	Awaiting Confirmation	Awaiting Confirmation	Awaiting Confirmation

Ref. No	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Comments
	Importance				
9.7	Number of conservation areas	2006– 11 Stockton has 4% of the North East region's conservation areas	North East 2004 - 280 As at 2002, 275 conservation areas in North East region compared to average no. of conservation areas per English Region was 1003 in 2001/02	Submission draft of the Regional Spatial Strategy seeks plans and strategies to conserve and enhance the historic environment and prepare management plans by 2007. SBC published the Conservation and Historic Environment Folder SPD in 2007 to meet this requirement. Also ensures Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans are sufficiently up to date and where necessary Article 4 directions have been imposed.	Local data taken from Conservation and Historic Environment Folder SPD. North East regional and national % from English Heritage, State of the Historic Environment Report 2004 North East
9.8	Historic Parks and Gardens	2004 – 2 Ropner and Wynyard	2004 – 37 within the North East region	Loss or damage to sites to be zero	Source: English Heritage, Heritage Counts 2004
9.9	No. of tree preservation orders	May 2005 - 584	No comparators as yet	No targets as yet	The number of tree preservation orders made does not give an indication of the number of trees protected by TPOs
9.10	% of population satisfied with local parks and open spaces	2003/4 – 64%		No up to date targets developed at the moment.	Local Figures taken from BVPI Target taken from Community Strategy. Key objective in the Parks, Countryside and Open Space Strategy to improve the quality of open spaces.
9.11	Number of Listed Building Planning Applications Decided	2005/06 = 33	North East 2005/06 = 823	No targets as yet	Figures taken from English Heritage,2006, Heritage Counts, the State of the North East's Historic Environment
9.12	Number of Conservation Area consents for demolitions	As at August 2005 - 1 (and 1 one other pending consideration 2004 – 3 and 1 other refused 2003 – 1 and 1 other refused	North East - 2003/04 – 71 conservation area applications for demolition North East - 2002/03 – 72 conservation area applications for demolition	No targets as yet	* 2003 figures may not be complete as the Council introduced a new system to record all planning applications
9.13	Number of Enforcement Notices issued in Conservation Areas	2005 –06 – 2 (as at August 05) 2004/05 - 3 2003/04 - 0 2002/03 – 1 (but was a listed building enforcement notice as below)	No comparisons	No target as yet	Does not include complaints or breaches of planning control in conservation areas.
9.14	Number of Listed Building Enforcement Notices issued	2005/06 – 0 (as at August 05) 2004/05 – 0 2003/04 – 0 2002/03 – 3 (including 1 repairs	No comparisons	No target as yet	Does not include complaints or breaches of planning control in conservation areas.

Ref. No	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Comments
		notice and 1 urgent works notice)			
10.1	No. of Designated Special Landscape Area	3 –Leven Valley, Tees Valley and Wynyard Park	10 sites within the Tees Valley	Protection of these designated areas from inappropriate development	
10.2	Total area of ancient and semi natural woodland as a % of the Borough-	2003 – 0.43% (90 ha)	Over 22000 ancient woodland sites within England	Protection of these designated areas from inappropriate development	English Nature Data and SBC GIS
10.3	Tees Forest Woodland Cover	7.4% of the Tees Forest woodland cover falls within the Stockton Borough	No comparators applicable	Support and promote Tees Forest in encouraging afforestation and environmental land management	Tees Forest
11.1	Nitrogen Dioxide Levels exceeding one hour mean	Monitoring stations at Billingham and Yarm 2005 = 3 exceedances at Billingham, 1 exceedance at Yarm Annual Mean 2005 = 27 µg/m ³ (Billingham) 34 µg/m ³ (Yarm)	No comparators as yet	Data on Nitrogen Dioxide within the Borough shows the National Air Quality Strategy objectives for Nitrogen Dioxide (to be met by December 2005) have been achieved. These are 200 µg/m ³ as a 1hr mean: not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year 40µ/m ³ as an annual mean	Data taken from SBC Review and Assessment of Air Quality 2006
11.2	PM ₁₀ exceeding 24 hours mean	Monitoring stations at Billingham and Yarm 2005 = 3 exceedances at Billingham 5 at Yarm	No comparators as yet	Data on PM ₁₀ within the Borough shows the National Air Quality Strategy objectives for PM ₁₀ have been achieved. For the 24 hour mean, this is a maximum of 50 µg/m ³ with a maximum of 35 exceedances by December 2004. However, new proposals reduce this to just 7 exceedances by 2010.	Data taken from SBC Review and Assessment of Air Quality 2006
11.3	No. of breaches of air quality standards for 5 pollutants (Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide, PM ₁₀ , Benzene, 1-3 Butadiene	Only concern is the PM ₁₀ for 2010. There were 8 exceedances in 2005.	No comparators as yet	New Air Quality Strategy proposals reduce this to just 7 exceedances by 2010.	Data taken from SBC Review and Assessment of Air Quality 2006
11.4	No. of Air Quality Management Areas	2006 = 0	2006= 0 within the Tees Valley	To remain within the objectives set by the National Air Quality Strategy	Data taken from SBC Review and Assessment of Air Quality 2006
12.1	Average domestic water consumption	Not yet recorded	Northumbrian Water supply area 148 in 2005/06	No targets as yet	Data taken from Ofwat, Security of supply, leakage, and water efficiency, 2005/06

Ref. No	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Comments
	(l/head/day)				
12.2	Domestic leakage (l/property/day)	Not yet recorded	Northumbrian Water Supply area 136 in 2005/06.	No targets as yet	Data taken from Ofwat, Security of supply, leakage, and water efficiency, 2005/06
12.3	River Biological Quality	Not yet recorded	North East 2005 (% of length) 41.8% very good 28.5% good 13.4% fairly good 9.7% fair 5.2% poor 1.4% bad	No targets as yet	Environment Agency, General Quality Assessment for rivers in England and Wales
12.4	River Chemical Quality	Not yet recorded	North East 2005 (% of length) 31.8% very good 39.5% good 16.7% fairly good 6% fair 5.6% poor 0.4% bad	No targets as yet	Environment Agency, General Quality Assessment for rivers in England and Wales
12.5	Aquifer	2005 – Stockton is underlain by the Sherwood Sandstone which is classified as a major aquifer.	No comparators as yet	Protect the source of drinking waters.	
13.1	% reduction in CO2 emissions from domestic sources from 2000	2000 Housing Emissions (tonnes CO2) Gas = 236,300 Electricity = 133,100 Other (Coal & Oil) = 16,200	No comparators as yet	Target emission reduction by 2012 (with 8.75% reduction) Gas = 215,900 Electricity = 121,450 Other (Coal & Oil) = 14,780	Data and targets taken from SBC Climate Change Action Plan
13.2	% reduction in CO2 emissions from Council buildings	2005/06 = 23,292,206 kWh Electricity. 86,152,644 kWh Gas 93,490 kWh Oil 2005/06 = 26639 tonnes of CO2	No comparators as yet	Improve the energy efficiency of Council buildings by 10% by 2012 from 2005 levels Target emission reduction through the carbon management programme,	Data and targets from SBC Climate Change Action Plan and the Draft Environmental Policy.
13.3	% of electricity from renewable sources	No large scale renewable energy projects in operation at present	UK – 2005 = 4% from renewables	10% of all energy produced to come from renewable sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020	Data and targets from SBC Climate Change Action Plan and the Community Strategy
13.4	Energy efficiency of Local Authority owned dwellings (measured by the standard assessment procedure rating)	2005/06 = 69	All England average = 64 (2004/05)	2008/09 target = 71	Data and target taken from Council Plan
14.1	Number of planning applications approved contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency	2005/06 = 0 (out of 25 relevant applications)	No comparator data as yet	No increase in the number of properties exposed to flood risk	Data from the Annual Monitoring Report 2005/06

Ref. No	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Comments
	where objection was made on flood risk grounds or water quality				
14.2	Number of new developments incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)	No local data as yet	No comparator data as yet	No increase in the number of properties exposed to flood risk	
15.1	Household waste generation	(2005) 76076.36 tonnes	Tees Valley = 386,330 tonnes	EU target = 20% reduction in the volume of waste from all sectors going to landfill	Data taken from SBC climate change action plan background information
15.2	Demolition and Construction waste	No data as yet	North East = 4,880,000 tonnes (2002/03)	No target as yet	Regional Data from Minerals and Waste Issues and Options
15.3	Household waste land filled	2005 = 5%	No comparators as yet	EU target = 35% reduction in biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill by 2010; 50% by 2013; and 65% by 2016	Climate change action plan and EU Landfill Directive
15.4	Household waste recycled	2005 = 16%	All England average 2004/05 = 15.22%	30% of domestic waste to be recycled by 2010 SBC target for 2007/08 = 22%.	Data taken from Climate Change Action Plan and Council Plan. Targets taken from Climate Change Action Plan and Community Strategy.
15.5	Household waste composted (including waste sent for anaerobic digestion)	2005/06 = 4.14%	All England average 2004/5 = 6.44%	2008/09 target = 4%	Data and targets taken from Council Plan BVPI
15.6	% of total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources.	2005/06 = 72.34%	All England average = 11.55%	2008/09 target = 74%	Data and targets taken from Council Plan BVPI
15.7	% of households in the Borough served by a kerbside collection of two recyclables	2005/06 = 100%	No comparator as yet	2008/09 target = 100%	Data and targets taken from Council Plan BVPI
16.1	Number and area of Special Protection Area/RAMSAR sites	Cowpen Marsh SSSI and the majority of Seal Sands are recognised as wetlands of international importance for nature conservation	146 in the UK covering 759,942 ha	No reduction in number or area of sites.	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
16.2	Number of National Nature Reserves	Teesmouth National Nature Reserve	No Comparators	No targets as yet	Data from RSPB

Ref. No	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Comments
16.3	Number and Condition of SSSIs	<p>Briarcroft Pasture = 100% Favourable condition Cowpen Marsh = 47% Favourable 53% Unfavourable No Change.</p> <p>Seal Sands = 3% Favourable 82% Unfavourable no change 14% Area Destroyed /Part Destroyed</p> <p>Tees and Hartlepool Foreshore and Wetlands = 100% Favourable Whitton Bridge Pasture = 100% Favourable</p>	2003 North East = 37.7% of the total SSSI area in the region was in, or recovering towards a favourable condition.	95% of SSSI to be maintained, or recovering towards a favourable condition by 2010	Data from Natural England Website & Biodiversity Indicators and Targets for the North East of England 2004. Local data compiled in 2007 from Natural England assessments carried out between 2002 and 2004.
16.4	Condition of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance. These are now referred to as Local Wildlife / Geological Sites	Tees Valley Wildlife Trust undertaking a survey of the condition all SNCI in the Tees Valley	Approximately 300 sites in the Tees Valley.	Tees Valley Wildlife Trust undertaking a survey of the condition all SNCI in the Tees Valley	Awaiting Tees Valley Wildlife Trust Data
16.5	Number of Local Nature Reserves	2007 = 14 LNR Plans to designate two more in the future	Over 1050 LNR in England	To increase the number of LNR	SBC Parks and Countryside & Natural England website.
16.6	Area of Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats	Tees Valley wide document	25 habitat priority groups within the Tees Valley. A total of 159 species; 11 short list species; 12 middle list species and 136 long list species. Those species that are on the short and middle lists are priority species whilst those found on the long list are species of conservation concern.	Biodiversity Action Plan targets to be met.	Tees Valley Wildlife Trust
17.1	% of homes built on PDL	2005/06 = 38.3%	North East = 71% England = 71%	PPS3 – Requires 60% of new housing to be provided on previously developed land annually	Local data from Annual Monitoring Report. Regional and National figures from DCLG
17.2	% of employment land developed on PDL	2005/06 = 2%*	No comparator as yet	No target as yet	* Figures skewed due to large take up of greenfield land by a tomato processing plant
17.3	Hectares of previously developed land	2005 = 514 ha	2005 North East = 2,920 ha England = 36,560 ha	PPS3 – Requires 60% of new housing to be provided on previously developed land annually	Data taken from NLUD

Ref. No	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Comments
17.4	Density – No. of people per hectare	2006 = 9.2	2006 Tees Valley = 8.2 North East = 2.9 England & Wales = 3.5	PPS3 sets out an indicative national minimum level of 30 dwellings per hectare.	Data taken from Tees Valley JSU/ONS
17.5	Potentially contaminated land	2004 = 5568 ha	No regional or sub regional comparator as yet	SBC contaminated land inspection strategy aims to carry out preliminary inspections of category 2,3, and 4 sites by the end of December 2007	Data taken from SBC contaminated land strategy .
17.6	Number of protected species within the Borough	2004 = 5	Reduction or displacement of birds, measured periodically (frequency to be determined).	No reduction in presence and abundance of protected species.	Data from RSPB

Appendix 4 – Sustainability Appraisal of Core Strategy Policies

CS1 – Spatial Strategy				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 1 - To ensure stable levels of employment and achieve high and sustainable levels of economic growth.	✓	✓	✓	Through focusing on the core urban area and locations that support regionally significant employment clusters, the locational policy is compatible with this objective.
SA 2 - To improve the viability and vitality of defined retail centres	✓	✓	✓	Again, the emphasis on directing development to the defined centres, the locational option supports this objective.
SA 3 - To implement regional gateways that contribute to and deliver sustainable economic growth.	✓	✓	✓	The locational policy provides a framework through which this objective may be achieved.
SA 4 - To ensure accessibility for all to job facilities, goods and services across the Borough.	?	✓	✓	The policy is compatible with the objective in the medium to long term, although the compatibility in the short term is uncertain, given the time required to improve accessibility for all.
SA 5 - To ensure everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home	?	?	?	The impact on this objective is uncertain, and will depend on the site specific details.
SA 6 -To help improve the health of Borough's residents and reduce inequalities in health by providing opportunities for physical activity.	-	-	-	The policy does not have a strong relationship with this objective.
SA 7 - To improve the opportunity and achievement in education and lifelong learning	-	-	-	The policy does not have a strong relationship with this objective.

CS1 – Spatial Strategy				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 8 - To promote safer communities, reduce and prevent crime and reduce fear of crime.	-	-	-	The policy does not have a strong relationship with this objective.
SA 9 - To protect and enhance buildings, sites, areas and features of historic, archaeological and architectural interest and diversity, and protect and enhance their settings.	?	?	?	The impact of the locational strategy is uncertain on this objective, the actual impact will depend on the design and location of each proposal.
SA 10 - To protect and enhance local distinctiveness of the Borough's urban and rural landscape.	✓	✓	✓	The policy clearly sets out the framework to focus development within the core urban area and retain the distinctive rural and urban landscapes of the Borough.
SA 11 - To ensure good local air quality for all.	X/?	X /?	X/?	Although the policy aims to reduce the need to travel especially by car, the impact is uncertain. New development may lead to increased car usage and congestion on local routes however by concentrating developing on brownfield sites within the urban area, the impact will be minimised. An effective transport system will be crucial in reducing car usage.
SA 12 -To protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's ground, river and sea waters.	?	?	?	Again, the strategic nature of the policy means the impact on this objective is uncertain. The effects on biodiversity are unknown as there is a need for ecological surveys to be carried out to fully assess the impacts of development on a site-by-site basis.
SA 13 - To reduce the causes and impacts of climatic change	?	?	?	The impact on this objective is uncertain

CS1 – Spatial Strategy				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 14 - Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to people and property.	?	?	?	The strategic policy is in line with the RSS and the SMI, which focus on regeneration of the banks of the River Tees, therefore the impact is uncertain, although there is sufficient scope to meet future requirements without compromising flood risk considerations, each site will need to take account of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
SA 15 - To reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled, reused and recovered.	?	?	?	The impact of new development will often result in an increase in waste, although given the option deals with the strategic nature of locating development, the impact on this objective is uncertain.
SA 16 -To protect and enhance local biodiversity and geodiversity.	?	?	?	Although the strategic policy gives priority to brownfield land, this too often has biodiversity and geodiversity value, therefore the impact is uncertain.
SA 17 - Make better use of our natural resources such as land and soil.	✓	✓	✓	The strategic policy gives priority to previously developed land, therefore it is compatible with this objective.

CS 2- Transport				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 1 - To ensure stable levels of employment and achieve high and sustainable levels of economic growth.	✓	✓	✓	Improving transport links and widening transport choice are essential to supporting economic growth.

CS 2- Transport				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 2 - To improve the viability and vitality of defined retail centres	✓	✓	✓	The policy intends to make accessibility one of its key themes, and therefore is compatible with.
SA 3 - To implement regional gateways that contribute to and deliver sustainable economic growth.	✓	✓	✓	Again, transport improvements are the emphasis of the policy and therefore would support this objective.
SA 4 - To ensure accessibility for all to job facilities, goods and services across the Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy intends to make accessibility one of its key themes, and therefore is compatible with.
SA 5 - To ensure everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home	-	-	-	The policy does not have a strong relationship with this objective.
SA 6 -To help improve the health of Borough's residents and reduce inequalities in health by providing opportunities for physical activity.	?	?	?	The policy does require a network of footpaths and cycle routes to be developed in connection with major proposals, both of which would be compatible with this objective.
SA 7 - To improve the opportunity and achievement in education and lifelong learning	-	-	-	The policy does not have a strong relationship with this objective.
SA 8 - To promote safer communities, reduce and prevent crime and reduce fear of crime.	?	?	?	The policy may have an uncertain impact on this objective, and will need to ensure that new transport developments include safety as a major consideration. Effects on crime are also uncertain.
SA 9 - To protect and enhance buildings, sites,	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on the objective is uncertain, as transport infrastructure may have a positive or negative impact, dependent on the nature of the proposal.

CS 2- Transport				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
areas and features of historic, archaeological and architectural interest and diversity, and protect and enhance their settings.				
SA 10 - To protect and enhance local distinctiveness of the Borough's urban and rural landscape.	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on the objective is uncertain, as transport infrastructure may have a positive or negative impact, dependent on the nature of the proposal.
SA 11 - To ensure good local air quality for all.	✓/?	✓/?	✓	The policy aims to be compatible with this objective in supporting more sustainable forms of public transport and freight movements, although this may be a medium to long-term issue. Policy aims to reduce car emission in the borough.
SA 12 -To protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's ground, river and sea waters.	?	?	?	The effect of the policy on this objective is uncertain, some negative impacts may arise through intensifying the use of the river for freight movements, but the overall effect is uncertain at this stage.
SA 13 - To reduce the causes and impacts of climatic change	✓	✓	✓	The policy is based around sustainable forms of transport which contribute to achieving this objective.
SA 14 - Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to people and property.	?	?	?	The policy has an uncertain impact on this objective, and new infrastructure would need to refer to the strategic flood risk assessment.
SA 15 - To reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled, reused and recovered.	-	-	-	The policy does not have a strong relationship with this objective
SA 16 -To protect and enhance local	?	?	?	Transport improvements and this objective are not always compatible, however, any negative impacts may be lessened through promoting the sustainable forms of transport encouraged in

CS 2- Transport				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
biodiversity and geodiversity.				the policy.
SA 17 - Make better use of our natural resources such as land and soil.	?	?	?	Again, transport infrastructure may not be the most efficient use of land, especially if the priority is road transport.

CS 3 – Sustainable Living				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 1 - To ensure stable levels of employment and achieve high and sustainable levels of economic growth	✓	✓	✓	Through promotion of sustainable located business, and by providing opportunities for accessible education and training facilities, the policy is compatible with this objective.
SA 2 - To improve the viability and vitality of defined retail centres	✓	✓	✓	Focusing development on sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel and reduce car dependency will increase the defined retail centres accessibility.
SA 3 - To implement regional gateways that contribute to and deliver sustainable economic growth	✓/?	✓/?	✓/?	Regional gateways offer the opportunity to develop sites within the Borough and attract national and international firms. Such large-scale developments will need to place sustainability at the heart of their proposals, to avoid economic growth that may have a negative impact on other sustainability issues.
SA 4 - To ensure accessibility for all to job facilities, goods and services across the Borough	✓	✓	✓	Through the emphasis on sustainable locations, the policy is compatible with this objective as it seeks to provide improved access to opportunities for education, training, leisure and community services
SA 5 - To ensure everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to provide the policy framework to deliver mixed communities in sustainable locations, therefore is compatible with this objective.

CS 3 – Sustainable Living				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 6 -To help improve the health of Borough's residents and reduce inequalities in health by providing opportunities for physical activity	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to improve accessibility to leisure services and to provide a high quality network of multi-functional greenspace.
SA 7 - To improve the opportunity and achievement in education and lifelong learning	✓/?	✓/?	✓/?	The policy focuses on providing facilities that meet the need of all sectors in the community in terms of education, and therefore would be compatible with this objective.
SA 8 - To promote safer communities, reduce and prevent crime and reduce fear of crime.	?	?	?	Although the policy aims to promote mixed communities, the impact on this objective would be uncertain, and the design of developments would need to consider safety issues.
SA 9 - To protect and enhance buildings, sites, areas and features of historic, archaeological and architectural interest and diversity, and protect and enhance their settings.	✓	✓	✓	The policy makes reference to the need for development to protect and enhance the Borough's cultural heritage, including buildings, landscapes, monuments and archaeological sites; therefore it is compatible with this objective.
SA 10 - To protect and enhance local distinctiveness of the Borough's urban and rural landscape.	✓	✓	✓	Again, the policy makes reference to conserving and enhancing the valued landscapes in both urban and rural areas within the Borough.
SA 11 - To ensure good local air quality for all.	✓/?	✓	✓	The policy is largely compatible with this objective, although in the short term there may be some uncertain impacts from densely populated areas until a quality public transport network is developed.
SA 12 -To protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's ground, river and sea waters.	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to promote the use of sustainable urban drainage systems and also minimise flood risk. Policy seeks to protect and enhance the environment
SA 13 - To reduce the causes and impacts of climatic change	✓	✓	✓	The primary aim of this policy is to address climate change through putting sustainability at the heart of the planning process; therefore it is compatible with this objective. New buildings will be energy efficient and low carbon generating technologies will be embedded into new buildings.
SA 14 - Reduce the risk of flooding and the	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims too promote the use of sustainable urban drainage systems and to minimise

CS 3 – Sustainable Living				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
resulting detriment to people and property				flooding.
SA 15 - To reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled, reused and recovered.	✓/?	✓/?	✓/?	All new development will result in an increase in the amount of waste produced. The policy therefore requires development to make a positive contribution to waste reduction and reuse, together with providing recycling facilities and renewable energy generation.
SA 16 -To protect and enhance local biodiversity and geodiversity	?	?	?	By its very nature, some development may have a negative impact on this objective, although through mitigation the impact can be lessened. This policy seeks to protect and enhance the environment so impacts of new development will be minimised.
SA 17 - Make better use of our natural resources such as land and soil	✓	✓	✓	The policy requires the efficient and effective use of land by giving priority to the use of previously developed land, using sustainable methods of construction and the use of renewable energy, therefore is compatible with this objective.

CS 4 – Economic Regeneration				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 1 - To ensure stable levels of employment and achieve high and sustainable levels of economic growth.	✓	✓	✓	The policy is concerned with both enhancing the current and future employment opportunities available in the Borough, along with supporting the expansion of various specialised industries. The policy promotes various sectors of the economy, including manufacturing, the airport, port related uses, waste management, along with knowledge based employment uses associated with Durham University Queens Campus, and storage and distribution. Displays an overall positive impact on the sub-regional economy.
SA 2 - To improve the viability and vitality of defined retail centres	✓	✓	✓	The policy requires office development to be within the defined town and district centres, in line with this objective. The policy also supports the role of the River Tees plays in the economy of the Borough through its attraction as a tourism and leisure destination.
SA 3 - To implement regional gateways that	✓	✓	✓	The policy is concerned with supporting the regeneration of the Borough's economy, and therefore is compatible with this objective.

CS 4 – Economic Regeneration				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
contribute to and deliver sustainable economic growth.				
SA 4 - To ensure accessibility for all to job facilities, goods and services across the Borough.	✓	✓	✓	Through its promotion of sustainably located employment sites, and the requirement to locate offices within defined town and district centres, the policy is compatible with this objective.
SA 5 - To ensure everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home	?	✓/?	✓/?	Although this policy is primarily concerned with the local economy, improving the job opportunities can increase the likelihood of being compatible with this objective, especially over the medium to long term.
SA 6 -To help improve the health of Borough's residents and reduce inequalities in health by providing opportunities for physical activity.	-	-	-	The economic regeneration policy does not have a strong relationship with this objective and is therefore unlikely to have a direct impact.
SA 7 - To improve the opportunity and achievement in education and lifelong learning	✓	✓	✓	The policy encourages the development of programmes to provide skills and training opportunities, and therefore is in line with this objective.
SA 8 - To promote safer communities, reduce and prevent crime and reduce fear of crime.	-	-	-	The policy does not specifically refer to the objective, and therefore is unlikely to have a direct impact however the impact is unknown at this time and requires monitoring.
SA 9 - To protect and enhance buildings, sites, areas and features of historic, archaeological and architectural interest and diversity, and protect and enhance their settings.	✓	✓	✓	The policy recognises the importance of a high quality environment to attract inward investment, and therefore is compatible with this objective.
SA 10 - To protect and enhance local distinctiveness of the Borough's urban and	✓	✓	✓	Similar to the previous objective, this policy is compatible as a result of its recognition of the Borough's urban and rural environment.

CS 4 – Economic Regeneration				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
rural landscape.				
SA 11 - To ensure good local air quality for all.	?	✓/?	✓	Increased economic activity may have an uncertain impact on air quality within the Borough through an increase in traffic, although over the medium to longer term the emphasis on sustainable locations should make this option compatible with the objective. By allocating employment land in the most sustainable places, car usage may be reduced.
SA 12 -To protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's ground, river and sea waters.	-	-	-	The economic regeneration policy does not have a strong relationship with this objective and is therefore unlikely to have a direct impact, as industries are regulated under pollution prevention controls.
SA 13 - To reduce the causes and impacts of climatic change	?	✓/?	✓	Similar to SA 11, increased economic activity may have an uncertain impact on air quality within the Borough through an increase in traffic, although over the medium to longer term the emphasis on sustainable locations should make this option compatible with the objective. The option is also compatible through its support of the manufacturing base of renewable technologies.
SA 14 - Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to people and property.	?	✓/?	✓	The option does not refer to the flooding issue specifically, although its focus on sustainably located employment sites would take this into account. Again, with other climate change related objectives, the compatibility is likely to increase over the medium to long term.
SA 15 - To reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled, reused and recovered.	X/?	X/?	X/?	Initially there may be an increase in the amount of waste resulting from increased economic activity, though there may be less of a negative impact over time with promotion of waste management technologies.
SA 16 -To protect and enhance local biodiversity and geodiversity.	?	?	?	An increase in economic activity may have an uncertain impact on biodiversity and geodiversity, although the policy does refer to the need for a high quality environment to attract investment and for tourism purposes.
SA 17 - Make better use of our natural resources such as land and soil.	✓	✓	✓	The policy promotes the use of sustainable employment locations, and therefore is compatible with this objective.

CS 5 –Town Centres				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 1 - To ensure stable levels of employment and achieve high and sustainable levels of economic growth.	✓	✓	✓	The policy is concerned with improving the viability and vitality of the town and other defined centres through directing retail and other applicable uses to these areas, and is therefore compatible with this objective.
SA 2 - To improve the viability and vitality of defined retail centres	✓	✓	✓	Again, this policy is aiming to achieve this objective, and is therefore compatible. The policy is consistent with PPS6, where the sequential approach will be applied to all new development proposals to steer development to existing centres. A hierarchy is proposed to ensure retail development is focused on existing established retail centres.
SA 3 - To implement regional gateways that contribute to and deliver sustainable economic growth.	?	?	?	This policy may have an uncertain impact on this objective, although it depends on the nature of specific development proposals.
SA 4 - To ensure accessibility for all to job facilities, goods and services across the Borough.	✓	✓	✓	By focusing this type of development on the defined centres within the Borough, the policy is compatible with this objective.
SA 5 - To ensure everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home	-	-	-	The policy does not have a strong relationship with this objective and is therefore unlikely to have a direct impact.
SA 6 -To help improve the health of Borough's residents and reduce inequalities in health by providing opportunities for physical activity.	✓	✓	✓	The focus on the defined centres within the Borough for town centre uses, which include health and fitness centres, means the policy is compatible with this objective.
SA 7 - To improve the opportunity and achievement in education and lifelong learning	?	?	?	The policy promotes a network of centres that offer a wide range of goods and services to meet the needs of the whole community and to ensure these are accessible, and although not likely to be in conflict with the objective, the impact of the policy is uncertain.
SA 8 - To promote safer communities, reduce and prevent crime and reduce fear of crime.	-	-	-	The policy does not refer to safety and therefore does not have a strong relationship with this objective.

CS 5 –Town Centres				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 9 - To protect and enhance buildings, sites, areas and features of historic, archaeological and architectural interest and diversity, and protect and enhance their settings.	?	?	?	The policy includes a requirement for proposals of this kind to be appropriate to the scale, nature, and catchment area of the centres, although the impact of development is uncertain.
SA 10 - To protect and enhance local distinctiveness of the Borough's urban and rural landscape.	✓/?	✓/?	✓/?	The focus on development with defined centres will assist in protecting the rural landscape, the impact on the urban landscape is uncertain at this stage.
SA 11 - To ensure good local air quality for all.	?	✓/?	✓	Through focusing development on the defined centres, the policy aims to reduce the need to travel, especially by car, and as such is compatible with this objective, especially in the medium to long term.
SA 12 -To protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's ground, river and sea waters.	-	-	-	The policy does not refer to the quality of the Borough's water and therefore does not have a strong relationship with this objective.
SA 13 - To reduce the causes and impacts of climatic change	?	✓/?	✓	The policy will be compatible with this objective in the medium to long term, although the short-term impact is uncertain if there is an increase in traffic as a result of the option. The policy does encourage new retail development to be directed towards town centre locations instead of out of center locations such as Teesside Park. This will reduce the need to travel by car and reduce carbon emissions. Failure to apply the sequential approach to development proposals would have a negative impact.
SA 14 - Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to people and property.	?	✓/?	✓/?	The policy does not refer to the flooding issue specifically, although its focus on sustainably located retail and town centre uses would take this into account. Again, with other climate change related objectives, the compatibility is likely to increase over the medium to long term
SA 15 - To reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled, reused and recovered.	X/?	?	?	New development within the defined centres is likely to be incompatible with this objective, since there may be an increase in the waste produced, especially in the short term. The impact may become less incompatible in the medium to long term through various waste and recycling initiatives. This issue can be mitigated by other preferred policies i.e. policy CS3.
	?	?	?	Although the policy requires development within the Borough's defined centres, all new

CS 5 –Town Centres				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 16 -To protect and enhance local biodiversity and geodiversity.				development can have an uncertain impact on this objective, although any negative impacts may be lessened through mitigation.
SA 17 - Make better use of our natural resources such as land and soil.	✓	✓	✓	The policy promotes development within the urban areas of the Borough, and is therefore compatible with this objective.

CS 6 – Community Facilities				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 1 - To ensure stable levels of employment and achieve high and sustainable levels of economic growth.	✓	✓	✓	The policy is concerned with providing facilities that are compatible with this objective, such as education and training facilities.
SA 2 - To improve the viability and vitality of defined retail centres	✓	✓	✓	The policy promotes uses that will contribute to achieving this objective, and is therefore compatible.
SA 3 - To implement regional gateways that contribute to and deliver sustainable economic growth.	✓	✓	✓	Community facilities can play a part in meeting the objective, especially where multi purpose facilities are provided in one location.
SA 4 - To ensure accessibility for all to job facilities, goods and services across the Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy promotes accessible and socially inclusive community facilities, and is therefore compatible with this objective.

CS 6 – Community Facilities				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 5 - To ensure everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home	-	-	-	The policy does not refer to housing issues and does not have a strong relationship with this objective.
SA 6 -To help improve the health of Borough's residents and reduce inequalities in health by providing opportunities for physical activity.	✓	✓	✓	The policy is compatible with this objective as it promotes the development of accessible sport and recreation facilities.
SA 7 - To improve the opportunity and achievement in education and lifelong learning	✓	✓	✓	Again, the policy is compatible with this objective through its promotion of accessible education facilities through the provision of new schools and the Building Schools for the Future programme
SA 8 - To promote safer communities, reduce and prevent crime and reduce fear of crime.	✓	✓	✓	The policy refers to the need to develop community facilities that promote a balanced and socially inclusive cultural sector and other community development that does not give rise to problems of community safety, litter, and disturbance.
SA 9 - To protect and enhance buildings, sites, areas and features of historic, archaeological and architectural interest and diversity, and protect and enhance their settings.	✓	✓	✓	The policy requires the maintenance and enhancement of a vibrant public realm, with quality, well designed streetscapes.
SA 10 - To protect and enhance local distinctiveness of the Borough's urban and rural landscape.	✓	✓	✓	The policy is largely compatible with this objective, with focusing development on the urban areas and along the river.
SA 11 - To ensure good local air quality for all.	-	-	-	The policy does not have a strong relationship with this objective.
SA 12 -To protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's ground, river and sea waters.	-	-	-	The option does not have a strong relationship with this objective.

CS 6 – Community Facilities				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 13 - To reduce the causes and impacts of climatic change	-	-	-	The policy does not have a strong relationship with this objective.
SA 14 - Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to people and property.	?	?	?	The policy calls for the development along the river, and therefore this option may have an uncertain impact on this objective, although this will be dependent on the specifics of certain proposals.
SA 15 - To reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled, reused and recovered.	X?	?	?	New development of this kind is likely to result in an increase in waste, especially in the short to medium term, although the impacts may become less negative over time through waste management procedures. This issue can be mitigated by other policies i.e. policy CS3,.
SA 16 -To protect and enhance local biodiversity and geodiversity.	✓/?	✓/?	✓/?	All new development can have an uncertain impact on this objective, although any negative impacts may be lessened through mitigation, therefore the nature of the impact is uncertain. The policy provides an opportunity to address environmental concerns, regarding the safeguarding and improvement of the natural environment such as open space areas and river corridors.
SA 17 - Make better use of our natural resources such as land and soil.	?	?	?	The policy is likely to have an uncertain impact on this objective, dependent on where development is located.

CS 7 – Housing distribution and phasing.				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 1 - To ensure stable levels of employment	✓	✓	✓	Meeting the housing needs of the Borough would be compatible with the objective concerned with economic growth.

CS 7 – Housing distribution and phasing.

Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
and achieve high and sustainable levels of economic growth.				
SA 2 - To improve the viability and vitality of defined retail centres	✓	✓	✓	By focusing on the urban core housing development will be complementary to this objective.
SA 3 - To implement regional gateways that contribute to and deliver sustainable economic growth.	✓	✓	✓	Again, by focusing housing in the urban core this would provide an increase in population that would support this objective.
SA 4 - To ensure accessibility for all to job facilities, goods and services across the Borough.	✓	✓	✓	By ensuring a high density of development within the urban core, public transport routes could be exploited, and therefore be compatible with this objective, especially for households without a car.
SA 5 - To ensure everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home	?	?	?	The policy seeks to deliver new dwellings in order to maintain a supply of housing and is in principle compatible with the objective. However, affordable housing would need to be monitored closely by other policies so the outcome is uncertain.
SA 6 -To help improve the health of Borough's residents and reduce inequalities in health by providing opportunities for physical activity.	-	-	-	The option does not have a strong relationship with this objective. In order to mitigate the effects of large developments, planning obligations should be used to provide opportunities for physical activity such as open space areas.
SA 7 - To improve the opportunity and achievement in education and lifelong learning	-	-	-	The option does not have a strong relationship with this objective.
SA 8 - To promote safer communities, reduce and prevent crime and reduce fear of crime.	?	?	?	The actual design and layout of housing would need to be addressed on an individual level to ensure compatibility with this objective.

CS 7 – Housing distribution and phasing.

Key √ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 9 - To protect and enhance buildings, sites, areas and features of historic, archaeological and architectural interest and diversity, and protect and enhance their settings.	?	?	?	Housing developments will need to ensure the design complements the context of the surrounding area.
SA 10 - To protect and enhance local distinctiveness of the Borough's urban and rural landscape.	√/?	√/?	√/?	Housing developments will need to ensure the design complements the context of the surrounding area. New development in the Borough will be concentrated on previously developed land to minimise negative impacts on the rural landscape. Policy also encourages the reclamation of derelict and vacant land as well as making the most efficient use of land and buildings.
SA 11 - To ensure good local air quality for all.	X/?	√/?	√/?	High density development within the urban core may result in reducing the need to travel, especially by car, improving the quality of air however in the short term, there may be a depletion in air quality due to construction traffic. Mitigation and monitoring measures should be put in place to monitor effects.
SA 12 -To protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's ground, river and sea waters.	?	?	?	Housing development will need to ensure the highest standards of layout and design, including sustainable urban drainage systems to avoid conflict with this objective.
SA 13 - To reduce the causes and impacts of climatic change	X/?	√/?	√/?	Through developing housing in areas with access to facilities, the impact of transport on the objective may be reduced.
SA 14 - Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to people and property.	?	?	?	Each location will need to be informed by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
SA 15 - To reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled, reused and recovered.	X/?	?	?	Most new development would result in an increase in waste, at least in the short term. This issue will be mitigated by other policies i.e. policy CS3 Sustainable Living.
	?	?	?	New development may be in conflict with this objective, although through the use of

CS 7 – Housing distribution and phasing.				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 16 -To protect and enhance local biodiversity and geodiversity.				previously developed land the impact may be lessened. The impact on geo and biodiversity will need to be assessed on a site-by-site basis. Where development is proposed in sensitive areas, further measures should be applied to buffer potential effects.
SA 17 - Make better use of our natural resources such as land and soil.	✓	✓	✓	The policy is compatible with this objective through its focus on regeneration sites in the core area. However building new homes will increase the consumption of natural resources and water which should be minimised through the implementation of Policy CS3 Sustainable Living.

CS 8 – Housing mix and affordable housing provision				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 1 - To ensure stable levels of employment and achieve high and sustainable levels of economic growth.	✓	✓	✓	Meeting the housing needs of the Borough would be compatible with the objective concerned with economic growth.
SA 2 - To improve the viability and vitality of defined retail centres	✓	✓	✓	Allowing higher density housing development in more sustainable locations, i.e. town centres, will be compatible with this objective.
SA 3 - To implement regional gateways that contribute to and deliver sustainable economic growth.	✓	✓	✓	By focusing housing in the Core Area on previously development sites, this would provide an increase in population that would support this objective.
SA 4 - To ensure accessibility for all to job facilities, goods and services across the Borough.	✓	✓	✓	Allowing higher density development in sustainable locations with a high level of public transport provision will be compatible with this objective.

CS 8 – Housing mix and affordable housing provision				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 5 - To ensure everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home	✓	✓	✓	Requiring a minimum of 25% of new dwellings to be affordable housing in developments over 10 dwellings means this will be compatible with the objective, provision will have to be monitored closely.
SA 6 -To help improve the health of Borough's residents and reduce inequalities in health by providing opportunities for physical activity.	-	-	-	The policy does not have a strong relationship with this objective.
SA 7 - To improve the opportunity and achievement in education and lifelong learning	-	-	-	The policy does not have a strong relationship with this objective.
SA 8 - To promote safer communities, reduce and prevent crime and reduce fear of crime.	?	?	?	The actual design and layout of housing would need to be addressed on an individual level to ensure compatibility with this objective.
SA 9 - To protect and enhance buildings, sites, areas and features of historic, archaeological and architectural interest and diversity, and protect and enhance their settings.	?	?	?	Housing developments will need to ensure the design complements the context of the surrounding area.
SA 10 - To protect and enhance local distinctiveness of the Borough's urban and rural landscape.	?	?	?	Housing developments will need to ensure the design complements the context of the surrounding area.
SA 11 - To ensure good local air quality for all.	✓/?	✓/?	✓/?	Encouraging high-density development in more sustainable locations may result in reducing the need to travel, especially by car.
	?	?	?	Housing development will need to ensure the highest standards of layout and design,

CS 8 – Housing mix and affordable housing provision				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 12 -To protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's ground, river and sea waters.				including sustainable urban drainage systems to avoid conflict with this objective. A phased release of land may help the implementation of environmental mitigation measures.
SA 13 - To reduce the causes and impacts of climatic change	✓/?	✓/?	✓/?	Through developing housing in areas with access to facilities, the impact of transport on the objective may be reduced.
SA 14 - Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to people and property.	?	?	?	Each location will need to be informed by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
SA 15 - To reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled, reused and recovered.	X/?	?	?	Most new development would result in an increase in waste, at least in the short term. This issue can be mitigated by other policies i.e. policy CS3 Sustainable Living.
SA 16 -To protect and enhance local biodiversity and geodiversity.	?	?	?	New development may be in conflict with this objective, although through the use of previously developed land the impact may be lessened. A phased release of land may help the implementation of environmental mitigation measures.
SA 17 - Make better use of our natural resources such as land and soil.	✓	✓	✓	The policy is highly compatible with this objective through its focus on sustainable locations, previously developed land and high density development.

CS 9 – Provision for Gypsies and Travellers				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				

CS 9 – Provision for Gypsies and Travellers

Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 1 - To ensure stable levels of employment and achieve high and sustainable levels of economic growth.	?	?	?	There may be a balance to strike between employment land provision and safeguarding existing gypsy and traveller sites.
SA 2 - To improve the viability and vitality of defined retail centres	✓	✓	✓	The policy requires sites to be close to local facilities and shops and is therefore compatible with the objective.
SA 3 - To implement regional gateways that contribute to and deliver sustainable economic growth.	?	?	?	The policy has an uncertain impact on this objective at this moment in time.
SA 4 - To ensure accessibility for all to job facilities, goods and services across the Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy is compatible with this objective, given the requirement for sites to be close to local facilities and shops etc.
SA 5 - To ensure everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home	✓	✓	✓	The policy is concerned with avoiding instances of unofficial sites that are unable to provide the services that are required.
SA 6 -To help improve the health of Borough's residents and reduce inequalities in health by providing opportunities for physical activity.	-	-	-	The policy does not have a strong relationship with this objective.
SA 7 - To improve the opportunity and achievement in education and lifelong learning	?	?	?	The policy seeks to provide opportunities complementing this objective through its focus on accessibility.
SA 8 - To promote safer communities, reduce and prevent crime and reduce fear of crime.	✓	✓	✓	Through Council administered sites, the policy intends to avoid any negative impacts on the local environment and provide the necessary infrastructure.

CS 9 – Provision for Gypsies and Travellers

Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 9 - To protect and enhance buildings, sites, areas and features of historic, archaeological and architectural interest and diversity, and protect and enhance their settings.	✓	✓	✓	The policy requires that sites are capable of being landscaped and screened, and is therefore compatible with this objective.
SA 10 - To protect and enhance local distinctiveness of the Borough's urban and rural landscape.	✓	✓	✓	The policy calls for all developments of this type to be within the limits to development (unless it is located at a traditional stopping point for gypsies and travellers) and not in the green wedge or other areas protected as open space, and is compatible with the objective.
SA 11 - To ensure good local air quality for all.	✓	✓	✓	The policy is concerned with ensuring development is close to local facilities, and thus reducing the need to travel, together with ensuring the development is sensitive to adjacent land uses.
SA 12 -To protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's ground, river and sea waters.	✓	✓	✓	The policy requires development of this kind to provide any occupants with adequate infrastructure, and is therefore likely to be compatible with this objective.
SA 13 - To reduce the causes and impacts of climatic change	?	?	?	The impact of development of this kind may have an uncertain impact on this objective, i.e. sites will need to take account of any flood risk issues.
SA 14 - Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to people and property.	?	?	?	Again, there is a need to ensure development of this kind takes into account any flood risk issues, and the impact is uncertain.
SA 15 - To reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled, reused and recovered.	X/?	?	?	Most new development results in an increase in waste, and therefore the policy is likely to conflict with this objective, at least in the short term.
SA 16 -To protect and enhance local	?	?	?	The policy recognises that new development should not have a negative impact on the environment. The site specifics of the objective means that the outcome of this objective is

CS 9 – Provision for Gypsies and Travellers				
<u>Key</u> ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
biodiversity and geodiversity.				uncertain.
SA 17 - Make better use of our natural resources such as land and soil.	?	?	?	The impact of the policy on this objective is uncertain, and a more suitable appraisal would be required once site specific details are known, although the requirement to avoid green wedge development and protected open space may improve the compatibility.

CS 10 – Environmental Protection.				
<u>Key</u> ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 1 - To ensure stable levels of employment and achieve high and sustainable levels of economic growth.	✓?	✓?	✓?	The policy recognises that there is a need to balance the heavy industrial base and economic diversification of the economy. This is generally compatible with the objective however, in some instances it may be that environmental factors outweigh economic factors. It may be the case that the policy will restrict the ability to provide necessary development in certain locations. On the other hand the economy could also benefit through a high quality environment being maintained.
SA 2 - To improve the viability and vitality of defined retail centres	-	-	-	This policy has little relationship to this sustainability objective.
SA 3 - To implement regional gateways that contribute to and deliver sustainable economic growth.	-	-	-	This policy has little relationship to this sustainability objective.
SA 4 - To ensure accessibility for all to job facilities, goods and services across the	-	-	-	This policy has little relationship to this sustainability objective.

CS 10 – Environmental Protection.				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
Borough.				
SA 5 - To ensure everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home	-	-	-	This policy has little relationship with this sustainability objective.
SA 6 -To help improve the health of Borough's residents and reduce inequalities in health by providing opportunities for physical activity.	✓	✓	✓	Policy seeks to protect areas of open space within the borough and maintain them for physical activity.
SA 7 - To improve the opportunity and achievement in education and lifelong learning	-	-	-	The option does not have a strong relationship with this objective.
SA 8 - To promote safer communities, reduce and prevent crime and reduce fear of crime.	-	-	-	This option does not have a strong relationship with this objective.
SA 9 - To protect and enhance buildings, sites, areas and features of historic, archaeological and architectural interest and diversity, and protect and enhance their settings.	✓	✓	✓	The aims of the policy are compatible with this objective.
SA 10 - To protect and enhance local distinctiveness of the Borough's urban and rural landscape.	✓	✓	✓	The policy recognises the importance of town and landscape in enhancing local distinctiveness.
SA 11 - To ensure good local air quality for all.	✓	✓	✓	By promoting development within the urban area and attempting to reduce the need to travel, the policy is likely to be compatible with this objective.
	✓	✓	✓	The policy identifies the need to balance new development with the protection of the

CS 10 – Environmental Protection.				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 12 -To protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's ground, river and sea waters.				landscape and biodiversity.
SA 13 - To reduce the causes and impacts of climatic change	✓	✓	✓	The policy recognises how environmental systems can make a positive impact both on the built environment and on this objective.
SA 14 - Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to people and property.	✓?	✓?	✓?	Policy identifies that new development must be directed to the lowest risk areas and will need to take account of the flood risk issues that may be relevant to a site, and will need to refer to the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
SA 15 - To reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled, reused and recovered.	✓	✓	✓	The policy is concerned with the creation of high quality attractive and safe environments, which is compatible with this objective
SA 16 -To protect and enhance local biodiversity and geodiversity.	✓	✓	✓	This policy seeks to optimise conditions for wildlife and is therefore compatible with this objective.
SA 17 - Make better use of our natural resources such as land and soil.	✓	✓	✓	The main aim of this policy is to protect and enhance land of a specific character or with significant conservation value. By protecting these sites development will be prioritised in more appropriate locations and it is considered that the policy and the sustainability objective are compatible.

CS11 – Planning Obligations				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 1 - To ensure stable levels of employment and achieve high and sustainable levels of economic growth.	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on the objective is dependent on the nature of the obligation sought, therefore the effect is uncertain at this moment.
SA 2 - To improve the viability and vitality of defined retail centres	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on the objective is dependent on the nature of the obligation sought, therefore the effect is uncertain at this moment.
SA 3 - To implement regional gateways that contribute to and deliver sustainable economic growth.	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on the objective is dependent on the nature of the obligation sought, therefore the effect is uncertain at this moment.
SA 4 - To ensure accessibility for all to job facilities, goods and services across the Borough.	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on the objective is dependent on the nature of the obligation sought, therefore the effect is uncertain at this moment.
SA 5 - To ensure everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on the objective is dependent on the nature of the obligation sought, therefore the effect is uncertain at this moment.
SA 6 -To help improve the health of Borough's residents and reduce inequalities in health by providing opportunities for physical activity.	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on the objective is dependent on the nature of the obligation sought, therefore the effect is uncertain at this moment.
SA 7 - To improve the opportunity and achievement in education and lifelong learning	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on the objective is dependent on the nature of the obligation sought, therefore the effect is uncertain at this moment.
SA 8 - To promote safer communities, reduce and prevent crime and reduce fear of crime.	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on the objective is dependent on the nature of the obligation sought, therefore the effect is uncertain at this moment.

CS11 – Planning Obligations				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 9 - To protect and enhance buildings, sites, areas and features of historic, archaeological and architectural interest and diversity, and protect and enhance their settings.	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on the objective is dependent on the nature of the obligation sought, therefore the effect is uncertain at this moment.
SA 10 - To protect and enhance local distinctiveness of the Borough's urban and rural landscape.	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on the objective is dependent on the nature of the obligation sought, therefore the effect is uncertain at this moment.
SA 11 - To ensure good local air quality for all.	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on the objective is dependent on the nature of the obligation sought, therefore the effect is uncertain at this moment.
SA 12 -To protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's ground, river and sea waters.	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on the objective is dependent on the nature of the obligation sought, therefore the effect is uncertain at this moment.
SA 13 - To reduce the causes and impacts of climatic change	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on the objective is dependent on the nature of the obligation sought, therefore the effect is uncertain at this moment.
SA 14 - Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to people and property.	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on the objective is dependent on the nature of the obligation sought, therefore the effect is uncertain at this moment.
SA 15 - To reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled, reused and recovered.	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on the objective is dependent on the nature of the obligation sought, therefore the effect is uncertain at this moment.
SA 16 -To protect and enhance local biodiversity and geodiversity.	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on the objective is dependent on the nature of the obligation sought, therefore the effect is uncertain at this moment.

CS11 – Planning Obligations

Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to conflict - No relationship	Assessment of the effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Short	Medium	Long	
Sustainability Objectives				
SA 17 - Make better use of our natural resources such as land and soil.	?	?	?	The impact of this policy on the objective is dependent on the nature of the obligation sought, therefore the effect is uncertain at this moment.

Appendix 5 – Core Strategy Policy Monitoring Table

Core Strategy Policy Monitored	SA Objective	Indicator	Target
CS1 Spatial Strategy	SA1 SA2 SA4	Adoption of DPD's and SPD's	In line with the dates schedule set out in the LDS
		Geographical spread of development within the Borough (L.I.)	Minimum of 50% of housing development to take place within the Core Area between 2016 and 2024
CS2 Transport	SA11	Adoption of DPD's and SPD's	In line with the dates schedule set out in the LDS
		Bus patronage (BVPI 102)	10% reduction in users 2005/06 – 2010/11
		No. of cycle trips (LTP3) (L.I.)	50% increase 2004/05 – 2010/11
		Passenger footfall at railway stations (SUP4) (L.I.)	720,220 by 2010/11 (11% increase)
		% of new residential development within 30 minutes' public transport time of a GP, a hospital, a primary school, a secondary school, areas of employment and a major retail centre (C.I.)	100% (L.I.)
		Changes in peak traffic flows to urban centres	No overall increase for 2010/11 compared with 2006/07 baseline (LTP6)
		Accessibility	See Core Strategy Policy CS3

Core Strategy Policy Monitored	SA Objective	Indicator	Target
CS3 Sustainable Living	SA13 SA14	Adoption of DPDs and SPDs	In line with the dates schedule set out in the LDS
		Reduction in CO2 equivalent emissions (L.I.)	To meet the 1.25% annual reduction targets (measured as an average reduction over 5 years)
		% of homes constructed to Sustainable Homes Code Levels (L.I.)	100% Level 3 to 2013 100% Code Level 4 2014 onwards
		Commercial buildings constructed to BREEAM standards	100% 'Very Good' up to 2013 100% 'Excellent' 2014 onwards
		% of electricity from renewable sources	10% of all energy produced to come from renewable sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020

Core Strategy Policy Monitored	SA Objective	Indicator	Target
CS4 Economic Regeneration	SA1 SA2 SA4 SA10	Adoption of DPDs and SPDs set out in the LDS	In line with the dates schedule set out in the LDS
		Take up of employment land (C.I.)	Annual average of 13 ha
		Overall employment rate (NI151)	74.1% by 2010/11
CS5 Town Centres	SA1 SA2 SA4	Adoption of DPDs and SPDs	In line with the dates schedule set out in the LDS
		Stockton town centre in the top 100 retail destinations nationally	Top 100 by 2020
		Reduction in town centre vacancy rates (L.I.)	To reflect the national average
		Increased footfall within the town centers (L.I.) Rental Levels (L.I.) No. of upper floors brought back into use (L.I.)	Increase footfall; and Increase area of upper floors used for retail/housing

Core Strategy Policy Monitored	SA Objective	Indicator	Target
CS6 Community Facilities	SA1 SA2 SA4 SA6	Adoption of DPDs and SPDs	In line with the dates schedule set out in the LDS
		Provision of open space within new housing developments (L.I.)	In accordance with guidance to be set out in SPD
		Provision of new community facilities for community use (L.I.)	No target, monitoring only
CS7 Housing Distribution and Phasing CS8 Housing Mix and Affordable Housing	SA4 SA5 SA6	Adoption of DPDs and SPDs	In line with the dates schedule set out in the LDS
		Completions (C.I.)	Minimum annual average a year of: 600 2004/11; 525 2011/21; 530 2021/24.
		% development on previously developed land (C.I.)	75%
		No. affordable homes Completed (C.I.)	25% of new builds to be affordable
		Density of Development (C.I.). % of new dwellings on sites larger than 10 units completed at less than 30 dwellings per hectare	Average of 30+ per hectare

Core Strategy Policy Monitored	SA Objective	Indicator	Target
CS9 Provision for Gypsies and Travellers	SA5	Adoption of DPDs and SPDs	In line with the dates schedule set out in the LDS
		No. of unauthorised sites (L.I.)	Zero
		No. of new pitches provided (L.I.)	To be set in Regeneration DPD
CS10 Environmental Protection	SA1 SA6 SA9 SA10 SA11 SA12 SA13 SA14 SA15 SA16 SA17	Adoption of DPDs and SPDs	In line with the dates schedule set out in the LDS
		Condition of priority habitats against Natural England guidelines (C.I.)	No decline in condition
		Protection of strategic gaps and green wedges from inappropriate development (L.I.).	No reduction in area of strategic gaps and green wedge
C11 Planning Obligations	SA1 SA13	No. permissions with associated contributions (L.I.)	Increase in contributions