

Stockton-on-Tees Local Plan

Sustainability Appraisal

Regeneration and Environment Local Development Document

Preferred Options

Consultation Draft

July 2012

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Non Technical Summary

i. Regeneration and Environment Development Plan Document

The Regeneration and Environment DPD is an amalgamation of the Regeneration DPD and the Environment DPD and the Core Strategy Review, which have all undergone Issues and Options consultation. It follows the Core Strategy DPD, which was adopted in 2010.

The Regeneration and Environment DPD will:

- Set out the new spatial strategy for housing and allocate sites that will deliver this new housing strategy;
- Include site specific allocations and development policies relating to employment, retail, renewable energy development, mixed use developments, transport, regeneration, the natural, built and historic environments and open space, sport and recreation;
- Identify and designate non site-specific designations relating to Green Wedge, Limits to Development and Character Areas.

ii. Sustainability Appraisal

The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a statutory requirement for all land use plans within the LDF. The EU directive EC/2001/42 also requires land use plans to be subjected to a 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.

iii. SA Scoping Report

In 2005 a Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was produced which related to the Core Strategy, the Regeneration DPD and two Supplementary Planning Documents. This SA Scoping Report has since been updated to inform the Regeneration DPD and the Environment DPD, as well as other emerging documents, and as a result of changes to the Local Development Framework regulations; national policy guidance; and the social, economic and environmental composition of the Borough. This updated SA Scoping Report was subjected to a five-week public consultation from April 2009.

The 2005 Scoping Report related to the Core Strategy DPD but did not include provision for a review of the Core Strategy, which was also not included in the 2010 update. A Scoping Report for the Core Strategy Review was subjected to a five-week consultation period from March 2011.

Both Scoping Reports included baseline information for the Borough and details of other relevant plans and programmes and used this information to set out the key sustainability issues for the Borough. The Scoping Reports aimed to establish whether all of the sustainability issues had been taken into account and to develop the SA Framework.

Based on the identified key issues, 10 Sustainability Objectives were developed, as shown in Table 1, and agreed with consultees and these objectives have been used as the basis for the appraisal.

Table 1 – Sustainability Objectives

	Sustainability Objectives
SA1	Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.
SA2	Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.
SA3	Living within environmental limits.
SA4	Developing a more sustainable employment market.
SA5	Establishing a strong learning and skills base.
SA6	Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.
SA7	Safeguarding and enhancing Stockton Borough's environmental infrastructure.
SA8	Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.
SA9	Developing sustainable transport and communication.
SA10	Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough's culture and heritage.

iv. Issues and Options Appraisal

The Issues and Options of the Regeneration DPD and the Environment DPD were appraised using the Sustainability Objectives established through the updated SA Scoping Report. The Issues and Options of the Core Strategy Review were appraised using the separate Core Strategy Review Scoping Report. The appraisals of the options have informed the development of the emerging Preferred Options and the key themes emerging from these appraisals are outlined within this report.

v. Preferred Options Appraisal

Following the Issues and Options consultation, the Council developed the Preferred Options of the Regeneration DPD and these policies have been appraised using the SA Framework. The following themes emerged:

- In a number of cases there are uncertain impacts from a policy due to the exact nature of the developments on the site allocations not being known at this stage. This occurs mostly on the employment site allocations, where the operations of individual industries can make a significant difference to the impacts of the policy.
- While flood risk has been identified as an issue on a number of site allocations, the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has shown that these sites can be developed safely with appropriate mitigation.

- Where housing and other allocations are within the conurbation and there are good public transport links, the impacts of these allocations are largely positive.
- Requirements to provide services and facilities with housing developments results in a more positive relationship between the policy and SA Objectives.
- A main objective of the Regeneration and Environment DPD is to improve the vitality and viability of the Town Centre and other designated centres. This has a positive impact upon the economy, building sustainable communities and developing sustainable transport.
- The Regeneration and Environment DPD Preferred Options contributes positively towards strengthening the economy of the Borough.
- There is potential for a number of developments to have a negative impact upon biodiversity. These impacts will be identified when the details of planning applications and environmental improvements are known.
- The Preferred Options contribute to building sustainable communities and provide important community facilities.
- The sequential approach adopted for office and housing development contributes to positively to the sustainability of the policies.
- Where potential conflicts occur they are mostly related to employment related development and the provision of new road schemes.
- There is no conflict between the preferred options and the culture and heritage of the Borough and a number of policies are identified as having a positive relationship with the protection and enhancement of the landscape and historic environment of the Borough.

Overall, the majority of impacts are expected to be positive. There is some uncertainty with a number of policies and potential for a few cases of conflict. The options of the Regeneration and Environment DPD will continue to be monitored through the Sustainability Appraisal process.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This document is the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council Regeneration and Environment (incorporating the Review of the Core Strategy) Preferred Options Development Plan Document. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires all Development Plan Documents (DPDs) to be subject to an SA.
- 1.2. The Regeneration and Environment Development Plan Document (DPD) is the second DPD to be produced by Stockton-on Tees Borough Council. It follows on from the Core Strategy, which sets out the long-term vision, objectives and strategy for the spatial development of the Borough.
- 1.3. The Regeneration and Environment DPD is an amalgamation of the Regeneration DPD and the Environment DPD, which have both undergone Issues and Options consultation. Combining the documents allows the Council to be consistent with Government advice and reduce the number of DPDs produced. In addition, the Council has consulted upon the Issues and Options of a Core Strategy DPD Review. This review focuses upon the housing aspects of the Spatial Strategy and the housing phasing and distribution policies and has also been amalgamated into the Regeneration and Environment DPD.
- 1.4. The Regeneration and Environment DPD will:
 - Set out the new spatial strategy for housing and allocate sites that will deliver this new housing strategy;
 - Include site specific allocations and development policies relating to employment, retail, renewable energy development, mixed use developments, transport, regeneration, the natural and built environments and all land uses affected by, or affecting modes and patterns of transport;
 - Identify and designate non site-specific designations relating to Green Wedge, Limits to Development and Character Areas.
- 1.5. 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.
- 1.6. 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.
- 1.7. 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).
- 1.8. The SA is an ongoing and informing process throughout the preparation and adoption of Development Plan Documents. The SA will identify and report on the extent to which the implementation of the Regeneration and Environment

DPD will achieve environmental, economic and social sustainability objectives.

- 1.9. Following the adoption of the Regeneration and Environment DPD, the sustainability indicators 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 documents as they progress.
- 1.10. This Sustainability Appraisal follows on from the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report of the Local Development Framework (published for consultation April 2009) and the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report of the Core Strategy Review (published for consultation in March 2011) and any comments received from these consultations have been taken into account when developing this document.

Habitat Regulations Assessment

- 1.11. A separate requirement for the authority to undertake is the Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA). This is within the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2010, and needs to be undertaken in respect of any plan or project which:
 - Either alone or in combination with other plans or projects would be likely to have a significant effect on a European Site; and
 - Is not directly connected with the management of the site for nature conservation.
- 1.12. It is understood that a plan or project does not have to be located within the designated area to require a HRA. 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.
- 1.13. Therefore, where there is any uncertainty over the effect of a policy at the screening stage, there should be no attempt to create a case of 'no significant effects' and instead the policy proceeds to the Appropriate Assessment stage.
- 1.14. The authority is undertaking a Habitat Regulations Assessment of the effects of the Regeneration and Environment DPD and this will be published alongside the Preferred Options DPD and this SA report.

2. Regeneration and Environment DPD

- 2.1. The Regeneration and Environment DPD is an amalgamation of the Regeneration DPD and the Environment DPD, which have both undergone Issues and Options consultation. Combining the documents allows the Council to be consistent with Government advice and reduce the number of DPDs produced. In addition, the Council has consulted upon the Issues and Options of a Core Strategy DPD Review. This review focuses upon the housing aspects of the Spatial Strategy and the housing phasing and distribution policies and has also been amalgamated into the Regeneration and Environment DPD.
- 2.2. The Regeneration and Environment DPD will:
- Set out the new spatial strategy for housing and allocate sites that will deliver this new housing strategy;
 - Include site specific allocations and development policies relating to employment, retail, renewable energy development, mixed use developments, transport, regeneration, the natural, built and historic environments and open space, sport and recreation;
 - Identify and designate non site-specific designations relating to Green Wedge, Limits to Development and Character Areas.
- 2.3. The Council published an Issues and Options paper for the Regeneration DPD in September 2007, setting out the key issues and options concerning the main development sites in the Borough. The Issues and Options paper was consulted on for six weeks. The Issues and Options of the Environment DPD were published for consultation in January 2011 for a six-week consultation period and the Core Strategy Review Issues and Options DPD was published for consultation in July 2011 for 12 weeks. The comments received from these Issues and Options consultations have been used to inform the preparation of the Preferred Options.
- 2.4. There are a number of objectives for the Regeneration and Environment DPD that are distinct from the Sustainability Objectives and which aim to give clarity on the intended outcomes of the Regeneration and Environment DPD policies. These are as follows:
- A. Support the implementation of the Stockton-Middlesbrough Initiative;
 - B. Support the North Shore, Green Blue Heart regeneration projects;
 - C. Ensure that the regeneration of the river corridor is properly balanced with a comprehensive, positive and pro-active approach to the minimisation of flood risk;
 - D. Support improvements to the transport infrastructure of the Tees Valley City Region;
 - E. Support opportunities to travel by sustainable modes of transport;
 - F. Support the Tees Valley Demand Management Framework;
 - G. Support the development of renewable energy;
 - H. Support the development of sustainable tourism;
 - I. Protect existing viable employment and facilitate new employment opportunities;
 - J. Protect and enhance Stockton's role as the main shopping centre and promote and support the vitality and viability of the other retail centres;
 - K. Support the provision of community facilities;

- L. Support the regeneration of local communities through housing market restructuring;
- M. Support the implementation of the Green Infrastructure Strategy.
- N. To ensure that the supply of new housing meets the identified need for the plan period.
- O. To ensure that the broad locations selected to deliver housing are able to deliver sustainable mixed communities and are consistent with environmental responsibility.
- P. Protect and enhance special habitats and species and geodiversity;
- Q. Protect and enhance landscape quality and character and countryside;
- R. Promote the recycling of land and reuse of buildings;
- S. Protect and enhance the built and historic environments; and
- T. Protect the public and the environment from pollution and hazards

3. Sustainable Development

- 3.1. 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.

- 3.2. 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.

- 3.3. At a regional level, the former Government Office for the North East published 'Sustaine', the Integrated Regional Framework for the North East, which contains 10 Sustainability Objectives. These objectives have been adapted to fit the purpose of this Sustainability Appraisal.

- 3.4. The Stockton Borough Council Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2021 has a threefold spatial vision for the Borough, which is based on economic, environmental and social themes. The vision for the Borough is:

- Stockton-on-Tees driving economic renaissance at the heart of a vibrant Tees Valley City Region;
- An enhanced quality of place, including renewed town centres and improved local neighbourhoods; and
- Enhanced well being and achievement for local people.

4. Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

- 4.1. The advice provided by the ODPM in November 2005 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: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD.
- 4.2. Stage A was covered by the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report of the Local Development Framework and the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report of the Core Strategy Review, which were published for consultation in April 2009 and March 2011 and finalised in June 2010 and June 2011 respectively. The final documents took into account comments received from the consultation of statutory bodies, and others, on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal.
- 4.3. Stage B is the main body of the appraisal process. This involves testing the objectives of the Regeneration and Environment DPD against the Sustainability Objectives, developing options and assessing the effect of the plan, establishing mitigation measures and methods for monitoring.
- 4.4. This document completes Stage C, which is the documentation of the appraisal process, and the development of the SA through Stages A and B.
- 4.5. This SA Report is published for consultation along side the Regeneration and Environment Development Plan Document Preferred Options, which is Stage D.
- 4.6. Since the SA process is an ongoing process, there is no final stage. Therefore, the monitoring stage intends to continually appraise the effects of the adopted policies within the Regeneration and Environment DPD, and to amend the Sustainability Objectives and inform the future policy development as necessary.
- 4.7. The official SA stages and tasks chart can be viewed in Appendix 1.

5. Stage A – Scoping

5.1. The scoping stage of the appraisal process 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.

5.2. The first part of the scoping exercises consisted of a review of other plans, policies and programmes that would need to be considered when developing the options for the Regeneration and Environment DPD. This is documented within the SA Scoping Reports and the details of the relevant policies, plans and programmes that were identified have been included as Appendix 2.

5.3. The next stage of the appraisal is the gathering of baseline data, indicators and targets to help establish the current sustainability issues within the Borough. The data also includes comparators at a national, regional and (where available) a sub-regional level.

5.4. The key sustainability issues were identified, using the baseline information, and these were summarised within the Scoping Report. The key issues were identified as being:

- Regeneration of the Urban Core;
- Economic performance in the Borough;
- Housing provision;
- Transport;
- Improving health and well being;
- Climate change;
- Protection of the natural environment;
- Protection of the built environment and heritage assets.

5.5. Following the identification of the key sustainability issues, suitable Sustainability Objectives for the Borough were identified. These objectives were developed from the 10 regional sustainability objectives contained within the North East's Integrated Regional Framework. The Sustainability Objectives for Stockton-on-Tees are shown in Table 1.

Table 1- Sustainability Objectives

	Sustainability Objectives
SA1	Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.
SA2	Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.
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SA6	Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.
SA7	Safeguarding and enhancing Stockton Borough's environmental infrastructure.
SA8	Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.
SA9	Developing sustainable transport and communication.
SA10	Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough's culture and heritage.

- 5.6. The Sustainability Objectives, baseline data, indicators and targets all combine to form the SA Framework, which is used to test and monitor the plans performance. The final scoping stage was carried out when the SA Scoping Reports were each subject to a five-week period of consultation from April 2009 and March 2010.

6. Baseline Information and Key Sustainability Issues.

- 6.1. The SA Scoping Reports provided the basis for the set of baseline information relating to the Regeneration and Environment DPD. The full list of this information is referenced to the Sustainability Objectives and can be found in Appendix 3.
- 6.2. The following is a summary of the key sustainability issues identified within the SA Scoping Report and amended to take into account comments made during consultation.

Regeneration of the Urban Core

- 6.3. The decline in traditional manufacturing sectors in the Borough has led to many regeneration opportunities along the River Tees, such as Teesdale. The Stockton Middlesbrough Initiative (SMI) intends to produce a radical social, environmental and economic regeneration strategy for the Tees Valley Core.
- 6.4. Many of the identified policies, plans and programmes emphasise the need to use land efficiently so that development is accessible to key services; reducing the reliance on private transport and the pressure on Greenfield sites.
- 6.5. The baseline data indicates high vacancy rates for units on Stockton High Street. Improving the vitality and viability of the town centre is a key sustainability issue for the Local Plan.

Economic Performance in the Borough

- 6.6. Baseline data indicates that while the unemployment rate is lower than the Tees Valley figure it is higher than the national average. Overall the structure of the economy in the Borough has changed, with a move from the more traditional manufacturing base to a focus on the service sector. As a result of this change, the working age population needs to have access to training to develop new skills. Durham University's 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.
- 6.7. Other potential for economic growth in the area for the future includes extending the logistics industry through development of the Tees as a port and growth of Durham Tees Valley Airport.

Housing Provision

- 6.8. Delivering housing in sustainable locations is a key theme of Government guidance. The need to plan for affordable housing is also emphasised at the national level, this should be reflected in Stockton's Local Plan either through for example affordable housing targets or rural exception sites.
- 6.9. There is an emphasis on Lifetime Homes and the Code for Sustainable Homes in order to improve the quality of the new build housing stock, and

ensure that it is sustainable over the longer time frame. A key sustainability issue is therefore, to ensure that local policies reflect the national guidance to ensure that new homes are gradually meeting these standards.

Transport

- 6.10. A key sustainability issue is the need to support a sustainable transport network, and direct development to established public transport nodes. Baseline data indicates a lower level of car ownership in the Borough than the national average. Therefore, the provision of a quality public transport service is vital in order for those households without access to a car to access jobs, services and facilities, as well as providing a realistic alternative to those households with a car. There is legislation setting out requirements to cut carbon emissions, which can also be supported by reducing the reliance on private transport.
- 6.11. Improving cycling and pedestrian links in order to promote accessibility and sustainable methods of transport is another key sustainability issue. These links can be integrated into green infrastructure and should link to the Rights of Way Improvement Plan.
- 6.12. The Tees Valley rail network is also likely to play an important part in improving sustainable transport. The Third Local Transport Plan identifies that rail patronage in the Tees Valley has grown at a considerably higher rate than observed both across the North East as a whole and nationally. The accessibility of the rail network should be further enhanced to reduce the reliance on the private car.

Improving Health and Well Being

- 6.13. As the Borough has higher mortality rates from circulatory diseases than both the regional and national levels, policies for development in the Borough need to consider how to contribute to improving the health of residents.
- 6.14. Participation in sport and physical activities can have a significant impact upon health, well being and community cohesion and yet the Council's PPG17 Assessment identifies that only 55% of the Borough's sports facilities are considered to be accessible by the general public. Future development will need to consider how it will contribute to the increase of access to sporting and amenity facilities and increased well-being.

Climate Change

- 6.15. A Stockton on Tees citizens' panel survey (April 2010) has identified that 53.4% of respondents are fairly concerned and 17.9% are very concerned, about climate change. 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.
- 6.16. The natural environment is susceptible to climate change in varying ways. For example some plant and animal species may adapt while others may be eclipsed by new species colonising in new areas. Green infrastructure can be

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

- 6.17. Flooding and flood risk issues are a major consideration for development within certain areas of the Borough. The planning system needs to work to prevent further unsustainable types of development on areas at risk of flooding and use the information contained in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) to assess the suitability of proposed development site and apply the sequential test to new development. This is a particularly important issue given the emphasis on regeneration of both sides of the River Tees.
- 6.18. Climatic changes such as increasing temperature extremes will have an impact on the built environment within the Borough, and its historic components. It is important that the adaptations required to deal with these rising temperatures are considered.

Protection of the Natural Environment

- 6.19. There are a number of sites within the Borough that are given protection for their physical interest and wildlife populations, including the internationally important Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site and the Saltholme International Nature Reserve, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Local Nature Reserves and Local Wildlife / Geological sites. The growth of the Borough and the expansion of developments, such as Durham Tees Valley Airport, has the potential to increase pressure on these sites through, for example, land take, increased visitor numbers and air pollution. A key sustainability issue is the need to protect and enhance these sites.
- 6.20. Focusing development on the urban areas of the Borough will allow continued protection and enhancement of the important sites. It will also assist in the protection and conservation of the varied rural landscape character of the Borough.
- 6.21. The Borough's wildlife sites will also need to reflect the objectives of the Tees Valley Biodiversity Action Plan. Brownfield land can also contain important wildlife habitats as well as habitats for fauna and flora. Policies should consider opportunities for protecting or enhancing biodiversity.
- 6.22. The Local Plan will also recognise the importance of the green infrastructure network in providing for biodiversity, recreation, health and well-being and landscape quality, among other things. The Borough's green infrastructure will be maintained and enhanced.

Protection of the Built Environment and Heritage Assets

- 6.23. Future development needs to ensure the protection of the historic environment in the Borough. Guidance, such as within the NPPF and from English Heritage, emphasises the need to protect historic environments. There are two grade I or II* listed buildings in Stockton that are featured on the English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register 2010 and 20 grade II listed buildings within the Authority that are considered to be at some degree of risk. Statutory designations, such as Conservation Areas and Scheduled Monuments also need to be protected and policies should reflect these aims.

- 6.24. The built environment makes a key contribution to the sustainable communities agenda advocated by the Government. Design policies developed through the Local Plan will be crucial to realising a better quality of built environment.
- 6.25. The prudent use of existing built fabric as a means of reducing construction waste, and reducing energy consumed in materials manufacture, transportation and construction is also a consideration.

7. Comments Received from Scoping Report Consultation

- 7.1. Comments received back from the consultation on the SA Scoping Report for the Local Development Framework referred to the need to further consider social issues and to consider the importance of sport and recreation to communities. As a result, the key sustainability issues were expanded to incorporate a need to improve access to sport and amenity facilities to improve the health and well being of the residents of Stockton Borough.
- 7.2. Flood risk was also considered to be a significant issue for the regeneration of the Borough, with many of the key sites being located within the corridor of the River Tees. Following these comments, Objective C was added to the Regeneration DPD Objectives and this is ensuring that the regeneration of the river corridor is properly balanced with a comprehensive, positive and proactive approach to the minimisation of flood risk. However, some of the key sites identified within the Regeneration DPD Issues and Options are not allocated within the combined Regeneration and Environment DPD.
- 7.3. It was felt that the SA Scoping Report of the Local Development Framework should include greater recognition of the historic environment, landscape character, green infrastructure and public rights of way and comments were received in relation to the inclusion of additional relevant plans and programmes and indicators.
- 7.4. Comments received from the consultation on the SA Scoping Report of the Core Strategy Review also referred to the need to further strengthen the Council's approach to the protection of the historic environment and its heritage assets and specific reference was made to the advice of PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment and the Historic Environment Record.
- 7.5. It was also recommended that the increasing economic importance of nature-based tourism be recognised within the Scoping Report. In response, reference to this was made in the baseline information for the Borough and a new indicator has been introduced to consider visitor numbers.
- 7.6. Comments were received recommending that the increasing economic importance of nature-based tourism was recognised within the Scoping Report of the Core Strategy Review. In response, reference to this was made in the baseline information for the Borough and a new indicator has been introduced to consider visitor numbers.
- 7.7. Comments also referred to the need to acknowledge the multiple benefits from, and uses of, green infrastructure and natural ecosystems, the ability of green infrastructure to incorporate cycling and pedestrians links and to assist in adapting to climate changes. It was also considered that some of the information included in the SA Scoping Report of the Core Strategy Review could be updated. Other comments were received in relation to the inclusion of additional relevant plans and programmes and indicators.
- 7.8. All comments received in relation to both of the SA Scoping Reports have been considered and alterations made as necessary.

8. Evolution of Key Sustainability Issues without the Regeneration and Environment DPD

- 8.1. The Regeneration and Environment DPD identifies a number of site allocations that will fulfil the economic, housing and transport needs of the Borough. The DPD also includes policies that seek to control the expansion of built up areas both to protect the countryside for its own sake, and to encourage the recycling of derelict and underused sites within the urban area. It seeks to protect and enhance the Borough's green infrastructure, natural, historic, and rural environments, as well as areas for sport and recreation.
- 8.2. The DPD will allow the provision of strategic housing development outside of the Core Area and identifies a number of development site options that will allow the Council to meet its identified housing requirement. This is a change from the spatial strategy set out within Council's adopted Core Strategy.
- 8.3. The change to the adopted Spatial Strategy is being carried out due to significant uncertainties in the deliverability of potential housing sites within the Core Area. It will ensure that there is a sufficient supply of housing to meet the needs of the residents of the Borough through the plan period. Without these housing allocations it is considered that the Council will be unable to maintain a steady rate of house building and will fail to meet its objective of providing homes to suit all needs and incomes.
- 8.4. The Regeneration and Environment DPD provides greater certainty over how and where the development requirements of the Borough will be delivered. Without the DPD it is likely that development will occur in a much less coordinated way. As a result, there will be less certainty that the development required to meet the needs of the population could be delivered in a way that addresses the key sustainability issues of the Borough.

9. Compatibility of Sustainability Objectives

- 9.1. 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 some conflicts may not be able to be resolved fully.
- 9.2. Although conflict may exist, there is no reason to remove or alter the Sustainability Objective; the objective of the exercise is to allow subsequent decisions to be well informed and aware of such conflicts. The priority is to achieve a 'win-win' situation, so that all of the objectives can be achieved. However, this may not always be possible and choices will have to be made.
- 9.3. In making choices where conflict occurs, the government advises that the LPA should reach a decision on priorities, hence it may be reasonable to give a ranking to objectives, whilst ensuring this exercise still meets the requirements of the SEA.
- 9.4. The result of the compatibility test can be viewed in Figure 1. The compatibility test involved the use of a set of impact symbols to illustrate the likely impact on other objectives. As the results in Figure 1 indicate, in nearly all cases there is some degree of compatibility or neutrality between objectives. It was suggested that there was one case of incompatibility, which is discussed below.
- 9.5. It was identified that it is likely the relationship between SA Objective 2, adapting to and mitigating against climate change, and SA Objective 1, strengthening the Stockton Borough economy, is one of incompatibility. An increase in economic activity has the potential to result in increased traffic and air pollution. However, this can be minimised by ensuring that the majority of economic activity is focused upon the urban area, with good public transport links.

Figure 1 – Compatibility of Sustainability Objectives

SA2	X								
SA3	✓ [~]	✓							
SA4	✓	✓	✓ [~]						
SA5	✓	✓ [~]	☹	✓					
SA6	✓ [~]	✓ [~]	☹	✓ [~]	✓ [~]				
SA7	✓ [~]	✓	✓	✓ [~]	☹	✓ [~]			
SA8	✓ [~]	✓	✓	✓ [~]	✓ [~]	✓	✓ [~]		
SA9	✓ [~]	✓	✓	✓ [~]	☹	☹	✓ [~]	✓	
SA10	✓ [~]	☹	✓ [~]	☹	☹	☹	✓ [~]	✓	☹
	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9

Key - ✓ Compatible
 x Incompatible
 ☹ No relationship
 ✓[~] Some/indirect compatibility
 x[~] Some/indirect incompatibility

Sustainability Objectives	
SA1	Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.
SA2	Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.
SA3	Living within environmental limits.
SA4	Developing a more sustainable employment market.
SA5	Establishing a strong learning and skills base.
SA6	Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.
SA7	Safeguarding and enhancing Stockton Borough's environmental infrastructure.
SA8	Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.
SA9	Developing sustainable transport and communication.
SA10	Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough's culture and heritage.

10. Compatibility of the Sustainability Objectives and the Regeneration and Environment DPD Objectives

10.1. Following the compatibility test of the Sustainability Objectives, the next step was to test the Regeneration and Environment DPD Objectives against the Sustainability Objectives. The results of the test are indicated in Figure 2, using the same impact symbols as in the compatibility test of the Sustainability Objectives.

Figure 2 – Compatibility of Sustainability and DPD Objectives

		Sustainability Appraisal Objectives									
		SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10
Regeneration and Environment DPD Objectives	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	☹	✓ [~]	✓	✓	✓	✓
	B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	C	✓	✓	✓	✓	☹	☹	✓	✓	☹	✓
	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	☹	✓ [~]	X [~]	✓	✓	☹
	E	✓	✓	✓	✓	☹	✓	✓	✓	✓	☹
	F	✓	✓	✓	✓	☹	☹	✓	✓	✓	☹
	G	✓	✓	✓	☹	☹	☹	✓ [~]	✓	☹	☹
	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	☹	☹	✓ [~]	✓	✓	✓
	I	✓	X [~]	X	✓	✓	☹	X	✓	✓	☹
	J	✓	✓ [~]	✓ [~]	✓	☹	✓ [~]	✓ [~]	✓	✓	✓
	K	✓	✓ [~]	☹	☹	✓	✓	✓	✓	☹	✓
	L	✓	✓ [~]	☹	☹	☹	✓ [~]	✓ [~]	✓	☹	✓
	M	✓ [~]	✓	✓	☹	☹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	N	✓	X [~]	X [~]	✓	☹	✓	X [~]	✓	✓ [~]	✓ [~]
	O	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	P	X [~]	✓	✓	X [~]	☹	☹	✓	✓	X [~]	✓
	Q	X [~]	✓ [~]	✓ [~]	X [~]	☹	✓ [~]	✓	✓	X [~]	✓
	R	✓	✓	✓	✓	☹	☹	✓	✓	✓ [~]	X [~]
	S	✓ [~]	✓ [~]	✓	✓ [~]	☹	✓	✓ [~]	✓	✓ [~]	✓
	T	X [~]	✓	✓	☹	☹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ [~]

Key - ✓ Compatible
 x Incompatible
 ☹ No relationship

✓[~] Some / indirect compatibility
 x[~] Some / indirect incompatibility

10.2. In most cases the objectives were compatible or there was a neutral impact. However, there were a number of instances of some degree of incompatibility and these are discussed below.

10.3. The first occasion of potential conflict occurs between the DPD Objective D, support improvements to the transport infrastructure of the Tees Valley City Region, and SA Objective 7, safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough's environmental infrastructure. The relationship has been suggested as potential for some / indirect incompatibility. This is considered because, while the majority of infrastructure projects relate to improving the existing infrastructure, including public transport, there is a possibility that some new road construction could lead to an increase in air pollution in an area, with potential impacts upon biodiversity.

- 10.4. The next occasions of incompatibility occur with DPD Objective I, protect existing viable employment and facilitate new employment opportunities and SA Objectives 2, 3 and 7. SA Objectives 2 and 3, adapting to and mitigating against climate change and living within environmental limits, are considered to be largely incompatible with Objective I as there is potential for significant increases in air pollution and resource use from industry related employment developments.
- 10.5. The potential for incompatibility with SA Objective 7, safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough's environmental infrastructure, and DPD Objective I is due to the impacts of air pollution and the direct impact of developments in close proximity to important habitats.
- 10.6. Objective N is compatible with the Sustainability Objectives in the majority of cases. However, this objective is concerned with the delivery of new housing, which has the potential for some incompatibility with the environmentally related SA Objectives of SA2, 3 and 7.
- 10.7. DPD Objective P, protect and enhance special habitats and species and geodiversity, has some incompatibility with SA Objectives 1, 4 and 9, strengthening the Stockton Borough economy, developing a more sustainable employment market, and developing sustainable transport and communication. This has been identified as the protection of sites may restrict the development of some areas for employment and the development of sustainable transport links may also be restricted because of concern for the impacts on habitats and species.
- 10.8. Three instances of some/indirect incompatibility occur between the DPD Objective Q, protect and enhance landscape quality and character and countryside and SA Objectives 1, 4 and 9. These are the same SA objectives identified as having some/indirect incompatibility with DPD Objective P; the reasons for this incompatibility are similar to those identified for DPD Objective A.
- 10.9. There is potential for some incompatibility between SA Objective 10 and DPD Objective R: Promote the recycling of land and reuse of buildings. It is possible that promoting the re-use of buildings ahead of new building will aid in the preservation of many older buildings. However, there is potential for the unsympathetic conversion or alteration of buildings to impact upon their character.
- 10.10. DPD Objective T, protect the public and the environment from pollution and hazards, has one instance of some/indirect incompatibility with SA Objective 1, strengthening the Stockton Borough economy. This has been identified as proposals that could strengthen the economy could lead to an increase in air/water pollution in an area.
- 10.11. While there is potential for these conflicts to occur, it is considered possible to reduce the incompatibilities through ensuring that mitigation measures are considered in the policies of the Regeneration and Environment DPD.

11. Sustainability Appraisal of the Regeneration DPD Issues and Options

- 11.1. The SA Framework was used to test each of the options put forward as part of the Regeneration DPD Issues and Options paper, September 2007. The object of this exercise was to identify any conflicts between the Sustainability Objectives and the proposed options, in order to inform the development of the Preferred Options.
- 11.2. The exercise used a set of indicators to illustrate the likely effects of each of the options. The main themes to emerge from the appraisal of the Issues and Options were as follows:
- The importance of rationalising the employment land portfolio and of providing a hierarchy of sites to direct development to the most suitable sites and to maintain a vibrant economy.
 - There is potential for conflicts between climate change impacts and the environment and the development of employment uses and sites.
 - There is a need to address the potential for flooding on a number of site allocations.
 - Encouraging the clustering of developments, through such measures as directing industrial uses to specific sites can limit the above conflicts.
 - Improving the rail and river freight networks improves compatibility between industrial development and the climate change and sustainable transport objectives.
 - The need to improve the vitality and viability of the town centre.
 - The importance of sequential testing to improve sustainability.
 - The benefits of improving cycle and pedestrian access.
 - Expanding the North Shore development site increases sustainability by reducing pressure for development sites outside of the Core Area.
 - Modifying the limits to development results in a less sustainable option than requiring development to be focussed in the Core Area.
- 11.3. The identified themes have been a significant consideration in developing the Preferred Options of the Regeneration and Environment DPD.

12. Sustainability Appraisal of the Environment DPD Issues and Options

12.1. The SA Framework was used to test each of the options put forward as part of the Environment DPD Issues and Options paper, December 2010. The object of this exercise was to identify any conflicts between the Sustainability Objectives and the proposed options, in order to inform the development of the Preferred Options.

THEME 1- Natural Environment

12.2. The Issues and Options document presented two options for consideration in respect of the 'protection and enhancement of sites'. These options followed the identification that in accordance with government guidance Local Planning Authorities should identify on their proposals maps and cross-refer to the statutory protection given to international and national sites.

- Option 1: In addition, provide a criteria-based policy to judge proposals for development on or affecting sites of regional and local biodiversity and geodiversity;
- Option 2: Is the same as Option 1, but is expanded to include the identification of key sites/locations for the creation of new habitats and tree cover (in addition these sites may contribute to creation of multifunctional green spaces, improved connectivity and adaptation to climate changing climate).

Commentary

Options 1 will help to ensure that locally identified areas of wildlife and geological value are protected from unsuitable development. Option 1 would generate significant beneficial impacts over a no plan scenario. Option 1 will assist in adapting to and mitigating against climate change and safeguarding environmental infrastructure.

Option 2 will help to ensure that locally identified areas of wildlife and geological value are protected from unsuitable development. By encouraging the creation of new habitats, the DPD could generate significant beneficial impacts over Options 1. However, this option only encourages the creation of new habitats on identified sites. Whilst this option has the potential to meet a broad range of sustainability objectives there is uncertainty, at this stage, to the effectiveness of this policy.

THEME 2- Historic Environment

12.3. The Issues and Options document presented three options for consideration in respect of the 'conservation and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets'.

- Option 1: Identify designated heritage assets and solely rely upon the development management policies within PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment (now replaced by the NPPF) for proposals affecting all aspects of the historic environment;
- Option 2: In addition to the provisions in Option 1, identify and provide policy to protect and enhance other heritage assets;

- Option 3: As well as the provisions in Options 1 and 2, include a policy relating to the Historic Landscape Characterisation to ensure that development is sympathetic to that in the local area.

Commentary

Option 1 would apply national policies to designated heritage assets. This would have a beneficial impact on the historic environment and local community. However, the benefits would be likely to be limited by the absence of locally identified heritage assets.

Option 2 would allow for the identification and protection of non-designated heritage assets. This is likely to have greater benefits for the historic environment than Option 1.

Option 3 has the potential to provide an all-encompassing policy to ensure that development is sympathetic to that of the local area. Combined with the provisions within Options 1 and 2, Option 3 is likely to have more benefit upon enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough's culture and heritage.

THEME 3- Rural Environment

12.4. The Issues and Options document presented two options for consideration in respect of 'managing development in the countryside'.

- Option 1: Provision of topic specific policies for development within the countryside;
- Option 2: In addition to Option 1 develop a policy approach that ensures development is only allowed which is conducive with the 7 individual character areas outlined within the Landscape Character Assessment and Capacity Study.

Commentary

Option 1 would apply topic specific policies which should have significant beneficial impacts on a wide range of sustainability objectives including living within environmental limits, developing a more sustainable employment market, and, safeguarding and enhancing Stockton Borough's environmental infrastructure

Option 2 includes a policy to ensure development is not detrimental to landscape character. This would encourage planning decisions to take account of the special features of the area, the fragility of local resources, sensitivity to change and any specific local issues. Whilst the range of benefits would be similar to Option 1, it would have a greater benefit on safeguarding and enhancing Stockton Borough's environmental infrastructure.

THEME 4- Urban Open Space

12.5. The Issues and Options document presented five options for consideration in respect of the 'identification of provision to be protected'.

- Option 1: Protect all open spaces;

- Option 2: Protect open spaces of higher quality and value to the local community;
- Option 3: Protect spaces that are of a particular conservation, historical or cultural value;
- Option 4: Protect spaces that form part an essential part of the boroughs green infrastructure;
- Option 5: A combination of Options 2, 3 and 4.

Commentary

Option 1 provides the highest protection to open spaces. This would have significant beneficial impacts on a wide range of sustainability objectives including adapting to and mitigating against climate change, improving health and well being, safeguarding and enhancing Stockton Borough's environmental infrastructure, building sustainable communities, developing sustainable transport and promoting, and, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough's culture and heritage.

Options 2, 3 and 4 seek to protect different aspects of open space. At this stage it is not possible to determine the exact amount or location of open space to be protected. However, these proposals are likely to be less beneficial impacts on the sustainability objectives than Option 1.

Option 5 seeks to achieve a combination of options 2, 3 and 4. This option would be likely to achieve protection for open space to a similar level as Option 1 and therefore also has significant beneficial impacts on a wide range of sustainability objectives.

12.6. The Issues and Options document presented four options for consideration in respect of 'identifying existing provision to be enhanced'.

- Option 1: Focus to enhance higher value and lower quality spaces that are critical to avoid deficiency in a type of open space in the first instance;
- Option 2: Enhance spaces that are of a particular conservation, historical or cultural value;
- Option 3: Enhance spaces that form part an essential part of the boroughs green infrastructure;
- Option 4: A combination of Options 1, 2 and 3.

Commentary

The options all seek to enhance existing provision. Options 1, 2 and 3 focus on specific elements of open space provision whilst Option 4 focuses on a combination of all three options. It is therefore anticipated that Option 4 will have the most beneficial impacts on a wide range of sustainability objectives

12.7. The Issues and Options document presented two options for consideration in respect of 'identifying areas in which new provision is required'.

- Option 1: Identify areas where there is a deficiency against quantity and proximity standards;

- Option 2: In addition to the provisions in Option 1 assess the requirement for new provision associated with planned increases in population.

Commentary

Option 1 seeks to identify areas for new provision in areas where there are deficiencies. This is likely to have beneficial impacts on a wide range of sustainability objectives including improving health and well being, building sustainable communities and developing sustainable transport. Option 2 seeks to ensure improved provision also seeks to meet the requirements of areas with planned increases in population. This second option is likely to have additional beneficial impacts on the sustainability objectives identified for Option 1.

12.8. The Issues and Options document presented four options for consideration in respect of 'identifying opportunities for new, enhanced or relocated provision'.

- Option 1: New provision as identified within the preceding section;
- Option 2: Enhanced provision as identified within the preceding section;
- Option 3: Relocated provision where this would make a better use of land, especially if it enhances the quality and accessibility to users;
- Option 4: A combination of Options 1, 2, and 3.

Commentary

Options 1 and 2 are options for new and enhanced provision based on responses to previous issues and have already been subjected to assessment against the sustainability objectives.

Option 3 identifies the relocation on provision where this would make a better use of land, especially if it enhances the quality and accessibility to users. This option is likely to have beneficial impacts on a wide range of sustainability objectives including improving health and well being, safeguarding and enhancing environmental infrastructure, building sustainable communities and developing sustainable transport.

Option 4 seeks a combination of the above options. This is likely to perform well against the sustainability objectives. However, this option has not been appraised as it is dependant upon options chosen within earlier issues.

12.9. The Issues and Options document presented three options for consideration in respect of 'identifying potential development sites'.

- Option 1: Do not seek to identify potential development sites;
- Option 2: Seeks as a first priority to ensure that in an area where the provision of a type of open space has met provision standards the presumption should be to use part of that space for a type of provision to remedy deficiency in that area;
- Option 3: Where Option 2 has not been able to identify an opportunity for the creation of a valued type of open space, identify sites that are 'surplus to requirements' and deemed suitable for development.

Commentary

Option 1 proposes that no potential development sites are identified. This is a similar scenario to Option 1, protection of all sites, under the issue 'identification of provision to be protected'. This option has therefore been assessed as having significant beneficial impacts on a wide range of sustainability objectives including adapting to and mitigating against climate change, improving health and well being, safeguarding and enhancing Stockton Borough's environmental infrastructure, building sustainable communities, developing sustainable transport and promoting, and, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough's culture and heritage.

Option 2 and 3 would allow for the identification of sites for development subject to provision standards being met in the area. At this stage it is not possible to determine how much land could potentially be identified for housing. However, it is likely that these options would not have as beneficial the impacts as identified for Option 1.

- 12.10. The appraisals of the options of the Environment DPD have been a significant consideration in developing the Preferred Options of the Regeneration and Environment DPD.

13. Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy Review Issues and Options

13.1. The Core Strategy Review development site options were tested against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework in 2011. The exercise used a set of indicators to consider the performance of the sites against the Sustainability Objectives. The main themes emerging from this exercise are outlined below:

- The main objective of the Core Strategy Review was to provide sites for an identified housing need. This resulted in largely positive impacts upon the objective relating to the economy, with these impacts becoming significant when a site can support a strategic scale housing development.
- In a number of cases there were uncertain impacts upon the economy of the Borough. This was due to the full impacts from the loss of employment allocations or permissions having not been identified. This loss of employment land will need to be balanced against the benefits of strategic level housing development on the sites.
- Where the development of a site for housing would result in the loss of land identified for employment related development, there was significant potential for conflicts to occur with SA4: Developing a more Sustainable Employment Market.
- The development of housing on sites with good access to a number of local facilities and good public transport links resulted in increased compatibility with a number of Sustainability Objectives.
- Significant conflicts with the Sustainability Objectives occurred for some sites that were identified as having poor access to public transport or local facilities or services.
- It was identified that there was potential for a number of developments to have a negative impact upon the environmental infrastructure of the Borough, through either an impact upon biodiversity or upon the landscape.
- Mitigation was identified that included improving pedestrian and cycle links to surrounding areas, minimising the impacts upon the landscape through further assessment and design and layout solutions, taking opportunities to enhance existing, or create new, habitats and designing developments to take into account flood risk and the character of surrounding areas.

13.2. The identified themes have been a significant consideration in developing the Preferred Options for housing site allocations of the Regeneration and Environment DPD (incorporating the Core Strategy Review).

14. Appraisal of Preferred Options

14.1. The next step of the process was to undertake an appraisal of the Regeneration and Environment DPD Preferred Options. The relationships between each SA Objective and policy were assessed, using the criteria in Table 2.

Table 2: Assessment Criteria of the Sustainability Objectives.

SA Objectives	Assessment Criteria : “Will the policy ...”
SA1: Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy	provide opportunities for new business to locate in the Borough?
	encourage the expansion of existing businesses?
	protect the vitality and viability of the town centre or other retail centres?
	promote growth in the Borough?
SA2: Adapting to and mitigating against climate change	reduce travel distances?
	promote alternatives to car travel?
	reduce greenhouse gas emissions?
	encourage renewable energy generation?
	include climate change adaptation measures?
	minimise flood risk?
SA3: Living within environmental limits	reduce travel distances and/or promote alternatives to car travel?
	reduce the amount of waste going to landfill?
	prioritise development on previously developed land?
	encourage renewable energy generation?
SA4: Developing a more sustainable employment market	provide opportunity for new business to locate in the Borough or allow for the expansion of existing businesses?
	promote growth in the Borough?
	improve access to employment areas?
SA5: Establishing a strong learning and skills base	increase school places?
	provide training opportunities?
	improve access to education facilities?
SA6: Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health	increase opportunities for healthy pursuits?
	improve access to health facilities?

	provide or improve health facilities?
	support healthy lifestyles?
SA7: Safeguarding and enhancing Stockton Borough's environmental infrastructure	maintain and enhance habitats?
	protect national and local designations?
	improve air or water quality?
	improve the quantity or quality of open spaces?
	lead to the remediation of contaminated sites?
	protect and/or enhance the landscape of the Borough?
SA8: Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough	contribute to an appropriate mix of housing for the Borough?
	deliver development in sustainable locations?
	increase access to services/facilities for existing neighbourhoods?
	reduce crime and improve safety?
	protect or enhance neighbourhoods?
SA9: Developing sustainable transport and communication	promote the use of alternatives to car travel?
	reduce travel distances?
	enhance transport connections?
SA10: Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough's culture and heritage	enhance the image of the Borough and/or promote tourism?
	protect heritage assets?
	protect and enhance the conservation areas?
	promote cultural activities?

14.2. The assessments were entered into a set of matrices. A number of symbols were used to indicate the impacts, however those used in this stage were fewer in number than those used in the assessment of the SA Objectives, against each other and against the DPD objectives, in an attempt to achieve greater clarity. The symbols for assessment of the policies also differs from those used within the Core Strategy Review Issues and Options SA because extra symbols were used at the Issues and Options stage to aide the ranking of the sites to allow selection for Preferred Options. The ability to rank sites is no longer necessary as the SA is now to inform the development and improved sustainability of policies from Preferred Option stage.

14.3. The assessments are summarised below and a full listing of the appraisals is provided in Appendix 4.

The Spatial Strategy

- 14.4. Policy , Presumption in Favour of Development, requires that a proactive approach is taken to secure development that improves the economic, environmental and social conditions in the Borough. As a result, there is potential for the policy to be compatible with all of the Sustainability Objectives.
- 14.5. The Housing Spatial Strategy (Policy SP1) is compatible with strengthening the Stockton Borough economy and the objectives relating to climate change, sustainable communities and sustainable transport. This is because the policy establishes a site selection hierarchy, which prioritises the Core Area and the existing conurbation. Sites are asked to provide regeneration benefits and deliver sustainable communities.
- 14.6. Policies SP2, Limits to Development, and SP3, Green Wedges, seek to limit development outside of the existing conurbation and within the countryside. As a result, these policies perform well against the environmental Sustainability Objectives. SP2 also allows for the diversification of the rural economy, and performs well against economic Sustainability Objectives, and both policies are compatible with social objectives. There is no strong relationship between either policy and the establishing a strong skills base objective and SP3 does not have a strong relationship with economic objectives. However, there are no potential incompatibilities identified.

Sustainable Transport

- 14.7. Policies T1, T2 and T3 all protect and promote sustainable transport schemes which relate to footpaths and cycle routes, the Tees Valley Metro system and Tees Valley bus network improvements. These policies make a positive contribution towards developing sustainable transport within the Borough. They are also considered to have positive relationships with the Sustainability Objectives relating to the economy, sustainable communities and climate change. Although there is some uncertainty over the impact of some proposed footpath and cycle links, upon local biodiversity. These policies will need to be considered along side Core Strategy Policy CS10, Environmental Protection and Enhancement, and the impacts will depend upon the nature and specific locations of these proposed schemes and will be assessed with any applications.
- 14.8. Policy T4 (Portrack Relief Road) relates to a specific road scheme, which is considered to be positive for the economy and the employment market and necessary to enable the Green Blue Heart developments. It is considered that this scheme has potential to conflict with Sustainability Objectives 2, 3 and 7, relating to climate change and the environment, and SA9, developing sustainable transport. However, there is some uncertainty as, while the road scheme is likely to lead to an increase in air pollution in the area, the aim of the relief road is to reduce congestion in other areas. The potential negative impacts should be considered alongside the positive impacts for the economy and in the reduction of local congestion and also the need for the relief road to enable larger regeneration schemes.

- 14.9. Policy T5 (Sustainable Freight) further supports the development of sustainable transport within the Borough, and aims to protect existing railway sidings and wharves for the use in sustainable freight transport. This will ensure the protection of alternatives to road based freight transport and will also have positive impacts upon the economy and employment, adapting to and mitigating against climate change and living within environmental limits. There are no potential conflicts identified for this policy.
- 14.10. Policy T6 (Aerodrome Safeguarding Zones) neither encourages nor prevents development, it merely requires that all proposed developments within the zones are assessed for their impacts upon the safety of the airplanes using the airport. The zones have been identified by the airport operator, as required by Circular 1/2003 (Deputy Prime Minister/Department for Transport). The policy has no significant relationship with the Sustainability Objectives.
- 14.11. Policy T7 (Public Safety Zones) seeks to prevent development or changes of use within the identified zones. While the impacts of the policy are similar to those of T6, there is a positive relationship with Sustainability Objective 7, safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough's environmental infrastructure, as, in preventing development to protect the safety of the public, the landscape within the zone is also protected.

Sustainable Living

- 14.12. Policy SL1 aims to prevent new developments having a negative impact upon the amenities of existing neighbouring residents. As a result, the policy has only been identified as having a relationship with the social objectives, SA6 and SA8. In both cases the impact is considered to be positive and there are no identified conflicts.
- 14.13. Policy SL2 supports proposals for renewable energy generating schemes and is compatible with economic and climate change related Sustainability Objectives. There is no significant relationship with health, education or culture and there is potential for conflict with the objective relating to safeguarding environmental infrastructure. This conflict is due to the potential for some schemes to have significant impacts on biodiversity. For example, wind turbines can lead to bird strike. However, the nature of the impacts will depend upon the individual proposals coming forward and this has resulted in uncertainty. The impacts will need to be fully assessed with each application.

The Economy

- 14.14. The positive effects of Policy EMP1 are seen in its relationship with objectives relating to the economy, employment and sustainable communities. The effects of the policy on other Sustainability Objectives are less certain. The relationship with SA Objectives 2 and 3 show uncertainty in the short term but with increasing likelihood of a positive relationship. This is because increasing economic activity will have an impact on air quality, through increasing traffic and industrial operations. However, there is potential for this to decrease in the medium to long term because of the focus upon sustainable locations and sustainable transport.

- 14.15. It is also uncertain what impact the policy is likely to have upon establishing a strong learning and skills base, the Borough's environmental infrastructure and developing sustainable transport, as these impacts are dependant upon the individual proposals coming forward and their operations.
- 14.16. The designation of Principle Office Locations (Policy EMP2) will have a positive impact upon the economy and the employment market within the Borough. It is also likely that the focus upon Town and District Centres and areas within the Core Area, which are considered to be sustainable and well served by public transport, will lead to positive impacts upon mitigating climate change, building sustainable communities and developing sustainable transport. There is some uncertainty over the relationship with Sustainability Objective 3, living within environmental limits, due to the potential for development on some greenfield land.
- 14.17. There is also potential for this policy to have a positive impact upon establishing a strong learning and skills base but this is uncertain at this stage as it depends upon the nature of the individual developments coming forward.
- 14.18. There are concerns over the sustainability of Policy EMP3, which allocates land for key employment uses at Wynyard; however, it does have a significant positive impact upon the Borough's economy and employment market. There is potential for this policy to result in increased air pollution from road travel, due to the site's poor public transport links. Although, it is possible that increasing development could result in some public transport improvements in the long term. While there is potential for environmental enhancements on the site, the development of a greenfield site and the likely increases in air pollution have the potential to lead to negative impacts upon the aim of living within environmental limits. The negative impact upon the Borough's environmental infrastructure has the potential to be reduced by the requirement for development to have regard to the landscape.
- 14.19. Policy EMP4 allocates land for chemical processing industries and is, therefore, compatible with the economic and employment related objectives. There is no strong relationship with the social objectives.
- 14.20. The sites allocated within Policy EMP4 have been covered by a Strategic Flood Risk assessment, which has indicated an increasing risk of flooding due to climate change. However, the relationship with the climate change objective has been identified as uncertain. This is because the SFRA indicated potential for mitigation and the requirements of sequential and exceptions tests have been met on these sites. In addition, the potential impacts on air pollution are uncertain, as this will largely depend upon the nature of individual proposals.
- 14.21. There is also potential for this policy to lead to an increase in resource use and road based transport. However, this is uncertain as the clustering of related developments could reduce freight transport and encourage symbiotic relationships, with the waste of one industry being used as the resource for another. There is also potential for the policy to conflict with environmental infrastructure, due the locations of the allocated sites being in close proximity to the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site. A study has been commissioned into the impacts of the potential allocations upon the integrity of this protected site, and the SPA bird populations, to ensure that

Policy EMP4 does not result in a conflict with this European Site. However, no assessment has been completed into the potential impacts upon other biodiversity and, therefore, there is still potential for conflict with Sustainability Objective 7.

- 14.22. Policy EMP5 seeks to protect the important bird populations associated with the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site, which is in close proximity to the site allocations within policy EMP4. As a result, it performs positively against the SA Objective seeking to protect the environmental infrastructure of the Borough. There is also a positive relationship with SA Objective 1 as the policy does provide some encouragement for industrial development.
- 14.23. While the principle aim of the policy is to protect bird populations, the policy does encourage development on land not identified as being important to bird species. As a result of this link with industrial development, the policy also has a relationship with Objectives 2 and 3, climate change and environmental limits. However, this relationship has been identified as uncertain as it will depend upon the nature and operation of the development proposals coming forward.
- 14.24. Land is allocated for port and river based uses within Policy EMP6, which is compatible with objectives relating to the economy and employment. The policy is also compatible with developing sustainable transport as it protects land for developments that will encourage river freight and reduce road transport. The policy is not considered to have any strong relationship with the socially based objectives.
- 14.25. The impacts upon climate change adaptation and mitigation and living within environmental limits are uncertain. The SFRA shows that the flood risk on these sites will increase due to climate change. However, it has been demonstrated that the requirements of sequential tests can be fulfilled. There is potential for an increase in air pollution and resources use and an impact upon the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site. However, this depends upon the nature of the proposals coming forward and the policy does support sustainable freight transport.
- 14.26. While Policy EMP7, airport related uses, shows a strong positive impact upon the economy and employment market, it is considered that its support for air travel leads to conflicts with objectives relating to climate change, living within environmental limits and developing sustainable transport.

Town Centres

- 14.27. The principle aim of the policies within the Town Centre chapter (TC1 – TC10) is to improve the vitality and viability of the existing designated retail centres, especially Stockton Town Centre. This is in accordance with DPD Objective J, to protect and enhance Stockton's role as the main shopping centre and promote and support the vitality and viability of the other retail centres.
- 14.28. The assessment considers that all of these policies will have a positive impact upon the economy and adapting to climate change and living within

environmental limits, due to their focus upon supporting centres and local facilities that reduces the need to travel by private vehicle. All of these policies also make a positive contribution towards building sustainable neighbourhoods.

- 14.29. It is considered that Policies TC1 and TC2 (Stockton Town Centre Improvements and Sites for Major New Retail Development) have some uncertainty in their relationship with Sustainability Objective 9, developing sustainable transport and communication. The impacts of these policies are considered to be largely positive due to their focus on improving Stockton Town Centre, which has good public transport links. However, both policies introduce further car parking into the High Street, with TC1 proposing to reintroduce vehicle traffic into the largely pedestrianised High Street and there is potential for this to lead to some increased trips by private vehicle. This will depend upon the design of the scheme and the number of parking spaces that are introduced.

Provision of Facilities

- 14.30. In all cases the policies within the Provision of Facilities chapter performed positively against Sustainability Objective 8, building sustainable communities, as the policies within this grouping all aim to provide facilities to support the creation of sustainable communities. In most cases, where a strong relationship was identified between each of these policies and the Sustainability Objectives, it is considered to be positive. The exceptions are discussed below.
- 14.31. The impacts of the provision of additional cemetery spaces and a crematorium (Policy PF2) upon the climate change and environmental limits objectives and upon developing sustainable transport are uncertain. The expansion of cemeteries creates additional open space, with many environmental benefits, however, there is potential for the expansion of the cemetery and the introduction of a crematorium to lead to additional trips by private vehicle, increasing air pollution and fuel use.
- 14.32. Policy PF3, Bowesfield Marina, also has the potential to increase emissions from travel to the site, as it will provide a regional facility, and from the potential for the increased use of powered boats for leisure purposes. There is also potential for conflict with environmental infrastructure due to increased disturbance along the river and on a neighbouring nature reserve.

Housing

- 14.33. A number of the selected housing sites were considered to have potential for conflicts with the SA Objectives within the Core Strategy Review Issues and Options appraisal. This has informed the development of the housing policies, which have included measures to combat or reduce the potential for conflict, such as a requirement for community facilities to be provided on site. As a result, there are few occasions of potential conflict in the current assessments.
- 14.34. Policy H1a, Yarm Road Gateway, has an uncertain relationship with Objectives SA1 and SA4 as the development of the site will require existing businesses to relocate and this may be to outside of the Borough. Policy H1b

also has an uncertain relationship with Objective SA4 as part of the site had been allocated for employment uses, but this has never been developed.

- 14.35. The development of Wynyard for housing (Policies H1l and H1m) leads to some uncertainty when considered against SA2, SA3 and SA9, which relate to climate change, environmental limits and sustainable transport. This is because Wynyard is currently considered to be an unsustainable settlement (identified within Planning for the Future of Rural Villages). However, the DPD provides for a public rights of way network, improved pedestrian and cycle access across the A689, to provide greater links between the residential and employment areas of Wynyard, and the provision of services and facilities. This will improve the sustainability of the settlement.
- 14.36. Policy H3 relates to the provision of affordable housing and the mix of housing within the Borough. As a result, there are several occasions where there is no strong relationship with an SA Objective. The policy has no conflicts, however, and will lead to the provision of housing to support the needs of the Borough's population.
- 14.37. Policy H4, Care Homes and Housing for Older People, requires that such facilities are located to ensure access to local services and that they address a local need. As a result, the policy performs positively against the Sustainability Objectives relating to climate change, environmental limits, improving health and well-being, sustainable communities and sustainable transport. In all other cases, it is considered that there is no strong relationship between the objective and Policy H4.

Environmental Protection and Enhancement

- 14.38. As could be expected, all of the policies within the Environmental Protection and Enhancement chapter had a positive relationship with SA7, which is concerned with the protection of the Borough's environmental infrastructure. There were also no conflicts with policies within this chapter. In many instances there was no significant relationship between the policy and an SA Objective. This is because the policies were written specifically to enhance or protect the environment of the Borough and not to have an impact upon social or economic issues.

Historic Environment

- 14.39. The policies within this chapter all seek to protect or enhance the historic character of the borough and historic features and buildings. They all have a positive relationship with SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough's culture and heritage. As with the policies within the Environmental Protection and Enhancement section, there were no significant conflicts identified and many instances where there was no significant relationship between the policy and the SA Objective. This is because of the specific aims of the policies.

Regeneration and Gateway Sites.

- 14.40. The regeneration and gateway site allocations are located within the Core Area, following the spatial strategy set out in the Core Strategy DPD. They are principally located on previously developed land. The individual policy

appraisals show that these sites all perform well against the economic and social objectives. Their locations within the Core Area and on previously developed land also leads to positive relationships with the objectives relating to climate change and environmental limits.

- 14.41. With Policy R1 – Green Blue Heart, there is some uncertainty due to the potential impacts from Portrack Relief Road (SA9) and the impact of significant riverside development upon biodiversity (SA7).

15. Key Themes from the Appraisal of the Preferred Options.

15.1. The following key themes emerged from the appraisal of the Preferred Options Regeneration and Environment DPD:

- In a number of cases there are uncertain impacts from a policy due to the exact nature of the developments on the site allocations not being known at this stage. This occurs mostly on the employment site allocations, where the operations of individual industries can make a significant difference to the impacts of the policy.
- While flood risk has been identified as an issue on a number of site allocations, the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has shown that these sites can be developed safely with appropriate mitigation.
- Where housing and other allocations are within the conurbation and there are good public transport links, the impacts of these allocations are largely positive.
- Requirements to provide services and facilities within housing developments results in a more positive relationship between the policy and the SA Objectives.
- A main objective of the Regeneration and Environment DPD is to improve the vitality and viability of the Town Centre and other designated centres. This has a positive impact upon the economy, building sustainable communities and developing sustainable transport.
- The Regeneration and Environment DPD Preferred Options contributes positively towards strengthening the economy of the Borough.
- There is potential for a number of developments to have a negative impact upon biodiversity. These impacts will be identified when the details of planning applications and environmental improvements are known.
- The Preferred Options contribute to building sustainable communities and provide important community facilities.
- The sequential approach adopted for office and housing development contributes positively to the sustainability of the policies.
- Where potential conflicts occur they are mostly related to employment related development and the provision of new road schemes.
- There is no conflict between the preferred options and the culture and heritage of the Borough and a number of policies are identified as having a positive relationship with the protection and enhancement of the landscape and historic environment of the Borough.

15.2. Overall, the majority of impacts are expected to be positive. There is some uncertainty with a number of policies and potential for a few cases of conflict.

16. Cumulative Impact of the Regeneration and Environment DPD Policies on the Sustainability Objectives.

16.3. Table 2 is a summary of the overall effects of the Preferred Options upon the Sustainability Objectives in the long term.

Table 2 Summary of Policy Impacts

Policy	Sustainability Objectives									
	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10
SP1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SP2	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
SP3	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SP4	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
T1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓
T2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-
T3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-
T4	✓	X/?	X/?	✓	-	-	X	✓	X	-
T5	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-
T6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T7	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-
SL1	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-
SL2	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	X/?	✓/?	-	-
EMP1	✓	✓/?	✓/?	✓	?	-	?	✓	?	-
EMP2	✓	✓	✓/?	✓	?	-	-	✓	✓	-
EMP3	✓	?	X	✓	?	-	?	-	?	-
EMP4	✓	?	?	✓	-	-	?	-	?	-
EMP5	✓	?	?	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-
EMP6	✓	?	?	✓	-	-	X/?	-	✓	-
EMP7	✓	X	X	✓	✓	-	?	-	X	-
TC1	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓/?	✓
TC2	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓/?	✓
TC3	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓
TC4	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TC5	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓
TC6	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓
TC7	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
TC8	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓
TC9	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
TC10	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-
PF1	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PF2	-	?	?	-	-	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
PF3	✓	?	-	-	-	✓	X/?	✓	?	✓
PF4	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PF5	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-
PF6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓
PF7	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-
H2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-
H1a	?	✓	✓	?	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-
H1b	✓	✓	✓	?	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
H1c	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
H1d	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-

H1e	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
H1f	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-
H1g	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
H1h	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
H1i	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
H1j	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
H1k	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
H1l	✓					✓/!	✓	✓	✓/!	✓
H1m	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	-
H3	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
H4	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-
ENV1	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ENV2	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ENV3	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ENV4	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
ENV5	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
ENV6	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓
ENV7	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓
ENV8	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-
ENV9	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-
HE1	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
HE2	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
HE3	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
HE4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
R1	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓/!	✓	?	✓
R2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	-
G1	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓
G2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
G3	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓
G4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Key - ✓ Likely to be Compatible
? Uncertain Impact
X Likely to Conflict
- No Relationship

17. Consideration of Negative Impacts.

17.1. The potential for conflict between a policy and the SA Objectives occurred on the following occasions:

- Policy T4 – Portrack Relief Road – It is considered that there is potential for conflict with SA7 and 9 and there is some uncertainty over the potential for conflict with SA 2 and 3. The policy safeguards land for the construction of a new road. New road construction increases traffic and air pollution in an area and does not encourage the use of sustainable transport. However, the scheme is considered to be necessary to deliver other significant developments with significant regeneration and economic benefits.
- RE1 – Renewable Energy Generation – There is potential for conflict between the policy and SA7. Renewable energy developments have the potential to impact negatively upon the environment through, for example, their location or bird strike from turbines. However, the policy doesn't allocate land for development and the nature of developments coming forward is not yet known.
- EMP3 – Key Employment at Wynyard Park – The policy has potential to conflict with SA3 and there are a number of other uncertainties. The policy allocates greenfield land for significant employment development that has the potential to increase traffic. However, there is also potential to improve the sustainability of the existing Wynyard development through the provision of public transport and other green travel plan improvements. The allocation of the site does have significant employment and economic benefits.
- EMP6 – Port and River Based Uses – It is considered that there may be potential for an increased use of the river to impact upon biodiversity. The impact will depend upon the nature of individual development proposals and the any potential impact upon the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site will be considered within the Habitat Regulations Assessment.
- EMP7 – Airport Related Uses - This policy supports air travel and has the potential to increase air pollution, resulting in conflict with SA 2, 3 and 9 and potentially SA7. The scale of air pollution increase will depend upon the nature of proposals coming forward and the allocation has significant economic and employment benefits.
- PF3 – Bowesfield Marina – There is potential for conflict with SA7 due to the increased use of the river for leisure purposes and a nearby nature reserve.

17.2. The policies of the Regeneration and Environment DPD will continue to be monitored through the Sustainability Appraisal process and mitigation measures can be proposed that will reduce or overcome potential conflicts.

18. Mitigation

18.1. The following is a list of suggested approaches for mitigating the potential conflicts outlined in the appraisal of the Preferred Options:

- Proposals for development should refer to the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Flood Mitigation measures set out within the SFRA should be incorporated in the identified developments.
- Uncertainties over the impacts on biodiversity have been identified in several cases. A Habitat Regulations Assessment will judge the impacts upon the Natura 2000 sites. Where there are other potential biodiversity impacts, it should be ensured that biodiversity is carefully considered in development proposals and opportunities to enhance and create habitats should be maximised wherever possible.
- Contractors and developers should adopt best practice techniques in respect of minimising water pollution, dust and air pollution and should adopt sustainable construction techniques to minimise waste and resource use.
- Where there are potential biodiversity impacts, it should be ensured that biodiversity is carefully considered in development proposals and opportunities to enhance and create habitats should be maximised wherever possible.
- A full assessment of landscape impacts should be carried out where there is potential for impacts upon the landscape and developments should seek to minimise any negative impacts upon the landscape of the Borough through design and layout.
- Developments should seek to maintain or improve pedestrian and cycle links to surrounding areas and access to public transport links should be maximised.

18.2. This is not an exhaustive list of mitigation measures and each proposal may have additional individual mitigation measures.

19. Implementation and Monitoring

- 19.1. The SEA Directive requires that the significant environmental effects of a plan or programme be monitored and that the Environmental Report should include a description of measures 'envisaged' for monitoring the implementation of the plan. 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 DPDs and SPDs making up the LDF are being achieved. Many of the impacts monitored as part of the Regeneration and Environment DPD will be included in the AMR.
- 19.2. The process of monitoring is important to identify whether the Regeneration and Environment DPD is having any adverse effects on the environment, local communities and the economy of the Borough. In addition to identifying the effects of the DPD following its implementation, monitoring is also important for obtaining data to update the baseline information of the Borough and to test the accuracy of predictions.
- 19.3. Monitoring will include the use of indicators and targets as a measure of how the baseline has changed. The indicators used to monitor the significant environmental effects that have been identified through the SA process are linked to the Sustainability Objectives. Where possible, existing indicator sources are used. These indicators are identified in Appendix 3, along with data relating to the baseline situation.

Appendix 1 – SA Stages and Tasks

DPD Stage 1: Pre-production – Evidence Gathering

SA stages and tasks

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

- **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.

DPD Stage 2: Production

SA stages and tasks

Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

- **B1:** Testing the DPD objectives against the SA Framework.
- **B2:** Developing the DPD options.
- **B3:** Predicting the effect of the DPD.
- **B4:** Evaluating the effects of the DPD.
- **B5:** Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.
- **B6:** Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPDs.

Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

- **C1:** Preparing the SA Report.

Stage D: Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and SA Report.

- **D1:** Public participation on the preferred options of the DPD and the SA Report.
- **D2 (i):** Appraising significant changes resulting from representations.

DPD Stage 3: Examination

SA stages and tasks

Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

- **D2(ii):** Appraising significant changes resulting from representations.

DPD Stage 4: Adoption and Monitoring

SA stages and tasks

- **D3:** Making decisions and providing information.

Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD

- **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 Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, United Nations.	A collective reasonability was assumed to advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development. Poverty eradication; changing consumption and production patterns and protecting and managing the natural resource base for economic and social development were recognised as essential requirements.
International	Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climatic Change, 1991/1997, United Nations	The Kyoto Protocol was adopted at the 3rd Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in 1997. The protocol commits parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride) by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-12. The UK has an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012 and a national goal to a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.
International	Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC	This European Council Directive covers the conservation and management of wild birds in Europe. It sets broad objectives, leaving the mechanisms for delivery to each member state. The objectives include the identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs), the protection of wetlands of international importance, the establishment of a scheme of protection for wild birds and the maintenance of the favourable conservation status of wild bird species.
International	1979, Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, United Nations	The Bern Convention was adopted in September 1979 and aims to ensure the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats through cooperation between states. Signatory states should promote policy to ensure the conservation of wild flora, fauna and natural habitats. Integrate conservation into planning, development and environmental policies and encourage education on and the spread of information about the importance of conserving wild flora, fauna and their habitats. .
International	1971, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance	The convention aims to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands, particularly as a habitat for waterfowl, through international cooperation. A key element of the convention is the List of Wetlands of International Importance. The list contains 1675 sites covering 151 million hectares, which are offered special protection as Ramsar Sites. Sites are selected to this list based on their importance in terms of ecology, botany, zoology, limnology or hydrology and particularly their significance as a bird habitat. Study of fresh water bodies in terms of plant and animal biology and chemistry and physical properties.
International	1979, Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species	The Convention aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. As a Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) Party, the UK should provide immediate protection, to species identified as endangered. It should also aim to conclude agreements for the conservation and management of species identified by the convention. The importance of research

		into migratory species is also highlighted as a fundamental principle for CMS Parties. The Convention lists species that it classes as endangered or classes as having unfavourable conservation status, based on reliable evidence.
International	1980, Groundwater Directive, EEC, 80/68/EEC	The Directive prohibits direct or indirect discharge into groundwater of List I substances and limits discharges of List II substances so as to avoid pollution. The Directive is implemented by the Groundwater Regulation 1998 and Regulation 15 of the waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994.
International	2006, Groundwater Daughter Directive, EC, 2006/118/EC.	This Directive was adopted in December 2006 and is intended to protect groundwater against pollution and deterioration. The key provisions of the Directive include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criteria for assessing the chemical status of groundwater • The identification of significant upward trends in groundwater pollution • Definition of starting points for reversing upwards trends • Preventing and limiting indirect discharges of pollutants into groundwater. This Directive is the daughter Directive to the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC.
International	1992, Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora Directive, European Commission, 92/43/EC	Promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European protection.
International	International Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC	Directive 96/62/EC was adopted in September 1996 and sets out the European Air Quality Framework (EAQF). The directive looks at the effects of air pollution on health and the environment and looks at the sources, which are the main contributors to these effects. The main objectives of the EAQF are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain good air ambient quality and improve it in other cases • Communication of information on air quality to the European Community and to the public • Establishment of limit values for concentration of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter and lead in the ambient air. The directive and requires Member States to put systems in place whereby the quality of the ambient air is assessed, with respect to thirteen, previously unregulated air pollutants, based on common methods and criteria. The EAQF sets the timetable for the development of daughter directives on the pollutants.
International	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	The 'Water Framework Directive' (WFD) – came into force in December 2000 and EU Member States were required to transpose the Directive into domestic law by December 2003. A framework for the protection of inland surface waters (rivers and lakes) transitional waters (estuaries), coastal waters and groundwaters. It ensures that all aquatic ecosystems, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands meet 'good status' by 2015. To protect and improve the water environment, status objectives will be set for all water bodies. Surface water objectives will be based on ecological and chemical status, while groundwater objectives will be based on quantitative measures and chemical status. 'Good ecological status' will allow only slight deviation from the established reference condition for any particular parameter, where reference conditions = no impact from human activities.

International	Directive to promote electricity from renewable energy 2001/77/EC	The Directive prohibits direct or indirect discharge into groundwater of List I substances and limits discharges of List II substances so as to avoid pollution. The Directive is implemented by the Groundwater Regulation 1998 and Regulation 15 of the waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994.
International	2001, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive	Establishes the requirements for assessing plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the natural environment. This sustainability appraisal is required to comply with the requirements of the SEA directive.
International	European Sustainable Development Strategy, EU, 2001	<p>The European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS), <i>A Sustainable Europe for a better World: A European Strategy for Sustainable Development</i> was adopted in June 2001 by the European Council at Gothenburg. It was based on an earlier Communication from the European Commission issued in May 2001. The strategy argues that achieving sustainable development in practice requires that economic growth supports social progress and respects the environment, that social policy underpins economic performance and that environmental policy is cost effective. It also emphasises that 'decoupling' environmental degradation and resource consumption from economic and social development requires a major reorientation of public and private investment towards new, environmentally friendly technologies.</p> <p>The strategy focus is on the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy; • Address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety); • Combat poverty and social exclusion; • Deal with the economic and social implications of an aging society; • Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation); and • Improve the transport system and land use management.
International	European Biodiversity Strategy, European Commission 1998	<p>The EBS aims to anticipate, prevent and address the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at source.</p> <p>The strategy states that the scale of human impact on biodiversity has accelerated dramatically in recent decades and that, in spite of efforts by the Community and Member States to address the problem of biodiversity reduction or loss, existing measures are insufficient to reverse present trends.</p> <p>The EBS is developed around four major themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity • Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources • Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information • Education, training and awareness <p>The EBS emphasises the important role of spatial planning in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p> <p>In addition to this strategy, several Biodiversity Action Plans (e.g. for natural resources, agriculture and fisheries) have been prepared by the European Commission.</p>
International	EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan, 2001	The Sixth Environmental Action Programme (6EAP) – <i>Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice</i>

		<p>– was published in 2002. The 6EAP effectively sets the environmental objectives and priorities that will be an integral part of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy. The programme sets out the major priorities and objectives for environmental policy over the next five to ten years and details the measures to be taken.</p> <p>The 6EAP proposes five priority avenues of strategic action to help achieve environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the implementation of existing legislation • Integrating environmental concerns into other policies • Encouraging the market to work for the environment • Empowering citizens and changing behaviour • Greening land use planning and management decisions <p>The 6EAP focuses attention on four priority areas for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling climate change • Nature and biodiversity – protecting a unique resource • Environment and health • Sustainable use of natural resources and management of wastes.
International	European Landscape Convention 2007	The UK signed up to the European Landscape Convention (ELC) in 2006 and it became binding in March 2007. The aim of the ELC is to promote landscape protection, management and planning of European landscapes and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. Measures to be undertaken include the establishment of landscape policies and the integration of landscape into regional and town planning policies.
International	EU Climate and Energy Package 2009.	The Package comprises of four main pieces of legislation that; strengthens the Emissions Trading System, sets binding national emissions limitation targets and binding national targets for renewable energy as well as providing a legal framework to promote the development and safe use of carbon capture technology.
International	EU Covenant of Mayors	The Covenant of Mayors is the mainstream European movement involving local and regional authorities, voluntarily committing to increase energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources on their territories. By their commitment, Covenant signatories aim to meet and exceed the European Union 20% CO ₂ reduction objective by 2020.
National	National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	The NPPF sets out the Governments planning policies for England and how these are to be applied. It must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans and is a material consideration in planning decisions. The framework includes a presumption in favour of sustainable development and requires that local planning authorities seek to achieve the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.
National	Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012)	This sets out the Governments planning policy for Traveller sites and is to be read in conjunction with the NPPF. It requires local planning authorities to provide pitches to address the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.
National	Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for	Sets out the Government's policy to be taken into account by waste planning authorities and forms

	Sustainable Waste Management (2005)	part of the national waste management plan for the UK. No specific targets but LDFs should consider the need to provide land for possible future waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place, at the right time. Policies should also ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.
National	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	The Act provides protection for specifically listed wild bird, animal and plant species and provides for the notification, protection and management of SSSIs. The Act also requires authorities to maintain records for the clarification of public rights of way. The Act consolidates and amends legislation for the implementation of the Bern Convention and the European Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds.
National	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.	This legislation updates and consolidates all amendments to European protected species legislation since 1994. This includes the Conservation (Natural Habitats&c) Regulations 1994 (as amended) which provided for the designation and protection of European sites and the protection of European protected species. The Regulations require the designation of sites as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and the maintenance of records of SACs and SPAs (Natura 2000 sites). The Regulations also provide for the control of operations potentially damaging to the integrity of European sites through a requirement for an appropriate assessment.
National	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW 2000)	The Act improves public access to the countryside and clarifies rights of way legislation. There are increased powers for the protection and management of SSSIs and strengthened protection for threatened species. The Act also includes measures for the better protection of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)
National	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.	The modernisation and simplification of arrangements for the delivery of Government Policy in order to achieve a diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities. The Act led to the formation of Natural England and the establishment of the Commission for Rural Communities.
National	HM Government, "Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy" March 2005	Sustainable developments aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations: -Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels, 20% reduction in CO2 below 1990 levels by 2010 and 60% by 2050. -Waste - At least 25% of household waste to be recycled or composted by 2005/6 and more by 2008 - Increase use of public transport by 12% by 2010 (from 2000) -Raising average energy efficiency of homes by 1/5 by 2010 (from 2000).
National	DECC 2009 – UK Low Carbon Transition Plan	The plan aims to move the UK to permanent low carbon status and sets out actions needed to meet carbon reduction targets. It shows how reductions in the power sector and heavy industry; transport; homes and communities; workplaces and jobs; and farming, land and waste sectors could enable carbon budgets to 2022 to be met.
National	UK Renewable Energy Strategy, DECC 2009.	The RES sets out how the UK will meet the EU target of ensuring 15% of energy comes from renewable sources by 2020.
National	Department for Transport, 2004, The Future of	Extending mobility is important for social equality but comes at a cost financially, socially or

	Transport: a network for 2030	environmentally. Need to balance access and mobility benefits whilst minimising the impact on others and the environment now and in the future. The underlying objective of the strategy is to balance the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life. Key targets in the strategy include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced road networks with more capacity, better management and use of new technology; • Railways with improved efficiency, performance and structure; • Enhanced local travel through more reliable bus services, use of school travel plans and improved quality of local environment; and • Sustainable freight transport.
National	DETR, 2000, Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities, delivering an urban renaissance	The vision outlined in this White Paper is of Towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all, not just a few. It aims for better community involvement, attractive and well-kept towns and cities which make a practical to live in an environmentally friendly way. Towns and cities should create and share prosperity.
National	DETR, 2000, Rural White Paper – Our Countryside the Future: A Fair Deal for Rural England	This White Paper offers the vision which of a working and vibrant countryside which offers its thriving communities access to high quality public services while protecting its environment. It highlights the need to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase rural affordable homes provision with a target of 3000 new affordable homes in small settlements every year ▪ Improve transport and rejuvenate market towns ▪ Adapt traditional industries and improve tourism ▪ Protect the countryside and give communities a voice.
National	DTI, 2003, Energy White Paper, 'Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy'	The Governments energy policy, aiming to improve energy generation to meet new challenges particularly the challenge of climate change. It aims to improve the reliability, productivity and efficiency of energy supply and to cut carbon emissions by 60% by 2050 as recommended by RCEP with real progress by 2020.
National	DTI, 2007, 'Meeting the Energy Challenge' A White Paper on Energy	Sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy to address the long-term energy challenges and deliver energy policy Goals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cut the UK's carbon emissions to 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020; ▪ Maintain the reliability of energy supplies; ▪ Ensure that every home is adequately and affordable heated; ▪ Save energy; and ▪ Develop cleaner energy supplies.
National	The Energy Act 2008.	The Act implements the legislative elements of Energy White Paper 2007 (outlined above)
National	The Climate Change Act 2008.	The Climate Change Act gives powers to introduce measures to achieve a range of greenhouse gas reduction targets and ensures that the net UK carbon account for all six Kyoto greenhouse gases for the year 2050 is at least 80% lower than the 1990 baseline
National	Environment Agency, 2001, Water Resources for the Future – a Strategy for England and Wales. Annual Review 2004	Recognises the importance of managing water resources and making environmental improvements. Its main strategic aims are to-

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work toward environmental improvements; ▪ Improve the reliability of water supply and enhance supply by 5 percent over the next 25 years; ▪ Improve the efficiency of water use in the home; ▪ Agriculture, commerce and industry; ▪ Fit water meters and improve leakage control.
National	Circular 03/99. Planning Requirement in Respect of the Use of Non-Mains Sewerage Incorporating Septic Tanks in New Developments.	The Circular provides guidance on the exercising of planning controls on non-mains sewerage and associated sewage disposal aspects of new developments. The Circular is intended to prevent environmental, amenity and public health problems that may arise from the inappropriate use of non-mains sewerage systems.
National	DEFRA, 2000, Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volume 1)	Aims to improve the long-term air quality in the UK to achieve positive benefits for public health, quality of life and the environment. The strategy sets out the main pollutants in the UK and a timetable to meet European air quality targets for the protection of public health.
National	DEFRA, 2004, The First Soil Action Plan for England, 2004-2006	Recognises the importance of soil as a resource and the need for its use to be carefully managed through land use planning due to the possible damage caused by development. The Plan contains 52 actions on issues regarding soil management on farms, to soils in the planning system, soils and biodiversity, contamination of soils and the role of soils in conserving cultural heritage and landscape.
National	Environment Agency, 2004, Contaminated Land Report 11 (CLR11) Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination.	Provides a technical framework for dealing with land contamination, setting out a framework for risk management and providing technical detail and guidance on the process.
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	<p>“The countryside in and around towns can: be made readily accessible to most people; contribute to the health, wealth and well-being of urban and rural communities; underpin more sustainable living and strengthen biodiversity in both town and country.” Obstacles to be overcome include-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fragmented land ownership ▪ Poorly planned development and conflicting land use ▪ Unofficial access causing vandalism etc ▪ Land in semi derelict condition awaiting redevelopment
National	DfT, DCLG, Welsh Assembly, 2007, Manual for Streets	Provides technical guidance for lightly trafficked residential streets, although its principles can apply to high streets, showing how the design of residential streets can be enhanced, and how street design can reinforce local distinctiveness and identity. Sustainable development is encouraged through the connectivity of streets and the recognition of the need to design for the needs of pedestrians and cyclists rather than just vehicular traffic.
National	English Heritage, 2000, Power of Place	Emphasises the importance of the historic environment in terms of economic regeneration and social perspective i.e. education, participation. Recommends 18 priorities for action.
National	English Heritage, 2001, A Force for our Future	Recognises the importance of the Historic Environment in terms of education, attractive urban areas, prosperous and sustainable countryside, economic prosperity including regeneration and tourism.

National	Department of the Environment Circular 2/93 Annex D "Rights of Way and Development".	Protecting rights of ways and accommodating them in new developments
National	Rights of Way Improvement Plans: Statutory Guidance to Local Highways Authorities in England (issued by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, November 2002).	Provides guidance for local highway authorities on preparing, publishing and rewriting rights of way improvement plans.
National	Working with the Grain of Nature – a Biodiversity Strategy for England DEFRA 2002	The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.
National	Circular (06/2005) Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – statutory obligations and their impact within the planning system,	The Circular aims to set out administrative guidance on the application of planning and nature conservation law. It includes advice on legislation covering Internationally and Nationally designated sites and other protected species and habitats and should be read in conjunction with the NPPF.
National	Planning for a Sustainable Future White paper (May 2007), DCLG.	This white paper sets out the role of the planning system in meeting the targets for the reduction of emissions of green house gases by: supporting the building of zero carbon homes and business premises that are low energy and produce lower carbon emissions; locating development to reduce the need to travel; making walking and cycling accessible, attractive and essential components of new developments; supporting integrated public transport.
National	Meeting the energy challenge a white paper on energy (May 2007)	The document set out the two long term energy challenges as: tackling climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions both within the UK and abroad; and ensuring secure clean and affordable energy as we are increasingly dependent on imported fuel.
National	Heritage protection for the 21 st century (March 2007)	The three key recommendations from this report were to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote a new holistic approach towards the historic environment by creating a single designation regime that is simple and easy to understand; ▪ Improve designation by involving the public in decisions about what is protected and how, and by making the process simpler and quicker; and ▪ Support sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system and improve the heritage protection system by raising the profile of the historic environment, promoting a more joined-up approach, and increasing capacity at local level.
National	Sport England Strategy 2008-2011.	The strategy has an ambition to create a world leading community sports system through the delivery of three key outcomes. These will focus upon increasing sporting talent, sustaining current participants in sport and increasing regular participation in sport.
National	Flood and Water Management Act 2010.	The aim of the Act is to improve the current regime for managing the risk of flooding and coastal erosion and to improve the sustainability of our water systems. It includes a requirement for the publication of a set of national standards for sustainable drainage systems and removes the automatic right for developments to connect to the surface water sewer system.
Regional	Integrated Regional Framework for the North	The Integrated Regional Framework for the North East (IRF) is the overarching high-level policy

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

		<p>management and design processes of regeneration schemes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrate on demand management and energy usage in transport schemes; and • Promote, enhance and protect our natural, heritage and cultural assets. <p>Key targets and indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase productivity levels of existing and new businesses from 87% to 91- 92% of the national average; • Increase employment rate from 68.5% to 73%; • Create between 61,000 and 73,000 net new jobs; and • Create between 18,500 and 22,000 new businesses.
Regional	North East Renewable Energy Strategy (North East Assembly, 2005)	<p>The objectives of the strategy include to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt and positively strive to achieve Government's targets and aspirations for renewable energy; and • Pioneer the development of heat only renewable energy, particularly using biomass, and continue to encourage growth in the use of solar technologies. <p>Key targets and indicators:</p> <p>The strategy sets the target to achieve the Government's targets and aspirations for renewable energy, namely 10% of regional consumption by 2010 and 20% by 2020.</p> <p>The strategy target for the Tees Valley area by 2010 is to have 138 megawatts of renewable electricity capacity installed.</p>
Regional	English Heritage, 2010, Heritage Counts – The State of the North East's Historic Environment	<p>The report identifies the current trends and challenges affecting the North East in particular. This document should be read in conjunction with the national Heritage Counts report. The report provides data on the Region's historic environment, for instance: Stockton has 8 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 470 listed buildings, 2 Historic Parks and Gardens and 11 conservation areas. Regionally, 3% of the total national listed buildings are in the North East.</p> <p>The North East has 6 of the country's registered battlefields, 2 World Heritage Sites, 1383 Scheduled Monuments, 12,263 listed buildings and 53 registered historic parks and gardens. The region also has 296 conservation areas, 2 areas of outstanding natural beauty, comprising approximately 17% of the land cover of the region and 146.4 km of heritage coast.</p>
Regional	Quality Places for a Dynamic Region: North East	<p>The strategy sets out a number of housing strategy performance indicators which include, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of long-term vacant dwellings within the region; • Number of districts in the region with bottom quartile average house prices; • Total number of affordable units developed as a proportion of all housing stock. • Percent of social housing reaching the 'Decent Homes' standard; and • Total number of housing units supplied to meet the priority needs of particular excluded groups.
Regional	North East Strategy for the Environment, 2008	<p>Aims to promote an understanding that economic and social activity must take place within environmental limits and be based on sustainable principles. Its four themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable communities, environmental and cultural assets contribute toward better places to live and work; ▪ Making the best use of resources;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safe guarding environmental infrastructure; ▪ Meeting environmental objectives while delivering social and economic benefits.
Regional	North East Climate Change Action Plan (Sustaine 2008)	The plan explains the climate change challenges for the North East and sets out both strategic and individual actions that can help the region meet the identified challenges.
Regional	North East Climate Change Adaptation Study (Sustaine 2008)	The adaptation study is an assessment of the potential impacts of projected climate change upon the North East Region. It identifies key adaptation strategies for the region and identifies key responsibilities for the main stakeholders. The study identifies that the key responsibilities for local authorities are the inspection monitoring and maintenance of assets, the physical adaptation of buildings and infrastructure, resource planning and management and the long term influence of the planning system.
Regional	Countryside Character Vol1: North East Region	Mapping of landscape, wildlife and natural features to divide England into National Character Areas.
Regional	North East Regional Facilities Strategy 2008, Sport England.	The strategy is an assessment of sports facilities within the north east region and is intended to provide a tool for improving the quantity and quality of sports pitches within the north east. It identifies a need for more synthetic turf pitches, the refurbishment of existing stock and increased access to facilities in school grounds.
Regional	Northumbria River Basin Management Plan (Environment Agency 2009)	Identifies the pressure on the water environment of the Northumbria River Basin and sets out actions to be taken to address these pressures. Identified actions for Local Authorities include promoting the wide scale use of sustainable drainage systems and taking into account the objectives of the plan within Local Development Documents.
Regional	North Yorkshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (English Heritage, North Yorkshire County Council, Tees Archaeology, 2010)	The study seeks to identify and interpret the historic development of today's landscape. It places an emphasis on the contribution that past historic processes make to the character of the landscape as a whole, not just selected 'special sites' and can contribute to a wider landscape assessment. This will help to guide decisions on its future change and management and will be used to ensure that the landscape evolves in a way that leaves it as rich and diverse in the future.
Sub-Regional	River Tees Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency 2009)	Considers the future scale and extent of flood in the Tees Valley and sets policies for managing flood risk within the River Tees catchment area. Policies include taking further action to reduce risk in areas of moderate to high flood risk.
Sub-Regional	Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, 2001, Tees Valley Vision	Vision for major investment and regeneration. The 3 key themes include the creation of sustainable jobs, attractive places and confident communities. Vision aims that indices of employment, education, standard of living, life expectancy and deprivation meet the national average by 2020 through major investment.
Sub-Regional	Tees Valley Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (JBA Consulting, February 2007)	The Tees Valley Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a proactive approach to flood risk by providing guidance and information on the nature of the flood risk in the Tees Valley, to inform the future allocation of development sites. Environment Agency Flood Maps show 2,700 properties in Stockton are at risk from a 1 in 100 year flooding event (i.e. 1% chance of flooding in any year) from the River Tees. Some of sites within the Greater North Shore Area are identified as being within Flood Zones 2 and 3.

Sub- Regional	Tees Valley Biodiversity Action Plan (Tees Valley Wildlife Trust, 1999)	The Local Biodiversity Actions Plans aim to meet the national targets by identifying where action is necessary. In the UK since 1900, 100 species have been lost including 7% dragonflies, 5% butterflies and over 2% of fish and mammals. Estimated between 5 and 25 million species on the planet. UK Steering Group report listed 37 different broad habitat types; of these 19 occur in the Tees Valley area.
Sub- Regional	Tees Valley Green Infrastructure Strategy (Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, 2008)	The Tees Valley Green Infrastructure Strategy aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a strategic context for the sustainable planning and management of existing and proposed green space within the Tees Valley. There are no specific targets as the Strategy intends to complement other programmes and strategies. However, the Strategy proposes the following relevant guidelines in respect of planning and development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals should promote social and economic regeneration through the creation of high quality open space, green space and landscaping; • Green infrastructure should be fundamental to the planning of major new development and redevelopment schemes, and should help to integrate development with surrounding townscape and landscape, and with adjoining communities; • Proposals should be designed to high standards of quality and sustainability to deliver social, economic and environmental benefits.
Sub- Regional	Stockton- Middlesbrough Initiative; Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council and Middlesbrough Borough Council	The overall aim of the Stockton Middlesbrough Initiative is to create and develop a new city region within the Tees Valley that will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be more competitive than Middlesbrough and Stockton acting separately; and • Aim to perform at the national average rate of economic performance within a 20 year period and deliver a city region as competitive as the best in the Northern Way. The development framework includes four key stages which are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expanding the urban centres; 2. Creation of the blue-green heart; 3. Connectivity and infrastructure; and 4. Development. The SMI breaks down into the following focused development zones: Stockton East; Middlesbrough West; Portrack Riverside; Teescity Park; and South Riverside. The SMI framework includes a number of short, medium and long-term infrastructure projects.
Sub- Regional	Tees Valley Strategic Housing Assessment Final Draft September 2008	The core outputs of this document are estimates of current dwellings in terms of size, type, condition, tenure; analysis of past and current housing market trends; estimate of future number of households; estimate of current number of households in housing need; estimate of future households that require affordable housing; estimate of future households requiring market housing; estimate of the size of affordable housing required; estimate of household groups who have particular housing requirements.
Sub- Regional	Tees Valley Living, Building Sustainable Communities in the Tees Valley	Components of the programme include analysis of evidence base data, designation of intervention areas, preparation of Master plans to build sustainable communities within which urban villages will

		<p>evolve and a programme of housing market renewal.</p> <p>In 15 years Tees Valley living aims to achieve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A series of attractive neighbourhoods with mixed communities; • Net inward migration; • Owner occupation at 70%; • Affordable housing types that meet local aspirations; • Crime, educational and health statistics match regional averages; and • All social-rented accommodation meets the “Decent Homes” standard.
Sub-Regional	Tees Valley Climate Change Resilience Project.	The project will provide a sub-regional assessment that takes into account cross-boundary climate change adaptation issues. It will gather existing evidence and generate new evidence of climate change and its effects within the sub-region in order to prioritise adaptation options at Tees Valley level.
Local	Stockton-on-Tees Local Plan (Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, 1997)	<p>The Local Plan sets out the Council’s policies and proposals for the development of the Borough. Many of the policies contained in the Local Plan will be included in the LDF. In the transitional period, the Secretary of State has saved the relevant Local Plan policies and these are the only extant parts of the plan.</p> <p>The main aims contained in the Local Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and improving the environment • Increasing opportunities for investment and employment • Promoting urban regeneration • Securing adequate decent housing • Improving the perception of the borough as a place in which to live, work and visit • Maximise accessibility for all throughout the Borough.
Local	Stockton-on-Tees Local Plan Alteration Number One (Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, 2006)	<p>Alteration Number One to the adopted Stockton Local Plan reflects major changes in national planning policy since the adoption of the Local Plan. Alteration Number One is particularly concerned with retail and flooding. In respect of retail the document states that retail and commerce continue to be one of the most dynamic sectors in the Borough. The aim of retail policy in Alteration Number One is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide and maintain attractive and accessible shopping and town centre facilities to meet the needs of the local population; and • Protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the functional roles that the hierarchy of centres within the Borough play towards provision of retailing. <p>The retail policies in Alteration Number One were saved by the Secretary of State pending the adoption of replacement policy documents through the Local Development Framework from the 31st March 2009.</p>
Local	Stockton on Tees Core Strategy Development Plan Document 2010	The Core Strategy sets out the overarching policies for the development and growth of the Borough over a 15-year period. The document contains the Council’s vision, objectives and spatial strategy and has policies on sustainable transport and travel, sustainable living, the economy, town centres the provision of community facilities, housing, the environment and planning obligations.

Local	Environmental Policy 2007-2011 (Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, 2007)	<p>The Policy has identified a number of key areas of influence where the Council can make a difference. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy use and climate change; • Transport; • Waste and recycling; • Water consumption; • Built environment; • Contaminated land; • Sustainable communities; and • Air quality and pollution. <p>Under each of the key areas of influence the Council has outlined actions and targets. The following are of particular relevance to the SPD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the possibility of developing renewable energy technologies to become, as much as possible, self sufficient; • Ensure all new Council buildings achieve BREEAM 'very good' rating; • Encourage the redevelopment of potentially contaminated land ensuring that measures are put in place to minimise pollution and other environmental effects; • Conduct sustainability appraisals of significant new strategies and policies; and • Develop policies to ensure that current and future air quality targets are met.
Local	Stockton-on-Tees Council Plan 2007- 2010	<p>The Council Plan sets out the Council's performance management process and aims to ensure that Stockton Borough's population receive benefits and services to improve their quality of life. The Council's Best Value Performance Indicators are published as part of the Council Plan. The BVPI's set out a series of short, medium and longer-term targets that will help improve the sustainability of the Borough. These indicators have also been used to inform the baseline data.</p>
Local	Local Transport Plan 2: 2006- 2011 (Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council)	<p>The LTP contains a set of five priorities, which are as follows: accessibility; congestion; road safety; air quality; and quality of life. The LTP contains a number of targets and aims including, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving opportunities for all to access health, education, jobs, leisure and food outlets; • Reduce the rate of traffic growth in the borough; • Reduce the incidence and severity of casualties on the Borough's roads; • Reduce the risk posed to health by traffic related pollution; and • Improve transport's contribution to our community's quality of life.
Local	Stockton Renaissance Sustainable Community Strategy 2008- 2021	<p>The vision for the Borough is set out as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stockton-on-Tees driving Economic Renaissance at the heart of a vibrant Tees Valley city region. ▪ An enhanced quality of place, including renewed town centres and improved local neighbourhoods. ▪ Enhanced well being and achievement for local people. <p>It seeks to deliver this vision by focusing on five core improvement themes of: economic regeneration and transport; environment and housing; safer communities; children and young</p>

		<p>people and healthier communities and adults.</p> <p>The key ambitions for 2021 are vibrant and successful Town Centres; a strong local economy with better jobs and improved employability; improved city- scale facilities across the Tees Valley; better use of the River Tees; and improved transport networks.</p>
Local	Stockton-on-Tees Climate Change Action Plan 2009- 2020	<p>Key aims of the Action Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce greenhouse gas emission from within the Stockton Borough Council area through reducing energy use, better waste management, the use of sustainable transport and green procurement. • To raise awareness of the factors that cause climate change. • To involve communities and encourage them to take necessary actions to tackle climate change. • To provide a framework to adapt to the inevitable impacts from climate change. • To demonstrate the social, economic and environmental benefits of taking climate change actions. <p>The main target of the Action Plan is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 21% below the 2005 level by 2020.</p>
Local	Stockton on Tees Sustainable Energy Action Plan	<p>The Action Plan has been completed as part of the Council's commitment to the Covenant of Mayors and it sets out the Council intends to deliver at least a 20% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, from the 2005 baseline, by 2020. The Action Plan also aims to raise awareness of climate change and to demonstrate the environmental, social and economic benefits of taking climate change actions.</p>
Local	Housing Strategy 2008- 2011 (Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council)	<p>The Housing Strategy details the Council's housing objectives, priorities and actions that will be undertaken to meet local housing need and aspiration. It also provides an overview of the local housing market and factors affecting it. The Housing Strategy has four strategic objectives which are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rejuvenating the housing stock; 2. Providing choice and quality; 3. Improvement and maintenance of existing housing; and 4. Meeting specific community and social needs.
Local	Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council Sports Strategy 2003- 2008	<p>Targets and actions set out in the strategy include, inter alia,:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable more disabled people to participate in sport with all facilities to comply with the disability discrimination act by 2007/08; • Increase participation in sport by young people through holiday courses and participation in youth games; • Increase the stock and quality of sports facilities available by ensuring adequate sports provision is provided as part of any new development and supporting a viable and vibrant independent leisure sector; and • Maximise inter departmental working within the local authority to secure support for sport through wide range of funding by accessing funds from other sources i.e. New Deal, Neighbourhood

		Renewal Funds.
Local	Stockton on Tees Borough Council Sport and Active Leisure Strategy 2009 – 2014	The Draft Sport and Active Leisure Strategy aims to increase opportunities for participation in sport, to support the delivery of performance level sport, and the development of a well structure workforce and voluntary sector, ensure the built and natural environments meet porting and active leisure needs and the aspirations of local communities and to raise the profile of sport and active leisure.
Local	Stockton on Tees Borough Council Planning Policy Guidance 17 Local Needs Assessment	This is an assessment of local need and existing provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities. It provides an audit of the quality, value and distribution of existing provision, which is then used to set standards for the quality, quantity and proximity of open spaces and built facilities within the Borough.
Local	Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (May 2007)	<p>The Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy has the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that the approach to historic pollution of land is rational, ordered and efficient; 2. Ensure that the approach to historic pollution of land is proportionate to the seriousness of any actual or potential risk; 3. Seek to ensure the most pressing and serious problems are located first; 4. Ensure that resources are concentrated on investigating in areas where the authority is most likely to identify contaminated land; 5. Ensure that the local authority efficiently identifies requirements for the detailed inspection of particular areas of land; 6. Inform all stakeholders of any action to be taken in relation to contaminated land having regard to the communication strategy; 7. Inform the Environment Agency of progress of the strategy implementation for the state of contaminated land report; and 8. Encourage the re-use of previously developed land as a priority in consultation with other statutory bodies and potential developers by identifying potential sources of pollution and proposed remediation measures that would permit future beneficial use. <p>Strategy identifies four priority categories of land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PC1 = 68 sites (greatest priority) • PC2 = 1630 sites • PC3 = 204 sites • PC4 = 12 sites <p>One target of the strategy is to complete initial inspection of all preliminary priority category two, three, four sites.</p>
Local	Stockton-on Tees Borough Council Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2008-2018	Outlines the issues affecting the use and management of the local rights of way network and the actions the Council will undertake or promote to improve this network over a ten-year period.
Local	Stockton on Tees Borough Council Green Infrastructure Strategy (Draft)	<p>The purpose of the Green Infrastructure Strategy will be to promote the importance of the environment and to identify priorities for the future management and development of the Borough's green infrastructure.</p> <p>The strategy will propose a hierarchy of green infrastructure corridors and grids that form a network</p>

		across the Borough. Within this network will be three tiers of importance, identifying corridors of sub-regional, Borough wide and local significance and will set priorities for action based on this hierarchy.
Local	Stockton on Tees Borough Council Landscape Character Assessment.	This document provides an assessment of the landscape character of the rural and green wedge areas of the Borough, and provides guidelines for the future management of the landscape and potential conservation measures. The Study identifies 7 main character tracts incorporating a variety of character types.
Local	Stockton on Tees Borough Council Heritage Strategy, 2011.	The strategy sets out the Council's vision for, and future commitment to, heritage and is intended to provide a framework for the work of Council services, community groups and heritage agencies.

Appendix 3 – Baseline Information

SA1 : Strengthening the Stockton-on-Tees Economy

Ref. no	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Data Source
1.i)	GVA per head	<u>2008</u> £15,722 average per head of population in the Borough	<u>2008</u> The average GVA per head of population was £20,541. In the North East this figure was measured at around £15,945.	Increase GVA by 15% by 2012 thus narrowing the gap with the UK average (Regeneration Strategy for the Stockton Borough, 2007- 2012)	ONS, Tees Valley Unlimited (TVU).
1.ii)	Productivity	<u>2001</u> Stockton was ranked 3 rd in the North East for productivity with a score of 13172.	<u>2001</u> London was ranked the highest in the UK with a productivity score of 20952. The North East was ranked 9 th with a productivity score of 12342.	Reduce the productivity gap between the UK and other countries (HM Treasury).	Neighbourhood Renewal Unit. HM Treasury.
1.iii)	VAT registered businesses per 10,000 population	<u>2009</u> 36 business registrations per 10,000 residents. <u>2006</u> 9.3% new VAT registrations and 8.3% de registrations = net increase of 35 businesses	<u>2009</u> Registrations per 10,000 residents 32 in Tees Valley 31 in North East 48 in Great Britain <u>2006</u> In North East, there were 9.4% registrations and 7.0% deregistrations.	Number of new businesses registering in line with national average (Stockton Renaissance Vision 2020)	TVU: A and DTI Small Business Service, sourced from NOMIS. Stockton Renaissance Vision 2020.

1.iv)	Statistical range of earnings	<u>2001- 2</u> The average weekly household earnings in pounds in 2001- 2 were £430. There was a large variation between Stockton Town Centre where this figure was £270, and Ingleby Barwick East and West where it was £750.	<u>2001- 2</u> The average weekly household earnings for the Tees Valley were £410, and the national average was £550.	No target as yet.	TVU
1.v)	Average earnings of employees in the area	<u>2007</u> £311.60	<u>2008</u> Median weekly pay at the national level was £479.	<u>2008/ 09 Target</u> £316 (1.7%) <u>2009/10 Target</u> £322 (2%) <u>2010/ 11 Target</u> £339 (2.25%)	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) Stockton-on-Tees Regeneration Section. Targets from National Indicator 166.
1.vi)	Percentage of working age people receiving key benefits	<u>2009</u> Stockton: 16.1%	<u>2009</u> Tees Valley 18.9% UK: 13.3%.	Continue to reduce the gap with the UK average for the percentage of working age people receiving key benefits by 1% by 2012 (Regeneration Strategy for the Stockton Borough	TVU, Nomis. Regeneration Strategy for the Stockton Borough 2007- 2012

				2007- 2012).	
1.vii)	Vacancy Rates in Stockton-on-Tees Borough	<u>Oct 2010</u> The vacancy rate in Stockton town centre was 18.2%. <u>2007</u> In Billingham town centre 15.5% of units were vacant. In Thornaby town centre 10% of units were vacant. In Yarm town centre 8.9% of units were vacant.	<u>2007</u> The percentage of units at the national level that are vacant was 10.83%.	To deliver the regeneration of both Thornaby and Billingham town centres.	Stockton Borough Council NLP Street Survey, 2007 Experian Goad Plan: Retailing, 2007.

SA2: Adapting to and Mitigating Against Climate Change

Ref. no	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Data Source
2.i)	Consumption-based carbon dioxide emissions	<u>2005</u> 2920 kilo tonnes with 398 kT from transport and 2088 kT from industrial and commercial activities.	<u>2006</u> Nationally in 2006 business emitted 196 million tonnes of carbon dioxide; residential 149 million tonnes; transport 157 million tonnes, and other 53 million tonnes.	The Covenant of Mayors' commitment is to reduce greenhouse gases emissions by 21% below 2005 levels by 2020.	Stockton on Tees Sustainable Energy Action Plan. Tees Valley Climate Change Strategy. DEFRA.
2.ii)	Place- based carbon dioxide emissions	<u>2005</u> Stockton-On-Tees emitted roughly 2920	<u>2007</u> The UK emitted approximately a total of 555 million tonnes of carbon	The Covenant of Mayors' commitment is to reduce	Stockton on Tees Sustainable Energy Action Plan.

		kilo tonnes (kT) of carbon dioxide (or equivalent).	dioxide in this year.	greenhouse gases emissions by 21% below 2005 levels by 2020.	Tees Valley Climate Change Strategy. DEFRA.
2.iii)	Domestic energy consumption	<u>2005</u> Domestic carbon dioxide emissions for Stockton on Tees were 434kT.	<u>2005</u> The domestic sector was responsible for 24.1 million tonnes of carbon at the national level for this year at the national level.	The Covenant of Mayors' commitment is to reduce greenhouse gases emissions by 21% below 2005 levels by 2020.	Stockton on Tees Sustainable Energy Action Plan. Tees Valley Climate Change Strategy. DEFRA.
2.iv)	Domestic water consumption	<u>2008</u> The current overall daily per capita consumption is 133.8 l/d, and equates to 307.74 litres per property a day for the average domestic property.	<u>2006/ 07</u> 151 litres per person per day was the average water use, nationally over this period.	Reduce metered water use by 5% by 2012 from 2005 baseline (Stockton-on-Tees Environment Policy).	Northumbrian Water (2008) Environment Agency (2008). Office of Water Services (2007).
2.v)	Properties at risk of flooding	<u>2007</u> Environment Agency maps show over 2,700 properties are at risk in the Stockton Borough from a 100-year event from the Tees.	<u>2008</u> Around 5 million people, in 2 million properties, live in flood risk areas in England and Wales.	Tidal Tees Valley Flood Risk Management Strategy (2005) target is "no increase in properties at risk of flooding."	Tees Valley Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2007). Environment Agency (2008).
2.vi)	Number of planning applications approved contrary to the advice of the Environment	<u>2009/10</u> During this period, 129 applications were approved on which the Environment Agency	<u>2006/ 07</u> Local planning authorities in England gave permission for 13 major developments to go ahead during 2006/07 against Environment	No applications approved contrary to Environment Agency advise on flood risk.	Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council AMR. Environment Agency.

	Agency where objections were made on flood risk grounds or water quality	were consulted. Of these applications, none were approved contrary to Environment Agency advice.	Agency advice on flood risk.		
2. vii)	Ensure reliance on flood action planning for new development is minimised.	No information available	Not Available	The number of dwellings subject to bespoke flood action plan does not increase by more than 2.5% annually above the number of properties in the floodplain.	Stockton on Tees Boro Council Environment Agency
2.viii)	Ensure that a strategic and holistic flood management approach is implemented through the development management system.	No information available	Not Available	No net loss of floodplain	Stockton on Tees Borough Council
2.ix)	Number and % of major applications granted approval incorporating appropriate SUDS. Major applications are defined as 10	No information available	Not Available	Increase the % of major applications granted approval incorporating appropriate SUDS	<u>Stockton on Tees Borough Council</u>

	dwelling or above for residential and 1000 sq meters or above for non-residential.				
2.x)	Renewable energy capacity	<u>2008</u> There is currently one 6KW wind turbine installed at Cowpen Bewley Woodland Park, however, there are a number of other schemes in the pipeline.	<u>2005</u> 74% of the UK's electricity is produced by fossil fuels; 4% is produced by renewables; 21% is produced by nuclear and 1% by other.	The UK Government has set targets for 10% of the UK electricity to be supplied from renewable energy and at least double the capacity of combined heat and power (CHP) by 2010.	Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council Climate Change Action Plan 2007-2012
2 xi)	Percentage of Tees Valley Biodiversity Action Plan Sites or Local Sites created, restored, damaged or destroyed through development.	<u>2009/2010</u> None	Not yet Available	No sites to be damaged or destroyed through development.	Stockton Borough Council AMR.

SA3: Living Within Environmental Limits

Ref. no	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Data Source
3.i)	Ecological footprint (global hectares per capita)	<u>2007</u> Stockton's ecological footprint was calculated in 2007 as 10.88t/cap.	<u>2007</u> The UK average was calculated as 11.87 tonnes per capita for the same period, over a tonne per	Planning decisions would ensure more homes would be located close to work,	Stockholm Environment Institute, 2007.

			person higher than the Tees Valley. The North East average was 11.04t/cap.	shopping, schools and leisure facilities; so reducing the need to travel. Natural resources would be harnessed so that existing and new industries would be able to tap in to the considerable renewable energy potential of the North East.	
3.ii)	Household waste production	<u>2007/ 08</u> The total household waste production for the Borough in metric tonnes was 88,677.69.	<u>2006/ 07</u> Nationally the total household waste production in metric tonnes was 25,775,081.	Achieve 30% domestic waste recycling by 2010.	Stockton-on-Tees AMR 2007/ 08. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
3.iii)	Disposal routes for municipal waste (landfill, incineration, recycle)	<u>2007/ 08</u> Around 10.54% of waste from Stockton goes to landfill; 64.53% goes to energy from waste plants; 0.33% gets re-used and the final 24.60% gets recycled.	<u>2004</u> Nationally the estimated annual amount of waste arising per sector is: 32% construction and demolition; 13% industrial; 12% commercial; 9% household; 5% dredged materials; <1% sewerage sludge; 29% mining and quarrying; <1% agriculture (incl fishing).	A target has been set to achieve 30% recycling of domestic waste by 2010 in the Stockton Climate Change Action Plan. EU target = 20% reduction in the volume of waste from all sectors going to landfill. EU target = by 2010 reduce the amount of biodegradable	Stockton-on-Tees AMR 2007/ 08. Joint Strategy Unit Management Strategy, 2008. DEFRA.

				municipal waste going to landfill to 75% that produced by 1995	
3.iv)	Previously developed land that is vacant and/ or derelict	<u>2006</u> Stockton = 499 ha	<u>2006</u> North East = 2,552 ha England = 31,180 ha	PPS3 – Requires 60% of new housing to be provided on previously developed land annually.	Data sourced from NLUD/DCLG 2006
3.v)	Housing developed on PDL	<u>2008/ 09</u> 72.52% of new dwellings in this year were built on previously developed land. <u>2009/2010</u> 69.99% of new and converted dwellings was built on previously developed land	<u>2008 - 2009</u> North East = 77% England = 78%	The Government's target of 60% nationally and the RSS target of 70% for the Tees Valley by 2008 and 75% for the North East by 2016.	Stockton-on-Tees AMR 2008/ 09, 2009/2010 ANEC Regional AMR 2008/2009 National figures sourced from Defra

SA4: Developing a more Sustainable Employment Market in Stockton-on-Tees

Ref. no	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Data Source
4.i)	Employment rate	<u>2009/10</u> 70.5% of the working age population of Stockton Borough was employed.	<u>2009/10</u> The Tees Valley rate was 65.2%, the North East rate was 66.3% and the national rate was 70.5%.	Maintain national average position for employment levels (Regeneration Strategy for Stockton, 2007- 2012) Increase the overall employment rate from 73.2% in 2007 to	Annual Population Survey, June 2010.

				74.1% by March 2011(Council Plan)	
4.ii)	Economic activity rate	<u>2009/10</u> Of the working age population 76.9% are economically active.	<u>2009/10</u> Of the working age population 73.7% are economically active in the North East. Nationally this figure is 76.5%.	No target as yet.	Annual Population Survey, June 2010
4.iii)	Worklessness Rate	<u>2009</u> The worklessness rate of the working age population was 29.5% in Stockton.	<u>2009</u> For Tees Valley this rate is 34.8%. Nationally it is 29.5%.	No target as yet.	Annual Population Survey, June 2010
4.iv)	Skills gaps reported by employers	<u>2007</u> 22.1% Data for this indicator set is available from LSC as a Tees valley report, but not available at a local authority level.	<u>2007</u> Skills gaps exist where employees are not fully proficient at their job. 19% of establishments in the North East reported skills gaps in their existing workforce in summer 2007, the highest proportion of any region and above the national average of 15%. Employers reported that some 62,000 people working in the North East were not fully proficient at their current jobs – 6% of all employees, in line with the national average. <u>2009</u> National – 19% North East – 20%	Skills and employability are key drivers in improving the economic performance of the sub-region and various targets for participation and achievement might be expected to contribute to reducing skills gaps. There are no targets for LSC to reduce skills gaps for NI 174 in the Tees Valley. It is likely that the next revision of the MAA will cover both skills and	Learning and Skills Council (2007) Target: National Indicator NI174. National Employer Skills Survey for England (2009)

				employability.	
4.v)	Three year survival rate of VAT registered businesses	<u>1995- 2002</u> In the North East 61% of the total number of businesses first registered in 1995 to 71% for the total number of businesses first registered in 2002.	<u>1995- 2002</u> In the North East 63% of the total number of businesses first registered in 1995 to 70% for the total number of businesses first registered in 2002. This is a 6% improvement in the business survival rate. For the whole of the UK this figure increased from 65% to 71% in this same time frame.	Stockton Renaissance Community Strategy ambition "A strong local economy with better jobs and improved employability."	Tees Valley JSU, Economic Profile, April 2008. Office of National Statistics.
4.vi)	Net migration from the region	<u>1991- 2001</u> The population in this period increased by 4.9%. <u>2001- 2005</u> The population in this period increased by 4.9%.	<u>1991- 2001</u> The population in this period decreased by 0.6% in the Tees Valley. <u>2001- 2005</u> The population in this period decreased by 0.1%.	Tees Valley Living: Building Sustainable Communities in the Tees Valley objective: There will be net inward migration annually- the neighbourhoods are places where people want to live not leave.	Tees Valley JSU. Office of National Statistics

SA5: Establish a Strong Learning and Skills Base for Stockton-on-Tees

Ref. no	Indicators	Stockton-on-Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Data Source
5.i)	Percentage of working age adults with NVQ Level 2 or above qualifications	<u>2009</u> 70.6% of adults of working age had NVQ Level 2 or above qualifications.	<u>2009</u> This figure for the North East was 69.1% and nationally 70.9%.	The department for work and pensions sets out the indicator: a reduction in the proportion of working-	Annual Population Survey 2009. Department for Work and Pensions

				age people without a qualification at NVQ Level 2 or Higher (Indicator 21).	TVU
5.ii)	Percentage of working age adults with no qualifications	<u>2009</u> 14.5% of adults of working age had no qualifications in the Stockton Borough.	<u>2009</u> This figure for the North East was 26.1% and nationally 32%.	Stockton Renaissance Vision to 2020: Increase the success rate for those people taking adult literacy and numeracy courses.	Annual Population Survey 2009. TVU
5.iii)	Percentage of working age adults with NVQ Level 4 or above qualifications	<u>2006</u> 28,100 or 25.3% of adults of working age had NVQ Level 4 or above qualifications.	<u>2006</u> This figure for the North East was 22.7% and for the UK 27.4%.	Stockton Renaissance Vision to 2020: Increase numbers entering Higher Education. Achieve high level of graduate retention.	Annual Population Survey 2006.

SA6: Improving Health and Well Being whilst Improving Inequalities in Health

Ref. No.	Indicators	Stockton on Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Data Source
6i)	Life expectancy	<u>2007-2009</u> Life expectancy at birth for males 76.9 years. Life expectancy at birth for females 81.2 years.	<u>2004-2006</u> Life expectancy at birth for males in the North East Region 75.80 years, and in England 77.32 Years. Life expectancy at birth for females in the North East Region 80.10 years, and in England 81.5 years.	Sustainable Community Strategy aims to narrow the gap between Stockton life expectancy and national expectancy.	ONS

			<u>2006-2008</u> England – Males 77.4 years and Females 81.6 years	Also aim to tackle difference between wards.	
6ii)	Mortality rates from circulatory diseases	<u>2006-2008</u> Circulatory disease mortality rates per 100,000 population 198.5.	<u>2006-2008</u> Circulatory disease mortality rates per 10,000 population in England 183.7.	Sustainable Community Strategy aims to narrow the gap between Stockton mortality rates from circulatory diseases and national levels.	Department of Health 2006-2008
6iii)	Mortality rates from cancers	<u>2006-2008</u> Cancer mortality rates per 100,000 population 134.3	<u>2006-2008</u> Cancer mortality rates per 100000 population in England 114.0	Sustainable Community Strategy aims to narrow the gap between Stockton mortality rates from cancers and national levels.	Department of Health 2006-2008
6iv)	Self-reported measure of people's overall health and well being.	<u>2008</u> 71.4% say their health is very good.	<u>2008</u> 70.4% in the North East Region and 75.8% in England say their health is good or very good.	No target as yet.	CLG, Place Survey
6v)	Percentage of adults participating in 3 x 30 minutes sports and physical activity per week.	<u>2008-2009</u> 22.7% of adults in the Bc participate in 3 x 30 mins or physical activity per w	<u>2008-2009</u> 16.6% participate nationally and 16.2% of the population of the North East participate.	No target as yet	Active People Survey, Sport England.
6vi)	Percentage of residents satisfied with local authority	<u>2008-2009</u> 69.9% of adult residents satisfied with the leisure	<u>2008-2009</u> Nationally 68.4% of adults are satisfied with their local authority	No target as yet	Active People Survey, Sport England.

	leisure provision.		leisure provision and in the North East Region 70.1% are satisfied.		
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SA7: Safeguarding and Enhancing the Region's Environmental Infrastructure

Ref. No.	Indicators	Stockton on Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Data Source
7i)	19.4. Population of wild birds	<u>2007-2008</u> Skylarks (farmland) a common site and know to breed. Grey partridge (farmland) breeding in local area. Song Thrush (woodland) common resident and winter visitor. Tree Sparrow (farm land) 130-150 breeding pairs across the Tees Valley. Approximately 1000 known Corn Bunting (farmland) in Tees Valley. Barn Owls are rare residents with one or two breeding pairs in the Borough expected to rise to three to four in 2008.	In the North East there has been an increase in total species of wild birds by 15% between 1994 and 2008. For farmland birds the increase was 7% and for woodland birds 9%. All increases where above the national index.*	Defra adopted a Public Service Agreement (PSA) target in 2000, which outlines the need to reverse the long-term decline in farmland birds by 2020, measured yearly against underlying trends.	2007-2008 AMR Tees Valley Wildlife Trust has continued to run farmland biodiversity surveys on 22 farms across the Tees Valley. Teesmouth Bird Club are working on a bird atlas which will provide an up to date baseline population figure for all breeding species. Data is collected on a sub-regional basis and not for Stockton Borough. *Wild Bird Population Indicators for the English Regions 1994-2006 DEFRA 2008.
7ii)	Condition of Sites of Special Scientific	<u>2011</u> 49.94% in favourable	<u>2011</u> Whole of England 36.59%	PSA target to have 95% of the SSSI	Natural England, Feb 2011.

	Interest,	condition, 37.26% in unfavourable, recovering condition 8.9% in unfavourable, no change, condition and 3.9% destroyed	favourable 59.94% unfavourable recovering 2.3% unfavourable no change 1.15% unfavourable declining 0.03% destroyed For the North East Region 21.35% favourable 77.47% unfavourable recovering 1.01% unfavourable no change 0.16% unfavourable declining 0.01% destroyed.	area in favourable or recovering condition by 2010. No increase in percentage in unfavourable condition or destroyed.	
7 iii)	Percentage of Tees Valley Biodiversity Action Plan Sites or Local Sites created, restored, damaged or destroyed through development.	<u>2009/2010</u> None	Not yet Available	No sites to be damaged or destroyed through development.	Stockton Borough Council AMR. Tees Wildlife Trust
7 iv)	Proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented.	<u>2009/10</u> Of the 58 Local Wildlife Sites, 29% are undergoing positive conservation management or have done in the last 5 years.	Not yet available	Target not yet set	Stockton Borough Council.
7v)	Air quality	<u>2004-2007</u> All statutory air quality levels are being met. There are no air quality management areas within the	Not available.	Targets are outlined in the National Air Quality Strategy	Tees Valley Environmental Protection Group, Progress Report 2008: Air Quality in the Tees Valley

		Borough or adjoining Boroughs.			2004-2007
7vi)	Ecological quality of surface water bodies.	This information is not compiled at the Borough level. For the purpose of the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC Stockton-on-Tees is part of the Northumbria river basin district.	<u>2009</u> 29 % of the surface water bodies in England and Wales are good or better. In the Northumbria Basin, 37% of water bodies are good or better status.	To achieve 'good' status in all Northumbria Basin surface water bodies by 2027.	Environment Agency, Northumbria River Basin Management Plan 2009.
7vii)	Bathing water quality	Bathing water not within the Borough boundary.	N/a	N/a	N/a
7viii)	Uptake of agri-environmental schemes.	Information not collected Borough level.	<u>2008</u> Target reached for Entry Level Stewardship and Organic Entry Level Stewardship combined East 81%, East Midlands 77%, Yorkshire and Humber 72%, North East 69%, West midlands and the South East 65%, the South West 58% and the North West 45%. Higher Level Stewardship Uptake is high in the North East.	3.5m ha at Entry Level Stewardship (64% of target) 167000ha Organic Entry Level Stewardship (49% of target) 66000ha Higher Level Stewardship (33% of target)	Environmental Stewardship Review of Progress 2008 Defra, Natural England.
7ix)	Percentage of the population within 1km of an area of urban natural greenspace.	<u>2008</u> 76% of the population lived within 1km of an area of urban natural greenspace.	No available figures	100% of the population to be within 1km of urban natural greenspace.	Stockton Borough Council PPG17 Assessment.
7x)	Planning applications approved within	<u>2009/10</u> A number of minor	<u>2008 –2009</u> No significant developments were	Target not yet set	Stockton Borough Council.

	Strategic Gaps.	applications were granted approval within the strategic gap, including the formation of a new nature reserve on the flood plain of the River Tees.	approved within the North East		Regional AMR
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SA8: Building Sustainable Communities

Ref. No.	Indicators	Stockton on Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Data Source
8i)	Overall satisfaction with the area	<u>2006-2007</u> 67% of residents in Stockton-on-Tees Borough are satisfied overall with the area as a place to live.	<u>2006-2007</u> 70% of residents in the North East are satisfied overall with the area they live in. 73% of people in England are satisfied overall with the place they live.	Used as a Quality of Life Measure to track progress in the Sustainable Communities Strategy.	DCLG 2006/07 Place Based Survey
8ii)	Fear of crime	<u>2006</u> 94% of residents feel safe outside during the day and 54% of residents feel safe after dark.	<u>2006</u> The percent of residents that feel safe are similar to the 1998 levels but is an improvement from 2000 and 2002 levels, which demonstrated a decrease in the amount people who felt safe.	The Sustainable Communities Strategy aims to increase the number of people who feel very safe or fairly safe outside during the day and after dark.	Ipsos Mori, 2006, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council
8iii)	Crime rates	<u>2006-2007</u> Overall crime rate 93.5 per 1000 population Violent Crime 19.8 per	<u>2006-2007</u> Overall crime rate in the Tees Valley 122.5 per 1000 population and nationally 101.5 per 1000 people.	No target as yet.	TVU 2006/07

		1000 population. Burglary 10.2 per 1000 households. Vehicle theft rate 8.8 per 1000 population	Violent crime 26.3 per 1000 population in the Tees valley and nationally, 22.5. Burglary in the Tees Valley 13.9 per 1000 households and 11.6 per 1000 households nationally. Vehicle theft 15.2 per 1000 population in the Tees Valley and 13 per 1000 population nationally.		
8iv)	Quality of housing stock	<u>2007-2008</u> The percentage of non-decent council homes in the Borough is 18.1%.	<u>2006</u> The national level of non-decent council homes is 33.3%, for registered social landlords 23.6% and the total for social housing is 28.7%. The percentage of non-decent social housing has steadily decreased since 2001.	National indicator target of 18.3% has been met for 2007-08	National Indicator 2007-08 (SBC) DCLG 2006 (English House Condition Survey and Landlord Returns.)
8v)	Households in Fuel poverty	<u>2007-2008</u> To tackle fuel poverty a new national indicator has been introduced to identify the percentage of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with low energy efficiency. 0.89% of people in receipt of income benefits have low energy efficiency, 55.64% of people in receipt of income	<u>2005-2006</u> The estimated number of households in fuel poverty in the UK rose by around 1 million between 2005 and 2006, to stand at about 3.5 million (around 14% of all households). The increase has mainly affected vulnerable households. In 2006, around 2.75 million vulnerable households in the UK were fuel poor, an increase from around 2 million the previous year. Increases are largely due to a rise in fuel prices, which have not been	National indicator target not yet set as 2008-2009 is the baseline year	National Indicator 2007-2008 (SBC) Defra, UK Fuel Poverty Strategy 2008

		benefits have high energy efficiency.	fully met by a rise in incomes or energy efficiency.		
8vi)	Housing affordability	<u>2006</u> £149677 was the average house price for the Borough in 2006 for all housing types. House Price to earnings ratio by residence in the Borough was 6 in the fourth quarter of 2006. <u>2007-2008</u> 100 affordable units have been built in 2007-2008.	<u>2006</u> £132762 was the average house price for the Tees valley in 2006. £207573 was the average house price for England and Wales in 2006 House Price to earnings ratio by residence in the Tees Valley was 5.7 in the fourth quarter of 2006 and 7 for England and Wales in the same time period.	No target as yet.	JSU Land Registry 2006 JSU Land Registry/ASHE 2006 2007-2008 AMR

SA9: Developing Sustainable Transport and Communication

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

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

			car.		
9iv)	Percentage of Public Rights of Way that are 'easy to use'	<u>2008-2009</u> 94% of the Borough's Public Rights of Way were considered easy to use.	Not available.	95% of the Borough's Public Rights of Way to be easy to use by 2010/2011	Stockton Borough Council Local Transport Plan.

SA10: Promoting, Enhancing and Respecting Culture and Heritage

Ref. No.	Indicators	Stockton on Tees Data	Comparators and Trends	Targets	Data Source
10i)	Grade I and II * buildings at risk	<u>2010</u> 2 buildings at risk (1 Grade I and 1 Grade II*).	<u>2010</u> 3.1% of I and II* listed buildings are at risk nationally. This figure is at its highest in the North East at 6.6%	To minimise the number of Grade I and II* listed buildings at risk through the plan period.	Heritage at Risk Register, 2010, English Heritage
10ii)	Conservation areas with conservation area appraisals	<u>2009</u> All eleven conservation areas within the Borough have appraisals			Stockton Borough Council Conservation Officer
10iii)	Scheduled monuments at risk	<u>2010</u> There is 1 scheduled monument categorised as at risk in the Borough (It is also one of the 2 buildings at risk).	<u>2010</u> Nationally 17.2% of scheduled monuments are at risk . In the North East 14.4% of scheduled monuments are at risk.	Development that will adversely affect the site, fabric or setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument will not be permitted (Stockton-on-Tees Local Plan).	Heritage at Risk Register, 2010, English Heritage
10iv)	Tourism spending	<u>2006</u> Total expenditure of	<u>2007-2008</u> Spending of UK resident tourists in		Destination Performance UK

		staying tourists is £171.78million; the total expenditure of day visitors is £108.57million. <u>2007-2008</u> Net Local Authority spending on tourism is £160964.	the North East is £825, spending of overseas resident tourists in the North East is £214. In 2007 tourism was worth £3.915 billion to the regional economy an increase of 30% form 2003.		Baseline Questionnaire for Local Authorities, 2008 Tourism in the North East 2007/08: Report by North East Tourism Advisory Board
10v)	Perception of the North East	Information not collected.	<u>2006</u> As a result of the Passionate People Passionate Places Campaign an extra 75000 people in the North East now say they are likely to speak highly of the region without any prompting. Nearly three quarters of people who have seen the campaign nationally believe the North East is changing for the better.		One North East, Survey conducted by Woodrow Holmes Group, 2006.
10vi)	Participation in Cultural Activities	<u>2007-2008</u> 5036 visits to public libraries per 1000 population for 2007/08 747 visits or uses and 519 visits in person to Local Authority funded or part funded museums and galleries per 1000 population.2007/08		National Standards designed to outline a Local Authority's responsibility to provide library services is 6300 visits per 1000 population. Locally set target of 640 visits or uses and 420 visits in	National Standard from the Department for Culture Media and Sport. Stockton-on-Tees BVPI Performance Indictors 2007/08

		Ni11 Engagement in the arts will be used to collect information about participation in cultural activities from 2010.		person per 1000, for museum and galleries was exceeded in 2007/08.	
10vii)	Participation in nature based tourism	<u>2009-2010</u> Saltholme RSPB Reserve received 93,000 visitors during this period.	No comparative data available	Target not yet set.	Saltholme RSPB Reserve.

Appendix 4 – Appraisal of Regeneration and Environment DPD Preferred Options

Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The policy requires that a proactive approach will be taken to secure development that improves the economic, environmental and social conditions in the Borough.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	

Policy SP1 – Housing 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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	Prioritises Core Area sites and sites which provide regeneration benefits and is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	Establishes a site selection hierarchy to give priority to sustainable locations and asks that sites deliver sustainable communities
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	Prioritises Core Area sites and previously developed land.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	Seeks to provide housing that meets an identified need and to support disadvantaged communities.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	Gives priority to Core Area sites and sites within the existing conurbation.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy SP2 – Limits to Development				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The policy directs developments to urban areas while still allowing developments that will support the rural economy and is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The policy directs development to urban areas, which is compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The policy directs development to urban areas and protects green field land.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy is compatible with strengthening the economy and allows for the growth of rural businesses and is compatible with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports countryside recreation and is compatible with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to protect the character of the countryside and the landscape of the Borough and is compatible with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports housing that meets rural exceptions policy and facilities to meet social and community needs and is compatible with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	Preventing the spread of development into the countryside will reduce the need to travel by motor and will restrict the number of properties without easy access to public transport.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	Restricting development within the countryside will protect the landscape character of the Borough and is compatible with this objective.

Policy SP3 – Green Wedges				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to Conflict – No Relationship	Assessment of the Effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Sustainability Objectives	Short	Medium	
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects significant areas of green space, which can provided mitigation for climate change.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects greenfield land thereby encouraging development to focus on brownfield sites and land within the urban core.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports the use of the green wedge for footpaths and recreational use, which can contribute to health and well being.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects significant areas of land within the river corridor and prevents visual harm to the area. This is compatible with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to enhance public access to the green wedge and create networks of open space within the urban area. This is compatible with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The policy allows for the development of footpaths and bridleways and is compatible with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The protection of green networks and the landscape of the area can enhance the image of the Borough and promote sustainable tourism.

Policy T1 – Footpaths and Cycle Routes				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	Improving links will support economic growth and is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	Improving footpath and cycle routes have the potential to reduce travel by private vehicle and is compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	Improving footpath and cycle routes has the potential to reduce travel by private vehicle and is compatible with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects existing routes and supports the provision of new routes that can improve access to employment opportunities.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects existing routes and supports the provision of new routes that can improve access to education and training facilities.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	The policy can improve access to health care facilities and will encourage physical activity.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	?	?	There is uncertainty over the impact of a bridge link across the River Tees, and additional footpath links between the Saltholme and Charlton’s Pond nature reserves and Seal Sands, upon biodiversity.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects existing, and provides for enhanced, cycling and pedestrian links and is compatible with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The policy provides for the protection and enhancement of pedestrian and cycle links and is compatible with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to develop cycling and walking to promote activity based tourism and is compatible with this objective.

Policy T2 – Tees Valley Metro				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	Improving transport links will support economic growth and is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The policy support improvements to sustainable transport systems to reduce travel by private vehicles.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The policy support improvements to sustainable transport systems to reduce travel by private vehicles.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	Improving transport links will support economic growth and increase access to employment opportunities.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	Improvements to public transport systems will improve access to education and training facilities.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	✓	✓	Improvements to public transport systems will improve access to healthcare facilities. Phase 1a of this development proposes a stop at James Cook Hospital, Middlesbrough.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports improvements to public transport systems that will increase access for communities.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The policy is compatible with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy T3 – Tees Valley Bus Network Improvements				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	Improving transport links will support economic growth and is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The policy support improvements to sustainable transport systems to reduce travel by private vehicles.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The policy support improvements to sustainable transport systems to reduce travel by private vehicles.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	Improving transport links will support economic growth and is compatible with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	Improvements to public transport systems can improve access to education and training facilities.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	Improvements to public transport systems will improve access to healthcare facilities.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports improvements to public transport systems that will increase access for communities.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The policy is compatible with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy T4 – Portrack Relief Road				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	✓	✓	The Portrack Relief Road will open up development sites and the policy is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	–	X/?	X/?	The provision of a new road is likely to lead to an increase in air pollution in the area. However, the aim of the relief road is to reduce congestion in other areas and there is some uncertainty over the impacts of the policy.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	–	X/?	X/?	The provision of a new road is likely to lead to an increase in vehicular traffic in the area. However, the aim of the relief road is to reduce congestion in other areas and there is some uncertainty over the impacts of the policy.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	✓	✓	The Portrack Relief Road will open up development sites and the policy is compatible with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	X	X	The relief road will increase traffic and air pollution adjacent to Portrack Marsh Nature Reserve and the river corridor.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	–	✓	✓	This new road link will enable development of the Green Blue Heart.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	X	X	Improvements to the road network have the potential to increase travel by private vehicle.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy T5 – Sustainable Freight				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The policy increases options for freight transport and is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports sustainable alternatives to road freight transport.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports sustainable alternatives to road freight transport and protects existing facilities.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy increases options for freight transport and supports businesses and industry and is compatible with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports alternatives to road freight transport and is compatible with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy T6 – Aerodrome Safeguarding Zones				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	–	–	The policy requires the assessment of development proposals in line with existing safeguarding zones identified by the airport operator, as required by Circular 1/2003 (Deputy Prime Minister/Department for Transport). This policy has been included in order to support the representation of the safeguarding zones on the Proposals Map.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	–	–	–	
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	–	–	–	
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	–	–	
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	–	–	
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	

Policy T7 – Public Safety Zones				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	–	–	
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	–	–	–	
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	–	–	–	
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	Prevention of development in this area contributes to the protection of existing landscape
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	–	–	
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	

Policy SL1 – Development and Amenity				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	The policy will limit the effect of development upon the amenity of residents and reduce any negative impact upon well being.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to protect existing residents of the Borough from a negative impact upon their amenity.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy SL2 – Renewable Energy Generation				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	Encouraging renewable energy generating developments and technologies can provide employment and support the local economy.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The promotion of energy generation from renewable sources is compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The promotion of energy generation from renewable sources is compatible with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	Encouraging renewable energy generating developments and technologies can provide employment and support the local economy.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	X/?	X/?	X/?	Some renewable energy developments have the potential to impact upon biodiversity and/or the landscape of the Borough. For example, through bird strike. It is likely that the relationship with this objective is incompatible. However, as this will depend upon the individual nature of the proposals coming forward, there is some degree of uncertainty.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓/?	✓/?	✓/?	The policy supports small scale developments that can provide energy for communities. However, there is some uncertainty as this depends on the nature of the individual proposals coming forward.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy EMP1 – General Employment Land				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports business and industrial related development and is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	?	✓/!	✓/!	Increased economic activity may have an impact upon air quality through an increase in traffic. However, over the medium to long term focussing development in sustainable locations should make this option compatible with the objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	?	✓/!	✓/!	Increased economic activity may have an impact upon air quality and resource use through an increase in traffic. However, over the medium to long term focussing development in sustainable locations should make this option compatible with the objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy is compatible with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	?	?	?	The relationship with this objective will depend upon the nature of individual proposals coming forward.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	?	?	?	The relationship with this objective will depend upon the nature of individual proposals coming forward. There is potential for an increase in air pollution and also environmental improvements associated with planning applications.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy improves access to employment opportunities and is compatible with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	?	?	?	The relationship with this objective will depend upon the nature of the proposals coming forward, as businesses with a heavy reliance upon road based freight will be incompatible with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy EMP2 – Principal Office Locations				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The policy is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to direct office developments to sustainable locations and is compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓/!	✓/!	✓/!	The policy aims to direct office developments to sustainable locations and is largely compatible with this objective. However there is some as there is potential for greenfield development.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports office development and is compatible with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	?	?	?	The policy supports the expansion of office related developments and its compatibility with this objective will depend upon the nature of the businesses coming forward.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy directs development to sustainable locations and supports Town, District and Local Centres.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The policy directs office development to locations with good links to public transport.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective

Policy EMP3 – Key Employment at Wynyard Park				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The policy encourages prestige and high technology businesses and the economy and is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	?	?	?	The impact upon this objective will depend upon the individual proposals and there is potential for increased air pollution.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	X	X	X	The site is largely a greenfield location and its development will lead to increased travel by private vehicle.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports prestige and high technology businesses and is compatible with his objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	?	?	?	The impact of the policy on this objective will depend upon the nature of the individual proposals coming forward.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	?	?	?	The development site takes greenfield land and is likely to increase air pollution. However, there are requirements to have regard to the landscape and key views.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	?	?	The proposal is likely to increase travel by private vehicle. However, the policy supports the provision of public transport and green travel plan improvements.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy EMP4 – Process Industries Sites				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports the expansion of process industries, which is important to the local economy.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	?	?	?	The SFRA indicates that parts of the allocated sites are at increased risk of flooding due to climate change, but the requirements of the sequential and exceptions tests can be fulfilled. Overall the impacts of the policy are uncertain due to the potential for increased emissions and this is dependant upon the specific developments coming forward.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	?	?	?	The expansion of the chemical processing industries has the potential to increase resource use. However, the clustering of related developments could reduce freight transport and encourage symbiotic relationships.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports the expansion of process industries, which provides employment opportunities.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	?	?	?	The development sites are located in close proximity to an SPA/ Ramsar site but have been subject to a study into the likely effects on the integrity of the site. There is still some uncertainty, as this has not considered biodiversity not protected by the SPA/Ramsar designation.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	?	?	?	The relationship is uncertain as clustering related developments could reduce freight transport but the expansion of the industries could lead to an increase in road-based transport.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy EMP5 – Important Bird Populations and the Seal Sands and North Tees Sites.				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to Conflict – No Relationship	Assessment of the Effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Sustainability Objectives	Short	Medium	
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The policy offers some support for the expansion of the chemical industry, which is important to the local economy.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	?	?	?	The policy principally protects important bird populations but does offer some encouragement for industrial developments. The impacts of the policy will depend upon the nature of the developments coming forward.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	?	?	?	The impacts of the policy on this objective will depend upon the nature of the developments coming forward.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy offers support for the expansion of the chemical industry.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to protect land with importance to the birds of the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Special Protection Area..
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy EMP6 – Port Related and River Based Uses				
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	Short	Medium	Long	
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The policy is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	?	?	?	The SFRA shows that the flood risk on these sites will increase due to climate change. However, it has been demonstrated that the requirements of the sequential tests can be fulfilled. The policy supports sustainable freight transport but there is potential for air pollution, and this is dependent on the nature of the individual proposals.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	?	?	?	The policy supports sustainable freight transport but there is potential for increased air pollution and resources use, depending on the nature of the individual proposals.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports development of industry and employment.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	X/?	X/?	X/?	The development site is in close proximity to an SPA and Ramsar site and will increase use of the river near to these sites. The nature of the impact will depend upon the individual development proposals.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports river based freight transport and has the potential to reduce road journeys.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy EMP7 – Airport Related Uses				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports the airport and safeguards land for employment uses.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	X	X	X	The policy supports air travel and has the potential to increase air pollution.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	X	X	X	The policy supports unsustainable air travel.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports the airport and safeguards land for employment uses
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The airport related uses supported by the policy include training centres.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	?	?	?	The development site is not located near to any important wildlife sites and the airport development is existing. However, the potential impacts from increased air pollution are uncertain.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	X	X	X	The policy supports air travel and is not compatible with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy TC1 – Stockton Town Centre Improvements				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The policy encourages improvements to the environment of the town centre to support its vitality and viability and is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The policy will support the urban centre and an existing centre well served by public transport and is compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The policy will support the urban centre and an existing centre well served by public transport and is compatible with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy will support the viability of the town centre and encourage continued investment.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	The policy promotes improvements to green infrastructure and is compatible with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports the main town centre and provides for improved public and event spaces and is compatible with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓/!	✓/!	✓/!	Improving a town centre with good public transport links is largely compatible with this objective. However, the design strategy includes introducing vehicle access and car parking to the High Street and it is uncertain how this will impact upon the number of car journeys.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	Improvements to the public realm and the design of developments within the centre will enhance the conservation area and the setting of historic buildings.

Policy TC2 – Sites for Major New Retail Development.				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The proposals for large-scale town centre development will support the economy of the Borough.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The proposal directs major development to brownfield sites within the existing centre and with good access to public transport.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The proposal directs major development to brownfield sites within the existing centre and with good access to public transport.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports large-scale town centre development and the Borough's economy and is compatible with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough's environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	The policy encourages development of brownfield locations within an existing centre.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	Development of these sites will support the vitality of the main centre and its surrounding communities and is compatible with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓/!	✓/!	✓/!	The policy encourages development on central sites well served by public transport. However, there is potential for an increase in car parking, which may encourage increased journeys via private vehicle.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough's culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The policy requires a master plan to reinforce the historic character and setting of the town centre and is compatible with this objective.

Policy TC3 – Stockton Town Centre Primary Shopping Area				
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	Short	Medium	Long	
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The policy will improve the vitality and viability of the town centre by protecting the main retail areas and encouraging a mix of uses within the wider town centre. The policy is therefore compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to protect the town centre as the Borough's main shopping centre. This encourages retail development in a sustainable location, well supported by public transport and will reduce the need to travel by private car.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to protect the town centre as the Borough's main shopping centre. This encourages retail development in a sustainable location, well supported by public transport and will reduce the need to travel by private car.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to improve the viability of the town centre, which will support businesses in this area.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough's environmental infrastructure.	–	–	–	The policy principally relates to changes of use within the existing town centre and there is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	Improving the vitality of the main shopping centre will improve access for the community to services and shops.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports retail within a town centre well served by public transport links and is compatible with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough's culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports the vitality and viability of Stockton Town Centre, which is a conservation area, and is compatible with this objective.

Policy TC4 – New Town Centre Uses				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects the vitality and viability of the defined centres and is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The policy directs development to sustainable locations and is compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The policy directs development to sustainable locations and is compatible with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports the economy and directs office developments to sustainable locations.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	The policy directs leisure uses to the town centre and supports the location of health facilities in the town centre, which has good public transport links and is easily accessible.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	The policy directs development to existing defined centres and is compatible with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects the vitality and viability of the defined centres, maintaining facilities for local communities, and is compatible with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The policy directs development to sustainable locations supported by public transport.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports the vitality of the Town Centre, a conservation area, and is compatible with this objective.

Policy TC5 – Stockton Town Centre Evening Economy				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The policy directs new developments to the town centre to protect its viability and is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The policy directs development to the town centre, which is well served by public transport, and will reduce travel by car.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The policy directs development to the town centre, which is well served by public transport, and will reduce travel by car.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports the viability of the town centre, which will support business, and is compatible with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	Improving the vitality of the main shopping centre will improve access for the community to services and shops
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The policy directs development to an area well served by public transport links.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports the vitality and viability of Stockton Town Centre, which is a conservation area, and is compatible with this objective.

Policy TC6 – Development and Change of Use within the District 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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to support the vitality and viability of existing centres and is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects existing centres, which are well served by public transport, and is compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects existing centres, which are well served by public transport, and is compatible with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports the economy of the Borough and the businesses within the District Centres.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports existing retail centres that will provide for the needs of the community.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	While the policy identifies a future road scheme, this is a minor route and is outweighed by the benefits of supporting existing centres with good public transport links.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The policy has regard to the protection of residential properties within Yarm High Street, which are a key part of the character of this conservation area.

Policy TC7 – Neighbourhood 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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	There is a positive relationship with this objective as the aim of the policy is to protect small retail centres.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	Existing neighbourhood retail centres are identified. This will protect small centres that serve communities and reduce travel.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	Existing neighbourhood retail centres are identified. This will protect small centres that serve communities and reduce travel.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy will support small retail centres that serve local communities and encourages new centres, where there is a need.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports neighbourhood centres, reducing the need to travel.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy TC8 – Development in Local and Neighbourhood 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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects the vitality and viability of existing centres and encourages the provision of new centres.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects existing neighbourhood and local centres and will reduce the need to travel and is compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects existing neighbourhood and local centres and will reduce the need to travel and is compatible with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy encourages development with a significant community benefit and resists the loss of community facilities.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports local and neighbourhood centres, reducing the need to travel.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The policy requires development to be appropriate to the scale of the centres and protects the historic character of Norton High Street.

Policy TC9 – Small-Scale Retail and Ancillary Uses				
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	Short	Medium	Long	
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects the vitality and viability of existing centres and supports the provision of ancillary businesses.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects existing designated centres and supports ancillary services and facilities to support existing communities and will reduce the need to travel and is compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects existing designated centres and supports ancillary services and facilities to support existing communities and will reduce the need to travel and is compatible with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective as the policy relates to small-scale provision.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy encourages development with a community benefits, protects existing centres and village shops and resists the loss of community facilities.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports designated centres, reducing the need to travel.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy TC10 – Proposals for Hot Food Takeaways				
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	✓	✓	✓	
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to protect the vitality and viability of retail centres and is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The protection of the vitality and viability of designated centres will ensure that the focus of retail development remains within sustainable locations.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The protection of the vitality and viability of designated centres will ensure that the focus of retail development remains within sustainable locations.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	The policy resists the location of Hot Food Takeaways in close proximity to schools and playgrounds due to the significant national issues of childhood obesity.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects the viability of defined centres and considers the impact upon residential amenity and is compatible with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The policy directs takeaways to defined centres that are in within neighbourhoods or well served by public transport, reducing the need to travel by private car, and is compatible with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy PF1 – Open Space, Sport and Recreation 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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The requirement for developments to provide or contribute to the provision of open space is compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The requirement for developments to provide or contribute to the provision of open space is compatible with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	The provision of open space, include outdoor sports facilities, will contribute to the health and well being of the Borough.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	The policy safeguards all open space types, including natural green space and is compatible with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The provision of a variety of types of open space within communities will contribute to their sustainability.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The provision of accessible open space, sport and recreation facilities will reduce the need to travel and the length of journeys.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The provision of open space, especially parks and gardens, can contribute to or enhance the culture and heritage of the Borough.

Policy PF2 – Provision of a New Cemetery and Crematorium.				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	?	?	?	Cemeteries are important areas of open space, which can mitigate against the effects of climate change, however the provision of a crematorium may lead to additional trips by private vehicle but this cannot be assessed fully until the site of the crematorium is known.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	?	?	?	Cemeteries are important areas of open space, which can mitigate against the effects of climate change, however the provision of a crematorium may lead to additional trips by private vehicle but this cannot be assessed fully until the site of the crematorium is known.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	Cemeteries can be important areas of open space, which contribute to health and well being.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	Cemeteries can be important natural assets and their provision is compatible with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	Providing extra facilities for the Boroughs residents is compatible with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	?	?	?	There is potential for the expansion of the cemetery and a new crematorium to lead to additional trips by private vehicle.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The provision of green infrastructure is compatible with this objective.

Policy PF3 – Bowesfield Marina				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	✓	✓	The provision of a marina within the Borough will contribute to the economy.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	–	?	?	The marina has the potential to provide mitigation for the effects of climate change. However, there is the potential for increased emissions from travel to the site and from the increased use of powered boats for leisure purposes.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	✓	✓	The marina will provide for increased leisure and sporting use of the river and is compatible with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	X/?	X/?	The increased use of the river for leisure purposes has the potential to impact negatively on a nearby nature reserve and have wider biodiversity impacts.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	–	✓	✓	The provision of an extra facility for residents is compatible with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	?	?	The provision of the marina has the potential to encourage improved public transport links to the surrounding area. However, car parking will be provided and the impact of the proposal upon travel by private vehicle is uncertain.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	✓	✓	The provision of the marina has the potential to support tourism and improve the image of the area and is compatible with this objective.

Policy PF4 – Maximise Civic Space for Community Interaction.				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	Events and performances held within the main centres will contribute to the vitality and viability of those centres. The policy is, therefore, compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	Attracting events to the centres well served by public transport will be compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	Attracting events into the core area and main centres will also be compatible with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	The enhancement of spaces for public events and social interaction can improve well being and be compatible with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	Attracting events into existing centres will reduce pressure on out of town greenfield sites, and is compatible with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The enhancement of spaces for public events and social interaction will be important for the local communities and is compatible with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	Encouraging events into centres with good public transport links if compatible with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The enhancement of spaces with the centres, which includes the Stockton Town Centre conservation area, is compatible with this objective.

Policy PF5 – Facilities for Ingleby Barwick				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.		✓	✓	The provision of facilities within residential areas will reduce the need to travel and is compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective. The facilities will be located on land that already has permission for housing.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.		✓	✓	The provision of a community centre and land for community uses will lead to increased opportunity for physical activity or social interaction.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.		–	–	The provision of small facilities within an approved housing development will not have any significant impact upon this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	The policy aims to improve the sustainability of this residential neighbourhood by provided community facilities.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.		✓	✓	The policy aims to improve the sustainability of a residential area with limited public transport links by providing community facilities and reducing the need to travel by private car.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy PF6 – Supporting Durham University’s Queen’s Campus				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.		✓	✓	The expansion of an important university within the Borough is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.		✓	✓	The policy encourages development on a brownfield location within the Core Area and is compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.		✓	✓	The policy encourages development on a brownfield location within the Core Area and is compatible with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	The expansion of a university will support the economy within the Borough and has the potential to increase the skills of residents.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	The policy is compatible with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	Improving education opportunities within the Borough is compatible with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.		✓	✓	The proposed development is located within the Core Area and with good access to public transport.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.		✓	✓	The Borough’s links with Durham University have improved the perception of the area.

Policy PF7 – Supporting Health Care Developments				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.		✓	✓	The provision of health facilities in close proximity to main centres will reduce the need to travel and consequently emissions.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.		✓	✓	The provision of facilities within the core area or existing centres is compatible with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.		✓	✓	The policy supports the development of new health care facilities.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	The provision of new community health care facilities is compatible with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.		✓	✓	The sites are located within the Core Area and Billingham and have good access to public transport.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

The impacts of Policy H1 will be considered under each separate site allocation (H1a-H1I)

Policy H2 – Housing Phasing and Implementation				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.		✓	✓	The maintenance of an adequate supply of deliverable housing sites is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.		✓	✓	The policy does not allocate land for development. However, there is support for brownfield development, which is compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.		✓	✓	The policy does not allocate land for development. However, there is support for brownfield development, which is compatible with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	Maintaining a supply of housing sites provides for growth in the Borough.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	The policy supports the development of sites that will contribute to the delivery of plans and strategies of education service providers.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.		✓	✓	The policy supports the development of sites that will contribute to the delivery of plans and strategies of health service providers.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	The aim of the policy is to maintain and adequate supply of housing to support the needs of the Borough.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.		✓	✓	The policy supports the site selection hierarchy which prioritises land within the Core Area and existing conurbation.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy H1a – Yarm Road Gateway				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.		?	?	The development of this site may require existing businesses to relocate.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.		✓	✓	The site is a brownfield location within the Core Area. The policy is therefore compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.		✓	✓	The site is previously developed land located within the Core Area. The development of this site may also lead to land remediation.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.		?	?	The development of this site will require existing businesses to relocate.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.		✓	✓	The site is previously developed land that is likely to require some remediation.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	The site is located within the Core Area and on a core bus route.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.		✓	✓	The site is located within the Core Area and on a core bus route.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy H1b– Urlay Nook				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.		✓	✓	The site includes land formerly allocated for employment uses, however, this has never been developed and the provision of housing development will contribute to the local economy.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.		✓	✓	The site is located within the limits to development and has links to existing facilities and services.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.		✓	✓	The relationship with this objective is largely positive. The site is a greenfield site but it has in close proximity to a number of local services and facilities and has good access to public transport.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.		?	?	Part of the site had been allocated for employment uses but this has never been developed. The development of the site for housing could lead to growth in the area.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.		✓	✓	The developer will be expected to provide open space and sport and recreation facilities and the provision of pedestrian and cycle links will improve opportunities for physical activity.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.		✓	✓	The site is located within the limits to development and its allocation for housing will not significantly impact upon the landscape. In addition, existing trees on site are to be retained and a landscape buffer provided.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	The site is located on the edge of a residential area and within walking distance of existing facilities and services.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.		✓	✓	The site is within the conurbation and has good access to public transport. Footpath and cycle links will be provided.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy H1c– University Hospital North Tees				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.		✓	✓	The provision of a major housing development is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.		✓	✓	The development site has good bus links and is within the urban core. New development will comply with the environmental standards within policy CS3 and the policy is compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.		✓	✓	The development will cover the equivalent of the brownfield area of the site, resulting in no net loss of open space. The development will have good links to public transport and will result in the remediation of a contaminated site.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.		?	✓	It is uncertain how the relocation of health care facilities will initially impact on the accessibility for local communities.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.		✓	✓	The development will require open space provision, which will contribute to a green infrastructure network.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	The development site is located close to existing schools and facilities and within an existing residential neighbourhood. The provision of bungalows on site will contribute to the housing mix.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.		✓	✓	The site has good public transport links to the town centre and the policy is compatible with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy H1d and H1e– Blakeston School and Norton School				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.		✓	✓	The sites will provide market housing that will support growth in the area.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.		✓	✓	The sites are located within the conurbation with good access to local facilities and services. Neither site is identified as being within a flood zone.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.		✓	✓	The sites are located within the conurbation and the development is confined to areas of previously developed land.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective. The sites are former schools but they have been relocated prior to this allocation.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.		✓	✓	The policy requires that the former school playing fields are protected as open space that will provide opportunities for healthy pursuits.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.		✓	✓	Existing open space is protected and open space linkages are required by the policy. This is compatible with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	The sites are located within the conurbation, giving new resident access to existing services and facilities and the open space provision will be protected.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.		✓	✓	The sites are located within the conurbation and are served by public transport.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy H1f– Land at Leeholme Road				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	✓	✓	Allocating this site is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.		✓	✓	The site is located within the conurbation and has good access to public transport and existing services and facilities.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.		✓	✓	The site is previously developed land and is within the conurbation.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.		✓	✓	The policy requires the developer to take into account the noise from the adjacent railway and the provision of footpath and cycle links will give opportunities for physical activity.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective. The site is a small brownfield site within the conurbation.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	The site has good access to existing services and the policy requires sustainable links to Billingham centre.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.		✓	✓	The site is located in close proximity to Billingham railway station and the policy requires a number of footpath and cycle links.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy H1g – Harrowgate Lane				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to Conflict – No Relationship	Assessment of the Effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Sustainability Objectives	Short	Medium	
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.		✓	✓	The provision of a strategic level housing development is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.		✓	✓	The site is located in close proximity to local services and facilities and has good access to public transport. The site is not identified as being within a flood zone.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.		✓	✓	The relationship with this objective is largely positive. The site is a greenfield site but it has in close proximity to a number of local services and facilities and has good access to public transport.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	This is a strategic scale housing development that will support growth in the area. The policy also provides for neighbourhood facilities, which will provide some small-scale employment opportunities.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	The policy requires a masterplan to identify education facilities and is compatible with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.		✓	✓	The policy requires the masterplan to consider the provision of health and leisure facilities to support the community.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.		✓	✓	Any development will provide a landscape boundary to protect the landscape of the countryside. Improvements to the green infrastructure network, including Castle Eden Walkway, will also be required.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	The site is located in close proximity to an existing community with services and facilities and the policy requires additional provision of facilities. There are good transport links and the development will contribute to a mix of housing for the Borough.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.		✓	✓	The site has good access to public transport and local facilities.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy H1h –Land East of Yarm Back Lane				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to Conflict – No Relationship	Assessment of the Effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Sustainability Objectives	Short	Medium	
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.		✓	✓	Development of the site for housing will be compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.		✓	✓	The policy requires a centre to meet local needs and provide community facilities within the site, reducing the need to travel. There is also provision to prevent increased flood risk on Lustrum Beck.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.		✓	✓	The policy is largely compatible with this objective. The site is greenfield land but the policy requires education, retail and sport and recreation facilities to be provided within the site, reducing the need to travel.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective. The scale of development will not provide significant employment within proposed facilities.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	Education facilities will be provided to meet local need.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.		✓	✓	The policy requires health facilities to local need, improvement to the green infrastructure network and pedestrian/cycle and equestrian linkages that will support physical activity.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.		✓	✓	The provision of a landscaped buffer and improvements to the green infrastructure network will protect the landscape of the Borough.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	The policy requires the provision of facilities and services to meet local need and connections to the existing residential area.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.		✓	✓	The policy requires the provision of facilities and services, connections to the existing residential area and pedestrian and cycle access along Yarm Back Lane.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy H1i – West Yarm				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.		✓	✓	The allocation of this site for housing development is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.		✓	✓	The site is not located in an area of flood risk and has good access to public transport and local facilities.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.		✓	✓	The relationship with this objective is largely positive. The site is a greenfield site but it has in close proximity to a number of local services and facilities and has good access to public transport.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective. Allocation of this site is not likely to lead to a significant loss or increase in employment opportunities.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.		✓	✓	The policy requires public footpath connections and links to the green infrastructure network, providing opportunities for healthy pursuits.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.		✓	✓	The policy includes requirements for a landscape buffer to protect the landscape of the Borough.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	The site is located adjacent to an existing community with a number of facilities and services.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.		✓	✓	The development has good links to public transport, including both bus and train services.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy H1j – South West Yarm				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.		✓	✓	The allocation of this site for housing is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.		✓	✓	The site is not within an area of flood risk and has excellent links to public transport.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.		✓	✓	The relationship with this objective is largely positive. The site is a greenfield site but it has in close proximity to a number of local services and facilities and has good access to public transport.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective. Allocation of this site is not likely to lead to a significant loss or increase in employment opportunities.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	The policy requires access from the site to existing facilities, which include the adjacent Conyers School, giving residents good access to education facilities.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.		✓	✓	The site will have good access to existing sport and recreation facilities, including those at Conyers School adjacent to the site. There is also provision for mitigation for noise arising from the railway line.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.		✓	✓	The site is within an area with high landscape capacity for development and the policy requires a landscape scheme to buffer the development.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	The site has good links to the existing community and facilities improved access to these facilities.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.		✓	✓	The site has good access to facilities and public transport, including a railway station.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy H1k – Wynyard Masterplan				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.		✓	✓	The policy requires the provision of a masterplan which will include improved public rights of way, pedestrian crossing points, a green infrastructure network and facilities that will improve the sustainability of the existing settlement.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.		✓	✓	The policy requires the provision of a masterplan which will include improved public rights of way, pedestrian crossing points, a green infrastructure network and facilities that will improve the sustainability of the existing settlement.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	The masterplan will include provision for education facilities at Wynyard.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.		✓	✓	The provision of open space, community facilities and safe cycle and pedestrian routes is compatible with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.		✓	✓	The policy provides for an integrated green infrastructure network and landscape and biodiversity improvements in the area.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.		✓	✓	The required masterplan will provide a number of facilities and improved pedestrian and cycle links for the new and existing developments.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.		✓	✓	The masterplan will provide for public rights of way, pedestrian crossings and accessible facilities, reducing trips by private vehicles for the existing settlement.

SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.		✓	✓	The provision of more development at Wynyard has the potential to impact upon the setting of Wynyard Park. The masterplan is required to include measures to consider the setting of the heritage asset of Wynyard Hall.
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Policy H11 – Wynyard Village					
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to Conflict – No Relationship	Assessment of the Effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal	
	Sustainability Objectives	Short	Medium		Long
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.			✓	✓	The allocation of land for housing is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.			?	?	The allocation of land for housing is likely to lead to an increase in air pollution. However, the policy requires contributions to cross-fund social, environmental and physical infrastructure in Wynyard, which will improve the sustainability of the existing settlement.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.			?	?	The allocation of land for employment and housing is likely to lead to an increase in air pollution and resource use. However, the policy requires contributions to cross-fund social, environmental and physical infrastructure in Wynyard, which will improve the sustainability of the existing settlement.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.			–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.			–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.			✓/!	✓/!	The policy requires the development to provide contributions to cross-fund social, environmental and physical infrastructure in Wynyard, which may provide open spaces or community facilities that will be compatible with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.			✓	✓	The policy requires the development to have a woodland setting and for any for any loss of tree cover to be replaced. This will mitigate any damage to the landscape.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.			✓	✓	Wynyard is currently an unsustainable settlement and the development will provide funding for social, environmental and physical infrastructure that will support the existing community.

SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.		✓/?	✓/?	The policy will lead to an increase in traffic. However, there is currently no public transport, facilities or safe pedestrian and cycle access routes. The policy requires the development to contribute to social and physical infrastructure which may improve the sustainability of the existing settlement.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.		✓	✓	The provision of more development at Wynyard has the potential to impact upon the setting of Wynyard Park. However, the policy requires development to be accompanied by a historic impact assessment and to enhance the Wynyard Hall heritage asset.

Policy H1m – Wynyard Park					
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to Conflict – No Relationship	Assessment of the Effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal	
	Sustainability Objectives	Short	Medium		Long
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.			✓	✓	The allocation of land for housing and employment uses is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.			?	?	The allocation of land for employment and housing is likely to lead to an increase in air pollution. However, the Wynyard masterplan will provide for a public rights of way network and facilities, which will improve the sustainability of the existing settlement.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.			?	?	The allocation of land for employment and housing is likely to lead to an increase in air pollution and resource use. However, Wynyard masterplan will provide for a public rights of way network and facilities that will improve the sustainability of the existing settlement.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.			✓	✓	The policy includes land allocated for prestige employment uses.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.			✓	✓	The development of prestige employment land could provide training opportunities within the Borough and encourage skilled workers.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.			✓	✓	The development is expected to be in a low density parkland setting and the Wynyard masterplan will require the provision of green infrastructure, community facilities and safe cycle and pedestrian routes.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.			✓	✓	The masterplan provides for an integrated green infrastructure network and landscape and biodiversity improvements in the area and the development will be low density and within a parkland setting.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.			✓	✓	The policy requires a mixed use development, providing easy access between accommodation and employment opportunities.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.			?	?	The policy will lead to an increase in traffic. However, there is currently no public transport or sustainable access to the employment land for existing residents. The provisions of the Wynyard masterplan may lead to improvements.

SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.		–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective. The allocation is separated from Wynyard Park by the A689 and existing employment development.
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Policy H3 – 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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	Meeting the housing needs of the Borough will be compatible with the achievement of growth.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The policy focuses the highest density developments within the Core Area and areas with good public transport links.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The policy focuses the highest density developments within the Core Area and areas with good public transport links.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy provides for affordable housing and a mix of housing types to support the needs of residents.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The policy directs high density developments to the Core Area and areas with good public transport links.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	

Policy H4 – Care Homes and Housing for Older People.				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The policy encourages the location of housing and care homes in locations close to services and facilities to reduce need for private transport and is compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The policy encourages the location of housing and care homes in locations close to services and facilities to reduce need for private transport and is compatible with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	The policy requires development to meet the needs of older residents and is compatible with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy provides for the needs of older residents and is compatible with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The policy requires development to be located close to facilities and services and is compatible with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy ENV1 – Green Infrastructure				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to protect and enhance the Green Infrastructure network which has multiple benefits for adapting to and mitigating against climate change. It is also a strategic objective of the Stockton on Tees Green Infrastructure Strategy.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects significant areas and networks of green space.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to create a network of multifunctional green spaces and to improve access. Improving health and well being is a strategic objective of the Stockton on Tees Green Infrastructure Strategy.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to preserve and enhance environmental networks.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	Increasing access to multifunctional green spaces is compatible with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	Accessibility is part of a strategic objective of the Stockton on Tees Green Infrastructure Strategy.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	Enhancing landscape and the historic environment is a strategic objective of the Stockton on Tees Infrastructure Strategy.

Policy ENV2 – Urban Open Space and Local Green Space				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to protect open and green spaces, which can play an important part in adapting to climate change
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects areas of open and green space.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects urban open space, while allowing development that can enhance sporting or recreation facilities.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to preserve green space and allows for some development that can enhance its nature conservation value.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	Protecting urban open space and enhancing its amenity value is consistent with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to maintain access to open space, preventing increasing car journeys.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and enhancing urban open space and green spaces is consistent with this objective.

Policy ENV3 – Local Sites				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to protect open and green spaces, which can play an important part in adapting to climate change
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects areas of open and green space.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	The policy protects urban open space, while allowing development that can enhance sporting or recreation facilities.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to preserve green space and allows for some development that can enhance its nature conservation value.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	Protecting urban open space and enhancing its amenity value is consistent with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to maintain access to open space, preventing increasing car journeys.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and enhancing urban open space and green spaces are consistent with this objective.

Policy ENV4 – Previously Developed Land, Development and the Creation of New Habitat				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	Habitats form an essential part of green infrastructure, which aids adaptation for climate changes.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to ensure that developments provide new habitat, thus aiding the creation of sustainable communities, increasing access to the natural environment and positively impacting upon well being.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to ensure that developments provide new habitat and retain/enhance existing biodiversity interest on previously developed sites.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to ensure that developments provide new habitat, thus aiding the creation of sustainable communities by increasing access to the natural environment.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to protect, enhance and provide new habitats thus improving the perception of the Borough.

Policy ENV5 – Landscape Character				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to ensure that development protects and enhances the special qualities and local distinctiveness of an area. This is compatible with improving well being.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	Environmental infrastructure forms an integral part of landscape character and the policy is therefore compatible with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy ensures that proposals are well designed with regards to landscape character thus preserving and enhancing the rural environment for people to enjoy.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	–	–	Bridleways and Public Rights of Way form an important part of the character of the landscape. The policy is therefore compatible with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The historic development of the landscape is a key component of its character and is therefore compatible with this objective.

Policy ENV6 – Re-Use and Replacement of Rural Buildings				
Key ✓ Likely to be Compatible ? Uncertain Impact X Likely to Conflict – No Relationship	Assessment of the Effect			Further Comments on the Appraisal
	Sustainability Objectives	Short	Medium	
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	Supporting the re-use and replacement of rural buildings is conducive with the objective as it's promotes bringing the buildings into suitable uses. The policy also ensures that it does not lead to the fragmentation and/or severance of an agricultural land holding creating a non-viable agricultural unit.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks the re-use of rural buildings unless replacement would result in a more sustainable form of development
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks the re-use of rural buildings unless replacement would result in a more sustainable form of development
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough's environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports re-use ensuring that it is compatible with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough's culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The policy promotes the re-use of rural buildings over replacement

Policy ENV7 – Farm Diversification				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	Policy supports appropriate farm diversification and the rural economy.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	Policy supports the re-use of buildings and reduces ‘food miles’.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	Policy supports farm diversification. Ensuring that goods sold are predominantly those produced on site or from local farms significantly reduces ‘food miles’.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	The policy promotes the re-use of buildings where possible and ensures new development does not adversely impact on the landscape.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy encourages farm diversification whilst ensuring the operation does not cause significant harm to a local/neighbourhood centre, a nearby village shop or local amenity.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The policy promotes the re-use of buildings where possible.

Policy ENV8– Equestrian Activity				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	Policy supports appropriate development of stables and equine related development that contributes to the rural economy.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	Policy supports appropriate development of commercial stables and equine related development, creating job opportunities in the rural area.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	Equine related development supports a leisure activity and the policy is therefore compatible with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to protect the local environment from inappropriate development.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to protect the character of the local environment from inappropriate development.

Policy ENV9 – Agricultural, Forestry and Other Rural Based Enterprise Dwellings				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	Policy allows dwellings that will support rural businesses.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	Policy restricts rural dwellings but supports those necessary for a rural enterprise, which will reduce travel by private vehicle.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	Policy restricts rural dwellings but supports those necessary for a rural enterprise, which will reduce travel by private vehicle.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	The policy restricts unnecessary rural dwellings, leading to some protection of the rural landscape.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy HE1– Historic Landscape				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to ensure that development proposals are informed by the historic context of the environment as detailed within the Historic Landscape Characterisation. The historic context of the environment covers a multitude of elements thus leading to conformity with a number of objectives.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to protect and enhance the historic landscape.

Policy HE2– Character Areas				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to ensure that development is of high quality inclusive design and that the impact on neighbouring properties is minimised.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	The policy ensures that any trees and landscape features which contribute to the character of the area are protected and integrated to any development scheme
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to ensure that development is of high quality inclusive design and that the impact on neighbouring properties is minimised.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to ensure development within character areas maintains or enhances the character and appearance of the area

Policy HE3– Local List				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to retain buildings thus reducing the use of resources.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to protect buildings on the local list against development which would affect its architectural or historic interest.

Policy HE4– Stockton and Darlington Railway				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to protect the route and remaining features of a historical railway.

The impacts of Policy RG1 will be considered under each separate site allocation (R1-G4)

Policy R1 – Green Blue Heart				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	✓	✓	The Green Blue Heart is part of a strategic regeneration programme to improve the urban core and is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	–	✓	✓	The SFRA shows that the risk of flooding is expected to increase due to climate change. However, it also shows that this risk can be managed through a number of different mitigation options. The development will also be required to provided renewable energy generation, in line with the Core Strategy.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	–	✓	✓	The proposals include development on a brownfield site, located within the urban core and is largely compatible with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	✓	✓	The policy includes provision of commercial and business use opportunities and is compatible with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	✓	✓	The policy is compatible with this objective as it includes provision for a park at Portrack Marsh and sport and recreation uses.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	✓/!	✓/!	The policy includes provision for environmental improvements and the Portrack Marsh Park, however, the impact of significant riverside development on biodiversity is uncertain.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	–	✓	✓	The policy is compatible with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	?	?	The policy provides for a development within the urban core to reduce car usage, however, the impact of the proposed Portrack Relief Road is uncertain.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	✓	✓	The policy includes improvements to natural assets and is compatible with this objective.

Policy R2 – North Shore				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The policy provides for a regionally important regeneration scheme and is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The development will involve the regeneration of a brownfield site that is located within the Core Area and is compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The development is located on a brownfield site within the Core Area and is compatible with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The development will include business uses and is compatible with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	✓/!	✓	The policy is compatible with this objective but there is uncertainty over the timescale for delivery of the university expansion.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	The masterplan provides for health care and leisure facilities and is compatible with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	?	?	?	The impact of a significant riverside development adjacent to the River Tees and in close proximity to Portrack Marsh Nature Reserve is uncertain.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy is compatible with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The development is located within the Core Area and includes improved pedestrian and cycle links.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.

Policy G1 – Stockton Riverside				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	✓	✓	The policy provides for event space, which will encourage visitors to the Town Centre, and is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	–	✓	✓	The policy aims to improve connectivity between the Town Centre, the river side and Teesdale, increasing pedestrian movements and reducing the reliance on the private vehicle.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	–	✓	✓	The site is brownfield and located within the urban core and the policy provides for increasing pedestrian movement.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	✓	✓	The policy includes provision for a riverside boulevard, which will improve access to the river for recreation.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	–	✓	✓	The policy is compatible with this objective as it aims to provide improved public realm.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	✓	✓	The site is located within the urban core and the policy provides for footpath and cycle links.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	✓	✓	The policy includes improvements to public realm and the cultural quarter and provides for event spaces and is compatible with this objective.

Policy G3 – Northern Gateway				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	Improvements to commercial frontages and provision and retention of business premises will contribute to the economy.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The allocation is located within the urban core, with close links to sustainable transport systems. The policy is compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The development is largely on brownfield land that is close to the Town Centre. The development will be required to comply with the energy efficiency requirements of Core Strategy Policy CS3.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	New and existing commercial units, community and learning facilities will provide for employment.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The development includes provision of NHS Academy planned with learning opportunities in the youth and community centre.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	✓	✓	✓	The provision of improved environment, open space and recreational facilities and is compatible with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	The development involves environmental improvements and biodiversity benefits and the policy is compatible with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The site is close to Stockton Town Centre and includes community and learning facilities. The policy is compatible with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The site is located within Core Area and provides for foot and cycle path links.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The policy provides for improvements to existing road frontages to improve the character of the area and the approach to Stockton Town Centre Conservation Area.

Policy G4 – Mandale Triangle				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	✓	✓	✓	The policy provides for urban regeneration and is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	✓	✓	✓	The development is located within the urban core and with close links to sustainable transport systems. The policy is compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	✓	✓	✓	The development site is an existing development located within the urban core and with close links to sustainable transport systems. The policy is compatible with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy includes provision for office development and is compatible with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	–	–	There is no strong relationship with this objective.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	✓	✓	✓	The policy is compatible with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	✓	✓	✓	The policy provides for development within the core area and with close links to sustainable transport systems.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	✓	✓	✓	The nature and design of the individual developments is uncertain but the policy requires consideration of the adjacent listed buildings and the provision of public are and is likely to be compatible.

Policy G5 – Boathouse Lane				
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				
SA1 – Strengthening the Stockton Borough economy.	–	✓	✓	The policy provides for urban regeneration and a mixed use development and is compatible with this objective.
SA2 – Adapting to and mitigating against climate change.	–	✓	✓	The development is located within the urban core and with close links to sustainable transport systems. The development will include flood risk mitigation measures is compatible with this objective.
SA3 – Living within environmental limits.	–	✓	✓	The development site is a brownfield site located within the urban core and with close links to sustainable transport systems. The development will include flood risk mitigation measures and is compatible with this objective and is compatible with this objective.
SA4 – Developing a more sustainable employment market in the Stockton Borough.	–	✓	✓	The policy includes provision for office development and is compatible with this objective.
SA5 – Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the Stockton Borough.	–	✓	✓	The policy includes a requirement for developers to provide or make contributions to education infrastructure and is compatible with this objective.
SA6 – Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health.	–	✓	✓	Uses encouraged in the development include health facilities and the development will also include open space.
SA7 – Safeguarding and enhancing the Stockton Borough’s environmental infrastructure.	–	✓	✓	There is support for habitat creation and biodiversity enhancements.
SA8 – Building sustainable communities in the Stockton Borough.	–	✓	✓	The policy is compatible with this objective.
SA9 – Developing sustainable transport and communication.	–	✓	✓	The policy provides for development within the Core Area and with close links to sustainable transport systems and will increase pedestrian and cycle access along the River Tees.
SA10 – Promoting, enhancing and respecting Stockton Borough’s culture and heritage.	–	✓	✓	The policy supports the provision of art and cultural facilities and seeks to protect the setting of adjacent listed buildings.

