Darlington Borough Council Local Development Framework

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Core Strategy Appendices

August 2009

Introduction to the Appendices

This is the companion document to the Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of Darlington Borough Council's Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategy DPD.

Table of Contents

Appendix 1: List of Plans, Policies, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT						
International	**European**	**National**	**Regional**	**Local**	**Key implications for the LDF**	**Key implications for the SA**
World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002) (I1) Global governmental declarations to: • Advance and strengthen 3 pillars of sustainability (economic development, social development and environmental protection) at all levels • Protect biodiversity • Tackle underdevelopment through education, training and technology transfer • Tackle global poverty • Change consumption and production patterns • Conserve natural resources • Tackle climate change, and • Bring health care to basic minimum standards	**A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development (2001) (E1)** The strategy identifies the following unsustainable trends on which action needs to be taken: • Climate change and energy use • Production and consumption rates • Natural resource use • Public health, poverty and social exclusion • Economic and social implications of an ageing society • Global commitment to sustainable development **Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC) (E2)** Objective to: Provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.	**Securing the Future: UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) (N1)** Identifies four UK priorities for action which include: • Sustainable consumption and production • Climate change and energy • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement • Creating sustainable communities and a fairer world The strategy also sets out five guiding principles that will be used to achieve sustainable development in the UK. These are as follows: • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong healthy just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly **Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper (2007) (N2)** Sets out detailed proposals for the reform of the Planning System according to the recommendations made by the Eddington and Barker Reviews. 5 core principles underline the White Paper: • planning must be responsive, particularly to longer term challenges such as increasing globalisation and climate change, and properly integrate economic, social and environmental objectives to deliver sustainable development • the planning system should be streamlined, efficient and predictable • there must be full and fair opportunities for public consultation and community engagement • the planning system should be transparent and accountable • planning should be undertaken at the right level of government – national, regional and local **Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005) (N3)** Recognises that Sustainable development is the core principle underpinning planning. PPS1 sets out the following key principles that should be applied to ensure that development plans contribute to the delivery of sustainable development: • Promote urban and rural regeneration to create vibrant places that improve the wellbeing of communities • Promote inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free communities • Bring forward sufficient land of a suitable quality in appropriate locations to meet the expected needs for development • Improve access to services • Focus developments in existing centres to promote their viability	**Integrated Regional Framework for the North East (SUSTAINE 2008) (R1a)** The IRF sets out a vision for the North East to be a place where present and future generations have a high quality of life. In attaining this vision, the North East needs to be a vibrant, self reliant, ambitious and outward looking region featuring a dynamic economy, a healthy environment, and a distinctive culture. A series of ten regional objectives have been developed that support the vision. These include: • strengthening the economy; • adapting to and mitigating against climate change; • living within environmental limits; • developing a more sustainable employment market; • establishing a strong learning and skills base; • improving health and wellbeing and reducing health inequalities; • protecting and enhancing the environment; • building sustainable communities; • developing sustainable transport; and • promoting and respecting the region's culture and heritage. **The North East of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (R2a)** Policy 2 sates that LDF's should support sustainable development and construction through the delivery of twenty three environmental, social and economic objectives. These objectives have incorporated the ten regional objectives of the IRF. **Sustainable Communities in the North East: Building for the Future (2003) (R3)** Implements the national sustainable communities' action plan at the regional level. Highlights actions to address housing, planning and neighborhood renewal issues and further outlines the need to create sustainable communities which: • are economically prosperous; • have decent homes at a price people can afford; • safeguard the countryside; • enjoy a well-designed, accessible and pleasant living and working environment; • are effectively and fairly governed with a strong sense of community	**Sustainable Community Strategy - One Darlington: Perfectly Placed (2008-2021) (L1a)** The vision of Darlington's Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) is 'One Darlington, Perfectly Placed' which can be described as: • One Darlington – Refers to making the most of Darlington's unique character and qualities and to building inclusion and opportunity for all. A need has been identified for gap narrowing in relation to educational attainment, health, life expectancy and access to jobs, services and facilities. • Perfectly Placed – The Perfect Place in 2021 will have a strong sense of community and improved quality of life for all Darlington people, including future generations, whilst respecting local and global environmental limits. A number of long term outcomes have been identified in the strategy, for example: • To increase employment, pay levels and economic prospects for people living in the most deprived neighbourhoods • Increase participation rates in post 16 education • Maximise people's ability to live independently throughout their lives • Reduce CO^2 emissions in the borough through effective spatial planning, the design of new buildings, improved insulation and transport links • Reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour	• The economic, social and environmental consequences of all policies need to be examined in a coordinated manner and taken into account when they are being drawn up and adopted. (I1, E1, N1, N2, N3, N5, R1a, R2a) • The principles of sustainable development should be clearly embedded throughout the LDF in order to create and shape sustainable communities in Darlington (N2, N3, N5, R2a, R3) • Darlington's LDF will be subject to SEA (E2) • In Darlington's rural areas the LDF should; provide reasonable access to services; limit development to existing settlements to prevent urban sprawl; support rural based enterprises and agricultural diversification; and protect biodiversity and natural resources (N4) • The sustainability objectives in the IRF and the RSS need to be locally reflected in the LDF (R1a, R2a) • The LDF is the spatial expression of the SCS and is required to assist with the delivery of the objectives. (L1a)	• The SA process should be undertaken effectively to ensure that LDF objectives, options and policies have taken full account of Darlington's social, economic and environmental concerns. • the requirements of the SEA must be met and documented through the SA process. • The principles of PPS1 need to be central to the SA framework. • The SA framework needs to reflect the vision and long term outcomes of the SCS. The SA should also refer to the SCS for baseline information and monitoring indicators.

		• Reduce the need to travel • Use land more efficiently • Protect and enhance biodiversity, the historic environment and landscape character • Address the causes and impacts of climate change • Safeguard natural resources **Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004) (N4)** The Government's objectives for rural areas are to: • Raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas • Promote sustainable patterns of development • Improve economic performance • Promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors **Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (2008) (N5)** Recognises the new spatial planning system exists to deliver positive social, economic and environmental outcomes, and requires planners to collaborate actively with the wide range of stakeholders and agencies that help to shape local areas and deliver local services.					
Links with other topics: Cross cutting topic, links with all other topics can be made							

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY							
International	**European**	**National**	**Regional**	**Sub-regional**	**Local**	**Key implications for the LDF**	**Key implications for the SA**
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992), including the Kyoto Protocol (2005) (I2) Objectives include: • Reduction of **greenhouse** gases to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2012 • Domestic emissions reduction of 20% • 10% of electricity from renewable sources by 2010 • Double UK's Combined Heat and Power capacity by 2010	The Climate action and renewable energy package (2008) **Expected to be formally adopted by March 2009. Target to cut carbon emissions by 20% by 2020** (E3)	**Climate Change Act (2008) (N6)** Sets a new ambitious target to ensure that the net UK carbon account for the year 2050 is at least 80% lower than the 1990 baseline. For the year 2020, emissions must be such that the annual equivalent of the carbon budget for the period is at least 26% lower than the 1990 baseline. The Government will announce proposals for the level of the first three carbon budgets in **Spring 2009**. **Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy (2007) (N7)** Sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy. Contains four energy policy goals: • to put ourselves on a path to cutting carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% (now 80%) by about 2050, with real progress by 2020 • to maintain the reliability of energy supplies • to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond • to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated **Building a Greener Future: policy statement (2007) (N8)** This policy statement confirms the Government's intention for all new homes to be zero carbon by 2016 with a major progressive tightening of the energy efficiency building regulations - by 25 per cent in 2010 and by 44 per cent in 2013 - up to the zero carbon target in 2016.	**The Integrated Regional Framework for the North East (2007) (R1b)** Contains a regional objective to adapt to and mitigate against climate change **The North East of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (R2b)** Policy 3 – climate change: • Help the region to contribute to meeting national policy as set out in the Energy White Paper • Plan for the successful adaptation to the impacts of climate change in the region • Help the Region mitigate and adapt to climate change Policy 38 - sustainable construction: • Promote and secure greater use of local renewable energy in development • Major new developments of more than 10 dwellings or 100m² of non-residential floorspace should secure at least 10% of their energy supply from **decentralised** and **renewable** or **low-carbon** sources.	**Tees Plain and East Durham Limestone Wind Farm Development and Landscape Capacity Study (2008) (SR1)** The study aims to provide a better understanding of the potential for wind energy generation in terms of landscape character, visual and cumulative impact. The study identifies that a zone to the North East of Darlington Borough has the capacity to accommodate a medium small – small scale wind development (i.e. 4-6 turbines per development) However, this zone did not perform well in terms of visual performance. Turbines in this zone would be visible over long distances as the zone is relatively flat and open. The zone is comprised of scattered farms with the villages of Great Stainton with its church tower, Little Stainton and Brafferton **The Tees Valley Climate Change Strategy (2006-2012) (SR2)** Sets a target to achieve a minimum 8.75% reduction in CO₂ below 2000 levels. Actions relevant to the LDF include:	**Darlington's Climate Change Strategy (2006-2010) & Sustainable Community Strategy - One Darlington: Perfectly Placed (2008-2021) (L2)** A low carbon borough that is tackling climate change is one of the work strands of Darlington's SCS. As a result Darlington Partnership produced a climate change strategy that dovetails with the Tees Valley Climate Change Strategy and aims to: • Reduce Darlington's contribution to climate change and to minimise the adverse impacts of climate change on Darlington's community • reduce fuel poverty in Darlington ensuring that people have access to affordable warmth through efficient housing, heating systems and appliances • Develop supportive renewable energy policies • Promote energy efficient transport modes • Adapt to climate change by modifying where necessary buildings, settlements, livelihoods and lifestyles to cope with unpredictable, varied and potentially extreme	Planning is recognised as having an increasingly important part to play in tackling climate change and is required to contribute positively to ambitious national and international targets. (I2, E3, N6, N7, N8, N9, R2b) Darlington's LDF will need to recognise the social, economic (N10) and environmental implications of climate change and will need to strive to reduce carbon and other greenhouse gases (GHG's) and adapt to the impacts of climate change (R:es1) by: • Follow the principles of the energy hierarchy by first reducing the energy demand of development through sustainable locations. (N7, N11, R2b) • Reflect the development needs and interests of communities to help enable them to take action on climate change (N11, N12, L2) • Encourage energy efficiency of developments and the use of onsite and decentralised renewable and low carbon energy and electricity. (N7, N8, N11, N12, N15a, R1b, R2b, R4, SR1, SR2, L2, L3) • Setting BREEAM and Code for Sustainable Homes standards	The SA objectives and sub-objectives will need to appraise LDF objectives, options and policies against their ability to: • reduce emissions of greenhouse gases • reduce energy use and increase energy efficiency • reduce fuel poverty • encourage renewable energy generation • reduce the risk and impact of flooding • prepare development capable to cope with climatic extremes

Climate Change: The UK Programme (2006) (N9)
Sets out the policies and priorities for action in the UK and internationally for tackling climate change. Development should strive to reduce the impact of climate change.

Stern Review: The Economics of Climate Change (2006) (N10)
The Stern review assesses the evidence and explains the economics of climate change. The review states that 'there is still time to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, if we take strong action now.' The Review estimates that if we don't act, the overall costs and risks of climate change will be equivalent to losing at least 5% of global GDP each year, now and forever.

Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change (Supplement to PPS 1) (2006) (N11)
Identifies that planning has a significant role in:
- directly influencing energy use and emissions
- delivering the Government's ambition of zero carbon development;
- shaping sustainable communities that are resilient to and appropriate for climate change
- creating an attractive environment for innovation and for the private sector to bring forward investment, including in renewable and low-carbon technologies and supporting infrastructure
- Capturing local enthusiasm and giving local communities real opportunities to influence, and take, action on climate change.

Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (2004) (N12)
Outlines the increased renewable energy development needed to meet climate change:
- Accommodate renewable energy in locations that have minimum environmental, social and economic impacts
- Promote renewable energy resources through Local Development Documents and Regional Spatial Strategies
- Give weight (as material considerations) to wider environmental and economic benefits of proposed renewable energy projects when assessing for planning permission
- Involve the community in the development of renewable energy projects, and;
- Identify the environmental, social and economic benefits and impacts of renewable projects

CLG: Code for Sustainable Homes (2006) (N15a)
Identifies that more than a quarter of the UK's CO2 emissions comes from the energy used to heat, light and run our homes. The code sets standards for the energy use and CO_2 emissions of a new home.

Policy 39 relates to renewable energy generation:
- Facilitate the generation of at least 10% of the Region's consumption of electricity from renewable sources within the Region by 2010
- Aspire to further increase renewable electricity generation to achieve 20% of regional consumption by 2020
- Facilitate the achievement of the 138MW sub regional target for the Tees Valley

Policy 40 relates to planning for renewables.:
- Provide a positive rather than a restrictive framework for renewables to deliver the maximum potential for generation in Darlington Borough
- Identify renewable resource areas
- Consider the environmental, social, economic and visual effects of renewable energy proposals
- Consider the cumulative impact of wind turbine proposals

Policy 41 relates to onshore wind development
- Rely on a substantial contribution from wind energy to meet targets
- Support wind farms in urban areas and on the urban rural fringe

North East Renewable Energy Strategy (2005) (R4)
The conclusions of the strategy are:
- the North East region should adopt to the Government's targets and aspirations for renewable electricity
- the region should pioneer the development of heat only renewable energy and should continue to encourage solar power
- Onshore wind remains the key technology for achieving the targets of RSS Policy 40

North East England Climate Change Adaptation Study: Sustaine (2008) (R5)
Identifies the principal climate change related impacts projected for the region by the 2050s as:
- Increased frequency of flooding from rivers, streams and the sea
- Increased adverse health and welfare effects during warmer summers
- Increased incidents of wild fires
- Increased frequency of flooding from drainage

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weather
- Improve the energy efficiency of the sub-region's buildings
- Encourage and advise on improving standards of energy efficiency and sustainable construction techniques in new developments
- Research innovative ways to meet the sub-regions energy requirements through renewable sources of power and heat
- Work towards the implementation of an effective and efficient inter modal transport system
- Ensure that new developments are located and designed to encourage the use of public transport, walking and cycling
- Support the increase in tree and vegetation cover within the Tees Valley
- Ensure new developments take due consideration of the risk of flooding
- Encourage the use of rainwater storage

Darlington Borough Council – Corporate Plan 2008-2012 (L3a)
Priority to be a low carbon Borough that tackles climate change. Actions relevant to the LDF include:
- Improve the energy efficiency of local authority stock
- Promote energy efficiency of Housing Association, private sector and landlord housing stock

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for new developments. (N8, N15a)

- Providing a positive framework for small and medium scale renewable energy developments (wind energy in particular) (N7, N8, N11, N12, N15a, R1b, R2b, R4, SR1, SR2, L2, L3a)

- Identify suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources and set a target percentage of the energy to be used in new development to come from decentralised, clean and renewable or low-carbon energy sources (N11, R2b)

- Ensure adaptation measures are taken on board. For example, not locating development in areas of flood risk and by considering building materials that are more resilient to weather extremes (R2b, R5, R:es1, SR3, SR4)

- Protect any identified GHG sinks and reservoirs from development (I2, N9, R1b, R2b)

- Encouraging a balanced population demographic to limit the overall impact to Darlington that climate change will have on vulnerable members of society (R5)

- Encourage the incorporation of SUDS (R5)

- Encourage Green Infrastructure (R5, SR2)

- Spatially preparing Darlington for increased visitors as the North East is predicted to become a more favorable destination for tourists as other destinations worldwide become too hot (R5)

- Deliver patterns of growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport. (N11, SR2, L2)

			systems • Increase in infectious diseases in humans and livestock • Increase in pests • Increased damage to fabric and structure of buildings • Loss of business / service productivity or continuity • Increased business opportunities associated with adaptation • Increased pressure on emergency services • Increased pollution from contaminated land • Increased wildlife impacts • Increased storm related debris • Increased path erosion **North East Strategy for the Environment (2008) (R:es1)** Objectives to: • Ensure climate change is coherently addressed in all policies and developments, so that adaptation and mitigation measures are identified and implemented across all sectors reinforcing the drive towards a low carbon and resilient region • Ensure that energy generation, efficiency and affordability take account of environmental issues in the development of policy and strategies.			

Climate Change - links with other topics: Sustainable Development, Environmental Protection, Biodiversity, Economy and Employment, Transport, Health and Recreation, Housing
Energy – links with other topics: Sustainable Development, Environmental Protection, Economy and Employment, Culture, Heritage and Land/Townscape, Housing

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION							
International	**European**	**National**	**Regional**	**Sub-regional**	**Local**	**Key implications for the LDF**	**Key implications for the SA**
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992), including the Kyoto Protocol (2005) (I2) As reviewed in Climate Change and Energy. Relates to air quality	**Air Quality Directive (08/50/EC) 2008 (E4)** This Directive consolidates existing legislation and establishes objectives for ambient air quality, designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment. Also aims to maintain air quality where it is good.	**The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Working Together for Clean Air) (2000) (N16)** The Strategy sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect human health. Ensures ambient air quality poses no risk to human health in public places and does not have a detrimental effect on quality of life.	**The North East of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (R2c)** Air quality: Contribute to sustaining the current downward trend in air pollution. Consider the potential effects of new developments and increased traffic levels on air quality **North East Strategy for the Environment (2008) (R:es2)** Objective to: Ensure the region's atmosphere maintains its current high standards with no future degradation in terms of air quality, light pollution and tranquillity		**Sustainable Community Strategy - One Darlington: Perfectly Placed (2008-2021) (L1b)** Promotes general resource efficiency through reuse and recycling and building and lifestyle adaptations. The LDF and SA framework should support this theme. A Greener, cleaner Darlington is one of the work strands of the SCS. This work strands aims to ensure that: "an attractive, liveable environment is available to all residents, and especially people living in deprived areas; managing and reducing pollution of land, water, air or noise."	LDF policies will impact on the way Darlington is utilised for spatial planning. The delivery against these policies will ultimately have an impact on the quality of Darlington's environment. In order to impact positively and balance development pressure with the need to protect Darlington's environment for current and future generations the LDF should seek to: • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions (I2) • Improve and maintain air quality (E4, N16, R2c, R:es2, L1b) • Prevent and control air, water, soil and noise pollution (I2, E4 – E8, N16, N18, N19, N20, R2c, R:es2, L1b, L4) • Ensure sustainable use of natural resources (E5, E7, N17, N18, N15b, R2c, R:es2, SR5, SR6 L1b). This can be achieved in part through the design and construction of new developments	Reflect the need to use natural resources sustainably and protect air, water and soil from pollution in the SA framework.
	Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (2000) (E5) Requires all inland and coastal water bodies to obtain 'good ecological and chemical status by 2015. The LDF should take into account	**The Water Act (2003) (N17)** All public bodies will need to consider how to conserve water supplied to premises. Target to achieve sustainable water resources management by 2012. **Future Water: The**	**The North East of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (R2c)** Water: The LDF must ensure that the construction and use of new development along river corridors takes account of its potential polluting effects; any	**Environment Agency: Draft River Basin Management Plan, Northumbria River Basin District (2008) (SR5)** The plan encourages: • Proactive implementation of sustainable drainage			

	the objectives to: • Prevent deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands • Promote sustainable use of water • Reduce pollution of water **Groundwater Directive (80/68/EC) (1980) & Groundwater Daughter Directive (06/118/EC) 2006 (E6)** Aims to protect groundwater from pollution by controlling discharges and disposals of certain dangerous substances (nitrates in particular) to groundwater.	**Government's Water Strategy for England (2008) (N18)** States that we need to find ways of using water much more efficiently and sustainably if we are to continue to enjoy high standards and constant supply. ➢ Relevant suggestions for the LDF and SA framework include: • Reducing water demand through better building design • Increased use of rainwater harvesting to reduce reliance on public water supply • Investigate achieving water neutrality where the total water used after a new development is no more than that used before. • Prevent pollution problems arising in the first place • Manage surface water so that it can either be reused (through rainwater harvesting) or by allowing it to permeate naturally (through sustainable drainage systems) **CLG: Code for Sustainable Homes (2006) (N15b)** Sets standards for water efficiency in new homes **Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (2006) (N13)** Objectives of the statement are to: • Identify land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding • Include Flood Risk Assessments as part of the SA process • Locate development to avoid flood risk to people and property • Manage residual risk taking into account climate change • Only allow development in flood risk areas when there are no alternatives and sufficient mitigation can be provided • Promote effective stakeholder working • Ensure spatial planning supports flood risk management **Making Space for Water: Taking forward a new Government Strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England (2005) (N14)** The aim of the strategy is to manage the risks of flooding and coastal erosion across England by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities, so as to:	opportunities for improvements and conservation of water quality; the possibility of flooding onsite and elsewhere along the watercourse; the availability of water resources, the impacts of climate change and the incorporation of necessary adaptation and mitigation measures. The SA framework needs to locally reflect these objectives. **North East Strategy for the Environment (2008) (R:es2)** **Objective to:** Protect and improve ground, river and water quality in the region, ensuring that water quality and quantity are considered in all developments and managed in a sustainable and integrated manner.	systems to reduce flood risk and urban pollution of surface waters during periods of high rainfall • Water efficiency in new developments • Habitat creation and river restoration to minimise flood risk • Inclusion of policies for water neutrality for new developments **Environment Agency: The Tees Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (2008) and The Wear Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (2006) (SR6)** Target for the Skerne Water Resource Management Unit to change its status from 'Water Available' to 'No Water Available by 2014.. Target for the Magneisain Limestone Groundwater Management Unit to move towards no water available by 2012. No water will be available for further licensing at low flows but water may be available at higher flows with appropriate restrictions. Currently, water is available at low flows with an abstraction limit of 3.8 mega litres a day all year. Once the 'No Water Available' status has been reached the abstraction will be reduced to 3.6 mega litres for 346 days a year. Environment Agency: River Tees Catchment Flood Management Plan **(Not available until Spring 2009) (SR3)** **Tees Valley Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2007) (SR4)** As part of the planning process, Darlington Borough Council has an obligation to consider flood risk. Sixteen potential development sites have been identified as being either at a medium or high probability of flooding. Sixteen settlements and ten urban wards of Darlington Borough are in the vicinity of a scale two and three flood risk zone. This information will be used to inform the baseline and identify sustainability issues in the Borough.		• Achieve water neutrality for new developments (N18) • Manage surface water through the use of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) to reduce the volume and rate of surface water run off and the risk of flooding, reduce run-off pollution and avoid depleting groundwater (N18, N:dfw, SR5) • Take full account of flood risk and ensure that the location of new development and infrastructure does not cause environmental protection problems (for example overflow of sewerage systems) during flood events (N13, N14, N:dfw, SR3, SR4) • Ensure that adequate water, waste water and sewerage infrastructure exists or can be provided appropriate to the scale and type of development. Lack of adequate infrastructure/capacity may make a development unsustainable and undeliverable	

		• Reduce the threat to people and their property • Deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles To deliver the strategy's aim the Government has established a wide-ranging programme of action, centred around: • A more holistic approach • Better management of risk • Land-use planning • Rural issues • Integrated urban drainage management **Draft Flood and Water Management Bill (2009) (N:dfw)** Aims to provide: Greater security for people and their property from the risk of flooding Better service for people through new ways of delivering infrastructure Better protection of essential water supplies Greater sustainability by helping people and their communities adapt to the increasing likelihood of sever weather events, encouraging sustainable drainage systems, protecting communities and the environment better from the risk of flooding and protecting water resources and improving water quality.					
	Soil Thematic Strategy (COM (2006) 231) (E7) The overall objective of the Soil Thematic Strategy is to the protection and sustainable use of soil, based on the following guiding principles: • preventing further soil degradation and preserving its functions; • restoring degraded soils to a level of functionality consistent at least with current and intended use, considering the cost implications of the restoration of soil.	**Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004) (N19)** Aims to integrate land use planning with the control, mitigation and removal of pollution. Contaminated land should be remediated to the appropriate standard.	**North East Strategy for the Environment (2008) (R:es2) Objective to:** Protect and improve the quality of regional land resources to ensure that land is used in a sustainable and innovative manner.		**Darlington Contaminated Land Strategy (2003) (L4)** Sets out the council's objectives for dealing with contaminated land as: 1 Protect human health from significant harm 2 Protect controlled waters from significant harm 3 Protect animals and livestock from significant harm 4 Protect designated ecosystems from significant harm 5 Prevent damage to property 6 Prevent further contamination of land 7 Promote and encourage voluntary remediation 8 Encourage the re-use of brownfield land		
	Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) (E8) Aims to: Monitor the environmental noise problem; by requiring competent authorities in Member States to draw up "strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators Address local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good.	**Planning Policy Guidance 24: Planning and Noise (1994) (N20)** Outlines the considerations for determining planning applications for noise sensitive development and those activities that generate noise. Noise exposure levels for certain forms of development along with mitigation measures are recommendations of the guidance					

Links with other topics: Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Energy, Biodiversity, Transport, Health and Recreation

BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY

International	European	National	Regional	Sub-regional	Local	Key implications for the LDF	Key implications for the SA
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) (I3) Objectives include: • Conservation of biological diversity • Sustainable use of biodiversity • Fair and equitable sharing of genetic resources Target to achieve a significant reduction in biodiversity loss by 2010	**The Habitats Directive (92/43/EC) (1992) (E9)** Aims to: Contribute to ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora of EU importance. A central component of the directive is the creation of the Natura 2000 network of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) for threatened species and habitats **The Birds Directive (97/49/EC) (1997) (E10)** Requires the protection and conservation of bird species by; • Designation of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex 1 • Banning of deliberate killing or capture, destruction or removal of nests and eggs, disturbance during breeding or rearing of Article 1 species • Establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds	**Working with the Grain of Nature: A biodiversity strategy for England (2002) (N21)** Government vision for: "a country – its landscapes and water bodies, coasts and seas, towns and cities – where wild species and habitats are part of healthy functioning ecosystems; where we nurture, treasure and enhance our biodiversity, and where biodiversity is a natural consideration of policies and decisions, and in society as a whole". **Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) (N22)** Section 40 of the Act places a duty on all public authorities to have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity – The biodiversity duty. **Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005) (N23)** Aims to: • Promote sustainable development through the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geological diversity • Ensure that England's wildlife and geology are sustained through conservation, enhancement and restoration • Contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and developments and ensuring that the value of biodiversity is taken into account **Code for Sustainable Homes: A Step Change in Sustainable Home Building Practice (2006) (N15c)** Sets standards for the ecological value of development sites **Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (NWC)** Principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain. Act makes it an offence to: • Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild birds or their eggs or nests • Intentionally kill, injure or take, possess or trade in any wild animals and prohibits interference with places used for shelter or protection • Pick, uproot, trade in or posses certain wild plants The Act: • Includes measures for preventing the establishment of non-native species • Provides for the notification of SSSI's • Prohibits the undertaking of agricultural or forestry operations on land within National Parks which has been either moor or heath for 20 yrs • Requires authorities to maintain up to date definitive maps and statements for the purposes of clarifying public rights of way **The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (N:CROW)** • Provides a new right of public access on foot to areas of mountain, moorland, heath, downland and registered common	**The North East of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (R2d)** Policy 33 relates to biodiversity and geodiversity. • Protect and enhance internationally and nationally important sites and species • Reverse habitat fragmentation and species isolation • Create and restore habitats • Contribute to improving the condition of SSSI's • Prepare biodiversity and geological audits **A Biodiversity Audit of the North East (2001) (R6)** The audit: • determines the contribution the North East makes to the nation's threatened biodiversity; • forms an intermediate step between national and local biodiversity plans, identifying those UK priorities relevant to the Region; • identifies species and habitats that are not national priorities but which are considered to be important at the regional level; **North East Strategy for the Environment (2008) (R:es3)** Objective to Conserve, enhance and manage biodiversity and geodiversity for their own sake and to make the North East a better place. **State of the Environment Report for the North East (2004) (R: SERNE)** Identifies: • Loss to small woodland areas less than 2ha • 62% SSSI's in unfavourable condition • NNR's contribute 20% to the national total of 87697ha • Insufficient monitoring of farmland birds	**Tees Valley Green Infrastructure Strategy (2008) (SR7a)** Key aim of the strategy is to develop by 2021 a network of green corridors and green spaces that: • Enhances the quality of place for existing and future communities and potential investors; • Provides an enhanced environmental context for new development, regeneration projects and housing market renewal, and produces high quality design and developments; • Creates and extends opportunities for access, regeneration, and enhancement of biodiversity, and • Provides a buffer against the effects of climate change	**Sustainable Community Strategy - One Darlington Perfectly Placed (2008-2021) (L1c)** Expanding the green network to improve biodiversity is a work strand of the SCS **Darlington Open Space Strategy (2007-2012) (L5a)** Aims to provide, protect and enhance a variety of high quality, accessible open and green spaces throughout the Borough, linking with the cultural and natural heritage of the area. It recognises the importance of open spaces to biodiversity particularly the important role open spaces provide for opportunities to learn about nature. **County Durham Biodiversity Action Plan (2007) (L6)** The aim of the Action Plan is to provide a series of structured action priorities for all those organisations and individuals working to conserve biodiversity in the Durham area. The structure of the Durham BAP has been adapted so that the priority habitats and species are grouped into fewer individual action plans. The other change is that targets are focused exclusively on extent and condition of priority species/habitats .	• The Durham Biodiversity Action Plan lists priority habitats and species targets. The LDF needs to protect, maintain and provide opportunities for enhancement of these priority species and habitats (I3, L6) • The LDF should aim to protect, maintain and provide opportunities for enhancement of species identified in NE Biodiversity Audit where not already considered in the DBAP. (R6) • Biodiversity/Geodiversity must be embedded in the LDF. (N21, N22 R:es3) • Required to undergo Habitat Regulations Assessment. Protect SPAs and SACs and consider impacts on habitats that could be utilised by Annex 1 migratory birds away from the SPA site. (E9, E10) • Contribute to maintaining the condition of SSSI's (N:CROW, R2d, R:SERNE) • Influence the percentage of new buildings and development sites that provide or enhance biodiversity/geodiversity value or where management has been established (N23, N15c) • Identify locations where biodiversity can be enhanced (N23, N:CROW) • Protect, create and enhance green infrastructure to provide new or enhanced opportunities for biodiversity/geodiversity and increase nature learning opportunities (N23, NY, R2d, SR7a, L5a, L1c) • Ensure that new developments do not result in contraventions to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (NWC) • Reduce pressures on the Natural Environment , particular need to help biodiversity adapt to climate change (N:SONE, N:CBCC, R:SERNE)	The SA framework objectives and indicators should be utilised to appraise the LDF against the following criteria: • Conservation and enhancement of natural/semi natural habitats and species • Protection of designated habitats and listed species • Habitat connectivity (prevention of habitat fragmentation) • Enhancement of overall biodiversity (creation of habitats, including open spaces and developments that employ no-net loss principle) • Conservation and protection of geological interests • Improvement of understanding of the importance of biodiversity and geo-diversity • Reduction of identified pressures

land.
- Provides safeguards which take into account the needs of landowners, occupiers and wildlife
- Improves the right of way legislation by encouraging the creation of new routes
- Introduces powers enabling the diversion of rights of way to protect SSSI's
- Places a duty to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity and maintain lists of species and habitats for which conservation steps should be taken
- Places a duty on public bodies to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSI's
- Requires authorities to have regard to the purposes of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of AONB's

State of the Natural Environment 2008 (N:SONE)
Identifies why the natural environment is valuable and what aspects are valued most: landscapes and Geodiversity, biodiversity, opportunities for recreation, employment and inspiration. Identifies the following pressures on the natural environment:
- Invasive species and diseases
- Biomass crop production (risks and opportunities)
- Agricultural intensification (drainage of wetlands, demise of mixed farming schemes etc)
- Under management of woodlands
- Nutrient enrichment of terrestrial and aquatic habitats
- Toxic chemicals that enter the environment on a daily basis (pesticides, herbicides, industrial chemicals etc)
- Climate change

Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Climate: Guidance on Building Capacity to Adapt, Defra (2007) (N:CBCC)
Identifies direct impacts as:
- Changes in the timings of seasonal events
- Changes in abundance and range of species
- Changes in the habitats which species occupy
- Changes to the composition of plant and animal communities

Guidelines for ensuring adaptation includes:
1. Conserve existing biodiversity
1a. Conserve protected areas and other high quality habitats
1b. Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species
2. Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate change
3. Develop ecologically resilient and varied landscapes
3a. Conserve and enhance local variation within sites and habitats
3b. Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts
4. Establish ecological networks through habitat protection, restoration and creation
5. Make sound decisions based on analysis
6. Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures into conservation management, planning and practice

Links with other topics: Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Energy, Environmental Protection, Education and Skills, Health and Recreation, Culture, Heritage and Land/Town Scape

WASTE AND MINERALS						
European	**National**	**Regional**	**Sub-regional**	**Local**	**Key implications for the LDF**	**Key implications for the SA**
EU Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) 1999 (E11)	Waste Strategy for England	The Integrated Regional	Consultation on Tees Valley Joint	Sustainable Community	In order to positively influence this topic and	SA framework to include objectives relating to sustainable

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	(2007) (N24)	Framework for the North East (2007) (R1c)	Waste Management Strategy (2008) (SR8)	Strategy - One Darlington Perfectly Placed (2008-2021) (L1d)	European, national and local targets (E11, N24)LDF policies should:	resource use and reflect the waste hierarchy.
Aims to deliver a step change in the way waste is disposed of and will help drive waste up the hierarchy through waste minimisation and increased levels of recycling and recovery. Targets are set to: • Reduce biodegradable waste landfilled to 75% of 1995 levels by 2010 • Reduce biodegradable waste landfilled to 50% of 1995 levels by 2013 • Reduce biodegradable waste landfilled to 35% of 1995 levels by 2020	The Governments objectives are to: • decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use; • meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020; • increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste; • secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and • get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies. Targets include: • recycling and composting of household waste – at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020; and • recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020 **Strategy for Sustainable Construction (2008) (N25)** The strategy identifies that the construction industry in England uses around 400 million tonnes of materials every year. Around 90 million tonnes of CD&E inert waste is produced, with half of this recycled as aggregates, including at the site of production. Estimates suggest at least a further 20 million tonnes of non-inert and mixed CD&E waste is also produced annually. As a result the strategy sets a target of: • By 2012, a 50% reduction of construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste to landfill compared to 2008. **Code for Sustainable Homes: A Step Change in Sustainable Home Building Practice (2006) (N15d)** Sets standards for provision of household recycling facilities and minimisation of waste through site waste management plans. **Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005) (N26)** The LDF should: • help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for;	Recognises that minimising the use of our resources is fundamental to the pursuit of sustainable development in our region. Must ensure that all individuals and organisations are prudent and ethical in their use of material resources, minimising consumption, increasing efficiency and using renewable rather than non-renewable resources where possible. **The North East of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (R2e)** Policy 42, and 45 relate to minerals and sustainable waste management. • Make land available to provide an appropriate contribution to minerals requirements • Ensure the prudent use of minerals • Change the way waste is perceived and dealt with • Minimise the quantities of waste produced • Ensure that appropriate waste infrastructure is in place • Ensure communities take more responsibility for their own waste **North East Strategy for the Environment (2008) (R:es4)** Objectives to: Ensure that opportunities to implement the principles of sustainable consumption are identified and delivered throughout the region. Manage the region's waste in an efficient and sustainable manner, emphasising waste reduction and maximising opportunities to use waste as a resource through re-use, recycling and energy recovery.	The principles of this strategy are: • To reduce waste generation • To be achievable and affordable • To work towards zero Landfill • To minimise the impact on climate change • To have an accountable and deliverable structure • To contribute towards economic regeneration **Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents for the Tees Valley (2008) (SR9)** New development in the Tees Valley including new houses, shops, industry, offices and community buildings will require minerals for construction purposes and for use in industrial processes. These new developments will also produce waste which, along with the waste from existing developments, needs to be managed. Planning policies are therefore required to ensure: • that sufficient quantities of minerals are available at the right time; • that the waste generated is dealt with in a sustainable way which reduces the use of landfill; and that the • environment and amenity of residents in the Tees Valley is safeguarded	Reducing waste generation and increasing the re-use and recycling of waste is a long term outcome of the SCS.	• Adopt the hierarchical principle of waste and mineral reduction, re-use, recycling and recovery (all PPPSI's reviewed in this section encourage this principle) • Safeguard mineral resources (N27, R2e, SR9) • The aggregate provision guidelines should be used in the preparation of LDF's in conjunction with annual Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP) Reports (N:agg) • Encourage the use of reclaimed and recovered materials in construction (N25, N26, SR9) • ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management and enables communities to take more responsibility for waste. (N15d, R2e) • Ensure that appropriate waste recycling and disposal infrastructure is in place and that land is made available to contribute to minerals provision (N24, N26, N27, R2e, SR8, SR9)	The SA should also take into account the findings of the SA undertaken on the Tees Valley Joint Waste Management Strategy and the Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan.

	• provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities; • reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness; • protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed green belt boundaries and, in determining planning applications, that these locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission; • ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. **Minerals Planning Statement 1: Planning and Minerals (2006) (N27)** Sets out the importance of minerals in enabling the creation and development of sustainable communities and the overall aim to: • ensure, so far as practicable, the prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and recycling of suitable materials, thereby minimising the requirement for new primary extraction **National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision 2001-2016 (N:agg)** Specifies the aggregate provision for the north East for a sixteen year period as follows: • Land won sand and gravel – 20 tonnes • Land won crushed rock – 119 tonnes • Marine sand and gravel – 9 tonnes • Alternative materials - 76 tonnes The figures reflect an overall fall in national demand for aggregates and a substantial increase in use of alternatives to primary aggregates, notably construction and demolition waste. *Until revised guidelines for the period 2005–2020 are adopted formally the 2001–2016 Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England remain extant and must continue to be used by the relevant authorities in the plan preparation process.*					

ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

European	National	Regional	Sub-regional	Local	Key implications for the LDF	Key implications for the SA
Lisbon Strategy: Towards a Europe of Innovation and Knowledge (2000) (E12) Recognises the weaknesses of the European labour market as: • insufficient number of jobs being created in the services sector, even though this is by far the most important in terms of employment; • a high rate of long-term unemployment; • labour supply does not match demand • a shortage of women participating in the labour market; • European demographic trends, in particular an ageing population.	**Stern Review: The Economics of Climate Change (2006) (N10)** As reviewed in the Climate Change and Energy topic. Climate change will have negative impacts on the economy if action is not taken **Planning Policy Guidance 4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms (1992) (N28)** Encourage economic development that is compatible with environmental objectives. Ensure sufficient land is available for development and is well served by infrastructure. The development on brownfield and sustainable locations is encouraged **Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for town centres (2005) (N29)** Promote the vitality and viability of town centres through: • Planning for growth and development of existing town centres • Promote and enhance existing centres through the encouragement of a wide range of services in a good environment that are accessible to all • Setting out a spatial strategy for the network and hierarchy of centres **Developing Entrepreneurship for the Creative Industries (N30)** The report recognises that the Creative Industries and culture are major economic drivers. Their importance to the economy is increasingly recognised by governments internationally and acknowledged in new investment strategies that position the Creative Industries at the heart of economic development. **Good Practice Guidance on Planning for Tourism (2006) (N31)** Recognises that the planning system, by taking a pro-active role in facilitating and promoting the implementation of good quality development, is crucial to ensuring that the tourism industry can develop and thrive, in order to maximise on valuable economic, social and environmental benefits. At the same time, the planning system aims to ensure that these benefits are achieved in the most sustainable manner as possible.	**The Integrated Regional Framework for the North East (2007) (R1d)** States that the NE region is improving its economic performance but is still the lowest performing region in terms of economic wealth in England. Defines Sustainable as "economic growth that can be sustained and is within environmental limits but also enhances the environment and social welfare and avoids greater extremes in future economic cycles". **The North East of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (R2f)** Policy 12 relates to sustainable economic development. • Focus economic development in main settlements and development of an appropriate scale in other areas • Prioritise previously developed land and buildings • Promote 'green business' in terms of self sufficiency, locally producing goods and services • Improve existing infrastructure including the provision of green infrastructure to support existing and new business premises **Leading the Way: Regional Economic Strategy (2006) (R7)** Aims to ensure sustainable, economic growth by: • Promoting participation and economic inclusion through activity to help people to contribute to and benefit from economic growth • Developing, preserving and promoting a healthy and vibrant cultural climate that will facilitate improved economic performance • Driving economic growth through innovation, skills, investment, enterprise and competition • Promoting the reduction of adverse environmental impact in pursuit of economic development **The North East Rural Action Plan (2002) (R9)** Sets out ten priority areas in which action needs to be taken to bring about a revival in the Region's rural economy. These are: • the need for a co-ordinated approach to the	**Tees Valley City Region Multi Area Agreement (2008) (SR10)** Sets economic and employment targets up to 2018 **Tees Valley City Region Business Case and City Region Development Programme (2006) (SR11)** States that the economic performance of the Tees Valley has been generally poor both compared to the UK and international comparisons. To address this the following actions have been identified: • build on the economic assets of the City Region. • Regenerate the core of urban areas and develop underutilised vacant and environmentally poor land • Provide city scale activities in Stockton/Middlesbrough and improve the quality of life in the main town centres of Darlington, Hartlepool and Redcar. • Provide a modern competitive transport infrastructure which improves both internal and external connectivity. • Tackle problems of worklessness, lack of skills and social deprivation. • Create an environment which enhances the stock of business and encourages entrepreneurship. • Reduce the social polarisation of the Tees Valley by providing more opportunities for new housing in the centres of our main towns. • Improve the liveability of the Tees Valley by improving our environment, cultural and retail facilities. • Make the most of the economic opportunities presented by our transport connections to other city regions. **Tees Valley Tourism Strategy (2003) (SR12)** In tourism terms the Vision for Tees Valley is the creation of: "A sustainable tourism sector that contributes to the social and economic wellbeing of the Tees Valley, achieving success through diversity" **Aims:** Increase Tourism & Visitor Economic Activity/Expenditure within the Tees Valley. Maximise employment opportunities within the tourism cluster. Protect and enhance the quality	**Sustainable Community Strategy - One Darlington Perfectly Placed (2008-2021) (L1e)** Prosperous Darlington is one of the five delivery themes of the SCS. The work strands under this theme include: • Quality of life – focuses on promoting arts, leisure and cultural development, regenerating the town fringe, attracting high profile companies, enhanced transport choice and accessibility and maintaining an attractive green environment • Employment Opportunities – improve the range of high quality premises available, increase employment opportunities and attract higher paid jobs • Accessible Darlington – maintain and enhance Darlington's accessibility by rail, air and road and promote the use of ICT and broadband technologies to reduce the need to travel • Growing Skills – get the right skills available in Darlington to support the growth of high value companies • Sharing Prosperity • Diversity of Opportunity – the local economy provides enough opportunity for people to want to stay in Darlington • Distinctive Darlington – Create a clear and consistent identity for Darlington **Darlington Gateway Strategy (2006) (L7)** Darlington has been identified as a Gateway to the Tees Valley that if capitalised upon can generate economic and development activity. The Darlington Gateway aims to build on the success already achieved by logistics and office based employment as a result of both its unique location on the A1(M), the East Coast Main Line and the Airport together with the quality of life provided by its tradition as an historic market town. Key projects are office development at Morton Palms, new logistics development at Faverdale, the development of Darlington Town Centre, Central Park, Lingfield Point and the promotion of rail heritage **Gateway to Economic Quality: Darlington Economic Regeneration Strategy (2004-2009) (L8)** The vision guiding the economic regeneration of Darlington is: "To develop a more enterprising, vibrant and diverse local economy, situated in a high quality environment, that will attract investment, share prosperity and create better employment opportunities for local people" To contribute to the vision the LDF will be required to: • Encourage development of Higher Education facilities to strengthen links with Durham and Teesside University • Encourage development of appropriate accommodation to suit the aspirations of employees of high wage service sectors • Encourage development of workspace for business start ups (particularly in deprived areas) • Support the development of ICT	The LDF should tackle identified areas of weakness (E12, R1d, SR10, SR11, L1e) by encouraging **Sustainable** Economic growth (R1d, R2f, L1e) in Darlington. In particular the LDF should: • Prioritise sustainable locations and brownfield land and set out the hierarchy of centres (N28, N29, R2f, L11) • Refer to Gateway Strategy and Corporate Plan in relation to location of future economic development if proved to be sustainable (L3, L8) • Ensure a sufficient supply of employment land (N28, L8) • Improve access to a diverse range of sustainable employment opportunities (N29, N30, R9, RN, SR11, L8, L1e) • Provide appropriate accommodation for employees of high wage service sectors (RN, L8, L1e) • Maintain and strengthen the recognised transport connections and infrastructure that provide Darlington with good economic opportunities (R2f, R9, RN, SR11, L8, L9, L1e) • Promote high quality developments to suit the requirements of modern business (L7, L8, L1e) • Green infrastructure to be incorporated with development sites (R2f, SR11, L1e) • Major development sites to prioritise mixed use development (L7, L9) • Support ICT and broadband infrastructure development (N28, R2f, R9, SR11, L8, L1e) • Support necessary development to maintain and encourage the creative industries (N30, R7, SR11, L9, L1e) • Support development that will improve cultural and leisure facilities (N29, N30, R9,SR11, L11, L1e) • Support sustainable tourism opportunities (N31, R9, SR12, L9, L1e) • Focus the majority of development for shopping, leisure and other local services in appropriate existing centres that serve the local community (N28, R2f, R9, L9, L11) • Provide for the continued growth and protection of the town centre to better serve the needs of its catchment population (L11) • Ensure the town centre is attractive and accessible (N29, RN, SR11, L8, L9, L1e) • Repair and improve damaged and neglected parts of the town (N29, SR11, L9) • Improve the appearance of the Borough	Ensure that objectives relating to regeneration and sustainable economic growth and employment are included within the SA framework Include tourism and cultural objectives within the SA Framework. Emphasis should be placed on making tourism as sustainable as possible Refer to the local studies undertaken (being mindful of when they were undertaken) for baseline data The SA should take into account the SA conducted on the Gateway strategy to ensure that locations suggested are sustainable and viable options Create mechanisms within the SA framework to ensure that wealth generated through economic development results in both social and environmental benefit

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development of a regionally-embedded food chain
- influencing National and EU rural policy
- the development of tourism and culture
- building a diversified rural economy
- planning authorities' development plans need to include policies that promote sustainable development
- investing in market towns and local service centres
- making the most of information communication technology
- recognise the time needed to build effective capacity in communities and 'rural proof' regeneration programmes
- integrate rural transport
- develop new ways of working in the rural context

Moving Forward: The Northern Way Growth Strategy (2004) (RN)
Sets an agenda for bridging the £29 billion output gap between the North and the rest of the UK. Sets the following vision:
"Together, we will establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity combining a world-class economy with a superb quality of life."
City regions are considered key to any effort to achieving this vision and identified areas of work include:
- bringing more people into work
- driving up innovation building entrepreneurship
- capturing more global trade
- meeting employers' skills needs
- improving connectivity
- building quality homes and places
- marketing the North to the world.

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of existing and new jobs.

Dispersal of economic and social benefits derived from Tourism across the area.

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infrastructure
- Retain the environmental quality of the town, particularly where people enter and exit the town
- Maintain and enhance the transport infrastructure which is recognised as Darlington's key strength
- Meet the property requirements of modern business through high quality developments in the right locations

Adding to Quality : A Development Strategy for Darlington Town Centre (2001) (L9)
The vision of the Strategy is to improve the value of the town centre as an asset for the local economy and thereby enhance its value to the social and cultural life of the community.

The LDF will need to provide a positive framework to encourage the following relevant aspects:

- Give the pedestrian priority within the main shopping streets
- Improve connections between the core and areas outside the ring road.
- Provide high quality public realm, capable of being used for activities which will bring commercial as well as social benefits to the centre.
- To strengthen connections between the northern and southern parts of the prime retail area, and between the prime and the secondary areas, particularly Skinnergate.
- To use the major sites to introduce comprehensively-planned, mixed-use developments.
- To improve the environment of the centre, taking advantage of its natural and historic assets.
- To repair the damaged parts of the centre, reintroducing appropriate uses, built form and design quality.
- To expand the availability of modern office space

Borough of Darlington Employment Land Review (2008) (not found) (L10)

Darlington Retail Study (2008) (L11)
The study recognises that Darlington town centre is a major asset to the Borough that performs well but needs to be protected, promoted and enhanced through development plan policies. This is also the case for District and local centres. The LDF needs to be informed by the following recommendations of the study:

- pressing need to increase the number of larger shop units (300 to 600 sq m gross) in existing and new primary frontages and provide some larger units (up to 2,000 sq m) in the town centre
- Adopt a defensive planning strategy in relation to the monitoring of retail proposals in competing locations outside the Borough, and object to them where necessary to safeguard the vitality and viability of the town centre.
- Town centre needs to diversify further and improve its non-alcohol leisure offer
- District and local centres should be protected by policies in the LDF from out-of-centre and edge-of-centre convenience proposals above 100 sq m, including shops in petrol filling stations, unless need and minimal impact can be demonstrated and the

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and ensure that main travel routes and entrances and exits to the town centre are attractive (L8, L9, L1e)

- LDF policies to support economic efforts to address and capitalise on climate change (N10)

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				sequential approach satisfied. - As part of the LDF the Council should designate the shopping centres at West Park and Middleton St. George as local centres in order to protect them from competition from out-of-centre development in those parts of the Borough and to ensure that local residents continue to benefit from the shops and services they provide. - It is recommended that no allocations are made in the LDF for new convenience floorspace in the Borough and there is unlikely to be any such necessity before 2021 although the position should be reviewed before 2016. - There is no current capacity for additional new comparison goods floorspace in the study area but by 2016 there will be a quantitative need for around 9,900 sq m (gross; 6,400 sq m net) floorspace. - In both district and local centres it is recommended that new comparison goods floorspace is limited to a maximum gross unit size of 100 sq m to ensure that retailers serving a wider catchment area than that of the local centre do not locate in these centres and are directed to the town centre. **Darlington Borough Council – Corporate Plan 2008-2012 (L3b)** Priority to Implement major development projects. Actions relevant to the LDF include: - Morton Palms – Phase 3 development - Commercial Street – commence work early 2008 - Central Park - Faverdale Strategic site - Durham Tees Valley Airport - Lingfield Point Vibrant new mixed use quarter - Beaumont Street office development site; Feethams area; Town Centre Fringe to east of Inner Ring Road		
Links with other topics: Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Energy, Education and Skills, Transport, Communities, Culture, Heritage and Land / Town Scape, Housing					

EDUCATION AND SKILLS					
European	**National**	**Regional**	**Local**	**Key implications for the LDF**	**Key implications for the SA**
European strategy and co-operation in education and training (2000) (E13)

 EU education and training policy has been given added impetus since the adoption of the Lisbon Strategy in 2000, the EU's overarching programme focusing on growth and jobs. It underlines that knowledge, and the innovation it sparks, are the EU's most valuable assets, particularly as global competition becomes more intense in all sectors.

High quality pre-primary, primary, secondary, higher and vocational education and training remain as important as ever. But initial learning is not enough. People's skills must be constantly renewed to enable them to meet the challenges of ever-evolving technologies, increasing internationalisation and demographic changes. Nowadays, lifelong learning is key to jobs and growth, as well as to allow everyone the chance to participate fully in society.

There are **three overall objectives**:

- improving the quality and effectiveness of education and training systems;
- facilitating access to education and training systems; and
- opening up EU education and training systems to the wider world.

EU Lifelong Learning Programme (2007 – 2013) (E14)

Aims to contribute through lifelong learning to the development of the European Community as an advanced knowledge society, with sustainable economic development, more and better jobs and greater social cohesion. It aims to foster interaction, cooperation and mobility between education and training systems within the Community, so that they become a world quality reference

Targets include:

- To involve at least three million pupils in joint educational activities
- To contribute to the achievement by 2012 of three million individual participants in student mobility
- To increase placements in enterprises to 80,000 per year
- To support the mobility of 7,000 individuals involved in adult education per year, by 2013. | **(DCSF) The Childrens Plan: Building Brighter Futures (2007) (N33)**
Sets out goals for achievement by 2020 in relation to children and young people's educational attainment and wellbeing.
● enhance children and young people's wellbeing,
● every child ready for success in school
● every child ready for secondary school, with at least 90 per cent achieving at or above the expected level in both English and mathematics by age 11;
● every young person with the skills for adult life and further study, with at least 90 per cent achieving the equivalent of five higher level GCSEs by age 19; and at least 70 per cent achieving the equivalent of two A levels by age 19;
● all young people participating in positive activities to develop personal and social skills
● employers satisfied with young people's readiness for work;
● child health improved, with the proportion of obese and overweight children reduced to 2000 levels;
● child poverty halved by 2010 and eradicated by 2020

The LDF can assist with the delivery of these goals through:
- providing a positive framework to support the Building Schools for the Future programme
- Educational buildings to make space for co-located services
- Provision of youth facilities

Building Schools for the Future Programme (N34)
Aim is to rebuild or renew nearly every secondary school in England.
- By 2011, every LA in England will have received funding to renew at least the school in greatest need — many will have major rebuilding and remodelling projects (at least three schools) underway through BSF and the remainder will have received resources through the Academies programme or Targeted Capital Fund.
- By 2016, major rebuilding and remodelling projects (at least three schools) will have started in every LA.

White Paper: Skills: Getting on in Business, Getting on at Work (2005) (N35)
Sets out proposals and reforms to:
- Put employers' needs centre stage in the design and delivery of training
- Support individuals in gaining the skills and qualifications they need to achieve the quality of life they want
- Reform the Further Education sector, allowing FE colleges to become the engines of social and economic growth, providing young people and adults with the right skills to meet the demands of our economy
- Develop an improved qualification structure
- Work with partners to deliver shared agenda
- Promote fairness off access for all | **The Integrated Regional Framework for the North East (2007) (R1e)**
States that if the North East is to achieve its ambition as a place where people can fulfil their potential and contribute to a dynamic economy, then each person must have the appropriate skills and competencies. Realising the potential of each individual in the North East will contribute to a sustainable economy.

Actions include:
- Provide a diverse range of learning opportunities
- stimulate a substantial increase in people's aspirations and expectations of learning and work.
- Ensure that all people are supported to develop a solid skills base for employability and to provide a base for further learning.
- Ensure that there is a sufficient supply of higher level skills to underpin and front economic growth priorities and meet employer needs.

The North East of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (R2g)
Policy 14 relates to further and higher education. The LDF should support the growth and increasing role of universities and colleges in the regional economy by:
- Recognising their role in the transition to higher productivity and a more knowledge-based economy
- Encouraging greater links with local business
- Enabling the necessary infrastructure and campus development to facilitate their expansion
- Support the emerging Science City concept
- Improve access to learning and training opportunities through ICT and transport infrastructure in urban and rural areas | **Sustainable Community Strategy - One Darlington Perfectly Placed (2008-2021) (L1e)**
Aspiring Darlington theme aims to:
- Address the gaps in educational attainment
- Provide the widest possible range of lifelong learning opportunities
- Equip people coming out of education with the skills needed to work in the modern local economy
- Attract and retain graduates
- Recognise and develop the significant role played by the arts and culture in personal development
- Expand the existing range of arts and cultural businesses and services
- Provide high quality facilities that support modern approaches to education in schools and for lifelong learning
- Make the most of the Darlington University Centre proposal to complement and strengthen learning opportunities and contribute to building a vibrant and diverse quality of life.

Darlington Borough Council – Corporate Plan 2008-2012 (L3c)
Priorities to:

- Go for growth (work with business providers to address skills shortages)

- Ensure all children receive high quality teaching and learning

- Improve transition across all settings and phases, especially for vulnerable groups

- Improve opportunities and outcomes for 14-19 yr age group, improving engagement with employers

- Reduce absence and exclusion rates

Darlington Children and Young People's Plan 2008 – 2011 (L12a)
Priorities in relation to education and skills include:

- Make school interesting and encourage everyone to attend
- Improve school buildings and playgrounds
- Make sure that all young people have access to education, training and work that meets their needs
- Improve people's skills so they are ready to get a job
- Support aspirations

Darlington Primary Capital Programme 2008-20011 (L13)
The overall aim of the Primary Capital Programme is to rebuild, remodel or improve at least half of all primary schools. Targets relevant to the LDF include:
- To ensure all children are taught in a high quality environment by eliminating the worst 5%
- To ensure schools are fit for 21st century teaching and learning by re-modelling 15% of the least suitable teaching areas;
- To replace all temporary accommodation with permanent classrooms.
- To ensure there is a place for every pupil by adding 300 places to the primary sector over the next 5 years and to monitor the on-going affect of inward migration
- To improve the physical environment at every school to ensure that it does not create a barrier to inclusion (meets the universal rating as a minimum).
- To use ICT to inspire, empower and motivate and promote flexible methods of curriculum delivery. | The LDF has a role to play in terms of improving the educational and skills offer for all in Darlington. In particular the LDF should provide a positive framework to:

- Improve access to a diverse range of educational opportunities through the provision of schools, colleges, lifelong learning and youth facilities. (all PPPSI's reviewed)

- Further support access to educational opportunities through maintenance and enhancement of sustainable transport and ICT (R2g, L13)

- Improve the built quality and facilities of educational buildings. In particular support the Building Schools for the Future Program (N34, R2g, L1e, L3c, L12a, L13)

- Increase training opportunities and skills for local residents in relation to local development projects (N35, R1e, R2g)

- Support the Darlington University Centre Proposal (R2g, L1e)

- Encourage cultural and arts developments in accessible locations appropriate to their catchment (L1e) | SA framework to include objectives or sub-objectives relating to:
- Improving educational attainment
- Provision of qualifications, skills, training, local culture and arts for young people and adults
- Accessibility of educational establishments and facilities
- Built quality / design of buildings |

TRANSPORT						
European	**National**	**Regional**	**Sub-regional**	**Local**	**Key implications for the LDF**	**Key implications for the SA**
White Paper: European Transport Policy for 2010: Time to decide (2001) (E15) In this white paper and in keeping with the sustainable development strategy the Commission proposes some 60 measures aimed at developing a European transport system capable of shifting the balance between modes of transport, revitalising the railways, promoting transport by sea and inland waterways and controlling the growth in air transport. **In particular policies aim to:** • Address the imbalance between the overuse of road and air transport and the underuse of rail and sea modes • Improve the links between all methods of transport • Need for interconnected infrastructure • Place users at the heart of transport policy, in particular address safety concerns • Rationalise urban transport – current lack of integrated policy approach to town planning and transport is allowing the private car an almost total monopoly	**The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 (2004) (N36)** Aims to provide a transport network that meets the needs of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel while taking into consideration the environment. The network aims to: • Provide a free-flowing and more reliable road network • Improve the efficiency of rail services • Ensure bus services are reliable, flexible, convenient and tailored to local needs • Have walking and cycling as viable alternatives for local journeys **Planning Policy Guidance 13: Transport (2001) (As amended by PPS3, Housing 2006) (N37)** Encourages more sustainable transport choices for people and freight. Promotes accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling. Aims to reduce the need to travel, especially by car **Planning Policy Guidance 8: Telecommunications (2001) (N38)** Encourage the growth of new and existing telecommunications system while reducing environmental impact. Keep masts to a minimum and encourage sharing. Mast location in areas of high landscape value/designated status are discouraged Encouraging telecommunications will contribute to requirements of a diverse economy, reduce need to travel and improve access to services **The Future of Air Transport (2003) and the Future of Air Transport Progress Report (2006) (N:air)** Air travel has increased five-fold over the past 30 years, and demand is projected to be between two and three times current levels by 2030 As a result a balanced approach is required which: • recognises the importance of air travel to our national and regional economic prosperity, and that not providing additional capacity where it is needed would significantly damage the economy and national prosperity; • reflects people's desire to travel further and more often by air, and to take advantage of the affordability of air travel and the opportunities this brings; • seeks to reduce and minimise the impacts of airports on those who live nearby, and on the natural environment; • ensures that, over time, aviation pays the external costs its activities impose on society at	**The Integrated Regional Framework for the North East (2007) (R1f)** Priority actions to meet the IRF's objective to develop sustainable transport and communication include: • Balance the economic requirements for national and international travel with the need to reduce our carbon emissions. • Develop sustainable transport networks to support rural communities, taking account of changes to public services. • Embed sustainable transport policy within local development frameworks, including encouragement of production of sustainable travel plans. • Encourage the use of ICT as an alternative to travel, including the potential for home working and changes to travel patterns to increase efficiency and reduce carbon emissions **The North East of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (R2h)** Policy 49, 50 and 51 relates to transport. The LDF needs to: • Improve sustainable accessibility and efficiency of movement • Encourage public transport that rebalances the transport system in favour of more sustainable modes • Improve connectivity **North East Strategy for the Environment (2008) (R:es5)** Objective to: Develop sustainable transport solutions by reducing the need to travel and adopting more sustainable practices and technologies.	**Sub-regional context contained within Darlington's LTP (SR13)** Specific aims that future transport improvements across the Tees Valley will need to address are: • improve access to the north's sea ports (principally Teesport); • improve surface access to key northern airports (in particular Durham Tees Valley); • create premier transit systems in each city region (in the first instance by stemming the decline in bus use, and then supporting wider regeneration with a sub-regional transit system); • create stronger links between regions (notably the neighbouring Tyne and Wear and Leeds City Regions); and • create truly sustainable communities. The first three of the above list are probably the most influential for forward transport planning at the sub regional level, as they require cross-boundary working both within and outside the Tees Valley.	**Sustainable Community Strategy – One Darlington Perfectly Placed (2008-2021) (L1f)** A sustainable transport network is one of the work strands of the SCS. This work strands aims to ensure that: • safe and accessible transport choices are available for all • vehicle use and emissions are reduced • the transport network supports sustainable economic growth and regeneration • Improve public transport • Tackle congestion • Expand walking and cycling networks **Darlington Borough Council – Corporate Plan 2008-2012 (L3d)** Top transport related priorities include: • Work with other organisations to improve accessibility both by travel and by other means • Evidence, review and implement *LocalMotion* and Cycling Demonstration Town actions that provide benefits • Tackle congestion, working corporately to ensure that all planning decisions use the accessibility framework • Develop initiatives to improve residents' satisfaction with road and pavement maintenance **Darlington's Transport Strategy 2006-2030 (L14)** The overarching Transport Strategy for Darlington seeks to: • improve accessibility to services and opportunities by providing travel options, so that all may participate in the life of their community; • tackle traffic congestion and its associated effects on local communities through a focus on sustainable travel choices, thus contributing to residents' quality of life; • make the transport network safe and secure for all; and • deliver solutions to travel needs in partnership with local people, businesses and other providers. **Darlington, A Town on the Move: Second Local Transport Plan 2006-11 (L15)** LTP2 aims to deliver against Darlington's Transport Strategy in the following areas: • To provide the framework for sustainable development of new and existing businesses, housing and services in Darlington; • To improve access to employment and education, particularly for those without access to a private car, those with a disability and those that have greatest need; • To tackle traffic congestion on key corridors and its potential affects on the economy and environment by making the most effective use of the transport network; • To improve travel safety and security for all by addressing the real and perceived risks; • To provide and promote travel choices to all, in particular to reduce the proportion of car driver trips; • To improve the health of the community through increasing levels of sustainable travel and improving access to health, leisure and fresh food. **Local Motion, Darlington Sustainable Travel Demonstration (L16)** Targets include: • 10% reduction in car driver trips by 2010/11	The LDF has a role to play in ensuring that Darlington's transport system is sustainable in that it meets the requirements of the economy, (N37, N:air, R1f, L1f, L15) meets the needs of residents and visitors (E15, N36, N37, N:air, R1f, L1f, L3d, L14, L15)and actively reduces carbon and air pollutants.(N36, N:air, R1f, L1f, L16) In particular the LDF should: • Ensure development reduces the need to travel, is located close to existing public transport networks and encourages walking and cycling. (N36, N37, R2h, R:es5, L1f, L3d, L14, L15) • Prioritise the movement of people above the ease of traffic movement with priority given to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in the town centre and other defined centres (N37) • Encourage development of walking and cycling networks (N36, N:CROW, L1f, L15, L16, L22) • Encourage development of ICT infrastructure to assist with providing an alternative to travel (N38, R1f) • Make the best use of existing transport infrastructure and prioritise infrastructure development that serves the most sustainable public transport modes first (E15, N37, R2h, L14) • Encourage development of an integrated, interconnected transport system that serves the local, sub-regional, regional area and contributes to national connectivity. (E15, N36, N:air, R2h, SR13) • Encourage an accessible transport system that is free from congestion and addresses local safety concerns where possible through spatial planning. (E15, N36, R2h, SR14, L1f, L3d, L14, L15)	SA framework objectives, sub-objectives and indicators should emphasise the following needs: • reduce the need to travel, and in doing so reduce carbon and associated air pollutants • encourage alternatives to car travel • Improve access to integrated forms of transport

National	Regional	Local	Key implications for the LDF	Key implications for the SA
large - in other words, that the price of air travel reflects its environmental and social impacts; • minimises the need for airport development in new locations by making best use of existing capacity where possible; • respects the rights and interests of those affected by airport development; In terms of future forecasting, the progress report indicates that: • assuming passengers pay their climate change costs, but no limit on the supply of flights, overall demand would grow from 228 million in 2005 to 490 million passengers passing through UK airports per year by 2030. **The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000** (N:CROW) • Provides a new right of public access on foot to areas of mountain, moorland, heath, downland and registered common land. • Provides safeguards which take into account the needs of landowners, occupiers and wildlife • Improves the right of way legislation by encouraging the creation of new routes • Introduces powers enabling the diversion of rights of way to protect SSSI's • Places a duty to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity and maintain lists of species and habitats for which conservation steps should be taken • Places a duty on public bodies to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSI's • Requires authorities to have regard to the purposes of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of AONB's		• 8% increase in walking trips by 2010/11 • Increase cycle trips from 1% to 3% of all trips by 2010/11 • To halt the decline in bus trips by 2010/11 **Darlington Rights of Way Improvement Plan (L22)** Identifies that access to good quality countryside is important for mental and physical health as it provides opportunities for safe outdoor recreation and exercise, for relaxation and escape from the stresses of urban life. Objectives relevant to the LDF include: • Provide much-improved access for all people, to semi natural areas and the countryside. • The need for good quality, accessible routes near to where people live • Better access across physical barriers, especially the road network, but also on the ROW network itself.		

Links with other topics: Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Energy, Environmental Protection, Waste and Minerals, Economy and Employment, Education and Skills, Communities, Health and Recreation, Culture, Heritage and Land/Town Scape, Housing

COMMUNITIES				
National	**Regional**	**Local**	**Key implications for the LDF**	**Key implications for the SA**
Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005) (N3) Recognises that Sustainable development is the core principle underpinning planning. PPS1 sets out the following key principles that should be applied to ensure that development plans contribute to the delivery of sustainable development and sustainable communities: • Promote urban and rural regeneration to create vibrant places that improve the wellbeing of communities • Promote inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free communities	**The Integrated Regional Framework for the North East (2007)** (R1g) Defines Sustainable communities as places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. They meet the diverse needs of current and future residents, they are sensitive to their environment, and contribute to a high quality of life. They will be safe and inclusive, well planned, well designed, well built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good access to services for all. They must have adequate provision of high quality, affordable housing, good public transport, schools, hospitals, shops and a clean,	**Sustainable Community Strategy – One Darlington Perfectly Placed (2008-2021)** (L1f) The One Darlington priority has many strands which the LDF can contribute to. These include: • Tackling deprivation • Nurturing a strong, vibrant and cohesive borough-wide community of town, villages and countryside • Valuing community diversity • Social inclusion • Protection of vulnerable people • Encouraging people to participate in their community	In order to create sustainable communities the LDF and its policies should: • Ensure enhanced community involvement (*e.g.* Statement of Community Involvement) (N39a, N40, N41, N45a N:Taylor R1g, R2i, R3, L1f, L12b, L18, L:later) • Create cohesive and attractive communities (N3, N40, N43, N46, R1g, R2i, R3, L1f, L18, L19) • Give regard to what makes a good urban and rural	The SA framework and objectives need to: • Encourage engagement in community activities and the ability to influence local decision making • Ensure rural and urban objectives are supported • Reflect the need to reduce deprivation • Reflect the need to improve access to services

- Bring forward sufficient land of a suitable quality in appropriate locations to meet the expected needs for development
- Improve access to services
- Focus developments in existing centres to promote their viability
- Reduce the need to travel
- Use land more efficiently
- Protect and enhance biodiversity, the historic environment and landscape character
- Address the causes and impacts of climate change
- Safeguard natural resources

Strong and Prosperous Communities: The Local Government White Paper (2006) (N39a)
The aim of the White Paper is to give local people and local communities more influence and power to improve their lives. Local communities should be

- Consulted and involved in running services
- Informed about the quality of services in their area
- Enabled to call local agencies to account if services fail to meet their needs.

The Urban White Paper (Our Towns & Cities: The Future) (2000) (N40)
Main objectives are:
- Enhanced community involvement
- Environmentally sustainable design and planning of towns
- Provision of good quality services, *e.g.* health, education, housing
- Towns and cities are attractive, well kept and use space and buildings well

The Rural White Paper (Our Countryside: The Future) (2000) (N41)
Rural service standard to:
- Support vital village services
- Modernise rural services
- Provide affordable homes
- Deliver local transport solutions
- Rejuvenate market towns & local economies
- Reform farming
- Preserve and protect the countryside
- Improve access to the countryside
- Devolve power to town and parish councils
- Rural proof other policies and strategies

Safer Places: The Planning System & Crime Prevention (2004) (N42)
Instructs Local Planning Authorities to consider crime prevention and enhancement of community safety. Crime prevention is relevant to sustainable communities

English Indices of Deprivation (2007) (N43)
A measure of multiple deprivation at the small area level. Covers aspects of deprivation including disadvantage in education, income, employment, health and housing. Provides a picture of the general well being of the borough. The indices of multiple deprivation are:
- Income deprivation
- Employment
- Health deprivation and disability
- Education skills and training
- Barriers to housing and services
- Living environment deprivation
- Crime

National Service Framework for Older People (Department of Health) (2001) (N44)
Addresses the needs of older people in accordance with the fact that England is an ageing society. Sets 8 standards for the care of older people across health and social services, which are:
- Rooting out age discrimination
- Person-centred care
- Intermediate care
- General hospital care
- Reduce the incidence of stroke
- Reduce the number of falls
- Good mental health

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safe environment with open public space where people can relax and interact.

The IRF further recognises that communities are diverse and that it is essential that people are able to have a say on the way their neighbourhoods are planned and run

The North East of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (R2i)
Recognises that sustainable communities are cohesive, mixed and socially inclusive with a sense of place and identity with opportunities for people to maximise their health and quality of life. Further states that the planning system:
- has a duty to deliver the spatial elements of sustainable communities in a way that involves and actively includes the people it affects.
- needs to consider the contribution of both the locational elements of land use and the design and layout of development in delivering sustainable communities

Sustainable Communities in the North East: Building for the Future (2003) (R3)
Implements the national sustainable communities' action plan at the regional level. Highlights actions to address housing, planning and neighborhood renewal issues and further outlines the need to create sustainable communities which:
- are economically prosperous;
- have decent homes at a price people can afford;
- safeguard the countryside;
- enjoy a well-designed, accessible and pleasant living and working environment;
- are effectively and fairly governed with a strong sense of community

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Darlington Children and Young People's Plan (2008-2011) (L12b)
Priorities relating to communities include:
- Make sure everyone is safe at home, at school, outside, on the streets and is not bullied
- To encourage everyone to be helpful to friends, family and neighbours and contribute to their community and environment
- Create ways for children, young people and their families to have a say in the way services are provided

Community Safety Plan 2008 – 2011 (L17)
Vision for the future is that Darlington will be:
- An even safer and more tolerant place, with less victims of crime and anti-social behaviour and a place where life can be enjoyed free from the fear of crime;
- A place where offending is not tolerated, the harm caused by illegal drugs and alcohol is minimised and where public behaviour becomes acceptable to all;
- A Darlington that enables us to value and respect our environment and where all areas enjoy the same levels of safety and quality of life

Darlington Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (L18)
The aim of this Strategy is to:

'reduce deprivation in the eleven most disadvantaged wards within the Borough and improve the life chances of residents living within these areas'.

Strategic priorities include:
- Reduce worklessness and improve training opportunities and business development within the priority areas.
- Build cohesive and confident communities raising self-esteem and confidence.
- Create a more attractive environment by tackling sustainability issues to protect the natural environment and liveability issues such as litter, graffiti, dog fouling that have been identified by the community.
- Develop an effective transport system.
- Raise educational standards and develop an ethos of lifelong learning by providing opportunities for access, achievement and engagement.
- Engage communities and, in particular, young people in leisure activities
- Reduce crime and antisocial behaviour and increase the number of local people feeling safer within their community.
- Encourage healthier lifestyles and reduce health inequalities.
- Engage with private sector landlords to improve standards and increase the proportion of decent homes within the private sector occupied by vulnerable groups

All Together Now: A Social Inclusion Strategy for Darlington (2005) (L19)
The overarching aim of the Social Inclusion Strategy is to improve the life chances of those at risk of disadvantage and discrimination. Task is to reduce social inequalities, renew disadvantaged neighbourhoods, protect the vulnerable and ensure equality of access for all members of the community to services and opportunities.

All our Futures, A Strategy for Later Life in Darlington (2008-2011) (L:later)
Recognises that there are 35,000 people currently living in Darlington today who are aged 50 or over and that this figure is set to increase to over 40,000 by 2021 (almost half the population)

As a result recognises responsibility to address the increasing role of older people in communities and to develop policies and services in order to reflect the changing needs of society.

Identifies six priority areas for improvement. Those that the LDF may be able to influence include:

- Valuing Older People - a Darlington with opportunities and no barriers to full participation at all levels in society, where older people are asked their opinion on the

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community (N3, N40, N41, N:Taylor)

- Aim to reduce the level of deprivation and inequalities in the borough (N3, N43, N46, R3, L1f, L17, L18, L19, L:later)

- Provide good quality, accessible services close to need (N3, N40, N41, N43, N44, R1g, L19, L:later)

- Provide decent and affordable homes (N40, N41, N43, N:Taylor R1g, R2i, R3, L18, L:later)

- Cater for an ageing population whilst ensuring that young people are encouraged to stay in the area by meeting their current and future needs (N44, N45a, L:later)

- Enhance community safety (for example, ensure crime prevention is a key consideration in the appraisal of design proposals *e.g.* Secured by Design principles) (N3, N42, N43, N46, N45a, R1g, L1f, L12b, L17, L18, L:later)

- Ensure appropriate design and use of space and buildings (N3, N40, N:Taylor R1g, R2i, R3, L1f – well designed Darlington)

- Reflect the need to provide decent, sustainable and affordable housing

- Reflect the fact that the population is ageing but at the same time encourage young people to stay in the area

- Include community safety objectives

- Reflect the need for well designed development and good use of space and existing buildings

• Promotion of health and active life in older age

Every Child Matters: Change for Children (2004) (N45a)
The Government's aim is for every child, whatever their background or their circumstances, to have the support they need to:
• Be healthy
• Stay safe
• Enjoy and achieve
• Make a positive contribution
• Achieve economic well being

Living Places: Cleaner, Safer, Greener (2006) (N46)
Recognises that public spaces are a barometer of a community and quality of life. Safe, well-maintained and attractive public spaces have a critical role in creating pride in the places where communities live which, in turn, is essential to building community cohesion and successful communities

The Government Response to the Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing (2009) (N: Taylor)
Response to a report on the issues that rural communities face. Outlines the Governments principal policy considerations for the countryside as:

• the need to create and maintain sustainable communities
• the need to develop ways to encourage sustainable economic growth in rural areas
• the need to encourage an increase in the supply of housing in the long term, and particularly that of affordable housing; and
• the need to plan for economic recovery, in which a streamlined planning system will be a significant factor.

Accepted recommendations of the Taylor Review include:

• the need for planning policy to take account of all three strands of sustainability in a balanced way.
• Recognition that rural economies have an important contribution to make
• All types of business and enterprise can be appropriate for rural areas, subject to assessment of impact based upon local circumstances
• Better support for home-based businesses, and live/work units
• Local Strategic Partnerships should be encouraged to develop a long term vision for their community which includes its physical shape and sets out plans for change and growth in their economic, environmental and social context.
• Agreement that affordable rural housing is a priority | | | services that affect them and the services are tailored to the needs

• Improving Health and Wellbeing - Ensuring older people live longer and healthier lives, keeping active and independent with access to health and social care services when needed

• A Safe Environment - Older people want to live in a safe and secure environment, which enhances quality of life. This incorporates personal safety, housing, transport, community safety and environment

• Life Long Learning - Appropriate provision for older people to engage in different types of learning and extend their knowledge and experience of available education opportunities in Darlington. | | | |

Links with other topics: Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Energy, Environmental Protection, Economy and Employment, Education and Skills, Transport, Health and Recreation, Housing, Planning/General

HEALTH AND RECREATION							
International	**European**	**National**	**Regional**	**Sub-regional**	**Local**	**Key implications for the LDF**	**Key implications for the SA**
United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Article 31) (1989) (I4)
The Convention recognises the critical role regular sport and physical play in children's lives. Particularly for the physical, mental, psychological and social development of children and adolescents. Involvement in sport can boost children's health, improve academic performance and help reduce crime. At the most fundamental level, sport and play are as a child's right:

States shall "recognise the right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely | **Children's Environment and Health Action Plan for Europe - World Health Organisation (2005) (E16)**
Recognises that the environment can have a substantial impact on the health of children and young people. They can be particularly vulnerable to the harmful effects of environmental hazards and it is important for them to grow up in a clean and healthy environment and have good access to green open spaces.

European Union Sports Charter (2001) (E17)
Sets out the following;
to enable every individual to participate in sport and notably: | **Be Active, Be Healthy, A plan for getting the nation moving (2009) (N47)**
Recognises that physical activity has the potential to create a healthier, happier and wealthier nation. Sets an ambition for a healthier, fitter nation by 2012 and beyond. Identifies that to meet this ambition a world-class delivery infrastructure for physical activity will be needed. The LDF will have a part to play in creating the 'active' environments that will:
• Motivate recreational walking and cycling through the provision of safe, attractive and interesting parks or streetscapes
• Take account of the needs of cyclists and pedestrians through good urban design | **Better Health, Fairer Health: NHS (2008) (R10)**
Vision: The North East environment will be the most conducive to health in the country, maximising its natural resources to the best advantage of its people, and designing its economy, buildings, spaces, transport and other infrastructure to maximise health and wellbeing sustainably.
Relevant actions:
• all new buildings should be constructed with preference given to design aspects that will favour physical activity.
• To alleviate fuel poverty to provide warmer homes and reduce health problems (energy efficient development)
• High priority to be given to | **Tees Valley Green Infrastructure Strategy (2008) (SR7b)**
The vision of the strategy is to develop network of green corridors and green spaces by 2021. Meeting this aim will help to influence the Tees Valley population's access to open spaces to increase participation in recreation also achieving associated mental health benefits.

Tees Valley Sport Sub Regional Facilities Strategy (2009) (SRTV)
• Swimming pool supply well above national average and utilised capacity is lower than average
• Many pools are of an age/condition that is worse than the national average
• Sports hall supply is in line with | **Sustainable Community Strategy – One Darlington Perfectly Placed (2008-2021) (L1g)**
A healthy Darlington is one of the delivery themes of the SCS. Under this theme aims include:
• Making sure that everyone has access to affordable decent homes
• Providing attractive, accessible and safe environments in all neighbourhoods that support relaxation and physical activities like walking and cycling
• Ensure that everyone across the borough has easy, affordable access to health facilities and to all the essential services that contribute to health and wellbeing | The LDF can contribute to the future health and wellbeing of people living, working and visiting Darlington by:

• Future development having a neutral or positive impact on environmental quality in order to safeguard health (E16, R10)

• Policies considering the impact on mental health (E18, N53)

• Protecting open space, sports, play and community facilities from development (I4, E17, E18, N50, N54, N55, R: fac, SRTV, L:sport,L5b)

• Improving quality and access to open space, sports, play and community facilities (for | The SA framework objectives should reflect the need to:
• improve health in the Borough;
• reduce health inequalities and;
• improve and encourage access to and provision of health and recreation facilities and services |

in cultural life and the arts."			developments that increase walking and cycling	the regional average but there are some access issues on school/college sites	**Darlington Borough Council – Corporate Plan 2008-2012 (L3e)**	example, through section 106 agreements) (N48, N49, N50, N54, N55, R:Fac, SRTV, L:sport L3e, L12c, L5b)

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- to ensure that all young people should have the opportunity to receive physical education instruction and the opportunity to acquire basic sports skills,
- to ensure that everyone should have the opportunity to take part in sport and physical recreation in a safe and healthy environment, and, in co-operation with the appropriate sports organisations:
- to ensure that everyone with the interest and ability should have the opportunity to improve their standard of performance in sport and reach levels of personal achievement and/or publicly recognised levels of excellence.

Mental Health Action Plan for Europe: World Health Organisation (2005) (E18)
Recognises that mental health and well-being are fundamental to quality of life. Mental health is an essential component of social cohesion, productivity and stability in the living environment, social capital and economic development in societies. The plan recognises that the physical environment can have a positive or negative impact on mental health.

Actions relevant to the LDF and SA include:
- Improve access to physical activity for older people.
- Assess the potential impact on the mental well-being of the population before its introduction
- Promote the development of community centres for older people to increase social support

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- Provide natural environments that enhance physical activity and promote mental wellbeing.

Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives. A cross-Government strategy for England (2008) (N: weight)
Sets out ambition to be the first major nation to reverse the rising tide of obesity and overweight in the population by ensuring that everyone is able to achieve and maintain a healthy weight. Initial focus will be on children: by 2020, aims to reduce the proportion of overweight and obese children to 2000 levels.

The LDF can contribute to the ambition through a range of supportive policies that include but are not limited to:

- Provision and renewal of play areas
- School playgrounds designed to encourage varied and active play
- Prioritise developments that address the need for people to be physically active as part of daily life
- Prioritise modes of transport that involve physical activity when developing roads
- Public open space to be accessible by foot or by bicycle
- Business, office development to be linked to walking and cycling networks

Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (1991) (N48)
Planning authorities are expected, through the LDF, to set standards of provision for all types of open space, including play-space for children. This includes play areas, skateboard parks, outdoor basketball courts, hoops and other informal spaces, such as "hanging out" areas and teenage shelters, and opportunities for play.
PPG17 also states that where planning permission is granted for new developments (especially housing), authorities should ensure that provision is made for local sports and recreational facilities. This is either through an increase in the number of facilities or through improvements to existing facilities.

A Sporting Future for All (2000) (N49)
The Government has high aspirations for sport. Aims include:
- more people of all ages and all social groups taking part in sport; and
- more success for our top competitors
The LDF has a part to play in:
- Improving current sports facilities
- Developing and enhancing infrastructure such as sports and recreation facilities, parks, playing pitches courts and MUGAs

School Sites and Community Sports Provision: Sport England

The Integrated Regional Framework for the North East (2007) (R1h)
With the North East recognised as the unhealthiest region in England, encouraging healthier lifestyles and diets is important to help reduce long term illness. Sport, exercise and active recreation should be promoted, and require access to safe, green and open spaces for activity, use of active design, and access to the natural environment. Access to high quality housing is important for the health of the region, and these factors combine to improve the well-being and mental health of the population.

NE Regional Facilities Strategy (2008) (R: Fac)
identifies weaknesses in public sector sport provision, including:

- Shortfall of swimming pools
- Shortfall of Synthetic Turf Pitches
- Ageing facility stock (across all facility types)
- Access to facilities, particularly on education sites and at peak times
- Lack of regionally significant facilities (for some sports)

- Low provision of Synthetic Turf Pitches and health and fitness gyms, high number of indoor bowls rinks

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Top priorities include:
- Tackle health inequalities
- Create easy access to sport and leisure
- Promote health and wellbeing
Current action relevant to the LDF includes:
- Increase walking and cycling to and for leisure, through for example location and design of leisure facilities

Darlington (PCT) Improving Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2005 – 2010 (L20)
Vision:
"To maximise the health and well being of all people living and working in Darlington" Key priorities relevant to the LDF include:
- ambitious plans to finalise the rebuilding or refurbishment of all its existing estate
- Greater concentration on public health: "prevention rather than cure".
- Seek to improve the health of everyone in Darlington and tackle the inequalities in health and healthcare that exists in the area.
- Improve outcomes for children, parents and communities by helping service development in disadvantaged areas.

DRFAT DBC Sports and Physical Activity Facilities Strategy (2009) (L: sport)
The strategy recommends that:
- The current provision of swimming pools and heath and fitness facilities is protected
- Access to school facilities is improved
- Quality of school facilities are improved
- An additional provision of one sports hall is required
- Increase use of community halls etc
- Development of indoor tennis provision
- A specialist gymnastics facility is provided
- An additional provision of at least one STP
- Improvement of MUGA's in parks
- Improvements to athletics facilities are required
- Facilities to accommodate cycling are needed
- Additional active play facilities such as skate parks and bmx tracks are needed

Playing Pitch Strategy (to be undertaken)

Darlington Play and Free Time Strategy 2007 – 2012 (L21)
Relevant priorities include:
- **Access for all** – all children and young people should be able to access quality play and free time opportunities and should

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- Providing new open space, sports, play and community facilities to meet identified demand. (I4, E17, E18, N47, N48, N49, N50, N54, N55, R1h, R:Fac, SRTV, SR7b, L:sport. L3e, L21, L5b)
- Ensuring the loss of or provision of new or enhanced provision is compliant with local open space, playing pitch and sport and recreation facilities standards(L5b, L:sport)
- Encourage design of developments that address the need for people to be physically active as part of daily life. Development to provide inclusive access for all to physical activity and open space, countryside, sport and recreation, play and community facilities, in particular by sustainable transport (N47, N: weight, N: sport, N48, N51, N52, N54, R10, R1h, SR7b, L1g, L5b, L22)
- Provision of and equality of access for all to good quality health facilities and services (N:sport, N:choice, L1g, L20)
- Provision of quality housing that is energy efficient and will help to alleviate fuel poverty (R10, R1h, L1g)

(2004) (N50)
Explores the requirements for schools to extend their range of activities on offer in the context of a general presumption against development on school playing fields.

Advocates extended schools that provide a range of services and activities beyond the school day to help meet the needs of its pupils, their families and the wider community.

Recognises that in many places the school is the main, or even the only place that can provide for the local community in terms of sports, arts and other facilities, including access to school playing fields.

Schemes could include use by:
- local sports club for practice or playing arranged games;
- local youth and community groups for sport or recreation; and
- charitable groups for fetes, sports days, fund raising events on annual or more regular basis.

Active Design: Sport England (2007) (N51)
The effective design and layout of housing (large and small) has a vital role to play in promoting sport and active recreation to people regardless of sex, age, race or disability.
Identifies three key objectives that should be promoted in design:
- **Improving Accessibility**: providing easy, safe and convenient access to a choice of sport and physical activity;
- **Enhancing Amenity**: promoting environmental quality in the design and layout of new sports and recreational facilities;
- **Increasing Awareness**: raising the prominence and legibility of sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for physical activity through the design and layout of development.

Making It Happen (2002) (N53)
Health strategies and strategies for regeneration and sustainable development will need to be mutually reinforcing and should address the significance of mental health.

Time for Play: Encouraging Greater Play Opportunities for Children and Young People (2006) (N54)
Recognises that "things to do, places to go" are vitally important. Play facilities will help keep children fit and healthy, help tackle the growing issue of obesity and provide parents with places where they are happy to let their children spend their free time."

Planning can be a tool for:

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not be disadvantaged by where they live, their cultural or socio-economic background, their disabilities and special needs, or their age
- **Youth provision** – Access to quality play and free time opportunities for all age groups from 0 to 18 years is a priority,

Darlington Children and Young People's Plan (2008-2011) (L12c)
Priorities relating to health include:
- Promote healthy eating and more exercise
- Improve opportunities for play for all children and young people
- Improve school buildings and play grounds

Darlington Open Space Strategy (2007-2012) (L5b)
Aims to provide, protect and enhance a variety of high quality, accessible open and green spaces throughout the Borough, linking with the cultural and natural heritage of the area that are:
- Well designed and maintained
- Sustainable
- Safe
- Promote health, well being and enjoyment, improving the quality of life for residents and visitors to the Borough

Issues to be addressed by the strategy that have a bearing on health include:
- Poor level of provision in several parts of the town, often coinciding with the areas of greatest need, in terms of lack of private open space, poor health and low mobility
- Poor quality across, particularly, semi-natural and natural green spaces and informal recreation sites.
- The impact that public access or otherwise to school playing fields can have on the overall level of accessible open space
- Lost opportunities for open space provision and enhancement in association with new development
- The evolving open space needs of an ageing population

Darlington Rights of Way Improvement Plan (L22)
Identifies that access to good quality countryside is important for mental and physical health as it provides opportunities for safe outdoor recreation and exercise, for relaxation and escape from the stresses of urban life. Objectives relevant to the LDF include:

- Provide much-improved access for all people, to semi natural areas and the countryside.
- The need for good quality, accessible routes near to where people live
- Better access across physical barriers, especially the road network, but also on the ROW network itself.

- Protecting and enhancing existing play-space and associated facilities
- Identifying needs and opportunities for improvements

Green Space, Better Places: Final Report of the Urban Green Spaces Task Force (May 2002) (N55)
Identifies that parks and green spaces are a popular resource, which can make a valuable contribution to the attractiveness of a neighbourhood and to the health and well being of local people. LDF policies should:
- promote the importance of strategic green space planning in developing and enhancing networks of urban green space
- Protect urban green space from development, where local schools, people and communities need them
- Promote planning mechanisms in particular section 106 agreements to deliver a better mix of green spaces

Spatial Planning for Sport and Active Recreation (2005) (N:Sport)
The following six principles inform how Sport England seeks to engage with the planning system in the promotion of the interests of sport and active recreation

1. Environmental Sustainability – sport and recreation can demonstrate and contribute to the sustainable use of natural resources.
2. Community Safety – sport can help to directly reduce social exclusion and disaffection.
3. Local Economic Viability – sport directly and indirectly contributes to local and national economic vibrancy.
4. Quality of Life and Well-Being – physical activity contributes to peoples' perceptions and experience of well-being and sense of attachment to their surroundings.
5. Health Improvement – physical activity should be a natural part of everyday life.
6. Raising Standards in Schools – the foundations of life-long health and sporting excellence lie in early opportunities for taking part in sport and active recreation.

Choosing Health, Making Healthier Choices Easier (2004) (N: choice)
Establishes three core principles as :
- Informed choice
- Personalisation of services
- Partnership working
Identifies that health inequalities and disparities exist between different areas and different groups of people. These inequalities exist for a variety of reasons. The White Paper establishes that a poor physical environment and lack of sense of place can be a contributing factor to poor health. Further establishes commitments on physical activity.

Links with other topics: Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Energy, Environmental Protection, Biodiversity, Education and Skills, Transport, Communities, Culture, Heritage and Land / Town Scape, Housing

CULTURE, HERITAGE AND LAND/TOWN SCAPE						
European	National	Regional	Sub-regional	Local	Key implications for the LDF	Key implications for the SA
The Maastricht Treaty (Treaty of the European Union) (1993) Article 151 (E19) The Community shall contribute to the promotion of the cultures of the Member States, while respecting their national and regional diversity and at the same time bringing the common cultural heritage to the fore. Actions include: • improvement of the knowledge and dissemination of the culture and history of the European peoples; • conservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage of European significance; • non-commercial cultural exchanges **The European Landscape Convention (2000) (E20)** Encourages public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe. It covers all landscapes, both outstanding and ordinary, that determine the quality of people's living environment. It introduced the concept of "landscape quality objectives" into the protection, management and planning of geographical areas whereby: Every planning action or project should improve landscape quality, or at least not bring about a decline. The effects of projects, whatever their scale, on landscape should therefore be evaluated and rules relating to those effects defined. Each planning action or project should not only match, but also be appropriate to the features of the places.	**Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990) (N56)** Buildings which are listed or which lie within a conservation area are protected by law under this Act. Prior consent is required for the following: • All works affecting a scheduled monument or the ground surrounding it require scheduled monument consent • The demolition or alteration of a listed building and historic structures within its grounds requires listed building consent • The demolition of an unlisted building in a conservation area requires conservation area consent • Alterations to the exterior of all buildings may also require planning permission and an application may be needed for some works to houses in conservation areas **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) (N57)** Section 61(12) defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national importance as 'ancient monuments'. These can be either Scheduled Ancient Monuments or "any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it". Damage to an ancient monument is a criminal offence and any works taking place within one require Scheduled Monument Consent from the Secretary of State. **Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) (N59)** Sets out Government policies with regard to the identification and protection of the historic environment, *e.g.* listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens or the wider historical environment **Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (1999) (N60)** Ensure archaeological remains are preserved and recorded in both the urban and rural setting **Minerals Planning Statement 1: Planning and Minerals, Annex 3 Natural building and roofing stone provision (2006) (N61)** Should have regard to the local, regional and national need for certain building and roofing stones for the conservation and restoration of England's historic built environment where their use is specified. English Heritage and the industry are encouraged to make mineral planning authorities aware of important sources of building and roofing stone that they consider should be safeguarded from other forms of development. **White Paper Heritage Protection for the 21st Century (2007) (N62)** Reflects the importance of the heritage protection system in preserving heritage for people to enjoy now and	**The Integrated Regional Framework for the North East (2007) (R1h)** Promoting, enhancing and respecting the region's culture and heritage is one of the objectives of the IRF. It is recognised that the historic environment is irreplaceable and that the culture and art offer has taken a step forward in the region and should be improved further to attract more tourism and economic benefits to the North East **The North East of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (R2j)** In relation to landscape character the RSS recommends policies should: • have regard to landscape character assessments • promote integrated management initiatives to sustain nationally, regionally and locally valued landscapes, • recognise the role that character-based planning tools such as Town Design Statements, Village Design Statements, Countryside Design Summaries and Concept Statements can play in promoting high quality development that respects local character and distinctiveness; • Incorporate the findings of Catchment Flood Management Plans. In regards to the historic environment the LDF should: • clearly identify and assess the significance of any heritage assets and their vulnerability to change • encourage the refurbishment and re-use of appropriate disused or under-used buildings and incorporating them into regeneration schemes; • seek to preserve, in situ, archaeological sites of national importance and, where appropriate, other archaeological remains of regional and local importance; • recognise the opportunities for heritage led regeneration to be used in a constructive way • consider preparing, and regularly maintaining, lists of locally important buildings for their areas, and set out policies in LDFs, which seek, as far as possible, their protection against inappropriate change. **Regional Cultural Strategy for the North East of England (2005) (R11)** **Manifesto:** The people of the North East are proud of a distinctive culture. They have a right to, and expect, the highest standards of cultural provision. The cultural sector is dedicated to providing this, using culture to bring the best out of the region and bringing the best in the world to the North East. Relevant Aims: • To sustain, develop and celebrate the cultural distinctiveness of the North East. • To prioritise investment in the protection, development and promotion of the region's natural and cultural assets • To fully realise the potential of cultural	**Tees Valley Cultural Strategy (2003) (SR15)** The objectives of the Tees Valley Cultural Strategy are to: • lay the foundations for cultural change • strengthen and extend the cultural assets of the sub-region • Promote economic renaissance. **Natural England Tees Lowlands Landscape Character Assessment (1994) (SR)** Part of Darlington sits within the Tees Lowlands. Recommendations made within this report in relation to the entirety of the Tees Lowland area include: • Conservation and management of existing field boundaries • Restoration and management of both built and natural features within historic parklands and estate landscapes • Woodland planting • Countryside gateway sites and recreational access development • Enhancement of degraded river and stream corridors • Re-creation of damaged landscapes associated with intrusive infrastructure Development should respect the character and distinctiveness of the local landscape	**Sustainable Community Strategy – One Darlington Perfectly Placed (2008-2021) (L1h)** Cultural issues are addressed in the Aspiring Darlington delivery theme. Priority to: • Expand the existing range of arts and cultural businesses and services primarily through the Central Park and Town Centre Fringe projects Land/Townscape issues are addresses in the Greener Darlington delivery theme. Priority to: • Maintain and enhance the attractive character and ambience of the town centre and the borough, and make sure that new development is well-designed and complements Darlington's character **Moving Up – Darlington Cultural Strategy (2003) (L23)** Aims to: • Promote and develop Darlington's Market town image as a focal point in the cultural life of our community and within the region • Optimise land which is used for play and recreation • Maximise opportunities to promote Darlington Railway, Quaker and Engineering Heritage • Enhance both urban and rural landscapes in ways that preserve Darlington's biodiversity and sustainability • To enhance the contribution that the cultural dimension and quality of design makes to urban regeneration, rural development and Darlington's built environment • Seek investment in new cultural facilities and assets which both act as drivers for economic growth and underpins Darlington's position as a Gateway site to the Tees Valley • Ensure that cultural provision is a key factor in community development • Facilitate the development of cultural hubs as a resource for communities **Darlington Borough Council Conservation Area Character Appraisals (L24)** Conservation Area designation is the main instrument available to local authorities to give effect to conservation policies for a particular neighbourhood or area. The LDF will need to have regard to the conservation area character appraisals undertaken for: • Coatham Mundeville (draft) • Denton • Bishopton • Northgate • Victoria Embankment • Cockerton • Piercebridge **Darlington Characterisation Study (2008) (being prepared) (L25)** Provides analysis of the built form for each part of the Borough, the location, type and form of development, identifying key characteristics and distinctive features to be reflected in design. As a result of the study, 7 character zones have been	LDF policies to: • Recognise the role that heritage, culture and landscape/townscape play in relation to economic, social and environmental regeneration, education and recreation objectives (N62, N63, N:land,R1h, R2j, R11, R:es6, L23) • Identify, protect, enhance and promote cultural heritage, areas of archaeological importance and the historic environment within Darlington Borough (E19, N56, N57, N59, N62, N63, R1h, R2j, R11, R:es6, SR15, L1h, L23, L24) • Be in general conformity with national and other local studies and strategies e.g. Darlington Borough Conservation Area Character Appraisals (N56, N57, L24) • Set out the need for preservation of archaeological remains in situ (N57, R2j) • Safeguard important sources of building and roof stone that could be utilised in restoration projects (N61) • Protect, enhance and where appropriate improve access to cultural and heritage assets and facilities. In particular, Darlington's Railway, Quaker and Engineering heritage (N62, N63, N:belong, R11, L23 R1h, R11, SR15, L1h, L23) • Improve the townscape, in particular through the reuse and redevelopment of disused land and buildings (N58, N:context, R2j, L1h) • Protect and improve attractive local and locally valued landscapes (E20, N:land, N:belong, N:context, R2j, R:ES6, SR, L1h) • Ensure the design of development reflects and enhances that character and distinctiveness of Darlington borough (E20, N:land, N:belong, N:context R2j, SR L1h, L24, L25)	The SA framework objectives should reflect the need to: • Encourage community engagement and participation in culture and heritage • Protect and enhance cultural assets • Protect and enhance historic and archaeological assets • Protect and enhance high quality landscapes • Protect and enhance those aspects that contribute to Darlington's character and distinctiveness

in the future (central to delivering sustainable communities). The proposals are based around core principles:

- Developing a unified approach to the historic environment;
- Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.
- Provide the community with a sense of character, distinctiveness and identity and makes it somewhere where people want to live.
- Provide the starting point for imaginative and successful urban and rural regeneration.
- provides a focal point for engaging communities in decisions about preservation and development.

The Government statement The Historic Environment: A Force for our future (2001) (N63)
Sets out five areas of work as:

- to respond to public interest in the historic environment with firm leadership, effective partnerships and a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies.
- to realise the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource.
- to make the historic environment accessible to everyone and ensure that it is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage.
- to protect and sustain the historic environment for the benefit of our own and future generations.
- to ensure that the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skillfully harnessed.

All Landscapes Matter, A Draft Policy for Consultation (2008) (N:Land)
Draft policies include:

- All landscapes matter. They should be managed, planned and, where appropriate, protected to ensure landscapes remain distinctive and highly valued.
- need to plan and manage landscape change to ensure that all landscapes in the future respond to society's changing needs and values.
- The European Landscape Convention should be embedded more deeply into national, regional and local strategies, policies, processes and actions which affect England's landscapes and their enjoyment and understanding by the public.
- Why and how society values landscapes needs to be better captured, translated and fully represented in decision-making.
- New development and infrastructure should be appropriate to, and wherever possible, enhance its landscape context.

Building a Sense of Local Belonging (2009) (N:belong)
Identifies that a sense of belonging to the immediate neighbourhood is a key indicator of community cohesion. Recognises that people may connect to a place through its buildings, particular landmarks, natural features, parks or other symbols and that events such as celebrations, festivals, carnivals and public art can contribute to building a

and creative activity in contributing to sustaining world class education facilities and developing a culture of lifelong learning.

- To improve opportunities for individuals and communities across the region to fully experience and participate in cultural activity
- To stimulate vigorous and sustainable economic growth of the region's tourism, cultural and creative industries

North East Strategy for the Environment (2008) (R:es6)
Objectives to:
protect and enhance the region's historic environments and heritage assets and ensure that their worth is recognised and invested in, enhancing their benefits to society.

Protect and enhance the region's landscapes, ensuring they are recognised for the vital contribution they make to sense of place in attracting and retaining investment, talent and tourism.

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identified as:

- Town centre
- Town centre fringe
- Inner suburban
- Outer suburbs
- Rural area
- Employment zone
- Transport node and local services

The zones are based on their distinctive townscape, patterns of development, approaches to detailing or presence of open spaces or modern buildings and many other components that are distinctive to the zone.

	sense of belonging. **Building in context: new development in historic areas (N:context)** States that conservation areas and other sensitive sites are not being well served by the development which is taking place within them. Identifies that successful projects will: • Relate well to the geography and history of the place and the lie of the land • Sit happily in the pattern of existing development • Respect important views • Respect the sacle of neighbouring buildings • Use materials and building methods which are as high in quality as those used in the existing building • Create new views				

Links with other topics: Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Energy, Biodiversity, Economy and Employment, Education and Skills, Transport, Health and Recreation, Housing

HOUSING

National	Regional	Sub-regional	Local	Key implications for the LDF	Key implications for the SA
The Housing Act (2004) (N65) Aims to help protect the most vulnerable in society while creating a fairer housing market for all those who own, rent or let residential property. It will also strengthen the Government's drive to meet its 2010 decent homes target. Further requires LA's to assess the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers **A Decent Home: Definition and guidance for implementation (2006) (N66)** There is a national commitment to achieve the Decent Homes Standard in all social housing by 2010. According to Government guidelines published in 2004 and updated in 2006, a decent home is one which; • Meets the current statutory minimum standard for housing • Is in a reasonable state of repair • Has reasonably modern facilities and services • Provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort (related to insulation and heating efficiency) **Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (2006) (N67)** Ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live. • Make available a wide range of affordable and market housing to meet the needs of the community • Create a better balance between demand and supply in every housing market and to improve affordable housing • Ensure that mixed communities in all areas are sustainable and within easy access of services • Bring into residential use empty housing and buildings **CLG: Code for Sustainable Homes (2006) (N15d)** The aim of the Code is to enable a step change in sustainable building practice for new homes. It is intended to be the single national standard to guide industry in the design and construction of	**The North East of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (R2k)** States that delivering sustainable communities requires high quality housing and living environments in sustainable locations to facilitate and support accelerated economic growth. Local Development Frameworks and planning proposals should: • provide for average annual net additions to the dwelling stock, by district, for the financial years 2004-2021, as identified below: **Darlington** • 2004/11 – 525 • 2011/16 – 340 • 2016/21 – 265 • 2004/21 – 395 70% of new homes built in Tees Valley should be prioritised on previously developed land **North East England Regional Housing Strategy: Quality Places for a Dynamic Region (2007) (R12)** Sets out 4 objectives: • to rejuvenate the housing stock including the provision of high quality housing for rent, for sale and for shared ownership to meet 21st Century aspirations; • to ensure the supply, type and mix of new housing for rent and for sale meets social and economic needs, provides choice and supports growth. • to secure the improvement and maintenance of existing housing • to promote good management and targeted housing investment to address specific community and social needs **North East Strategy for the Environment (2008) (R:es7)** **Objective to:** Raise the quality of the region's housing and its surroundings to contribute towards the creation of sustainable communities, economic development and a high quality environment.	**Tees Valley Sub Regional Housing Strategy (2007) (SR16)** Regards Housing Market Renewal as fundamental to the wider economic regeneration of the Tees Valley. Priorities include: • provision of decent homes • supporting vulnerable members of the community • prevention of homelessness • transformation of failing areas into truly sustainable communities **Tees Valley Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2009) (SR17)** The assessment identifies the following in relation to the Tees Valley Housing Market: • A strong desire (25%) for detached houses which exceeds the proportion of the dwelling stock (15%) • A preference for terraced housing (19%) is considerably less than the stock (28%) (As a result there will need to be a change over time in the stock balance or a shift in the image of parts of the stock) • 11% of households prefer a flat whilst this type of dwelling is 7% of the stock so there is scope for more flats, but not at the high proportions in the recent new build pipeline. • Strong demand for 2 rather than 3 bedroom houses (particularly in Darlington) and a slight under-provision of 4 bedroom or larger. However, the in migrants household market is more strongly oriented to 3 or 4 bedroom homes • Executive housing developments in the Tees Valley have been successful • Private rented sector plays a major role in meeting housing need. However, there are issues over quality of the stock • Estimation that Darlington should contribute 626 affordable homes to the Tees Valley requirement of 2244 over 5 years • Addressing the housing market requirements of older people is going to be a challenge. (80% would want to continue to live in their current home) • The need for supported accommodation is expected to increase in the future.	**Sustainable Community Strategy – One Darlington Perfectly Placed (2008-2021) (L1i)** Housing issues are addressed in the Prosperous Darlington delivery theme. Priority to expand the stock of affordable housing, making sure that future housing development meets the needs of an ageing population, making all new dwellings carbon neutral as well as enhancing choice across the housing market. **Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (2009) (L26)** Purpose is to identify and quantify sources of housing land supply in the Borough for the next fifteen years or so. A shortfall in meeting the RSS housing targets have been identified due to the following constraints: • willingness of landowners to sell land in current market conditions • Willingness of house builders to build in current market conditions • Lack of resolutions to sell Council owned sites • Requirement to remediate contamination on several identified urban sites However: • 26 potential housing sites are identified as suitable for housing development, capable of delivering 2602 dwellings • 35 potential housing sites are considered available for housing development, capable of delivering some 11,659 dwellings. • 9 potential housing sites have been identified as being capable of delivering 649 dwellings in the period 2011-2016, with a further 8 sites considered capable of delivering 709 dwellings in the period 2016-2021 and 2 sites capable of delivering 448 dwellings in the period 2021-2026. **Darlington Housing Strategy (2008-2012) (L27)** Areas of work include: • Private sector regeneration (identifies 4 priority wards which exhibit higher levels of non-decent housing) • Improvements to the Council's stock	LDF policies to: • Ensure housing contributes to creating sustainable communities with good access to amenities and services (N67, N68, N69, R2k, R:es7, SR16) • Identify land available for housing, whilst bringing into use empty housing and buildings (N67, N70, R2k, SR19, L26, L32) • Provide housing choice suitable to the market need whilst ensuring that affordable housing requirements are met. (N67, N68, N69, R12, SR17, L1i, L27, L28, L31) • Contribute to achieving the decent homes standard in priority wards for all housing types (N65, N66, N67, N68, N69, R2k, R12, R:es7, SR16, SR17, L27, L28, L29) • Ensure that new homes built are high quality and adopt measures contained within the Code for Sustainable homes (N66, N15d, N69, L1i, L27) • Ensure housing caters for the most vulnerable members of society and policies provide for those who choose alternative types of accommodation (N65, N66, N68, R12, SR16, SR17, SR18, L1i, L27, L28, L29) • Take into account the findings and projections of the TVSHMA, TVGTA, SHLAA, Local Housing Assessment and Urban Capacity Study (SR18, L26, L31, L32)	The SA framework objectives should reflect the need to: • Provide the needs for all to good quality housing and accommodation • Ensure new housing has good access to services • Build quality housing to sustainability standards • Provide affordable housing

sustainable homes.

Sustainable Communities: Homes for All (2005) (N68)
Aims to:
- Make sure that there are enough high quality homes across the whole spectrum of housing – owner-occupied, social rented and private rented
- Help more people to own their home
- Make sure that all social tenants, and seven out of ten vulnerable people in the private sector, have a decent home
- Create sustainable, mixed communities in both rural and urban areas, with the jobs, services and infrastructure they need to thrive
- Provide for those who need more support to meet their housing needs and aspirations, including halving numbers in temporary accommodation
- Provide for those who choose alternative types of accommodation, such as Gypsies and Travellers, but crack down on unauthorised development
- Protect and enhance the environment, our historic towns and cities and the countryside.

Homes for the Future: More Affordable, More Sustainable (2007) (N69)
Vision for:
Everyone to have access to a decent home at a price they can afford, in a place where they want to live and work. Good quality, affordable housing enables stable and secure family lives: we are all healthier, happier and wealthier when we have decent homes close to schools, healthcare and transport links.

Sets out our proposals to improve the housing fabric of our society by providing:
- More homes to meet growing demand;
- Well-designed and greener homes, linked to good schools, transport and healthcare;
- More affordable homes to buy or rent.

- **Target to provide 3 million new homes nationally by 2020 with 2 million by 2016**

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment: Identifying appropriate land for housing development (2007) (N70)
A top priority for Government is to ensure that land availability is not a constraint on the delivery of more homes. The primary role of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment is to:
- identify sites with potential for housing;
- assess their housing potential; and
- assess when they are likely to be developed

Tees Valley Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Need Assessment (TVGTA) (2009) (SR18)
LA's have a requirement to develop and implement
strategies to respond to the accommodation needs of the Gypsy and Traveller communities living in their areas as part of their wider housing strategies. The assessment identifies that Darlington will need to locate and additional 98 pitches between 2007 and 2026

Tees Valley Empty Property Strategy (not found)

Tees Valley Housing Growth Point (2008) (SR19)
Tees Valley have been successful in attaining £6.18 million over the next two years as part of a Government initiative which aims to help areas provide the kind of housing which is vital in driving forward
economic regeneration and attracting investment and jobs. As a result of Growth Point funding Tees Valley will need to deliver 1.3 million new homes by 2016 which is 30% more than previously planned. In Darlington, 504 houses will be built in the Central Park development and 510 on former schools sites as a result of the funds.

- Meeting the needs of older people
- Supported accommodation
- Balancing the supply and demand for social housing
- Delivering affordable housing accessible to all
- More sustainable development – commitment to exploring renewable energy sources and reviewing new build specifications

Older Persons' Housing Strategy (2007) (L28)
Identifies that a growing older population in Darlington necessitates consideration of housing and support needs, both in the near and longer term future. Priorities for action in housing and support for older people have been grouped under five key areas

- Diversity and Choice
Older people should have the opportunity to be able to exercise choice over where they live and the services they receive.

- Information and Advice
Effective information and advice about housing options and the type of support services available to older people empowers them to make informed choices about their futures; whether to move or remain at home.

- Flexible Service Provision
Services should be flexible to respond to the changing needs of older people

- Quality
The provision of a good quality housing and related service is essential to the health and well-bring of older people

- Joint Working
Joined up working between all agencies involved in the housing, care and support of older people is essential to achieving successful outcomes in policy development.

Private Sector Housing Renewal Strategy (2008) (L29)
The Private Sector Housing Strategy sets out how the Council aims to tackle housing conditions within the private sector in line with current legislation. This includes rented and owner-occupied properties, in order to improve the lives of our most vulnerable residents, including older people.

Darlington Borough Council Homelessness Strategy (2006) (L30)
Sets out proposals to respond to the key issues concerning homelessness and the need for additional procedures and services identified through consultation with service users and providers.

Darlington Local Housing Assessment (2005) (L31)
Identifies a need for affordable housing for general needs and older person housing. An acute need has been identified in rural areas, a high need in the Main Area and a moderate need in the Central and South East part of Darlington Borough

Darlington Urban Capacity Study (2004) (L32)
Provides a snapshot of the estimated potential capacity for new housing within the main urban area of Darlington and the Borough's larger serviced villages.
Housing capacity of 2211 dwellings has been identified by the study in the main built up area of Darlington and its main serviced villages

Links with other topics: Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Energy, Waste and Minerals, Economy and Employment, Transport, Communities, Health and Recreation, Culture, Heritage and Land / Town Scape

PLANNING / GENERAL

European	National	Regional	Local	Key implications for the LDF	Key implications for the SA
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999) (E21) Legally non-binding document forming a policy framework with 60 policy options for all tiers of administration with a planning responsibility. The strategic aim is to achieve a balanced and sustainable spatial development strategy. the key ideas of ESDP are: • an integrated approach - Not just to look at specific sectors of development activity (e.g. environment, economic development, or transport), but to recognise that they all affect each other; • spatial development - a much wider view of the development, vital for integrative approach; • strategic aspects - interlinked actions to achieve balanced and sustainable territorial development; • indicative views - the responsibility lies with the developed regions and territories to implement the development principals.	**Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper (2007) (N2)** Sets out detailed proposals for the reform of the Planning System according to the recommendations made by the Eddington and Barker Reviews. 5 core principles underline the White Paper: • planning must be responsive, particularly to longer term challenges such as increasing globalisation and climate change, and properly integrate economic, social and environmental objectives to deliver sustainable development • the planning system should be streamlined, efficient and predictable • there must be full and fair opportunities for public consultation and community engagement • the planning system should be transparent and accountable • planning should be undertaken at the right level of government – national, regional and local **Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005) (N3)** Recognises that Sustainable development is the core principle underpinning planning. PPS1 sets out the following key principles that should be applied to ensure that development plans contribute to the delivery of sustainable development and sustainable communities: • Promote urban and rural regeneration to create vibrant places that improve the wellbeing of communities • Promote inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free communities • Bring forward sufficient land of a suitable quality in appropriate locations to meet the expected needs for development • Improve access to services • Focus developments in existing centres to promote their viability • Reduce the need to travel • Use land more efficiently • Protect and enhance biodiversity, the historic environment and landscape character • Address the causes and impacts of climate change • Safeguard natural resources **Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) (N71)** The Act requires that: • Local Planning Authorities s will prepare so-called local development documents (LDDs). These will effectively replace local plans, unitary development plans and structure plans. • Each LPA must prepare and maintain a local development scheme • LDDs must be in general conformity with the RSS • Formal requirement in the legislation that plan-makers have a duty to exercise their functions with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. **Strong and Prosperous Communities – The Local Government White Paper (2006) (N39b)** The government intends that spatial planning objectives for local areas, as set out in the LDF, should be fully aligned not only with national and regional plans but also with the shared local priorities set out in Sustainable Community	**The North East of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (R2I)** Sets out the long-term strategy for the spatial development of the North East region. The key vision of the RSS is '*The North East will be a region where present and future generations have a high quality of life. It will be a vibrant, self reliant, ambitious and outward looking region featuring a dynamic economy, a healthy environment, and a distinctive culture. Everyone will have the opportunity to realise their full potential.*' The key themes of the RSS are: • Reduce regional disparities • Stem population decline • Stem urban-rural migration • Regenerate more deprived areas • Address low housing demand and abandonment • Improve health and tackle inequalities • Tackle impact of and adapt to climate change • Harness the environment's economic and regeneration potential • Capitalise on tourism • Improve accessibility and change travel behaviour • Develop prestige employment sites **Sub-regional** **Tees Valley Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2007) (SR4)** As part of the planning process, Darlington Borough Council has an obligation to consider flood risk. Sixteen potential development sites have been identified as being either at a medium or high probability of flooding. Sixteen settlements and ten urban wards of Darlington Borough are in the vicinity of a scale two and three flood risk zone. This information will be used to inform the baseline and identify sustainability issues in the Borough.	**Sustainable Community Strategy – One Darlington Perfectly Placed (2008-2021) (L1j)** Sets a number of targets to be achieved by 2021, for example: • To increase average earnings to narrow the gap between Darlington and the rest of the country • To increase the Darlington employment rate • Increase participation rates in post 16 education • Improve educational attainment at all key stages • Narrow the gap in life expectancy between different parts of the borough • Maximise people's ability to live independently throughout their lives • Improve the life chances of young people through good health choices • Reduce CO_2 emissions in the borough through effective spatial planning, the design of new buildings, improved insulation of existing buildings and improved transport networks • Reduce waste generation and increase the re-use and recycling of waste • Reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour **Darlington's Local Area Agreement (2008 – 2011) (L33)** First three year delivery plan of the Sustainable Community Strategy. Contains 35 indicators to ensure that the LAA, as the principle delivery vehicle for the vision/SCS, is directly linked to its priorities and themes **Darlington Borough Council – Corporate Plan 2008-2012 (L3f)** Sets out the contribution the Council will make to the development of Darlington to 2012. Has the following priorities: • Promoting Darlington • Promote and develop the town centre • Implement major development projects • Going for growth • Ensure all children receive high quality teaching and care • Improve transition across all settings and phases, especially for vulnerable groups • Improve opportunities and outcomes for 14-19 yr age group, improving engagement with employers • Reduce absence and exclusion rates • Tackle health inequalities • Create easy access to sport and leisure • Promote health and well-being • A low carbon borough tackling climate change • A cleaner, greener Darlington • A sustainable transport network • Reduce anti-social behaviour • Reduce the impact of prolific and other priority offenders on the Community • Reduce domestic abuse and reduce the number of repeat victims **The Borough of Darlington Local Plan (1997)**	• LDF needs to contribute to the aims and objectives of sustainable development (E21, N2, N3, N71, N5) • Public and stakeholder consultation and involvement is required in the preparation of the LDF (N2, N5) • The LDF is the spatial expression of the Community Strategy and is required to assist with the delivery of the objectives (and the indicators of the LAA as this is the delivery plan of the SCS) (N39b, L1j, L33) • The LDF will need to be in general conformity with the RSS and will need to interpret its guidance locally where applicable (N71, N72, R2I) • LDF to be based on a sound and robust evidence base (N5) • Ensure the LDF is consistent with the priorities of the Corporate Plan (these should be aligned with the priorities of the SCS) (L3f) • LDF to supercede all saved Local Plan polices (L34) • Spatial planning to reduce flood risk where possible and ensure that development is not located in areas of risk (N13, SR4) **More on PPS12 (N5)** • Preferred options to demonstrate that they are the most appropriate against realistic alternatives • Core strategy to set out how much development is intended to happen where, when and by what means it will be delivered • Must be able to demonstrate how to handle changing circumstances • Must have clear arrangements for monitoring and reporting results against policies • Strategy to be supported by evidence of what physical, social and green infrastructure is required • Development deliverability to be evidenced • Policies on types of payment, including pooling and maintenance payments, should be set out in Local Development Frameworks. The local authority's generic policies on payment types should be contained in Development Plan Documents, and the details of their application in Supplementary Planning Documents. (N73)	• Include RSS SA objectives within SA framework *e.g.* Integrated Regional Framework • The SA framework needs to take account of the SA that has been carried out on the RSS • Reflect the vision, objectives and targets of the Sustainable Community Strategy in the SA framework objectives. Shared baseline resource for the SA and Community Strategy • Priorities of the Corporate Plan should inform SA framework objectives and indicators • SA should perform a key role in providing a sound evidence base for the plan and form an integrated part of the plan preparation process

	Strategies (SCS). To achieve this, the White Paper strongly encourages local authorities to ensure that: • their SCS takes full account of spatial and environmental issues • key spatial planning objectives for the area as set out in the LDF Core Strategy are fully aligned with SCS priorities; and • the LAA, as the delivery contract with central government is based on the priorities of the SCS and supported by local planning policy to deliver the outcomes agreed **Planning Policy Statement 11: Regional Spatial Strategies (2005) (N72)** The role and importance of regional planning is stressed in the document and along with the procedural policy on the nature of the RSS. Revisions of the RSS by Regional Planning Bodies will have to take into account the policies set out in the guidance **Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (2008) (N5)** Aims to: • Ensure flexibility in the planning system with review and preparation time reduced • Involve the community and stakeholders in the preparation of local development documents from the outset • Identify key issues early in the process and therefore avoid any changes at a later stage • Contribute to the Government's objectives of sustainable development • Base Local Development Documents on a sound, robust and credible evidence base **Planning Obligations: Practice Guidance (2006) (N73)** Recognises that Planning obligations (or "section 106 (s106) agreements") are an established and valuable mechanism for securing planning matters arising from a development proposal. They are commonly used to bring development in line with the objectives of sustainable development. **Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (2006) (N13)** Objectives of the statement are to: • Identify land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding • Include Flood Risk Assessments as part of the SA process • Locate development to avoid flood risk to people and property • Manage residual risk taking into account climate change • Only allow development in flood risk areas when there are no alternatives and sufficient mitigation can be provided • Promote effective stakeholder working • Ensure spatial planning supports flood risk management		**(L34)** Aims to: • Provide for the continued growth of the Borough's population • Provide for the development of a robust economy • Provide for the enhancement of the Borough's physical fabric and appearance • Provide for the efficient use of existing infrastructure • Provide for the supply of land appropriate to the requirement of new development • Provide for the enhancement of the Borough's social infrastructure • Provide for economy in the irreversible use of natural resources • Provide for the minimisation of travel and transport needs		
Links with other topics: Sustainable Development, Communities				

Appendix 2: Sustainability Baseline

			Sustainable Development		
Indicator	**Quantified Data**	**Comparators**	**Targets**	**Trends**	**Source**
Ecological Footprint	5.23 global hectares per capita	UK ecological footprint is 5.4 global hectares per Capita North East ecological footprint is 5.19 global hectares per Capita Tees Valley ecological footprint is 5.12 global hectares per Capita	Target to achieve an ecological footprint of 1.8 global hectares per capita as this is, with current population levels, a budget for sustainable living	Shows Darlington Borough has an ecological footprint of 0.17 global hectares per capita below the national average but has an ecological footprint of 0.04 global hectares per capita above the regional average. Darlington's overall ecological footprint is 3.43 global hectares per capita above the sustainable living limit and is therefore unsustainable	The Tees Valley Footprint Report (SEI) 2007 http://www.sei.se/mediamanager/documents/ Publications/Future/tees_valley_footprint.pdf (accessed April 2009)

Climate Change and Energy					
Indicator	**Quantified Data**	**Comparators**	**Targets**	**Trends**	**Source**
Carbon Dioxide Emissions	**CO_2 emissions** (kilotonnes CO_2) Industry and commercial: 355 (2005) 360 (2006) Domestic: 261 (2005) 264 (2006) Road Transport: 220 (2005) 216 (2006) Land use change: 6 (2005) 4 (2006) Total: 843 (2005) 844 (2006) Overall: 8.53 tonnes of CO_2 per capita (2005) 8.50 tonnes of CO_2 per capita (2006) **NI186**: Per capita reduction in CO_2 emissions: reduction from the 2005 baseline figure was 0.14 in 2006	**North East**: Overall: 12.73 tonnes of CO_2 per capita	**Government Targets:** Reduce UK CO_2 emissions by 26% by 2010 Achieve a 80% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 Reduce UK greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% by 2012 (Kyoto Protocol) **Local Targets:** 3.40 (2008/09) 7.20 (2009/10) 11.60 (2010/11)	CO_2 emissions are 4.23 tonnes per capita under the regional average. However, there has been an increase in emissions from the Industrial and Commercial and domestic sectors CO_2 emissions per capita have reduced from the 2005 baseline. However, further effort will be required to meet challenging local targets	Emissions of carbon dioxide for local authority areas http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globatmos/galocalghg.htm (2006) (accessed April 2009) Darlington Borough Council Policy Department Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012
Climate change predictions for the North East	**Predictions under a medium emissions scenario:**	**England:**	Not applicable	Shows that the North East region will get increasingly warmer with drier summers and wetter winters under a medium emissions	UK Climate Change Projections 2009 http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk/content/view/2149/680/index.html (accessed June 2009)

	2020 2.6ºc increase in winter temperature 1.5ºc increase in summer temperature 4% increase in winter precipitation 5% decrease in summer precipitation **2050** 2ºc increase in winter temperature 2.5ºc increase in summer temperature 11% increase in winter precipitation 14% decrease in summer precipitation **2080** 2.6ºc increase in winter temperature 3.7ºc increase in summer temperature 14% increase in winter precipitation 17% decrease in summer precipitation	**2080** 3ºc increase in winter temperature 4ºc increase in summer temperature 14% increase in winter precipitation 19% decrease in summer precipitation		scenario. This follows the national 2080 scenario although temperature increases and precipitation increases and decreases will be less in the North East than the UK overall.	
Energy	**Electricity consumption 2007 (kWh):** Average domestic: 3,856	**North East Electricity Consumption 2007 (kWh):** Average domestic: 3,741	Not applicable	Average domestic electricity use is above the regional average by 115 kWh and 536 kWh below the national average. Average industrial and commercial use is below the	BERR, Energy Consumption Data at Local and Regional Level http://www.berr.gov.uk/energy/statistics/regional/index.html (2007) (Accessed April 2009)

	Average Industry and commercial: 84,738	Average industry and commercial: 108,721		regional average by 23,983 kWh but above the national average by 5,661 kWh	
		Great Britain Electricity Consumption 2007 (kWh): Average domestic: 4,392 Average industry and commercial: 79,077			
	Gas consumption 2007 (kWh): Average domestic: 18,022 Average Industry and commercial: 1041,271	**North East Gas Consumption 2007 (kWh):** Average domestic: 18292 Average industry and commercial: 793,243 **Great Britain Gas Consumption 2007 (kWh):** Average domestic: 17,614 Average industry and commercial: 633,779		Average domestic gas use is below the regional average by 270 kWh but 408 kWh above the national average. Average industrial and commercial gas use is above the regional average by 248,028 kWh and above the national average by 407,492 kWh	
Fuel Poverty	The average fuel poverty score for Darlington is 25%, i.e. one in four households in the district live in fuel	23% of the population in England are classified as in fuel poverty	Government target to seek to end fuel poverty in vulnerable households by 2010 and no person should live in fuel	The percentage of the population living in fuel poverty in Darlington Borough is 2% higher than the national average.	A Profile of Fuel Poverty in Tees and Durham LASP Region and Member Districts http://www.cse.org.uk/pdf/sof1068.pdf#search=%22A%20Profile%20of%20Fuel%20Poverty%20in%20Tees%20and%20Dur

	poverty. **NI187:** Tackling fuel poverty: SAP below 35 = 7% SAP of 65 or more = 30.6%	Not applicable	poverty by 2016 No local target set	Shows that a greater proportion of the population on income based benefits live in high energy efficient housing as opposed to low energy efficient housing. However, the majority (62%) live in housing that is between the energy inefficient and energy efficient rating.	ham%20LASP%20Region%20and%20Member%20D (2003) (accessed April 2009) Fuel Poverty in England: The Government's Action Plan www.defra.gov.uk Darlington Borough Council Policy Department
Renewable Energy	**Installed capacity** Not known **Proposed capacity** Planning permission has been granted for 5 wind turbines generating a total of 6.5MW. 2 pre planning scoping reports have been submitted for a total of 19 wind turbines generating 48 MW **Potential Capacity** The Tees Plain and East Durham Limestone Wind Farm Development and Landscape Capacity Study identifies that a zone to the North East of Darlington Borough has the capacity to accommodate a small – medium small scale wind development (i.e. 4-6 turbines per development of between 7.5 – 25MW) No further	Not applicable	Target of 10% of electricity to be provided by renewable sources in the North East region by 2010 (454 MW minimum installed capacity) with the aspiration to double this by 2020	Not applicable	ANEC: Tees Plain and East Durham Limestone Wind Farm Development and Landscape Capacity Study http://www.northeastassembly.gov.uk/document.asp?id=914 (2008) (accesses April 2009) TNEI North East Region Renewable Energy Strategy http://www.energynortheast.net/lib/liDownload/1827/renew_energy_strat_nov05.pdf?CFID=4218453&CFTOKEN=79538365&jsessionid=a8308eb05ceb5e3f335d (2005) (accessed April 2009) GONE: The North East of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 http://www.northeastassembly.gov.uk/document.asp?id=887 (2008) (accessed April 2009)

	studies that identify renewable energy capacity specifically within Darlington Borough have been undertaken				

Environmental Protection					
Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
Air Quality	There continues to be no need to declare any Air Quality Management Areas	Not applicable	Government objectives for air quality currently cover seven pollutants: • Nitrogen dioxide • Particulate PM10 • Sulphur dioxide • Carbon monoxide • Benzene • 1,3-butadiene • Lead	Within the Darlington Council area, domestic / commercial heating is largely fuelled by natural gas, which gives low levels of emissions compared with other carbon based fuels. There are few large industrial processes within the Council area, and there is no significant impact from industrial sources outside of the Council area.	Darlington Borough Council Review and Assessment of Air Quality – Updating and Screening Report http://www.darlington.gov.uk/dar_public/documents/Development%20and%20Environment/Public%20Protection/Pollution%20and%20Regulation/Darlington%20Air%20Quality%20Review%2020061.pdf (2006) (accessed April 2009)
Authorised Processes	Industrial activities registered with the Environment Agency for Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) include: • Hydro Polymers Ltd – PVC resin production • Hydro Polymers Ltd – PVC compounding • Protim Solignum Ltd – Timber treatment manufacture • Ellison metal finishing	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Darlington Borough Council http://www.darlington.gov.uk/Environment/Air+Quality/Industrial+Pollution+Control.htm (accessed April 2009)

	Ltd – surface treatment of metals and plastics • Pig breeding unit Local Authority Integrated Pollution Control Sites (LA regulates emissions to air, land and water): 0 sites Local Authority Air Pollution Control (LAAPC) Sites (LA regulates emissions to air only): 47 sites in total				
Pollution Incidents	**2001-2007** 01 – Sadberge, significant impact to water via sewage materials 02 – Brafferton, major impact to water via Organic Chemicals/Products 04 – Barmpton, significant impact to air via atmospheric pollutants 07 – Firth Moor, significant impact to water via Oils and Fuel Coatham Mundeville 02 – major impact to water via agricultural materials and wastes 05 – major impact to water via organic chemicals/products Cleveland Trading Est 01 – significant impact to land via specific waste materials	Not applicable	Not applicable	Polluting incidents in the period 2001-2007 were largely concentrated in industrial areas. Of the incidents 6 of the 13 impacted on air, 5 on water (2 of which were major impacts) and 2 on land. Of the 13 incidents, atmospheric pollutants were the dominant cause	Environment Agency website http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=357683.0&y=355134.0&scale=1&layerGroups=default&ep=map&textonly=off&lang=_e&topic=pollution (accessed April 2009)

	04 – significant impact to air via atmospheric pollutants 05 – significant impact to air via atmospheric pollutants Albert Hill Ind Est 03 – significant impact to land via oils and fuel 04 – significant impact to air via specific waste materials 05 – significant impact to air via atmospheric pollutants and contaminated land 07 – significant impact to air via atmospheric pollutants				
Contaminated Land	As of 2003 Darlington Borough Council had identified more than 2000 potentially contaminated sites. As of 2009 this has reduced to 1280	Not applicable	Not applicable	The number of contaminated land sites in the Borough is reducing as a result of remediation.	Darlington Borough Council, Environmental Health Darlington Borough Council, Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy http://www.darlington.gov.uk/dar_public/Documents/Development%20and%20Environment/Public%20Protection/Pollution%20and%20Regulation/Contaminated%20Land%20Strategy.pdf (2003) (accessed April 2009)
Previously developed land that is vacant/derelict	**NI170:** Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years: 2.70% (2006/07) 4.01% (2007/08) 3.84% (2008/09)	Not applicable	No local target set	Shows a 1.14% increase in the % of previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department

River Quality	**Biological Quality** (Previous General Quality Assessment Scheme) % of river length assessed as good biological quality 2000 – 41.21% 2002 – 58.06% 2003 – 58.06% 2004 – 51.91% 2005 – 52.38%	2005 average good rating for UK biological river quality was 54.2%	Previous GQA targets have been superceded by WFD targets The WFD requires all natural inland and coastal water bodies to obtain 'good ecological status and chemical status by 2015. Artificial or heavily modified water bodies need to achieve a good 'ecological potential and chemical status by 2015.	Shows that in 2005 biological river quality in Darlington was below the national average by 1.82%. Under the new WFD assessment method, ecological quality (which includes biological quality) credits Darlington's rivers and tributaries as being of either a Moderate or of Moderate potential status. The ecological quality will need to improve to achieve 'good' status by 2015 In terms of chemical quality the previous GQA shows that in 2005 chemical river quality in Darlington was above the national average by 11.53%. However, under the Water Framework Directive scheme a pass or a fail is awarded. Of Darlington's rivers and tributaries that have been assessed all currently fail.	GQA results – Audit Commission website - http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(twnb0f34rbgibo55tke0pp55)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10004878 (accessed April 2009) WFD results – Environment Agency website - http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?value=Darlington&lang=_e&ep=map&topic=wfd_rivers&layerGroups=default&scale=3&textonly=off (accessed April 2009)
	Chemical Quality (Previous GQA Scheme) % of river length assessed as good chemical quality 2000 – 37.48% 2002 – 39.23% 2003 – 32.34% 2004 – 48.83% 2005 – 68.61%	2005 average good rating for UK chemical river quality was 57.08%			
	Water Framework Directive Assessment 2008 Current Ecological Quality Tees from Greta Beck to River Skerne – **Moderate Potential** Tees from Skerne to the Tees Barrage – **Moderate Potential** Neasham Stell (Tees trib) – **Moderate** Lustrum Beck (Tees trib) – **Moderate Potential** Skerne from Woodham	Draft results for assessed rivers in England and Wales show that for overall ecological classification 23% of rivers are good or better, 60% are moderate, 12% are poor and 4% are bad			

	Beck to River Tees – **Moderate Potential** Dene Beck (Skerne trib) – **Moderate** Bishopton Beck – **Moderate** Current Chemical Quality Tees from Greta Beck to River Skerne – **Fail** Tees from Skerne to the Tees Barrage – **Fail** Neasham Stell (Tees trib) – **Not yet assessed** Lustrum Beck (Tees trib) – **Not yet assessed** Skerne from Woodham Beck to River Tees – **Fail** Dene Beck (Skerne trib) – **Not yet assessed** Bishopton Beck – **Not yet assessed**				
Groundwater Quality	Quantative and chemical quality for Darlington's groundwater is poor	Not applicable	The Water Framework Directive requires all natural inland and coastal water bodies to obtain 'good ecological status and chemical status by 2015	Predicted status of Darlington's groundwater remains poor by 2015. The Magnesiam Limestone groundwater body has issues with respect to both quality and quantity. The particular issues are nitrates, mine water pollution and potential abstraction pressures throughout the area. A rising trend in nitrate concentration in the groundwater body has been identified and will be addressed and mitigated by the Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2008.	Environment Agency website http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=428500.0&y=514500.0&scale=3&layerGroups=default&location=Darlington,%20Darlington&ep=map&lang=_e&textonly=off&topic=wfd_groundwaters#x=431289&y=514743&lg=2,7,9,&scale=4 (accessed April 2009)
Water Use and	**Daily domestic water use**	Average	Not applicable	Shows that daily domestic water	Audit Commission website -

37

Abstraction	(per capita consumption, litres): Daily: 136 **Abstraction** Water is available at low flows with an abstraction limit of 3.8 mega litres a day all year.	daily domestic water use for the UK is 154 litres Not applicable	Reduce abstraction to 3.6 mega litres a day all year by 2014	consumption in Darlington is 18 litres less than the national average It is anticipated that no water will be available for further licensing at low flows by 2014	http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(twnb0f34rbgibo55tke0pp55)/ChartPage.aspx?id=10004876&chartIndex=6&screenWidth=1255&screenHeight=835 (accessed April 2009) Environment Agency: The Tees and Wear Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GENE0308BNTE-E-E.PDF (2008) (accessed April 2009)
Flooding	**Flood risk to development sites:** Little or no risk: 132 sites Medium risk: 12 sites Sites that straddle medium and high risk zones – 6 sites High risk: 1 site	Not applicable	Not applicable	Flood risk is likely to increase over the next 25 years due to the impacts of climate change	Tees Valley Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2007)

Biodiversity and Geodiversity					
Indicator	**Quantified Data**	**Comparators**	**Targets**	**Trends**	**Source**
Designated Sites - Sites of Special Scientific Interest	4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Neasham Fen – 2.2 ha – Favorable – (designated as a geological SSSI) – Provides an important record of Flandrian vegetation history and environmental change – 100% meeting PSA target Hell Kettles – 3.51 ha – Unfavorable, recovering - Only site in County Durham area where open water fed by calcareous springs	Overall condition of SSSI's in the Durham County area: Favorable – 16.78% Unfavorable, recovering – 67.46% Unfavorable, no change – 13.27% Unfavorable declining – 2.05%	The Government's Public Service Agreement (PSA) target is to have 95% of the SSSI area in favourable or recovering condition by 2010	All of Darlington's SSSI's currently meet the PSA target. A greater percentage (75%) are in a favourable condition compared to the 16.78% at the County level	Natural England website - http://www.natureonthemap.org.uk/map.aspx?m=sssi (accessed May 2009)

	occur. Only site with saw-sedge dominated swamp, very rare and local wetland plants – 100% meeting PSA target Redcar Field – 0.68 ha – Favorable - Supports a range of fen vegetation types not found at any other site in County Durham. Only site known to contain fen meadow – 100% meeting PSA target Newton Ketton Meadow – 1.9ha – Favorable - One of the very few surviving unimproved hay meadows in the coastal plain between the River Tyne and Tees – 100% meeting PSA target • Total hectares designated – 8.29 ha • % of Borough = 0.04%	Destroyed / Part destroyed – 0.44%			
Designated Sites – Local Nature Reserves	Darlington has 8 LNR's and 3 community woodlands: The Whinnies LNR – 11.46ha – Diverse site of grassland, woodland and wetland. Home to a variety of unusual orchids and butterflies Drinkfield Marsh – 5.77ha – Home to many	Not applicable	Natural England target of 1ha of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 of the population	Darlington currently falls short of Natural England's target by 0.35 ha / 1000 of the population	Darlington Borough Council website - http://www.darlington.gov.uk/dar_public/documents/Community%20Services/CountrysideandROW/Green%20Spaces%20information.pdf (accessed May 2009)

	over wintering birds Brinkburn – 1.76 ha – dominated by a pond and wet woodland Brankin Moor – 1.82ha – Includes a woodland rich in orchids and other woodland plants Geneva wood – 13.12ha – small woodland site Rockwell – 22.16ha green space in the heart of the town Maidendale Fishing and Nature Reserve – 7.51ha – Includes wetlands and grasslands West Park – 0.5ha - contains chalk grassland • Total hectares designated – 64.1 ha • % of Borough = 0.32% • Equates to 0.64 ha/1,000 pop				
Agri - environment schemes	Entry Level Stewardship – 7429ha • % of Borough = 38% Entry Level and Higher Level Stewardship combined – 492ha • % of Borough =	Not applicable	Not applicable	41% of the Borough's land area is part of an agri-environment scheme. This % may vary over time	Natural England website - http://www.natureonthemap.org.uk/map.aspx?m=aes (accessed May 2009)

	2.5% Organic Entry Level Stewardship – 160ha • % of Borough = 0.8% Total ha under stewardship agreements – 8081ha • % of Borough = 41%				
% of land that is designated or under agri-environment schemes	Total designated ha - 8153ha • % of Borough = 41%	Not applicable	Not applicable	41% of Darlington's land area is afforded protection	Natural England website http://www.natureonthemap.org.uk/map.aspx?m=aes (accessed May 2009)
Priority habitats	Darlington contains the following Priority Habitats listed in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP): • Lowland meadows (5.1ha) • Lowland calcareous grassland (0.6ha) • Lowland dry acid grassland (1ha) • Fens (1ha) • Reedbeds (0.5ha) • Purple moorgrass and rush pastures (0.55ha)	Not applicable	**Overarching target:** On an annual basis, ensure that there is no loss in the extent or quality of the North East Region's existing resource of UK BAP habitats **Targets for UK BAP Habitats in Darlington (need more up to date targets if they exist**: • Lowland meadows – 100% to be favourably managed and creation of an additional 50ha by 2010 • Calcareous Grassland – 100% to be favourably managed and	Lowland Meadows – no comprehensive account of decline in Durham BAP area but in the UK individual counties have reported an annual loss of 10% Lowland Calcareous Grassland – Has declined markedly since the Second World War largely through agricultural intensification Lowland Dry Acid Grassland – Continues to be a rare and fragmented resource in the Durham BAP area Fens and Reedbeds – Continue to be fragmented habitats with numerous threats Purple Moor Grass and rush	Biodiversity Targets and Indicators for the north east of England (NE Biodiversity Forum) (http://www.nebiodiversity.org.uk/docs/2.pdf) (2004) (accessed May 2009) A Biodiversity Audit of the North East (NE Biodiversity Forum) (http://www.nebiodiversity.org.uk/docs/1.pdf) (2001) (accessed May 2009) Durham Biodiversity Action Plan http://www.durhambiodiversity.org.uk/planstructure3.htm (accessed May 2009)

			creation of an additional 200ha by 2010	Pastures – no trend identified	
			• Dry acid grassland – 100% to be favourably managed and creation of an additional 10ha by 2010		
			• Fens – Ensure appropriate water quality and quantity for the continued viability of fens		
			• Reedbeds – Rehabilitate 20ha of reed in key areas and create 50ha of new reedbed by 2010		
			• Purple moor grass and rush pasture – 100% to be favourably managed and creation of an additional 5ha by 2010		
Priority Species	Darlington contains the following Priority Species listed in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP): **Mammals** Water Vole Brown Hare European Otter Pipistrelle Bat **Birds** Skylark Linnet Reed Bunting Corn Bunting Spotted Flycatcher	Not applicable	Targets for UK BAP species in Darlington **(need more up to date targets if they exist**) **Water vole:** To expand the current range of water vole in the Durham BAP area by 50% **Brown Hare:** No target set as widespread **European Otter:** By 2010, restore breeding otters to all catchments and coastal areas where	Water Vole – current population trend is uncertain Brown Hare – Little information on population trends but believed to be widespread Otter – Widespread on the Derwent, Wear and Tees. The Skerne remains to be fully colonised. Pipistrelle Bat – ubiquitous throughout the whole of the DBAP area Skylark – Numbers are down by about 38% since 1994 in the	Durham Biodiversity Action Plan http://www.durhambiodiversity.org.uk/planstructure3.htm (accessed May 2009)

Tree Sparrow Grey Partridge Bullfinch Song Thrush **Amphibian** Great Crested Newt **Crustacean** White Clawed Crayfish		they have been recorded since 1960. **Pipistrelle Bat:** No targets set due to difficulty in monitoring **Skylark:** To maintain the range of breeding skylark **Linnet:** To maintain the range of Linnet **Reed Bunting:** Target not set yet **Corn Bunting:** To increase the range in the Durham BAP area **Spotted Flycatcher:** No target set **Tree Sparrow:** To increase the range in the Durham BAP area. **Grey Partridge:** No target found **Bullfinch:** No target found **Song Thrush:** To maintain the range **Great Crested Newt:** To maintain and expand the range **White Clawed Crayfish:** To maintain and expand the range	region as a whole Linnet – very common and well distributed specie Reed Bunting – Declined nationally by over 60% since the 70's but remains widespread in lowland areas. The DBAP breeding population is between 500 and 800 pairs Corn Bunting – Have decreased by at least 95% in the North East since the 70's Spotted Flycatcher – In sharp decline Tree Sparrow – Have decreased by at least 50% in the North East since the 70's. Locally common but sparsely distributed in Durham Grey Partridge – No trend found Bullfinch – No trend found Song Thrush – Populations are fairly stable at low numbers. Suffered a slight decline since 2004 Great Crested Newt – Suffered a decline in recent years. Studies indicate a national rate of colony loss of approximately 2% over 5 years White Clawed Crayfish – Thought to have declined dramatically over recent decades in the DBAP area	

			Waste and Minerals		
Indicator	**Quantified Data**	**Comparators**	**Targets**	**Trends**	**Source**
Waste management sites	**Household Waste Recycling Sites:** Whessoe Rd	Not applicable	Not applicable	The amount of waste management sites in the Borough may change over time.	Darlington Borough Council Waste Minimisation and Recycling Officer
	Bring Sites: There are 17 sites distributed across the Borough	Not applicable	Not applicable		
	Waste Transfer Stations: There are no waste transfer stations in the Borough. Waste to be disposed of at landfill or to be recycled is transported directly to Aycliffe which is 1 mile outside of Darlington Borough and 5 miles from Darlington Borough Council's waste depot	Not applicable	Not applicable		
	Landfill sites: Located at Aycliffe				
		Not applicable	Not applicable		
Household Waste	**Waste produced** (*tonnes*) 66,692.52 (2006/07) 66,063.88 (2007/08) 62,999.41 (2008/09)	Not applicable	**Waste Strategy 2007 targets include**: • recycling and composting of household waste – at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020; and	Shows that total waste produced in Darlington Borough decreased by 3693.11 tonnes in the period 2006/09	Waste Data Flow Spreadsheet
	NI193: % of municipal waste landfilled 67.52 (2006/07) 74.97 (2007/08)	Not applicable		Shows that the proportion of waste landfilled increased over the period 2006/08	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department
	Waste collected (*kg/head*) BV 84 515 (2000/01) 522 (2001/02)	Average amount of household waste collected per head	• recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67%	Shows a total decrease of 9kg/head over the period 2000/07. Darlington collected 65kg/head more than the	Audit Commission Website - http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(twnb0f34rbgibo55tke0pp55)/DataProfile.aspx?enti

508 (2003/04) 548 (2004/05) 506 (2006/07)	nationally in 2006/07 was 441kg	by 2015 and 75% by 2020	national average in 2006/07	(accessed May 2009)
NI191: Residual household waste per household (kg) 824.69 (2006/07)	Not available	**Local targets:** **NI193:** 74% (2008/09) 60% (2009/10) 58% (2010/11)	Not available	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department
Waste recycled (*tonnes*) 11537.22 (2006/07) 13261.82 (2007/08) 13138.38 (2008/09)	Not applicable	**NI191:** No local target set	Shows a total increase of 1601.16 tonnes recycled over the period 2006/09	Waste Data Flow Spreadsheet
Waste recycled (%) 11.8 (2001/02) 13.4 (2003/04) 14.7 (2005/06) 16.02(2006/07) 17.76 (2007/08) 17.54 (2008/09)	Average amount of household waste recycled nationally in 2006/07 was 19.23%.	**NI 192:** 26% (2008/09) 40% (2009/10) 42% (2010/11)	Shows a 5.74% increase in the recycling rate over the period 2001/09. Darlington was 3.21% below the national average in 06/07	Audit Commission Website - http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(twnb0f34rbgibo55tke0pp55)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10004880 (accessed May 2009) Waste Data Flow Spreadsheet
Waste composted (%) 0% (2001/02) 3.3%(2003/04) 3.4% (2004/05) 6.69% (2006/07) 6.90% (2007/08) 8.29% (2008/09)	Average amount of household waste composted nationally in 2006/07 was 10.27%	As above	Shows an 8.29% increase in the composting rate over the period 2001/09. Darlington was 3.58% below the national average in 06/07 Shows that there was less take up of the discounted home composting scheme in Darlington than the rest of the Tees Valley	Audit Commission Website - http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(twnb0f34rbgibo55tke0pp55)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10004881 (accessed May 2009) Waste Data Flow Spreadsheet
Take up of discounted compost bins 68 sold (2008/09) Equates to a diversion of 10.2 tonnes from landfill	75 Hartlepool 170 Middlesbrough 345 Redcar & Cleveland 289 Stockton	Not applicable	Shows a 3.12% increase in the overall reuse and recycling rate in the period 2006/09. Darlington was 0.17 below the 2008/09 target.	Darlington Borough Council Waste Minimisation and Recycling Officer
NI192: % of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting 22.71% (2006/07) 24.67% (2007/08) 25.83% (2008/09)	Not available	As above	Shows that Darlington's HWRC followed by the kerbside recycling collection service contribute the most to Darlington's overall recycling rate. However there was a 2.5% decline in HWRC contribution and a 5%	Waste Data Flow Spreadsheet

	Bring site contribution % 4.9% (2006/07) 5% (2007/08) 4.8% (2008/09)	Not applicable	Not applicable	decline in Kerbside contribution over the period 2006/09. The bring site and charity collections contribute a relatively steady % to the overall recycling rate each year	Waste Data Flow Spreadsheet
	Charity collections contribution % 2.4% (2006/07) 2.4% (2007/08) 2.5% (2008/09)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not anticipated to change	Waste Data Flow Spreadsheet
	HWRC contribution % 51.8% (2006/07) 46.9% (2007/08) 49.29% (2008/09)	Not applicable	Not applicable		Waste Data Flow Spreadsheet
	Kerbside contribution % 41% (2006/07) 38% (2007/08) 36% (2008/09)	Not applicable	Not applicable		Waste Data Flow Spreadsheet
	% of household waste used to recover heat, power and other energy sources 0% (2001-2007)	National average energy from waste % for 06/07 was 0.24%	Government target of 10% of electricity to be provided by renewable sources by 2010 with the aspiration to double this by 2020		Audit Commission Website - http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(twnb0f34rbgibo55tke0pp55)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10004882 (accessed May 2009)
Minerals	Number of developments in mineral safeguarding areas (2008): Nil Number of approved minerals developments (2008): Nil	Not applicable	RSS target for the region to contribute towards the availability of 26.25 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 156 million tonnes of crushed rock between 2001-2021 in the NE region To enable the regional target of supplying 76 million	No quarrying activity currently takes place in Darlington Borough	Planning and Environmental Policy Section The North East of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021

			tonnes of alternative (secondary and recycled) materials		

Economy and Employment					
Indicator	**Quantified Data**	**Comparators**	**Targets**	**Trends**	**Source**
VAT registered businesses	Total number of VAT registered businesses: 2,200 (2004) 2,290 (2005) 2,325 (2006) 2,410 (2007) 9.5% improvement over the period 2004 to 2007 in the number of VAT registered businesses **NI171** new businesses registering for VAT and PAYE per 10, 000 resident population: 40.70 (2006/07) 47.70 (2007/08) ???? (2008/09)	North East: 9.5% improvement over the period 2004 to 2007 in the number of VAT registered businesses Great Britain: 7.2% improvement over the period 2004 to 2007 in the number of VAT registered businesses	Not applicable No local targets set	Shows a net increase of 210 (9.5%) businesses in the borough over the period 2004/07 This % increase is in line with regional figures and exceeds National figures	NOMIS website – https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432081/subreports/vat_time_series/report.aspx (2007) (accessed May 2009) Darlington Borough Council Policy Department
Employment by industrial sector	Manufacturing: 9.9% (was 14.1% in 2004) Construction: 11.1% Distribution, hotels and restaurants: 23.1% Transport and communication: 9.1% Finance, IT, other business activities: 14.8% (was 15.6% in 2004)	Manufacturing: 12.5% (NE), 10.6% (GB) Construction: 5.7% (NE), 4.9% (GB) Distribution, hotels and restaurants: 21.8% (NE), 23.3% (GB) Transport and communication:	Not applicable	Shows public administration, education and health employs the most individuals in Darlington. Employment in the manufacturing sector has declined since 2004 Construction in Darlington is significantly higher than the regional (by 5.4%) and national (by 6.2%) averages. This sector has experienced a steady rise in employment since 2004 Finance, IT and other business activities in Darlington is significantly lower than	NOMIS website – https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432081/report.aspx?town=Darlington (2007) (accessed May 2009)

		5.2% (NE), 5.9% (GB) Finance, IT, other business activities: 16.5% (NE), 21.6% (GB) Public administration, education and health: 32.2% (NE), 26.9% (GB) Other services: 4.8% (NE), 5.2% (GB) Tourism related: 8.2% (NE), 8.2% (GB)		the national (by 6.8%) averages. This sector has also experienced a slight decline since 2004.	
Public administration, education and health: 27.4% Other services: 4.1% Tourism related: 7.8%					
Tourism	The three year average revenue for tourism in Darlington for 1997-1999 was £54.2 million Need more up to date figures if available?	Hartlepool - £25.6 million Redcar and Cleveland - £48.2 million Stockton - £89 million Middlesbrough - £98.5 million	Not applicable		A Tourism Strategy for the Tees Valley (2003) http://www.teesvalleypartnership.co.uk/pdf/strategic_documents/TVP-tourism-strategy.PDF
Employment land availability	348.18 ha (2004/05) 769.51 ha (2006/07) 769.51 ha (2007/08)	Not applicable	Not applicable	The amount of employment land available for development has increased since 2004. However, the amount available has remained static over the past couple of years as the land that is available for development is classified as Long Term and is comprised of Greenfield sites	Darlington Borough Council Annual Monitoring Reports – http://www.darlington.gov.uk/Generic/SearchResults.htm?q=annual+monitoring+report
Retail	**Distribution of shopping floorspace:** Town centre - 42% Town centre fringe - 6% District and local centres –	Not applicable	Target should be to protect the viability of the town centre	Shows that the town centre has the greatest distribution of shopping floorspace followed by out of town centres	Darlington Borough Council Retail Study (2008) http://www.darlington.gov.uk/dar_public/documents/Development%20and%20Environment/Development%20and%20Regeneration/Planning

	14% Out of town – 25% Local shops outside centres – 13% **Vacant Floorspace** Town centre – 6,700 sq m Town centre fringe – 1,700 sq m Out of town – 600 sq m			Shows that the town centre and town centre fringe has more vacant floorspace than out of town shopping centres	
Working age population (years)	Population of working age: 60.5% (2004/05) 60.5% (2005/06) 60.7% (2006/07) 60.6% (2007/08)	62% of the population nationally are of working age	Not applicable	Shows an increase of 0.1 % in the working age population. 1.4% below the national average	NOMIS website – https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432081/report.aspx?town=Darlington (2007) (accessed May 2009) Darlington Borough Council Policy Department Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012
	Male population of working age: 64.4% (2004/05) 64.3% (2005/06) 64.6% (2006/07) 64.7% (2007/08)	66% of the male population nationally are of working age	Not applicable	Shows an increase of 0.3% in the male working age population. 1.3% below the national average	
	Female population of working age: 56.9% (2004/05) 56.9% (2005/06) 57.0% (2006/07) 56.7% (2007/08)	58% of the female population nationally are of working age	Not applicable	Shows a decrease of 0.2% in the female working age population. 1.3% below the national average	
	Population of working age that are economically active: 78.6% (2004/05) 78.1% (2005/06) 79.9% (2006/07) 78.7% (2007/08)	78.8% of the population nationally are of working age	Not applicable	Shows a net 0.1% increase in the economically active population over the period. 0.1% below the national average	
	Population of working age in employment: 76.4% (2004/05)	74.5% of the population nationally are in employment	Not applicable	Shows a decrease of 1.9% of the working age in employment population. On par with the national average	

	75.8% (2005/06) 75.0% (2006/07) 74.5% (2007/08) **NI151**: Overall employment rate: 76.9% (2006/07) 73.3% (2007/08) 73.9% (2008/09)	Not applicable	76.10% (2008/09) 76.20% (2009/10) 76.30% (2010/11)	Shows a 3% decline in employment rate. Target for 08/09 was missed by 2.2%	
	Unemployment rate: 5.1% (2004/05) 4.8% (2005/06) 5.9% (2006/07) 6.0% (2007/08)	The national unemployment rate is 5.3%	Target should be to have as few people unemployed as possible	Shows a 0.9% increase in unemployment rate. 0.7% above the national average	
Out of work benefits claimants	Jobseeker allowance claimants only: 3.1% (2006) 3.2% (2007) 3.0% (2008) 4.7% (2009)	National: 3.4% (2009) NE region: 4.8% (2009)	Target should be to have as few people as possible claiming Jobseeker's Allowance	Shows that the % of claimants has increased by 1.6%. Darlington claimants are on par with the regional figures but exceed the national average by 1.3%	NOMIS website – https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432081/report.aspx?town=Darlington (2007) (accessed May 2009)
	JSA claimants by age (2009): 28.8% (aged 18-24) 55.4% (aged 25-49) 15.2% (aged 50+)	National: 29.5% (aged 18-24) 54.3% (aged 25-49) 15.6% (aged 50+) NE region: 31.8% (aged 18-24) 52.8% (aged 25-49) 15% (aged 50+)		Shows that the majority of claimants are between the ages of 25 to 49. This is reflected at the national and regional level too.	
	JSA claimants by duration: 76.6% (up to 6 months) 17.3% (between 6 and 12 months) 6.1% (over 12 months)	National: 76% (up to 6 months) 16.3% (between 6 and 12 months) 7.7% (over 12 months) NE region:		Shows that the majority of claimants, claim for up to 6 months. This is reflected at the national and regional level too.	

		74% (up to 6 months) 17.8% (between 6 and 12 months) 8.2% (over 12 months)			
	NI152: Working age people on out of work benefits (includes JSA and other benefits): 14.85% (2006/07) 14.54% (2007/08) 15.20% (2008/09)	Not available	No local targets set	Shows that the % of people claiming JSA and other worklessness related benefits has increased over the period by 0.35%	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department Darlington Borough Council External Funding Department
Earnings	**NI166**: Average earnings of employees in the area: £378.30 (2006/07) £431.10 (2007/08) £438.70 (2008/09)	North East gross weekly pay: £420.60 (2008) National gross weekly pay: £479.10 (2008	Local Targets: £415 (08/09) £427 (09/10) £446 (10/11) £466 (11/12)	Average earnings have increased by £60.40 per week between 2006 and 2009. Darlington's earnings are above the regional average but fall short of the national average by £40.40	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department NOMIS website – https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432081/report.aspx?town=Darlington (2007) (accessed May 2009) Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012

Education and skills					
Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
Total number of schools (with breakdown of subscription 2008)	**Nurseries - 10** **Infant and Junior – 3** Oversubscribed – 2 Undersubscribed - 1 **Primary – 24** Oversubscribed – 17 Undersubscribed – 5 **Total oversubscription –** 647 applicants	Not applicable	Not applicable	The total number of schools may change over time in the Borough. 2008 application levels show that in total the Borough's non-private infant and junior, primary and secondary schools are over-subscribed. Demand outweighs supply.	Primary School Admissions Guide 2009/10 http://www.darlington.gov.uk/dar_public/documents/Education/Admissions/0910%20Primary%20Admissions.pdf (accessed May 2009) Secondary School Admissions Guide 2009/10 http://www.darlington.gov.uk/dar_public/documents/Education/Admissions/Secondary%20Admissions09.pdf (accessed May 2009

	Secondary – 7 Oversubscribed – 5 Undersubscribed – 2 **Total oversubscription –** 863 applicants **Private Schools – 3** **Colleges - 2**				
16 year olds achieving 5 A* to C grades including Maths and English	43.6% (2004/05) 44.7% (2005/06) 46% (2006/07) **NI75:** Achievement of 5 or more A* - C grades at GCSE including English and Maths 46% (2007/08) 47% (2008/09)	**North East:** 38% (2004/05) 40.4% (2005/06) 41.8% (2006/07) 45.3% (2007/08) **England:** 44.3% (2004/05) 45.3% (2005/06) 46.5% (2006/07) 49.1% (2007/08)	**National:** 53% to achieve 5 A*-C GCSE grades by 2011 **Local Targets:** 50.2% (08/09) 58.7% (09/10) 59.2% (10/11)	Shows year on year improvement. Achievements in Darlington are above the regional %. However, achievements are consistently below the national %. Darlington's achievements are 6% below meeting the 2011 national target Darlington did not meet its local target of 50.2% in 08/09.	Floors Interactive Website http://www.fti.communities.gov.uk/fti/TimeSeries.aspx (accessed May 2009) Darlington Borough Council Policy Department Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012
16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment	**NI 117**: NEET 3.70% (2006/07) 7.50% (2007/08) 6.90% (2008/09)	**North East:** 10% (2007/08) **England:** 6.7% (2007/08)	Local Targets: 6.40% (2008/09) 6.20% (2009/10) 5.70% (2010/11) 5.70% (2011/12)	Shows an 86% increase in the % of 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education or training over the 2006 to 2009 period. However, there has been a slight reduction in NEET's between 2007/08 and 2008/09. The 2008/09 local target was missed by 0.5% Darlington's level of NEET in 2007/08 was below the regional average but above the national average	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012 Learning and Skills Council: North East Regional Strategic Analysis 2008 - http://readingroom.lsc.gov.uk/lsc/NorthEast/ner-strategicanalysis2008.pdf (accessed May 2009)
Qualifications (working age population)	No qualifications – 20.2% (2005) 14.2% (2006) 11.9% (2007)	**North East:** 13.8% (2007) **England:** 13.1% (2007)	Target should be to reduce the % of working age population who have no qualifications No local target set	The % of working age population without qualifications is decreasing. This % is below the North East average by 1.9% and the national average by 1.2% Generally shows an annual increase in the % of the working population qualified to level 2, 3	NOMIS website - https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432081/subreports/quals_time_series/report.aspx (accessed May 2009) Darlington Borough Council Policy

				and 4.	Department
	NI163: Working age population qualified to Level 2 or higher 66.68% (2006/07) 71.13% (2007/08) Not available (2008/09)	**North East:** 22% (2007) **England:** 20% (2007)		A greater % of the working population are qualified to Level 2 as opposed to the higher Level 3 or 4. Qualifications to a level 2 and level 3 are significantly higher than the regional and national averages in 2007. Qualifications to a level 4 are above the regional average and slightly above the national average in 2007.	Learning and Skills Council: North East Regional Strategic Analysis 2008 - http://readingroom.lsc.gov.uk/lsc/NorthEast/ner-strategicanalysis2008.pdf (accessed May 2009)
	NI164: Working age population qualified to Level 3 or higher 49.14% (2006/07) 50.60% (2007/08) 50.60% (2008/09)	**North East:** 21% (2007) **England:** 18% (2007)			
	NI165: Working age population qualified to level 4 or higher 29.12% (2006/07) 31.05% (2007/08) Not available (2008/09)	**North East:** 26% (2007) **England:** 30% (2007)			
Skills	**NI174**: Skills gaps in the current workforce reported by employers 25.40% (2006/07) 22.10% (2007/08) Not available (2008/09)	**North East:** 21% (2007/08) **National:** 16% (2007/08)	Target should be to reduce the skills gap	The skills gap in Darlington is decreasing. However, the gap is greater than the regional and national averages.	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department Learning and Skills Council: North East Regional Strategic Analysis 2007/08 - http://readingroom.lsc.gov.uk/lsc/NorthEast/ner-regionalstrategicanalysis200708-br-11jan2007.pdf (accessed May 2009)

Transport					
Indicator	**Quantified Data**	**Comparators**	**Targets**	**Trends**	**Source**
Travel to work patterns	Car – 56.07% Walk – 11.83% Bus – 10.15% Bicycle – 2.21% Motorcycle – 0.64% Rail – 1.12%	**England:** Car – 54.92% Walk – 9.99% Bus – 7.51% Bicycle – 2.83% Motorcycle – 1.11%	Target should be to ensure individuals use more sustainable means to travel to work	A higher percentage of the working population use a car to get to work than the national average. However a higher percentage also walk or use the bus to get to work than the	ONS, Census Method of Travel to Work – Resident Population http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=276816&c=Darlington&d=

	Taxi – 0.97% Other – 0.58%	Rail – 4.23% Taxi – 0.52% Other – 0.46%		national average.	(updated June 2006) (Accessed May 2009)
Distance travelled to work	Works from home – 8.2% <2km – 27.4% 2km<5km – 26% 5km<10km – 8.6% 10km<20km – 10.4% 20km<30km – 8.4% 30km<40km – 1.4% 40km<60km – 2.3% 60km+ 3.2%	**England:** Works from home – 9% <2km – 19.9% 2km<5km – 20% 5km<10km – 18.2% 10km<20km – 15.2% 20km<30km – 5.3% 30km<40km – 2.3% 40km<60km – 2.1% 60km+ 2.7%	Not applicable	Shows that the highest percentage of people travel less than 2km to work within Darlington.	ONS Distance Travelled to Work - http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=276816&c=Darlington&d=13&e=16&g=387623&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1242915958843&enc=1&dsFamilyId=121 (updated November 2004) (accessed May 2009)
Congestion	**NI 167**: Congestion – average journey time per mile during the morning peak 6 minutes (2007/08) Not available (2008/09)				
% change in transport mode choice (2004-2008)	Car – minus 6% Walk – plus 4% Bicycle – plus 2% Motorcycle – no change Bus – no change Other public transport – no change	Not applicable	Target should be to increase the % change towards more sustainable transport means	The Local Motion project has increased walking and cycling and reduced car use. The project has not influenced the use of public transport	Darlington – Sustainable Travel Demonstration Town – Travel behaviour research http://www.darlington.gov.uk/dar_public/documents/Localmotion/Local_Motion_in_Darlington_final_report_FINAL_DRAFT_UPDATED.pdf (March 2009)
Households without a car or van	31.24%	**England:** 26.84%	Not applicable	Shows that the population of Darlington that do not have a car or van is 4.4% above the national average	ONS Car or Van - http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=276816&c=Darlington&d=13&e=15&g=387623&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1242911087328&enc=1&dsFamilyId=51 (updated March 2007) (accessed May 2009)
Access to services	**NI175**: Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling 94% (2007/08) Not available (2008/09)	Not available	**Local Targets:** 08/09 – 94% 09/10 – 94% 10/11 – 94%	Shows that a high proportion of the population are able to access services without the use of a car	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012

		Darlington's Community: Background			
Indicator	**Quantified Data**	**Comparators**	**Targets**	**Trends**	**Source**
Size of the borough	196.8km^2	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	ONS Region in Figures
Population Density (people per hectare)	4.95 (2001) 5.06 (Mid 2007)	**North East:** 2.93 (2001) 2.99 (Mid 2007) **England:** 3.77 (2001) 3.92 (Mid 2007)	Not applicable	Shows that population density has increased in Darlington. Darlington's density per hectare is 2 people more than the regional average and 1 person more than the national average.	ONS population density - http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=276816&c=Darlington&d=13&e=13&g=387623&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1243424996839&enc=1&dsFamilyId=789 (accessed May 2009) ONS Mid 2007 population figures - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15106 (accessed May 2009)
Total resident population	97,938 (2001) 99,300 (Mid 2006) 100,000 (Mid 2007)	North East: 2,515,422 (2001) 2,555,700 (Mid 2006) 2,564,500 (Mid 2007)	Not applicable	Shows a steady increase of 2.2% (2,162 persons over the period) Over the same period the North East showed an increase of 1.9%	ONS population 2001 - http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadKeyFigures.do?a=3&b=276816&c=Darlington&d=13&e=16&g=387623&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1243430550564&enc=1 (accessed May 2009) ONS Mid 2007 population figures - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15106 (accessed May 2009)
Urban / Rural population	Darlington town – 87% Darlington surrounds – 13%	Not applicable	Not applicable	Shows that the majority of Darlington's population lives in the urban centre of Darlington Borough	Sustainable Community Strategy - One Darlington: Perfectly Placed (2008-2021)
Males and females as a % of the total population	**Males:** 12.4% (0-9 years) 13.2% (10-19 years) 11.4% (20-29 years) 28% (30-49 years) 24.8% (50-69 years) 10.2% (70+)	**England Males:** 12% (0-9 years) 13% (10-19 years) 14% (20-29 years) 29% (30-49 years) 22% (50-69 years) 10% (70+)	Not applicable	Darlington's pattern for males as a percentage of the total population roughly follows the trends seen at a national level, a population increasing with age Darlington's pattern for	ONS Mid 2007 population figures – http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15106 (accessed May 2009)

	Females: 11.1% (0-9 years) 12% (10-19 years) 11.1% (20-29 years) 28% (30-49 years) 23% (50-69 years) 14.2% (70+)	**England Females:** 11.1% (0-9 years) 12% (10-19 years) 13% (20-29 years) 28.3% (30-49 years) 22.3% (50-69 years) 14.3% (70+)		females as a percentage of the total population roughly follows the trends seen at a national level, a population increasing with age	
Ageing population	**% change in Darlington's population between 2004 and 2025** 0-14 years – minus 1.9% 15-24 years – minus 1.4% 25- 64 years – minus 1.9% 65-74 years – plus 1.4% 75-84 years – plus 1.6% 85+ - plus 1.2%	**Not applicable**	Not applicable	Shows a decrease in those aged 0 to 64 of 5.2% and an increase in those aged 65 to 85+ of 4.2%. Indicates that the population is ageing with the greatest increase in those aged 75-84.	NHS Darlington: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008
Predicted resident population	101,000 (2009) 101,600 (2010) 102,300 (2011) 105,800 (2016) 109,300 (2021)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Shows that the resident population will increase by 8,300 over the next 12 years	Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit - http://www.teesvalley-jsu.gov.uk/old/tvstats/index.htm (accessed May 2009)
Migration (2001)	Moves into Darlington: 11,100 Moves out of Darlington: 10,800 Main gaining wards: Middleton St George Main Losing Wards: Eastbourne Haughton North Northgate	Not applicable	Not applicable	Shows that 300 more residents moved into Darlington than out in 2001	Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit - http://www.teesvalley-jsu.gov.uk/old/tvstats/index.htm (accessed May 2009)
Racial Profile	97.86% White 0.38% Chinese/Other ethnic group 0.48% Mixed race 0.93% Asian/Asian British 0.22% Black/Black British	**England:** 94.06% White 0.7% Chinese/Other Ethnic Groups 1.01% Mixed Race 2.87% Asian/Asian	Not applicable	Ethnic groups within the district are lower than the England average. The population is predominantly white.	ONS Census Ethnic Group (2001) - http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=276816&c=Darlington&d=13&e=15&g=387623&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1243516647390

					British
					1.36% Black/Black British
Deprivation	Darlington has 63 LSOA **Worst 3% nationally**: 2 Rank: 974 or below **Worst 10% nationally**: 7 Rank: 3248 or below **Best 10% nationally:**2 Rank: 29,233 or above **Best 20% nationally:**11 Rank 25,985 or above	Not applicable	Target should be to decrease the number of LSOA's in the worst 3% and 10%	Shows that there is a large gap between those that live in the most deprived and least deprived areas	Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2007) - http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07/ (accessed May 2009)

Stronger Communities					
Indicator	**Quantified Data**	**Comparators**	**Targets**	**Trends**	**Source**
Social integration	**NI1**: % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area: 79% (2006/07) 80% (2008/09)	Not available	Not available	Shows a slight improvement in perceptions of social integration. The majority of respondents feel that people from different backgrounds do get on well together in Darlington	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department
Influence	**NI4:** % of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality: 29% (2006/07) 29.7% (2008/09)	Not available	**Local Targets**: 31% (2008/09) 33% (2009/10) 35% (2010/11) 37% (2011/12)	Shows a 1% increase in the perceptions of social influence. However this does not meet the 2008/09 target and overall the majority of respondents 70% fell that they can not influence decisions	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012
Involvement – election turnout	40.47% (2004)	**England:** 39.35%	The target should be to ensure 100% election turnout across the district	Above the national election turnout by 1.12%	Audit Commission Website – http://www.areaprofiles.auditcommission.gov.uk/(twnb0f34rbgibo55tke0pp55)/ChartPage.aspx?id=10004856&chartIndex=6&screenWidth=1255&scr

Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
					eenHeight=833 (accessed May 2009)
Satisfaction	**NI5**: Overall general satisfaction with local area: 76% (2006/07) 79% (2008/09)	Not available	**Local Targets**: 80% (2008/09) 81% (2009/10) 82% (2010/11) 83% (2011/12)	Shows that the majority of respondents are satisfied with Darlington as a place to live and that this is improving. However, the 80% target for 08/09 was not met.	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012
Older persons satisfaction	**NI138:** Satisfaction of people over 65 with both home and neighbourhood: 76% (2006/07) 83.3% (2007/08) 83.6% (2008/09)	Not available	Not set	Shows that the majority of older persons are satisfied with Darlington as a place to live and that this is improving	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department

Safer Communities					
Indicator	**Quantified Data**	**Comparators**	**Targets**	**Trends**	**Source**
Crime rate	75.3% (2005/06) 77.5% (2006/07) 59.2% (2007/08)	**England:** 62.7% (2005/06) 61.1% (2006/07) 54.0% (2007/08) **North East:** 63.8% (2005/06) 60.8% (2006/07) 52.9% (2007/08)	Not applicable	Shows that the crime rate in Darlington has decreased by 16.1% over the period 05/06 to 07/08. However, Darlington's crime rate is consistently higher then the regional and national averages over this period. In 07/08 Darlington's crime rate was 5.2% above the national average and 6.3% above the regional average	Floors Interactive Website – http://www.fti.communities.gov.uk/fti/Comparisons.aspx (accessed May 2009)
Incidents of crime	11,701 (05/06) 9,057 (08/09)	Not available	Not available	Shows a reduction of 22.6% in incidents of crime in the period (05/09)	Durham Constabulary
Incidents of crime at ward level	Urban Wards – 8,402 (08/09) Rural Wards – 677 (08/09) Breakdown of urban area Deprived wards (including town centre) – 5196 (08/09) Town Centre – 1598 (30%) Non-deprived wards – 3883 (08/09)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Shows a higher level of crime in urban wards as opposed to rural wards Within the urban wards crime levels are greatest within the town centre overall. Generally, crime levels are higher in the most deprived wards as opposed to lesser deprived wards within the urban area	Darlington Borough Council, Safer Communities Advisor
Fear of crime	% of residents surveyed feeling safe whilst outside at	Not available	55% (2007/08) 49.7% (2008/09)	Sows a total improvement of 10.4% in the % of residents	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department

	night: 36.9% (2002/03) 51.8% (2003/04) 48.3% (2004/05) 46.6% (2006/07) 49% (2007/08) 47.3% (2008/09) % of residents surveyed feeling safe whilst outside during the day 88.9% (2002/03) 94.5% (2003/04) 93.3% (2004/05) 93.8% (2005/06) 94.5% (2007/08) 94.8% (2008/09)		94.5% (2007/08) 94.5% (2008/09)	surveyed who feel safe whilst outside at night. However recently there has been a slight decline of 1.7% in those that feel safe between 2007/09) Shows a total increase of 5.9% in the % of residents who feel safe whilst outside during the day.	
Anti – social behaviour	**NI17**: Perceptions of anti-social behaviour: 23% (2006/07) 17% (2008/09) A high perception of ASB is a score of 11 above. The indicator is the % of respondents whose score was 11 or above	Not available but in terms of fear of crime in 2006/07: The proportion of people with high levels of worry about burglary and violent crime was lower in the North East compared with the England and Wales average. However worry about car crime in the North East was similar to the national average	**Local Targets:** 22% (2008/09) 21.5% (2009/10) 19.5% (2010/11)	Shows that high perceptions of anti social behaviour are decreasing. Darlington exceeded the 08/09 target for this indicator by 5%	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department Government Office for the North East - http://www.gos.gov.uk/gone/news/newsarchive/ne_crime_down/ (accessed May 2009)
Road accident casualties (rolling average 3 calendar years)	**NI47**: People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents: - 8.16% (1998/00) 11.95% (1999/01) 5% (2000/02) 13.53% (2001/03) - 1.74% (2002/04) - 2.56% (2003/05) - 24.17% (2004/06) 7.38% (2005/07)	Not available	National casualty reduction target of reducing by 2010 the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents by 40% compared with the average for 1994-1998	Shows that overall from 1998 to 2007 there has been a 1.23% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents.	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department

	Good performance is typified by a positive % change. Poor performance is typified by a negative figure				

Health					
Indicator	**Quantified Data**	**Comparators**	**Targets**	**Trends**	**Source**
Male and female life expectancy at birth	**Males:** 74.80 (2001/03) 74.70 (2002/04) 75.20 (2003/05) 75.20 (2004/06) **Females:** 79.60 (2001/03) 79.90 (2002/04) 80.00 (2003/05) 80.00 (2004/06)	**North East Males:** 74.70 (2001/03) 74.90 (2002/04) 75.40 (2003/05) 75.80 (2004/06) **England Males:** 76.23 (2001/03) 76.53 (2002/04) 76.90 (2003/05) 77.32 (2004/06 **North East Females:** 79.50 (2001/03) 79.60 (2002/04) 79.80 (2003/05) 80.10 (2004/06) **England Females:** 80.72 (2001/03) 80.91 (2002/04) 81.14 (2003/05) 81.55 (2004/06	Should be to increase life expectancy to national averages or above.	Shows an increase of 0.4 years in male life expectancy over the period 2001/06. Darlington's male life expectancy is 0.6 years below the regional average and 2.12 years below the national average Shows an increase of 0.4 years in female life expectancy over the period 2001/06. Darlington's female life expectancy is 0.10 years below the regional average and 1.55 years below the national average No trend is currently available as to whether this gap is expanding or narrowing	ONS Life Expectancy at Birth - http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=276816&c=Darlington&d=13&e=6&g=387623&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1243523900609&enc=1&dsFamilyId=937 (accessed May 2009)
	Inequalities: Reported 13 year difference in life expectancy between the most and least deprived wards.	Not applicable	Should be to reduce the gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived wards		Sustainable Community Strategy - One Darlington: Perfectly Placed (2008-2021)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.3 (1998/00) 3.9 (1999/01) 4.9 (2000/02) 4.7 (2001/03) 4.2 (2002/04) 4.9 (2003/05)	**North East:** 5.7 (1998/00) 5.3 (1999/01) 5.7 (2000/02) 5.1 (2001/03) 4.8 (2002/04) 4.7 (2003/05)	Not applicable	Shows a decrease of 1.4 years in infant mortality rate over the period 1998/05. Darlington's infant mortality rate is 0.2 above the regional average and 0.2 below the national average	ONS Infant mortality - http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?adminCompAndTimeId=20395%3A242&a=3&b=276816&c=Darlington&d=13&r=1&e=6&f=20391&o=238&g=387623&i=1001x1003x1004x1005

		England: 5.6 (1998/00) 5.5 (1999/01) 5.4 (2000/02) 5.4 (2001/03) 5.2 (2002/04) 5.1 (2003/05)			
Early Deaths: Circulatory Diseases	107.76 (2003/05) 93.10 (2004/06) 84.62 (2005/07) **NI121:** Mortality rate from all circulatory diseases at age under 75: 86.97 (2006/07) 88.10 (2007/08)	**North East:** 108.68 (2003/05) 99.78 (2004/06) 92.69 (2005/07) **England:** 90.49 (2003/05) 84.24 (2004/06) 79.14 (2005/07)	**Health PSA:** Reduce mortality rates by 2010 from heart disease and stroke and related diseases by at least 40% in people under 75	Shows a decrease of 19.66 early deaths from circulatory disease in Darlington over the period 2003/08. In 2005/07 early deaths from circulatory disease were 8.07 below the regional average and 5.48 above the national average	Floors Interactive Website - http://www.fti.communities.gov.uk/fti/Comparisons.aspx (accessed May 2009) Darlington Borough Council Policy Department
Early Deaths: Cancer	124.49 (2003/05) 126.62 (2004/06) 120.10(2005/07) **NI122:** Mortality rate from all cancers ages under 75: 124.98 (2006/07) 113.33 (2007/08)	**North East:** 136.40 (2003/05) 135.98 (2004/06) 134.30 (2005/07) **England:** 119 (2003/05) 117.06 (2004/06) 115.48(2005/07)	Health PSA: Reduce mortality rates by 2010 from cancer by at least 20% in people under 75	Shows a decrease of 11.16 early deaths from cancer in Darlington over the period 2003/08. In 2005/07 early deaths from cancer were 14.2 below the regional average and 4.62 above the national average	Floors Interactive Website - http://www.fti.communities.gov.uk/fti/Comparisons.aspx (accessed May 2009) Darlington Borough Council Policy Department
Lifestyle	**Smoking** % successfully quit at 4 weeks: 48% (2006/07)	**North East:** 47% **England:** 53%	Reduce smoking rates to 21% or less by 2010	Shows that 1% more of the population of Darlington quit smoking than the regional average. However the % of quitters was 5% below the national average Not available. Will need to	NHS Darlington: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008

	NI123: Stopping Smoking (rate per 100,000 population): 896 (2006/07)	Not available	Not available	analyse further data once available	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department
	Obesity				
	NI55: Obesity among primary school age children in Reception Year 10.7% (2006/07) 10.71% (2007/08) 9.99% (2008/09) **NI56:** Obesity among primary school age children in Year 6: 20.97% (2006/07) 20.97% (2007/08) 20.44% (2008/09)	**England:** 9.9% (2006/07) **England:** 17.5% (2006/07)	By 2020 to have reduced the proportion of overweight and obese children to 2000 levels	Shows a decrease in obesity amongst Reception Year children of 0.72% and 0.53% of children in Year 6. Higher rates of obesity are prevalent amongst children in Year 6 as opposed to younger children in Reception years. Darlington has a higher obesity rate that the nation average in both reception and year 6 years	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department
	Binge Drinking: No data	Not available	Not available	Estimated binge drinking in Darlington is significantly higher than in England	NHS Darlington: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008
	Population with Diabetes: 3.3% (2004/05) 3.6% (2005/06) 3.7% (2006/07)	**England:** 3.3% (2004/05) 3.3% (2005/06) 3.6% (2006/07)	Not available	Shows that diabetes prevalence has increased in Darlington by 0.4% and is above the national average	NHS Darlington: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008
Under 18 conception rate	49.30 (2001/03) 50.60 (2004/06) 53.00 (2005/07)	**North East:** 50.60 (2001/03) 49.90 (2004/06) 50.60 (2005/07) **England:** 42.50 (2001/03) 41.20 (2004/06) 41.20 (2005/07)	National target to reduce the under 18 conception rate by 50% by 2010 compared to the 1998 baseline	Shows an increase in the conception rate of under 18 per 1,000 15-17 year olds over the period 2001/07. In 2007 Darlington's conception rates of under 18 year olds was 3 above the regional	Floors Interactive Website - http://www.fti.communities.gov.uk/fti/Comparisons.aspx (accessed May 2009)

| | | | | average and 11.8 above the national average | |
| NI112: Change in the rate of under 18 conceptions per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 years:
- 13.57% (2006/07)
- 13.73% (2007/08) | | | **Local Targets:**
- 37.50% (08/09)
- 46.20% (09/10)
- 55.00% (10/11) | However, more recent figures show an increase in the reduction of the under 18 conception rate by 0.16%. There is a long way to go to reach the 08/09 target and beyond | Darlington Borough Council Policy Department

Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012 |

Recreation					
Indicator	**Quantified Data**	**Comparators**	**Targets**	**Trends**	**Source**
% of the population that are within 20 minutes travel time of a range of 3 different sports facility types	41.9% (2006/07)	**England:** 42.16%	Not applicable	Shows 0.26% less of the population of Darlington live within 20 minutes travel time of 3 different sports facility types than the national average	Sport England available through the Audit Commission website - http://www.areaprofiles.auditcommission. gov.uk/(p0 1be555scismkybatwize 55)/DetailPage.aspx?e ntity=10001194) (accessed May 2009)
Adult participation in sport	**NI08**: Adult participation in sport: 21.06% (2006/07) 23.40% (2007/08) 26.62% (2008/09)	North East Average: 21.4 (2006/07) 21.9 (2007/08)	**Local Targets:** 22.10% (08/09) 23.10% (09/10) 25.10% (10/11) 26.10% (11/12)	Just over a quarter of the adult population participate in sport and active recreation. However the figures show a 5.56% increase in adult participation in Darlington and in 07/08 Darlington was above the regional average. The 08/09 target was exceeded by 4.52%.	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012 Sport England database http://www.sportengland.org/national _indicator_8_la_cc-3.xls (accessed June 2009)
Children and young people's participation in sport	**NI57:** Children and young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport: 87% (2007/08)	Not available	**Local Targets:** 94% (08/09) 94% (09/10) 94% (10/11)	A high proportion of children and young people have the chance to do 2 hours of high quality PE and sport within the school day and up to 3 additional hours of sport beyond the school day. No data is available yet to establish whether this is improving	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012
Sports and Physical Activity	**Swimming pools** 9 in total 19.7m^2/1000 pop	**North East:** 16.86m^2/1000 pop **England:**	Not applicable	Darlington has more swimming pool, indoor bowls, athletic track lane and golf course facilities per	DRFAT DBC Sports and Physical Activity Facilities Strategy (2009) - http://www.darlington.gov.uk/dar_pub

Facilities		18.99m^2/1000 pop		1000 population than the regional and national averages.	(accessed June 2009)
	Sports & Community Halls 16 in total 99.5m^2/1000 pop	**North East:** 105.25m^2/1000 pop **England:** 78.90m^2/1000 pop		Darlington also has more health and fitness facilities and Sports and Community Halls per 1000 population than the national average but not the regional average.	
	Health and Fitness Facilities 14 in total 6.14/1000 pop	**North East:** 6.30/1000 pop **England:** 5.74/1000 pop		Darlington has less than the national and regional average of Synthetic Turf Pitches.	
	Specialist Indoor Provision 6 in total Survey response – not enough	Not applicable		Survey respondents felt that there is not enough provision of: • Specialist Indoor facilities • Multi-use Games Areas • Tennis Courts • Specialist Outdoor facilities	
	Indoor Bowls 0.08/1000 pop	**North East:** 0.06/1000 pop **England:** 0.04/1000 pop		Survey respondents also felt that the quality of bowling greens in Darlington is an issue	
	Synthetic Turf Pitches 2 in total 0.02/1000 pop	**North East:** 0.03/1000 pop **England:** 0.03/1000 pop			
	Multi-use Games Area 15 in total Survey response – not enough	Not applicable			
	Bowling Greens 9 in total Survey response – quality rather than quantity an issue	Not applicable			
	Tennis Courts 35 in total Survey Response – not enough	Not applicable			
	Specialist Outdoor Provision	Not applicable			

	10 in total Survey response – not enough in particular, cycling facilities **Athletic Track Lanes** 2 in total 0.14/1000 pop **Golf** 6 in total 0.83 holes/1000 pop	**North East:** 0.09/1000 pop **England:** 0.05/1000 pop **North East:** 0.68/1000 pop **England:** 0.68/1000 pop			
Playing pitches	**Ratio of adult pitches per 1,000 adults:** 1:1150 **% of pitches at educational establishments secured for use by the community:** 50% **Quality of pitches:** Excellent – 1% Good – 30% Average – 40% Below Average – 30% Poor – 1%	**England:** 1:989 Not available Not available	Not available	The ratio of pitches to adult population is 1 to 1,150. This does not compare favourably with the national figure and indicates that the supply of pitches in Darlington is lower than the national average The proportion of the overall pitch stock that is available for community use (category A) is low in comparison to the majority of known local authorities, with only 50% of pitches deemed to have secure public access The majority of the pitches in the Borough are classified as average quality	Darlington Borough Council Playing Pitch Strategy – Draft (May 2009) http://www.darlington.gov.uk/dar_public/documents/Community%20Services/cultural_services/sports_development/DARLINGTON%20DRAFT%20PLAYING%20PITCH%20STRATEGY.pdf (accessed June 2009)
Public Rights of Way	Footpaths – 280km Bridleways – 66km Byways – 0.13km • 30km are located within the town of Darlington itself. • 45% of the population say that they use the	Not applicable	Not applicable	The % of the population using the Darlington countryside as a place for quality walking, cycling or riding is very low – less than 5% of the population Only 9% of paths are judged to be of a very high quality and have a high level of usage. Further surveys will identify	Darlington's Right of Way Improvement Plan - http://www.darlington.gov.uk/dar_public/documents/Development%20and%20Environment/Countryside/ROWIP%20summary%201.pdf (accessed June 2009)

	network either never or very occasionally • 20% say that they use the network once a month • 35% are regular users			whether this trend is improving or worsening	

Culture					
Indicator	**Quantified Data**	**Comparators**	**Targets**	**Trends**	**Source**
Visits to museums or galleries	**NI10:** Visits to museums or galleries: 49.78% (2008/09)	Not available	Not available	Shows that just under half of Darlington's population said that they attended a museum or gallery at least once in the last 12 months. More data will be required to establish whether this is improving.	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department
% of residents who think that over the past three years, that cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) have got better or stayed the same	89.44% (2003/04)	**England:** 87.05%	Not available	Shows that 2.39% more of the population of Darlington think that cultural facilities have improved than the national average	Audit Commission website - http://www.areaprofiles.auditcommission.gov.uk/(l3ue5f55ecqcks45m4sdqh55)/ChartPage.aspx?id=10004850&chartIndex=6&screenWidth=1255&screenHeight=833 (accessed May 2009)
Engagement in the arts	**NI11:** Engagement in the arts: 42.09% (2008/09)	Not available	Not available	Shows that under half of Darlington's population attended or participated in the arts at least three times in the past 12 months. More data will be required to establish whether this is improving	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department

Heritage					
Indicator	**Quantified Data**	**Comparators**	**Targets**	**Trends**	**Source**
Listed heritage	Grade 1: 8 Grade II*: 31 Grade II: 478	Not applicable	Not applicable	The number of listed buildings within the Borough may change over time. Shows that the majority of listed buildings in the Borough are of a Grade II designation	Darlington Borough Council Conservation Officer

Listed Heritage at Risk 2005-2008	• 24 listed heritage assets (2005) • 24 listed heritage assets (2006) • 26 listed heritage assets (2008)	Not applicable	The target should be to ensure that Darlington's heritage is not at risk	Shows that in total from the period 2005/08 an increase of 2 heritage assets are on the heritage at risk register. In terms of movement from the list, 1 heritage asset was removed from the 2006 register but an additional 3 were added to the 2008 list.	Darlington Borough Council, Buildings at Risk Register (July 2005) Darlington Borough Council, Buildings at Risk Register (November 2006) Darlington Borough Council, Buildings at Risk Register (February 2008)
Listed heritage at risk 2008	Grade 1: • All Saints Church – Extreme Risk (1) Grade II*: • Sockburn Hall – Extreme Risk (1) • Sockburn Hall Coach House – Extreme Risk (1) • Dovecote, Houghton – Extreme Risk (1) • Middridge Grange Farmhouse – Extreme Risk (1) • North Road Railway Station – Extreme Risk (1) Grade II • Bandstand in North Lodge – At Risk (3) • Deer House, Coatham Mundeville – At Risk (3) • Glebe Farmhouse – At Risk (3) • North Farm – At Risk (3) • Water Pump – At Risk (3) • Skerne Lodge – Vulnerable Building (4) • Polam Lane Bridge – At Risk (3) • Outer Wall and Gate Piers, Heighington – Vulnerable Building (4) • Hopetown Carriage Works – Vulnerable Building (4)	Not applicable	The target should be to ensure that Darlington's heritage is not at risk	Shows that a total of 26 listed heritage assets are at risk. This equates to 5.02% of Darlington's listed heritage. In terms of % per grading type this is as follows: Grade 1 – 12.5% Grade II* - 16% Grade II – 3.7% **Risk Scale:** At Extreme Risk • Total of 6 listed heritage assets • 23% of those on the risk register • 1% of Darlington's total listed heritage At Grave Risk: 0% At Risk • Total of 7 listed heritage assets • 27% of those on the risk register • 1.3% of Darlington's total listed heritage Vulnerable Buildings • Total of 11 listed heritage assets • 42% of those on the risk register	Darlington Borough Council, Buildings at Risk Register (February 2008)

	- Former Goods Shed – Vulnerable Buildings (4) 138-148 Northgate – At Risk (3) - Farmbuilidngs, Summerhouse – Vulnerable Building (4) - Cartshed, Middridge Grange – Vulnerable Building (4) 35 Tubwell Row – Vulnerable Building (4) - Wall at Nag's Head – Vulnerable Building (4) - Neasham House – Vulnerable Building (4) 82 Cockerton Green – Vulnerable Building (4) - Wall at Woodland Rd – Vulnerable Building (4)			2.1% of Darlington's total listed heritage **Summary:** The number of heritage assets at risk may change over time. Currently, a greater proportion of outstanding or particularly significant heritage assets are at risk (Grade 1 and II*). Heritage that is at risk is currently mostly in a vulnerable condition than at extreme risk. 5 heritage assets (21%) of those at risk are or will be undergoing restoration	
Granted applications for Listed building consent	36 (2005/06) 52 (2006/07) 43 (2007/08) 43 (2008/09)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Shows a 19% increase in the number of granted applications over the period 2005/09. It is assumed that an application will only be granted if it improves the condition of a listed building so an increase in granted applications is positive	Darlington Borough Council Conservation Officer
Sites and Monuments (SMR) Sites	598 of local/regional significance	Not applicable	Not available	The number of SMR Sites may change over time	Durham County Council – Historic Environment Record http://www.keystothepast.info/k2p/usp.nsf/pws/Keys+to+the+past+-+Home+Page (accessed May 2009)
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Number - 20 Density - 1 per 9.85km^2	Hartlepool – 8 Middlesbrough – 3 Stockton-on-Tees – 8 Redcar and Cleveland – 83 **North East Density:** 1 per 6.18 km^2	Not applicable	The number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the borough may change over time. Darlington has the second highest number of SAM's in the Tees Valley. The density of SAM's in Darlington is slightly below the North East Average	Darlington Borough Council Conservation Officer English Heritage: Monuments at Risk North East - http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/MAR_NE.pdf?1243589945 (accessed May 2009)

Scheduled Ancient Monuments at Risk	• All Saints Church • Dovecote, Houghton le Side	Not available	The target should be to ensure that no SAM's are on the risk register	10% of Darlington's SAM's are classified as at Extreme Risk. However refurbishment is to be undertaken at All Saints Church. The number of SAM's at risk may change over time	Darlington Borough Council, Buildings at Risk Register (February 2008)
Scheduled Monuments Audit	Average star rating: Access – 2/5 Visibility – 3/5 Interpretation – 1/5 Condition – 3/5	Not available	Not applicable	Shows that improvements are needed in particular to the accessibility and provision of interpretation at scheduled monuments	Darlington Borough Council Scheduled Monuments Audit 2009
Railway Heritage	14 of Darlington's Railway Heritage assets are designated. 3 are designated as Grade II* and 8 are designated as Grade II. 2 Grade II* assets are at risk and 1 Grade II asset. This equates to 21% of listed railway heritage	Not available	The target shout be to ensure that none of Darlington's railway heritage is at risk	Not available	Darlington Borough Council Conservation Officer
Locally important buildings	A record of locally important buildings has not been established	Not applicable	Not applicable	Locally important buildings may be at risk from development and other pressures as they have not yet been classified and may not be taken into account in planning decisions	Darlington Borough Council Conservation Officer
Conservation Areas	Darlington has 17 Conservation Areas: • Bishopton • Coatham Mundeville • Cockerton • Denton • Haughton • Heighington • High Coniscliffe • Hurworth • Northgate • Middleton One Row • Piercebridge • Sadberge • Stanhope and Grange Road • Summerhouse • Town Centre • Victoria Embankmnet • Parkgate	Not applicable	The target should be to ensure that the unique characteristics of Darlington's conservation areas are not jeopardised. Undertaking character appraisals for all of Darlington's conservation areas will assist with the protection of these areas as the unique components that give the area its character will be identified and	The number of conservation areas may change over time. The numbers with character appraisals should increase which may afford them better protection. Current issues with the Conservation areas include: • Loss of buildings from the key periods of the area's development • Unsympathetic design of newer buildings • Damage to the character of surviving buildings (façade etc) • Loss of traditional features such as sash windows, cast iron rainwater goods etc • Cluttered streetscapes • High levels of traffic in some	Darlington Borough Council Conservation Officer Conservation Character Appraisal's 2006-2008

| | Those that are underlined have Character Appraisals (9 in total)

In total 460.29 ha (2.3%) of the Borough is designated as a conservation area | | | readily available to developers etc | • areas
• Vacant/disused and overgrown land

Discussions with the Conservation Officer has highlighted that the general impression of Darlington's conservation areas is that they are declining | |

Land/Townscape						
Indicator	**Quantified Data**	**Comparators**	**Targets**	**Trends**	**Source**	
Landscape Character	Darlington's landscape character is predominantly classified as Tees Lowlands. Other landscape character classification cover a small part of the Borough and include: • Durham Magnesium Limestone (small area to the North East of the Borough) • Northumbria Coal Measures (small area to the North West of the Borough • Pennine Dales Fringe (small area to the West of the Borough)	Not applicable	Not applicable	The Tees Lowlands has issues with: • Hedgerow removal and the loss of meadows and pasture through agricultural Intensification • Recreational development near to urban areas e.g. golf courses	Natural England - http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/our work/landscape/englands/character/a reas/northeast.aspx (accessed June 2009)	
Tranquility	The mean tranquillity score for Darlington is -13.1 Mapping data shows that people are least likely to experience tranquillity in Darlington town and are most likely to experience tranquillity in the areas surrounding the villages of Denton, Walworth and Summerhouse and the area surrounding the villages of Bishopton and Brafferton	Darlington Borough is ranked 39th out of the 87 county council/unitary authority areas. Scoring for the nearest neighbours are as follows: Durham +12.0 Darlington -13.1 Redcar and Cleveland -13.3 Stockton on	Target should be to increase the tranquillity score of Darlington Borough	The urbanised parts of the Borough are the least tranquil. The rural West and North East of the Borough are the most tranquil Darlington is the most tranquil of the Tees Valley authorities	Campaign to Protect Rural England website – Tranquillity mapping http://www.cpre.org.uk/campaigns/la ndscape/tranquillity/national-and-regional-tranquillity-maps/county-tranquillity-map-durham (accessed May 2009)	

		Tees -24.6 Middlesbrough - 55.9			
Cleanliness	**% of land and highways assessed as having unacceptable levels of combined litter and detritus** 03/04 – 28% 04/05 – 19% 05/06 – 10% 06/07 – 10.8% **NI195a:**Litter 07/08 – 11.0% 08/09 – 8.0% **NI195b:** Detritus 07/08 – 11.0% 08/09 – 9.0%	National average for 2006/07 was 12.6% National benchmark based on the Local Environmental Quality Survey of England (LEQSE): Litter – 11% Detritus – 21%	Not applicable 10% (2008/09) 9% (2009/10) 8% (2010/11) 10% (2008/09) 9% (2009/10) 8% (2010/11)	Litter and detritus cleanliness has improved and standards were above the national average in 2006/07. Litter cleanliness in 08/09 was 3% better than the LEQSE benchmark and exceeded the local target by 2% Detritus cleanliness in 08/09 was 12% better than the LEQSE benchmark and exceeded the local target by 1%	Audit Commission website - http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(twnb0f34rbgibo55tke0pp55)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10004871 (accessed April 2009) Defra NI195 Guidance Manual - http://cleanliness-indicator.defra.gov.uk/assets/pdf/GUIDANCE_MANUAL_V5.pdf (accessed April 2009) Darlington Borough Council Policy Department Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012
	% of land and highways from which unacceptable levels of fly-posting are visible 05/06 – 0% 06/07 – 0% 07/08 – 6.0% 08/09 – 2.0%	National average for 2006/07 was 0.76% LEQSE benchmark is 1%	0% (2008/09) 0% (2009/10) 0% (2010/11)	Levels of flyposting have worsened. 2008/09 levels are 1% greater than the LEQSE benchmark	
	% of land and highways from which unacceptable levels of graffiti are visible 05/06 – 2% 06/07 – 4% 07/08 – 0% 08/09 – 0%	National average for 2006/07 was 4% LEQSE benchmark is 4%	4% (2008/09) 4% (2009/10) 4% (2010/11)	Unacceptable levels of graffiti have improved. 2008/09 levels exceed both the LEQSE benchmark and local targets by 4%	

	NI 196: Flytipping 06/07 – Effective 07/08 – Very Effective 08/09 – Very Effective	Not available	No local target set	Shows that Darlington Borough Council is working well to reduce the number of incidents and undertake enforcement action.	
Provision of Open Space	• Total area of open space: 923ha • Proportion within main urban area or on the fringe: 859ha • No over 0.1 ha: 310 • Open Space/1000 population: 9.8ha • Population within 300m walk of open space: 99% • High Value Sites: 72% • Low Value Sites: 11%	Not applicable	Natural England Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard of at least 2ha of natural green space per 1,000 population Local Targets: • 6.2ha accessible /1000 population • 99% of all homes in the urban area to be within 300m of an accessible open space of at least 0.1ha • 25% of open space to be of high quality • 75% of open space to be of medium quality	Shows that Darlington has a high proportion of open space that is 7.8 ha/1000 population above the national standard. The majority of open space within Darlington is also of High Value. However, several issues exist: • Poor levels of provision coincide with areas of deprivation • Marked differences in the quality of open space depending on where residents live • Geographical gaps in the provision of specific types of open space • Evolving open space needs of an ageing population • Protection and enhancement of open spaces within villages	Darlington Borough Council Open Spaces Strategy 2006-2011 - http://www.darlington.gov.uk/dar_public/documents/Development%20and%20Environment/Development%20and%20Regeneration/Planning%20Services/Policy/Studies/OpenSpace/OSSExecSummary.pdf (accessed June 2009)
Parks and Gardens	Darlington has 12 Parks and Gardens. 11 of which are of high quality and 1 that is of medium, quality. South Park is the oldest public park in the NE and has been awarded green flag status	Not applicable	As above	Shows that Darlington's public parks and gardens are generally of a high quality	Darlington Borough Council Open Spaces Strategy 2006-2011 - http://www.darlington.gov.uk/dar_public/documents/Development%20and%20Environment/Development%20and%20Regeneration/Planning%20Services/Policy/Studies/OpenSpace/OSSExecSummary.pdf (accessed June 2009) Green Flag Awards - http://www.greenflagaward.org.uk/winners/GSP001287/ (accessed June 2009)

<table>
<tr><td colspan="6" align="center">**Housing**</td></tr>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Quantified Data</th><th>Comparators</th><th>Targets</th><th>Trends</th><th>Source</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of households in the borough</td>
<td>46,000</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Darlington Borough Council Facts and Figures Leaflet (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Structure</td>
<td>33.7% couple without children

16.3% couple with children

32.4% single without children

5.9% single with children

11.7% other multi-person household</td>
<td>**North East:**
27.8% couple without children
21.4% couple with children
31.2% single without children
7.1% single with children
12.5% other multi-person household

England:
28.8% couple without children
22.8% couple with children
28.8% single without children
6.5% single with children
13.1% other multi-person household</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>A higher percentage of couples and single people without children occur within the borough compared to regional and England average.

A lower percentage of couples with children, lone parents and other multi-person households occur within the borough compared to regional and England average.</td>
<td>Darlington 2005 Local Housing Assessment (2006) http://www.darlington.gov.uk/dar_public/documents/Community%20Services/Housing/DarlingtonLHAFinalAPR06.pdf (accessed June 2009)

2004 ONS Regional Trends table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenure Profile</td>
<td>76.7% owner occupied
16.1% social rented
7.2% private rented</td>
<td>**North East:**
66% owner occupied
27% social rented
7% private rented

England:
71% owner occupied
19% social rented
10% private rented</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Shows that Darlington has a higher proportion of owner occupied tenure than the regional and national average. Private rented tenure is on par with the regional average but below the national average.

Social rented tenure in Darlington is below the regional and national average</td>
<td>Darlington 2005 Local Housing Assessment (2006) http://www.darlington.gov.uk/dar_public/documents/Community%20Services/Housing/DarlingtonLHAFinalAPR06.pdf (accessed June 2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Household size</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>**England:**
2.36</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Shows that Darlington has an average household size of 0.9 below the national average</td>
<td>ONS Census statistocs (2001) http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/profiles/00EH-A.asp (accessed June 2009)</td>
</tr>
</table>

| Average House Price | Detached
£211,174 (Apr 06)
£219,688 (Apr 07)
£224,342 (Apr 08)
£184,429 (Apr 09)

Semi-detached
£119,994 (Apr 06)
£124,832 (Apr 07)
£127,477 (Apr 08)
£104,797 (Apr 09)

Terraced
£72,602 (Apr 06)
£75,529 (Apr 07)
£77,129 (Apr 08)
£63,407 (Apr 09)

Flat
£136, 631 (Apr 06)
£142,140 (Apr 07)
£145,151 (Apr 08)
£119,327 (Apr 09)

Overall
£124,016 (Apr 06)
£129,016 (Apr 07)
£131,749 (Apr 08)
£108,309 (Apr 09) | National price deflation – 16.2% | Not applicable | Shows that for all housing types prices rose steadily between 2006 and 2008. However prices have crashed in 2009 with an overall average decrease of £15,707 (13%) Each housing type has also decreased by 13% respectively.

Whilst prices have decreased deflation in Darlington is 3.2% better than the national average | Land Registry Property Prices (2006-2009)
http://www1.landregistry.gov.uk/houseprices/housepriceindex/report/default.asp?step=4&locationType=0&area=Darlington&reporttype=3&datetype=1&from1=01%2F2006&from2=04%2F2009&image2.x=35&image2.y=12
(accessed June 2009) |
| House Price to Income Ratio | 6.5 (2007)
5.8 (2008)
4.7 (2009) | Not applicable | Not applicable | Shows a decrease of 1.8 in the house price to income ratio for the period 2007-2009. | Land Registry Property Prices (2006-2009)
http://www1.landregistry.gov.uk/houseprices/housepriceindex/report/default.asp?step=4&locationType=0&area=Darlington&reporttype=3&datetype=1&from1=01%2F2006&from2=04%2F2009&image2.x=35&image2.y=12
(accessed June 2009)

Darlington Borough Council Policy Department (Average earnings of employees) |

Local authority non-decent dwellings	**NI158:** % of non-decent council homes: 0% 2006/07 0% 2007/08 3% 2008/09	Not applicable	Government PSA to bring all social housing into decent condition by 2010	Shows an increase of 3% in the proportion of non decent council homes	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department
Housing provision to 2021 (2010-2021)	3550 units averaging 323 units per annum (RSS) The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment identifies a shortfall of 804 dwellings against the RSS requirement for the period 2004-2021	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	The North East of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 http://www.gos.gov.uk/nestore/docs/planning/rss/rss.pdf (accessed June 2009) Darlington Borough Council Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (2009) http://www.darlington.gov.uk/dar_public/documents/Development%20and%20Environment/Development%20and%20Regeneration/Planning%20Services/Policy/SHLAA/Final310309/Executive%20Summary.pdf (accessed June 2009)
Net additional homes provided	**NI154:** Net additional Homes provided: 431 (2004/05) 555 (2005/06) 490 (2006/07) 547 (2007/08) 232 (2008/09)	Not applicable	Target should be to meet the RSS requirement of 525 houses/annum between 2004-11	Shows that Darlington has a shortfall of 370 houses (14%) against the RSS target in the period 2004/09. The most drastic shortfall occurred within 2008/09	Darlington Borough Council Policy Department Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 http://www.gos.gov.uk/nestore/docs/planning/rss/rss.pdf (accessed June 2009)
% of new dwellings provided on previously developed land	84% (2007/08)	Not applicable	Government target of 60% of all new housing developments should be built on previously developed land, as outlined in PPS3	Shows that Darlington is 24% above the government target of 60% of all new housing developments to be built on previously developed land	DBC, Annual Monitoring Report (2007/08) - http://www.darlington.gov.uk/dar_public/documents/Development%20and%20Environment/Development%20and%20Regeneration/Planning%20Services/Policy/LDF/AMR/AMR2007-8.pdf (accessed June 2009)
Housing need	2510 existing households in some form of housing need across the borough (5.6% of all households) (October 2005)	Not available	Target should be to ensure as few households as possible are in	Not available	Darlington 2005 Local Housing Assessment (2006) http://www.darlington.gov.uk/dar_public/documents/Community%20Services/Housing/DarlingtonLHAFinalAPR0

				housing need	6.pdf (accessed June 2009)
Affordable housing requirement	Between December 2005 and 2010 there is an expected shortfall of 1325 affordable dwellings, the equivalent of 265/annumn for both general needs and older persons housing in all parts of the Borough Rural areas – In Acute need North, North East and Central Darlington town – High Need North West, South East Darlington town – Moderate need	Not available	Not applicable	Shows that there is greatest affordable housing demand in the rural areas of Darlington Borough	DBC, Affordable Housing SPD (2007) http://www.darlington.gov.uk/dar_public/documents/Development%20and%20Environment/Development%20and%20Regeneration/Planning%20Services/Policy/LDF/AffHous/AffHouSPD.pdf (accessed June 2009)
Total number of affordable housing completions	51 (2002/03) 77 (2003/04) 28 (2004/05) 10 (2005/06) 38 (2006/07) 50 (2007/08)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Shows that the number of affordable completions has fallen by 1 over the period 2002/08	DBC, Annual Monitoring Report (2007/08) - http://www.darlington.gov.uk/dar_public/documents/Development%20and%20Environment/Development%20and%20Regeneration/Planning%20Services/Policy/LDF/AMR/AMR2007-8.pdf (accessed June 2009)
Affordable housing completions as a % of all new housing completions	1.8% (2005/06) 7.7% (2006/07) 9.1% (2007/08)	Not available	Not applicable	Shows affordable housing completions as a percentage of all new housing completions has increased by 7.3% over the period 2005/08. However, this % increase is very low compared to the total number of new house completions	DBC, Annual Monitoring Report (2007/08) - http://www.darlington.gov.uk/dar_public/documents/Development%20and%20Environment/Development%20and%20Regeneration/Planning%20Services/Policy/LDF/AMR/AMR2007-8.pdf (accessed June 2009)

Appendix 3: Sustainability Appraisal Workshop Delegates

Name	Area of Expertise	Organisation
Alan Glew	Housing	Darlington Borough Council
Alan Hunter	Heritage	English Heritage
Brian Jefferson	Older Persons	GOLD
David Chambers	Education	Darlington Borough Council
Heather Grimshaw	Heritage	Darlington Borough Council
Ian Thompson	Waste	Darlington Borough Council
John Simpson	Economy	Darlington Borough Council
Mark Humble	Older Persons	Darlington Borough Council
Mary Hall	Community Sector	Darlington Borough Council
Nadia Wetherell	Sustainability	Darlington Borough Council
Rebecca Randall	Environmental Protection	Environment Agency
Robert George	Biodiversity	Darlington Borough Council
Sue Dobson	Transport	Darlington Borough Council
Stephen Pollock	Environmental Health	Darlington Borough Council
Tim Crawshaw	Urban Design	Darlington Borough Council
Valerie Adams	Planning	Darlington Borough Council

Appendix 4: Development of Sustainability Objectives

Social Objectives: Population and Community									
SEA Directive	Key message from PPP's	Issues identified from baseline	Proposed SA objectives (a)	Proposed SA objective (b)	Proposed SA objective (c)	Workshop Selection	Draft objective	Changes as a result of wider consultation	Final SA objective
Population and Human Health	Creating Sustainable Communities (N1) Stem population decline (R2) Respond to long-term changes in local demographics (L1)	Darlington's population is ageing and the retention of young people in the Borough is a growing concern	To rebalance the population structure of Darlington	Ensure balanced and sustainable population growth	Encourage young people and families to stay within Darlington whilst catering for the needs of an ageing population	C preferred but amended as follows: Attract, encourage and make provision for young people and families to stay within or move to Darlington, whilst catering for the needs of an ageing population	Attract, encourage and make provision for young people and families within the Borough, whilst catering for an ageing population (encouraging young people and families to move to the Borough and to stay in the Borough have been removed from the main objective and included as sub-objectives)	None suggested	Attract, encourage and make provision for young people and families within the Borough, whilst catering for an ageing population

Social Objectives: Deprivation and Inequalities								
SEA Directive	Key message from PPP's	Issues identified from baseline	Proposed SA objectives (a)	Proposed SA objective (b)	Workshop Selection	Draft objective	Changes as a result of wider consultation	Final SA objective
Population and Human Health	Creating Sustainable Communities (N1) Sustainable	Significant inequalities exist between the most deprived and	Tackle deprivation and narrow the gaps in life quality and	Reduce inequalities for the most deprived and disadvantaged	B preferred as not being locationally specific	Reduce inequalities for the most deprived and disadvantaged	None suggested	Reduce inequalities for the most deprived and disadvantaged

									(no change)
	communities are inclusive and offer equality of opportunity (R1)

Tackle deprivation wherever it exists, narrow the gaps in life chances across the borough, and focus on reducing inequality for the most deprived and disadvantaged (L1)

Reduce deprivation in the eleven most disadvantaged wards in the Borough and improve the life chances of residents living in these areas (L18)

Reduce social inequalities, renew disadvantaged neighbourhoods, protect the vulnerable and ensure equality of access for all (L19) | least deprived wards | opportunities across the Borough | | | | | | |

79

| Population and Human Health | Creating Sustainable Communities (N1)

Local people and communities should be given more influence and power to improve their lives (N39)

Enhance community involvement (N40)

Devolve power to town and parish councils (N41)

Safe, well maintained and attractive public spaces have a critical role in creating pride in the places where communities live which in turn is essential to building community cohesion (N46)

Communities are diverse and it is essential that people are able to have a say on the way their neighbourhoods are run (R1) | The majority of residents (70%) do not feel able to influence decisions | To promote strong and inclusive communities | Create an empowered, engaged and cohesive borough-wide community of town, villages and countryside, with shared values of respect and caring for others | Support and enhance community identity and participation in Darlington | B preferred but need to add a reference to 'valuing diversity' and 'community identity' | Enhance **community identity** and create an empowered and engaged borough wide community of town, villages and countryside **that values diversity** and cares for others | None suggested | Enhance community identity and create an empowered and engaged borough wide community of town, villages and countryside that values diversity and cares for others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

	Sustainable communities are cohesive, mixed and socially inclusive with a sense of place and identity (R2) Need to encourage people to participate in their community. (L1)									

SEA Directive	Key message from PPP's	Issues identified from baseline	Proposed SA objectives (a)	Proposed SA objective (b)	Proposed SA objective (c)	Proposed SA objective (d)	Workshop Selection	Draft objective	Changes as a result of wider consultation	Final SA objective
Population and Human Health	Every young person to have the skills for adult life and further study and all young people to participate in positive activities to develop personal and social skills (N33) Support individuals in gaining the skills and qualifications they need to achieve the	There is a shortfall in school places across the Borough and as a result more schools are needed School age educational achievement varies across the Borough and current performance is below the national average There is a	To raise educational achievement across the Borough and address skills shortages	Improve access to and engagement with education and skills for all residents	Raise aspirations of the population, educational achievement and address skills shortages	Raise aspirations, improve educational attainment and access to qualifications and skills in all of the community through lifelong learning	D preferred, though point was made that the Borough needs to provide the opportunities, through employment etc for them to realise their aspirations. This should be done through the economy objectives. Also, this objective should be expanded to include	Raise aspirations, improve educational attainment and access to qualifications and skills in all of the community through lifelong learning The shortfall of school places and facilities will be addressed within a sub-objective	None suggested	Raise aspirations, improve educational attainment and access to qualifications and skills in all of the community through lifelong learning (no change)

	quality of life they want (N35) Establish a strong learning and skills base for the North East (R1) Improve the built quality and facilities of educational buildings (R2) Provide the widest possible range of lifelong learning opportunities (L1)	mismatch of qualifications to available employment in the Borough as indicated by a high skills gap				addressing the shortfall of school places and facilities to meet demand				

<table>
<tr><td colspan="11" style="background:yellow">Social objectives: Housing</td></tr>
<tr>
<td>SEA Directive</td>
<td>Key message from PPP's</td>
<td>Issues identified from baseline</td>
<td>Proposed SA objectives (a)</td>
<td>Proposed SA objective (b)</td>
<td>Proposed SA objective (c)</td>
<td>Proposed SA objective (d)</td>
<td>Workshop Selection</td>
<td>Draft objective</td>
<td>Changes as a result of wider consultation</td>
<td>Final SA objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population and Human Health</td>
<td>Creating Sustainable Communities (N1)

Need to meet decent homes standard by 2010 (N66)

Ensure housing</td>
<td>There is a need to provide sufficient appropriate accommodation to meet the needs of an ageing population but this requirement</td>
<td>Ensure that everybody has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home</td>
<td>Improve the choice and quality of housing opportunities in the Borough</td>
<td>Provide affordable, good quality and well built sustainable housing and accommodation in the places where people want to live</td>
<td>Provide the needs of all to a range of affordable, well designed and sustainable housing and accommodation</td>
<td>C preferred but amended as follows:

Provide a choice and mix of accessible, good quality and</td>
<td>Provide a choice and mix of affordably accessible, good quality and well designed sustainable housing</td>
<td>None suggested</td>
<td>Provide a choice and mix of affordably accessible, good quality and well designed sustainable housing</td>
</tr>
</table>

contributes to creating sustainable communities with good access to amenities and services (N68) Everyone to have access to a decent home at a price they can afford in a place where they want to live (N69) Identify land available for housing (N70, R2) Bring back into use vacant housing (N67) Ensure that new homes built are of a high quality (N68, L1) Ensure housing caters for the most vulnerable members of society and policies provide for those who choose alternative types of accommodation (N65, N66, N68, R12, SR16, SR17,	should be balanced with the provision of housing that will help the Borough attract and retain higher income families Mismatch of supply and demand in the existing housing stock Identified shortfall in the number of new houses that will be built and decreasing availability of previously developed land Meeting the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers					well designed sustainable housing in the places where people want to live. (note that accessible in this context includes access by ability to pay, i.e. affordable housing)	Included "affordably accessible" for the sake of clarification. Removed reference to "in the places where people want to live" as these may not always be sustainable locations		

SR18, L1i, L27, L28, L29)										

SEA Directive	Key message from PPP's	Issues identified from baseline	Proposed SA objectives (a)	Proposed SA objective (b)	Proposed SA objective (c)	Proposed SA objective (d)	Workshop Selection	Draft objective	Changes as a result of wider consultation	Final SA objective
Population and Human Health	Promote safe and crime free communities (N3) Consider crime prevention and enhancement of community safety (N42) Make Darlington an even safer and more tolerant place, with less victims of crime and anti-social behaviour and a place where life can be enjoyed free from the fear of crime (L17) Increase the number of local people feeling safer	Total crime is decreasing in the Borough but the overall crime rate is higher than regional and national averages	To promote community safety	Decrease crime and the fear of crime	Improve community safety and reduce the fear of crime	Improve community safety and reduce crime and the fear of crime	D preferred but amend as follows: Improve community safety; reduce crime and the fear of crime. (note that safety also includes fire safety, and risks from other hazards)	Improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	We tend not to use fear of crime terms anymore. I would suggest: Reduce crime and anti social behaviour and improve public confidence. Or something similar. Community Safety Officer (12/08/09)	Improve community safety, reduce crime **and anti-social behaviour and improve public confidence**

	within their community (L18)								

Social objectives: Health and Recreation									
SEA Directive	Key message from PPP's	Issues identified from baseline	Proposed SA objectives (a)	Proposed SA objective (b)	Proposed SA objective (c)	Proposed SA objective (d)	Workshop Selection	Draft objective	Changes as a result of wider consultation	Final SA objective
Population and Human Health	Bring health care to basic minimum standards (I1) Air quality objectives to protect human health (N16) Provide good quality health services (N40) Improve people's well being and healthy living by well planned and maintained open spaces, good quality sports and recreational facilities (N48)	Overall life expectancy is below national averages and despite some positive health and lifestyle trends Darlington's performance is consistently below national averages. There are also significant ward level variations in health inequality. Identified shortfall in provision of some types of recreational facilities and low levels of adults	To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health	Encourage a healthy lifestyle with good accessibility to quality open space, sport, play and recreation for all residents	Improve the health and well being of all residents, reduce health inequalities and encourage the adoption of healthier lifestyles	Tackle the causes of ill health and improve choice and access to health services and quality open space, sport, play and recreation opportunities	C preferred but amend as follows: Improve the health and wellbeing of all by reducing health inequalities and promoting healthier lifestyles	Improve the health and wellbeing of all by reducing health inequalities and promoting healthier lifestyles	None suggested	Improve the health and wellbeing of all by reducing health inequalities and promoting healthier lifestyles (no change)

		Protect and enhance existing play spaces (N54) Reverse the rising tide of obesity (N:weight) Improve health and well being while reducing inequalities in health (R1) Ensure that everyone across the borough has easy affordable access to health facilities and to all the essential services that contribute to health and wellbeing (L1) Tackle health inequalities (L3)	participating in sport								

Environmental Objectives: Ecological Footprint							
SEA Directive	Key message from PPP's	Issues identified from baseline	Proposed SA objectives (a)	Workshop Selection	Draft objective	Changes as a result of wider consultation	Final SA objective
Water and Soil	Change consumption and production patterns (I1) Conserve natural resources (E1) Live within environmental limits (N1) Build sustainable communities (R1)	Darlington's residents currently consume an unsustainable proportion of the earth's resources. Darlington's Ecological Footprint needs to be reduced in order to meet the sustainable living budget of 1.8 gha/capita	Contribute to One Planet Living	No other suggestions. More wording is required to explain what is meant by One Planet Living	Contribute to One Planet Living More wording is contained as sub-objectives to help external stakeholders to understand what it is that is trying to be achieved	None suggested	Contribute to One Planet Living (no change)

Environmental Objectives: Climate Change									
SEA Directive	Key message from PPP's	Issues identified from baseline	Proposed SA objectives (a)	Proposed SA objective (b)	Proposed SA objective (c)	Workshop Selection	Draft objective	Changes as a result of wider consultation	Final SA objective
Climate Factors	Tackle climate change (I1) 10% of electricity from renewable sources by 2010 (I2) Ensure that the net UK carbon account for the year 2050 is 80% lower than 1990 baseline (N6) All new homes to be zero carbon by 2016 (N8)	CO_2 emissions in Darlington are increasing particularly through Industrial and Commercial and Domestic activities. Energy consumption from non-renewable sources is greater overall than regional averages and a higher proportion of residents live in fuel poverty.	Reduce the Borough's contribution to Climate change and ensure the Borough's adaptation to impacts	Reduce Darlington's contribution to climate change and ensure the Borough is prepared for the associated impacts	Ensure the Borough is prepared for climate change, increase resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	C preferred	Ensure the Borough is prepared for climate change, increase resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	None suggested	Ensure the Borough is prepared for climate change, increase resilience **through adaptation** and reduce greenhouse gas emissions Addition of adaptation to better reflect national policy

	Planning has a significant role in tackling climate change (N11) Adapt to and mitigate against climate change (R1) Ensure new developments take due consideration of the risk of flooding (SR2) Reduce Darlington's contribution to climate change and minimise the adverse impacts on Darlington's community (L2)	Flood risk and climatic extremes are likely to increase and will impact on social, economic and environmental factors within the Borough Potential development sites are at risk of flooding. Flood risk and severity of flooding will increase due to the impacts of climate change							

Environmental Objectives: Land and Soil								
SEA Directive	Key message from PPP's	Issues identified from baseline	Proposed SA objectives (a)	Proposed SA objective (b)	Workshop Selection	Draft objective	Changes as a result of wider consultation	Final SA objective
Water and Soil	Conserve natural resources (I1) Natural resource protection (N1) Efficient use of land (N3)	Darlington has a significant number of potentially contaminated land sites Decreasing availability of previously developed land	Protect and improve the quality of Darlington's land and soil whilst ensuring it's efficient use	Protect and improve the quality, function and efficient use of Darlington's land and soil resources	Neither objectives are suitable. Need to include wording that stresses the opportunity to improve the quality of soil	Protect and improve the quality of land and ensure that land is used in a sustainable and innovative manner	None suggested	Protect and improve the quality of land **and soil** and ensure that land **and soil** is used in a sustainable and innovative manner. Specific reference to "soil" added to

| | Remediation of contaminated land (N19)

Prevent further contamination of land (L4) | | | | | | | | comply with SEA Directive |

Environmental Objectives: Water									
SEA Directive	Key message from PPP's	Issues identified from baseline	Proposed SA objectives (a)	Proposed SA objective (b)	Workshop Selection	Draft objective	Changes as a result of wider consultation	Final SA objective
Water and Soil	Conserve natural resources (I1)

Natural resource protection (N1)

Obtain 'good' ecological, chemical and quantitative status by 2015 (E5)

Achieve sustainable water resource management by 2012 (N17)

Reduce water demand through better building design and prevent pollution problems arising in the first place (N18) | Ecological and chemical water quality is generally poor

The quantitative status of groundwater is under pressure and the Magnesian Limestone Aquifer is particularly sensitive to pollution | Protect and improve the biological and chemical quality of Darlington's water bodies and increase water efficiency | Protect and improve the quality and efficient use of Darlington's water resources | Objective B preferred but should include reference to groundwater | Protect and enhance water quality (ground and surface) and make efficient use of water | None suggested | Protect and enhance **ground and surface** water quality and make efficient use of water

Amended to read better |

	Encourage implementation of sustainable drainage systems (SR5)							

Environmental Objectives: Air quality

SEA Directive	Key message from PPP's	Issues identified from baseline	Proposed SA objectives (a)	Proposed SA objective (b)	Workshop Selection	Draft objective	Changes as a result of wider consultation	Final SA objective
Air	Natural resource protection (N1) Maintain air quality where it is good (E4) Ensure ambient air quality to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment (N16) Contribute to sustaining the current downward trend in air pollution (R2)	Darlington's air quality complies with national objectives and emissions of major air pollutants are below action levels	To ensure good air quality for all	To protect and improve air quality	B preferred but amended to read 'To maintain, protect and improve air quality'	Maintain, protect and improve air quality	None suggested	Maintain, protect and improve air quality (no change)

Environmental Objectives: Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

SEA Directive	Key message from PPP's	Issues identified from baseline	Proposed SA objectives (a)	Proposed SA objective (b)	Workshop Selection	Draft objective	Changes as a result of wider consultation	Final SA objective
Biodiversity, fauna and flora	Protect biodiversity	Darlington's nationally	Protect conserve and	Protect, conserve and	New objective supplied:	Protect, conserve and	None suggested	Protect, conserve and improve

	through habitat and species protection measures (I3) Conserve flora, fauna and habitats of EU importance, SACs (E9) Protect and conserve bird species and habitats, SPAs (E10) Duty on all public authorities to have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity (N22) Promote sustainable development through the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geological diversity (N23) Need to help biodiversity adapt to climate change (N:CBCC) Create and restore habitats and contribute	designated SSSI's are in a favourable or recovering condition and Darlington has a good range of Local Nature Reserves. However, it is nationally recognised that biodiversity is under pressure from human development and climate change	enhance green infrastructure and biodiversity at all levels including priority habitats and species	improve biodiversity, green infrastructure and appropriate access to wildlife	'Protect, conserve and improve biodiverse environments through an increasingly connected and high quality green infrastructure and encourage opportunities for habitat creation'	improve biodiverse environments through an increasingly connected and high quality green infrastructure and encourage opportunities for habitat creation'		biodiverse environments through an increasingly connected and high quality green infrastructure and encourage opportunities for habitat creation (no change)

	to improving the condition of SSSI's (R2) Importance of open space to biodiversity and to wildlife related learning opportunities (L5) Protect, improve and create priority habitats and species (L6)							

Environmental Objectives: Waste and Minerals								
SEA Directive	Key message from PPP's	Issues identified from baseline	Proposed SA objectives (a)	Proposed SA objective (b)	Workshop Selection	Draft objective	Changes as a result of wider consultation	Final SA objective
Water and Soil	Change consumption and production patterns (I1) Reduce biodegradable waste landfilled to 75% of 1995 levels by 2010 (E11) Increase recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste (N24) 50% reduction in construction	The amount of waste reused, recycled and composted in the Borough is low	Reduce the amount of waste and minerals produced and transported and increase the amount re-used, recycled and recovered	Promote sustainable waste and mineral management, including the reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste and mineral resources	B preferred	Promote sustainable waste and mineral management, including the reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste and mineral resources	None suggested	Promote sustainable waste and mineral management, including the reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste and mineral resources

	and demolition waste to landfill by 2012 (N25)								
	Address waste as a resource and look to disposal as the last option (N26)								
	Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management (N26)								
	Ensure the prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and recycling of suitable materials (N27)								
	Ensure that appropriate waste infrastructure is in place (R2)								

Environmental objectives: Transport and Accessibility										
SEA Directive	Key message from PPP's	Issues identified from baseline	Proposed SA objectives (a)	Proposed SA objective (b)	Proposed SA objective (c)	Proposed SA objective (d)	Workshop Selection	Draft objective	Changes as a result of wider consultation	Final SA objective
Air	Need for interconnected infrastructure	Despite the relative accessibility	To ensure good accessibility	Ensure appropriate access for all	Improve access to integrated	Reduce the need to travel by	None appropriate-no	Promote traffic reduction	None suggested	Promote traffic reduction and encourage more

	(E15) Provide a free flowing and more reliable road network (N36) Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling (N37) Seek to reduce and minimise the impacts of airports on those who live nearby and on the natural environment (N:air) Balance the economic requirements for national and international travel with the need to reduce carbon emissions (R1) Develop sustainable transport solutions by	of workplaces, services and facilities in the Borough, Darlington's main mode of transport is the cra	for all to jobs facilities, goods and services	to essential facilities, services and leisure opportunities	and sustainable forms of transport and reduce car use	improving accessibility and by encouraging sustainable and integrated modes of transport	suggestions for a new objective	and encourage more sustainable alternative forms of transport		sustainable alternative forms of transport Sustainable location of development addressed within sub-objectives

	reducing the need to travel and adopting more sustainable practices (R:es) Create stronger transport links between regions (SR13) Make the transport network safe and secure for all (L14) Need for good quality, accessible PROW near to where people live (L22)									

Environmental objectives: Culture, Heritage and Landscape										
SEA Directive	Key message from PPP's	Issues identified from baseline	Proposed SA objectives (a)	Proposed SA objective (b)	Proposed SA objective (c)	Proposed SA objective (d)	Workshop Selection	Draft objective	Changes as a result of wider consultation	Final SA objective
Cultural heritage and landscape	People connect to a place through its buildings, landmarks, natural features, parks or other symbols, public art and	Participation, provision and awareness of cultural assets and activities in the Borough needs to be supported by	To protect and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of our rural, urban and cultural landscapes and their	Protect and enhance Darlington's heritage, distinctive settlements and quality landscapes	Protect and enhance nationally and locally valued heritage, settlements, landscapes/townscape and improve Darlington's cultural offer	Increase engagement in cultural activities and protect and enhance Darlington's heritage, landscape	New objective written: Preserve and enhance Darlington's distinctive and valuable historic	Preserve and enhance Darlington's distinctive and valuable historic environment, landscape character and	None suggested	Preserve and enhance Darlington's distinctive and valuable historic environment, landscape character and

	events such as celebrations, festivals and carnivals (N:belong)

Sustain, develop and celebrate the cultural distinctiveness of the NE and prioritise investment in the protection, development and promotion of the regions natural and cultural assets (R11)

Strengthen and extend the cultural assets of the sub-region (SR15)

Enhance the contribution that the cultural dimension makes to regeneration (L23)

Protect listed buildings and conservation areas (N56)

Protect Scheduled | the LDF

Darlington's heritage and historic environment requires adequate protection and promotion through LDF policies

Darlington's local landscape and historic character requires protection from inappropriate and cumulative development

Disparities in the quality of public realm and open space exist | settings | | | character and distinctive settlements | environment, landscape character and settlements and increase engagement in cultural activities | settlements and increase engagement in cultural activities | | settlements and increase engagement in cultural activities |

Ancient Monuments (N57) Ensure archaeological remains are preserved and recorded (N60) Provide the community with a sense of character, distinctiveness and identity and make it somewhere where people want to live (N62) Make the historic environment accessible to everyone and ensure that it is seen as something with which society can engage (N63) The historic environment is irreplaceable (R1) Encourage the refurbishment and reuse of appropriate disused or underused									

historic buildings (R2) Make sure that new developments are well designed and complement Darlington's character (L1) Maximise opportunities to promote Darlington's Railway, Quaker and Engineering Heritage (L23) Every planning action or project should improve landscape quality (E20) Landscapes should be managed planned and protected to ensure landscapes remain distinctive and highly valued (N:land)										

Economic objectives: Strengthening the Economy									
SEA Directive	Key message from	Issues	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed	Workshop	Draft	Changes as	Final SA

	PPP's	identified from baseline	SA objectives (a)	SA objective (b)	SA objective (c)	SA objective (d)	Selection	objective	a result of wider consultation	objective
N/A	Encourage economic development that is compatible with environmental objectives (N28) Promote the vitality and viability of town centres (N29) Creative industries and culture are major economic drivers (N30) Focus economic development in main settlements and prioritise previously developed land and buildings (R2) Regenerate the core of urban areas and develop underutilised vacant and environmentally poor land (SR11) Increase tourism and visitor economic activity/expenditure within the Tees Valley (SR12) Economy needs to provide enough opportunity for people to want to	Low level of high wage sectors in the Borough The vitality and viability of the town centre will require protection in order to compete effectively with other shopping experiences	To achieve high and sustainable levels of economic growth	Promote and encourage a diverse economy that provides sustainable economic growth across the Borough	Protect the viability of Darlington's economic assets and enhance the sustainability and diversity of the economy	Stimulate regeneration to achieve the diverse and sustainable growth of the local economy	A preferred but amended to read: To achieve **ambitious**, sustainable levels of economic growth	To achieve ambitious, sustainable levels of economic growth	None suggested	To achieve ambitious, sustainable levels of economic growth

	stay in Darlington (L1)								

Economic Objectives: Employment

SEA Directive	Key message from PPP's	Issues identified from baseline	Proposed SA objectives (a)	Proposed SA objective (b)	Proposed SA objective (c)	Workshop Selection	Draft objective	Changes as a result of wider consultation	Final SA objective
N/A	Tackle global poverty (I1) Labour supply does not match demand (E12) Create a sustainable employment market in the North East (R1) Help people to contribute to and benefit from economic growth (R7) Tackle problems of worklessness, lack of skills and social deprivation (SR11) Protect and enhance the quality of existing and new tourism jobs (SR12) Increase	The unemployment rate is increasing and there is a low level of employment within high wage sectors There are inequalities in earnings and employment across the Borough The population is ageing which is likely to decrease the proportion of the population that are economically active in time	To achieve high and stable levels of employment to ensure all can share and contribute to greater prosperity	Increase and improve access to a range of diverse and sustainable employment opportunities	Increase employment levels and access to sustainable and high quality employment opportunities	C preferred	Increase employment levels and access to sustainable and high quality employment opportunities	None suggested	Increase employment levels and access to sustainable and high quality employment opportunities

	employment opportunities and attract higher paid jobs (L1)								

Appendix 5: Consultation Questions

1. Do you require additional information to clarify the concept of Sustainable Development? If so, what information do you need?

2. Do you require further information on the Sustainability Appraisal process? If so, what information do you need?

3. What other information would help you understand the Darlington Borough Council Local Development Framework?

4. Are there any other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will affect or influence the LDF and SA process? If so what are they?

5. Have we correctly identified the key messages from the initial list of PPPs? If not what are they?

6. What other data can you provide to improve the sustainability baseline?

7. Have we correctly identified the sustainability issues? If not, what is incorrect and what have we missed?

8. Are the sustainability objectives appropriate? If not what should they be and why?

9. Are the indicators relevant and robust to monitor the SA Objectives? If no, what should be changed and why?

10. Do you have any other comments on the SA Scoping report?