

# **Local Development Documents**

## **Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report**

**Amended – August 2014**

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Word	Abbreviation Description	Word	Abbreviation Description
<b>BVPI</b>	Best Value Performance Indicator	<b>LSC</b>	Learning & Skills Council
<b>DCLG</b>	Department for Communities and Local Government	<b>MORI</b>	Market & Opinion Research International
<b>DEFRA</b>	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	<b>MRUK</b>	Market Research UK
<b>DPD</b>	Development Plan Document	<b>NCF</b>	Neighbourhood Consultative Forum
<b>DDA</b>	Disability Discrimination Act	<b>NOMIS</b>	National Database for Labour Force Statistics
<b>DfE</b>	Department for Education	<b>NPPF</b>	National Planning Policy Framework
<b>DECC</b>	Department for Energy & Climate Change	<b>NPPG</b>	National Planning Practice Guidance
<b>DfT</b>	Department for Transport	<b>NRF</b>	Neighbourhood Renewal Fund
<b>FTI</b>	Floor Targets Interactive	<b>NSF</b>	Neighbourhood Support Fund
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product	<b>ORCEL</b>	Owton Rossmere Community Enterprise Ltd
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information Systems	<b>OFSTED</b>	Office for Standards in Education
<b>HBC</b>	Hartlepool Borough Council	<b>ONS</b>	Office for National Statistics
<b>IB</b>	Incapacity Benefit	<b>PCT</b>	Primary Care Trust
<b>ICT</b>	Information & Communication Technology	<b>PI</b>	Performance Indicator
<b>ILM</b>	Intermediate Labour Market	<b>PMF</b>	Performance Management Framework
<b>IMD</b>	Index of Multiple Deprivation	<b>PSA</b>	Public Service Agreement
<b>JNCC</b>	Joint Nature Conservation Committee	<b>RP</b>	Registered Provider
<b>JSA</b>	Job Seekers Allowance	<b>SCI</b>	Statement of Community Involvement
<b>LA</b>	Local Authority	<b>SMR</b>	Standard Mortality Ratio
<b>LDF</b>	Local Development Framework	<b>SOA</b>	Super Output Areas
<b>LDS</b>	Local Development Scheme	<b>SPD</b>	Supplementary Planning Document
<b>LEA</b>	Local Education Authority	<b>SPA</b>	Special Protection Area
<b>LNR</b>	Local Nature Reserve	<b>SSSI</b>	Site Special Scientific Interest
<b>LP</b>	Local Plan	<b>TVU</b>	Tees Valley Unlimited (Local Enterprise Partnership)

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Sustainability Appraisal

When Strategies are prepared it is important to ensure that in working to achieve their goal they are aware of their broader impact on a local area. These wider aspects of a Strategy's implementation can often be grouped into the social, environmental and economic effects of a Strategy. This style of plan making, balancing social, environmental and economic effects, ensures sustainable development. Sustainable Development is about delivering a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come. A widely used international definition is that it is "development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". The annual conference on climate change in 2014 delivered the starkest warning yet that sustainable development is paramount to protect our planet.

This report looks at the preparation of a revised Local Development Document. The Community Strategy considers and decides how to address key issues facing Hartlepool. It sets out a long term strategic vision for Hartlepool translated into specific outcomes. Local Development Documents provide a spatial planning framework for an area. The Local Plan sets out the spatial vision and strategic planning policies for Hartlepool, reflecting the priorities established in the Community Strategy. The Local Plan is the heart of the Local Development Framework, that shapes local areas and helps deliver local services. More detail on these strategies can be found at the end of this section.

In practice, and in the context of this report, it is important to consider the broader outcomes of the Local Development Documents and not just about the specific outputs we are aiming for.

For example, devising policies to deal with the forecast need for new houses in Hartlepool involves considering the impacts both on existing urban and rural areas, on the demands for natural resources, on carbon emissions, water and energy efficiency measures, and on any indirect impacts, for example an increased demand for transport.

Looking further ahead, in order to properly assess the effectiveness of these strategies, it will be important to set out the social, economic and environmental context within which the policies were formulated, the problems and issues they intended to tackle, and the opportunities of which advantage can be taken to resolve such problems and issues.

A test of any strategy or document to ensure it contributes to achieving sustainable development is often referred to as a Sustainability Appraisal. This report sets out the scope and detail of Sustainability Appraisals that will be carried out on the Community Strategy and Local Development Documents. The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of both strategies. The aim of the Sustainability Appraisal is to strengthen the contribution of

these strategies to the sustainable development of Hartlepool.

## 1.2 Sustainable Development

Hartlepool's Community Strategy and Local Development Framework together set a framework for the development of sustainable communities, the components of which can be defined as follows:

- **Governance:** Effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership
- **Transport and connectivity:** Good transport services and communication linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services
- **Services:** A full range of appropriate, accessible public, private, and community and voluntary services
- **Environmental:** Providing places for people to live in an environmentally friendly way
- **Economy:** A flourishing and diverse local economy
- **Housing and the built environment:** A quality built and natural environment
- **Social and cultural:** Vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities

*Source: Egan Review of Skills for Sustainable Communities*

Building sustainable communities is one part of sustainable development. Equally important is enabling economic, social and environmental gain to be considered equally and in an integrated way. In implementing the Community Strategy and the Local Development Documents in the Local Development Framework it will not be enough to make progress on one priority aim at the

expense of another unless a clear case for this option is set out.

The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005), *Sustaining the Future*, sets out five guiding principles to be used to guide the achievement of sustainable development in the UK:

- Living within environmental limits;
- Ensuring a strong healthy and just society;
- Achieving a sustainable economy;
- Using sound science responsibly; and
- Promoting good governance.

For a strategy to be sustainable, it must respect all five principles, although it is clear that some policies, while underpinned by all five, will place more emphasis on certain principles than others. Any trade-offs should be made in an explicit and transparent way.

## 1.3 The Borough of Hartlepool

Hartlepool is located on the North East coast within the Tees Valley sub region. It comprises a main urban area of the town of Hartlepool and a rural hinterland containing the five villages of Hart, Elwick, Dalton Piercy, Newton Bewley and Greatham. Hartlepool is linked to the rest of the region and country by road, rail and sea. The A19 passes through the western rural part of the Borough and the A1 (M) is close by. Trains travel along the east coast connecting Hartlepool to Newcastle, the rest of the Tees Valley, York and London. Hartlepool also has a significant port facility and a world-class marina. Durham Tees Valley Airport is in easy reach although has lost some of the key destinations it previously catered for.

Approximately 92,000 people live in the town of which 1.2% are from black and minority ethnic communities and more than a fifth are at or above retirement age. The town combines dense urban areas, an established marina and expanding suburbs with a number of distinct rural villages set in attractive countryside. It is a proud town steeped in history and maritime heritage and the people of the Borough have a strong sense of local identity.

A unitary local authority covers the town with a committee led political structure. Other major service providers sharing the local authority boundary are the Hartlepool Primary Care Trust, the Police Basic Command Unit, the Probation Service and the local team of the Learning and Skills Council. There is a strong tradition of partnership working in the Borough bringing together the public, private, community and voluntary sectors.

The Borough has seen a major transformation over the past 20 years through regeneration programmes and public and private sector investment. The town now has major visitor facilities, a town centre with a wide range of retail facilities encompassing a state of the art college of further education, sites of international nature conservation importance and significant business and investment opportunities. Hartlepool has become a successful, modern town equipped to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

The recently launched Hartlepool Vision plans for Hartlepool to further develop the Marina area around Jackson's Landing and Trincomalee Wharf, revitalise Church Street and the town centre, and further develop the employment market. It is envisaged that this will create a wide range of opportunities which local people,

visitors and businesses will benefit from and will stimulate significant inward investment into the town.

## 1.4 The Community Strategy

The 2014 Community Strategy builds on the 2008 Strategy and provides a revised policy framework for Hartlepool. It describes a long-term vision – Hartlepool’s ambition and aspirations for the future:

*“Hartlepool will be an ambitious, healthy, respectful, inclusive, thriving and outward-looking community, in an attractive and safe environment, where everyone is able to realise their potential.”*

The Vision is further articulated through priority aims and associated objectives grouped into eight themes:

1. Jobs and the Economy
2. Lifelong Learning & Skills
3. Health & Wellbeing
4. Community Safety
5. Environment
6. Housing
7. Culture & Leisure
8. Strengthening Communities

The renewed Community Strategy was adopted by the Council in April 2014.

### Key Facts Checklist

**Name of Strategy:** *Hartlepool’s Ambition*, The Sustainable Community Strategy for Hartlepool.

**Name of Authority:** Hartlepool Borough Council

**Strategy prepared by:** Hartlepool Borough Council

**The basis for the strategy:** Local Partners frequency of updates is 5 years

**The subject of the strategy:** to set out the strategic vision for Hartlepool

**The period covered by the strategy:** 2014-2020

**Frequency of updates:** six years

**Geographic coverage:** The local authority boundaries of Hartlepool Borough Council

**Incorporated strategies:** The Strategy also provides a strategic framework for Hartlepool’s work on Neighbourhood Renewal and Sustainable Development

**Contact person or point:** Catherine Grimwood,  
[Catherine.grimwood@hartlepool.gov.uk](mailto:Catherine.grimwood@hartlepool.gov.uk)



## 1.5 The Local Plan

The Local Plan will be the key document in the Hartlepool Local Development Framework (LDF). It will set out the longer term spatial vision for Hartlepool and the strategic spatial planning objectives and policies.

The Local Plan together with other Development Plan Documents within the Hartlepool LDF will form the Development Plan for Hartlepool, ultimately replacing the saved policies from the 2006 Hartlepool Local Plan.

The first stage in preparing the Local Plan, the Issues and Options, will take place in Spring 2014 focusing on possible options and seeking views from interested parties. These views will be used to form a Preferred Options Document in January 2015, but it is critical that the options put forward are rigorously tested to ensure they are sustainable.

The options will be assessed against the sustainability principles set out in this scoping report and an initial sustainability appraisal report will be published for public consultation alongside the Local Plan Preferred Options. The exercise will also need to illustrate why other, less sustainable options were discounted.

### Key Facts Checklist

**Name of Strategy:** Hartlepool Local Plan

**Name of Authority:** Hartlepool Borough Council

**Strategy prepared by:** Hartlepool Borough Council

**The basis for the strategy:** The Borough Council is required by statute to prepare a Local Plan

**The subject of the strategy:** The spatial vision, strategic objectives and policies for Hartlepool

**The period covered by the strategy:** 15 years

**Frequency of updates:** As required and when the Authorities Monitoring Report identifies a need for review

**Geographic coverage:** The local authority boundaries of Hartlepool Borough Council  
**Incorporated strategies:** Strategies of the Council and other organisations that have implications for the development and use of land

**Contact person or point:**

[planningpolicy@hartlepool.gov.uk](mailto:planningpolicy@hartlepool.gov.uk)

## **2. THE SCOPING REPORT**

### **2.1 Context**

This document is a scoping report, setting out how a Sustainability Appraisal will be carried out on Local Development Documents. The purpose of the scoping report is to decide on the level of detail and the consultation periods for the environmental report, a key part of the Sustainability Appraisal. It sets out how we will consult on the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal, when and on what.

Sustainability Appraisal of key strategies, including the Local Plan and other local Development Documents in the Local Development Framework is mandatory under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Guidance on how Sustainability Appraisals should be carried out was issued by the Department of Communities and Local Government in the National Planning Practice Guidance in 2014. Sustainability Appraisal is not now required on Supplementary Planning Documents. It should focus on the significant sustainability effects of a strategy and where there is a range of reasonable options for implementing a strategy, these need to be examined as part of the appraisal. In this context, "significant" includes effects which locally or in particular cases may appear relatively unimportant but which cumulatively may impact at the regional, national or global level or have a major or irreversible impact over time.

The principle that Sustainability Appraisals need not be done in any more detail, or using more resources, than is useful for its purpose is also clearly established.

Some strategies are also required to comply with European legislation on plan preparation. The Local Plan and other Local Development Documents in the Local Development Framework are subject to an environmental assessment in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment" (the Strategic Environmental Assessment or 'SEA Directive'), transposed by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. The NPPG stipulates that as Sustainability Appraisal covers Economic, Social and Environmental elements it is not likely that strategy which is subject to SA would require a separate Environmental Assessment.

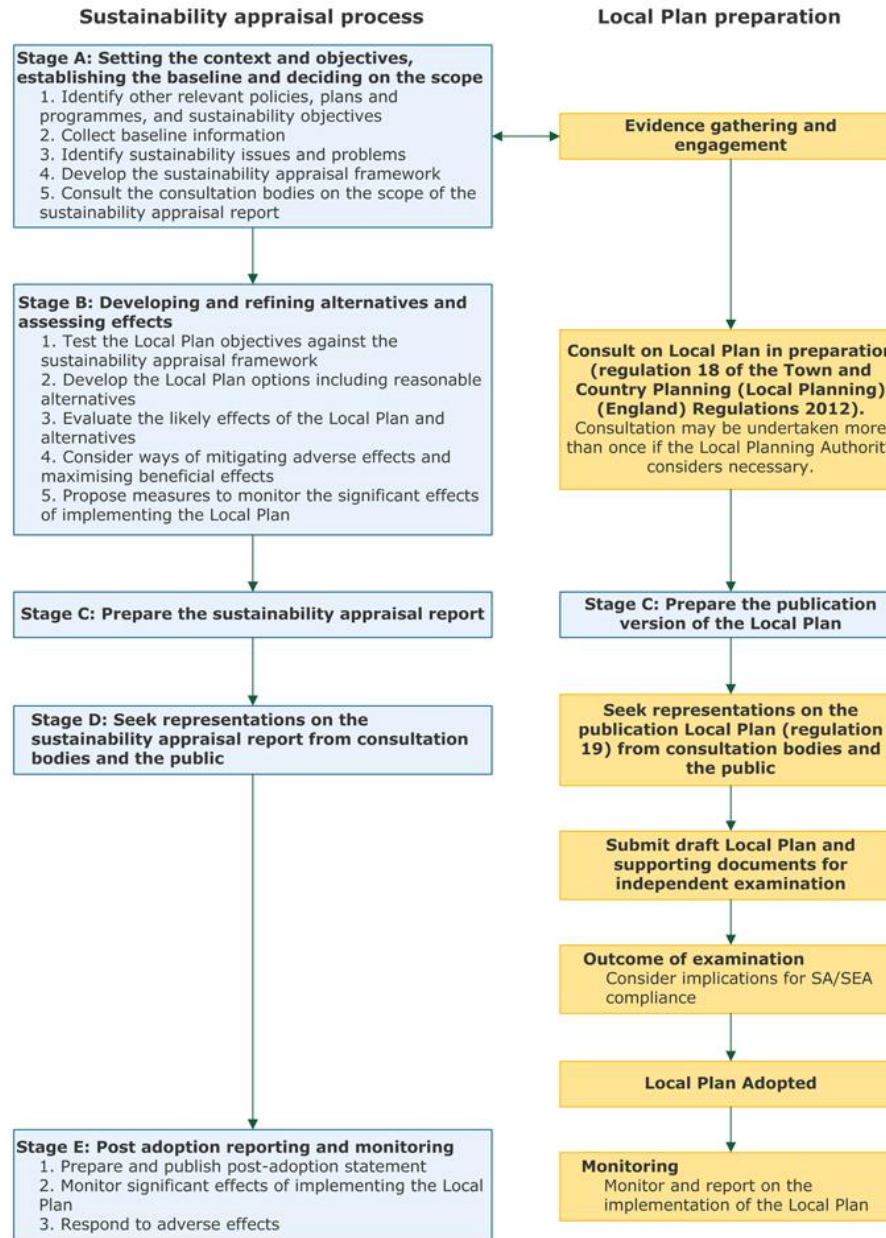
Whilst the requirement to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal and a Strategic Environmental Assessment are distinct, it is possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process. This is the approach being adopted in this report ensuring that the Sustainability Appraisal meets the requirements of the SEA Directive. Land-use plans, including the Local Plan and other Local Development Documents in the Local Development Framework are also subject to the provisions of the Habitats Directive and require an Appropriate Assessment to gauge their impacts against the conservation objectives of European wildlife sites and any effects on the integrity of such sites. Appropriate Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal are two distinct processes with different legal requirements and must be reported upon separately. Nevertheless they can be undertaken in conjunction with each other using relevant evidence gathered for both processes.

In determining the format for the scoping report it has been acknowledged that a number of high level strategies have already been subject to Sustainability Appraisal through the previous Scoping Report which was adopted in 2007. Hartlepool's Sustainable Community Strategy and Local Development Documents (for example the Tees Valley Minerals and Waste DPD) previously tested by the previous SA system will not be re-examined in this report.

The diagram below, taken from the NPPG, identifies how SA should be developed in line with the development of a plan. This scoping report covers the first main stage (stage A) of the Sustainability Appraisal process.

In line with the tasks identified in the preparation of a scoping report, this report is structured into the following sections:

- Section 3: Other plans and programmes
- Section 4: Hartlepool's key sustainability issues
- Section 5: Development of Hartlepool's sustainability objectives
- Section 6: The proposed framework for the Sustainability Appraisal
- Section 7: Sustainability Baseline
- Section 8: Conclusion and next steps



## 2.2 Consultation on this Scoping Report

Consultation on this Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report is for a period of 8 weeks from 23<sup>rd</sup> May until the 18<sup>th</sup> July 2014. All views were welcomed. In addition to inviting feedback from residents, service providers, the voluntary and community sector and local businesses, the report was also sent to statutory consultees: Natural England, English Heritage, the Environment Agency, the Highways Agency and Sport England. This consultation was carried out in line with agreements contained within the following documents:

### **The Statement of Community Involvement, (2010) (HBC)**

The Statement of Community Involvement sets out the policy for involving the community and others with an interest in the development process and highlights the various stages at which sustainability appraisals being prepared in relation to local development documents will be published for comment.

Set out are a number of specific questions. After reading this report, respondents are invited to respond to them all, to some and not others, or to write about other issues that have not been covered. Responses to this consultation should have been received no later than 18<sup>th</sup> July 2014 and should be sent to:

Planning Policy  
Level 1, Civic Centre  
Victoria Road  
Hartlepool  
TS24 8AY

or emailed to:

[planningpolicy@hartlepool.gov.uk](mailto:planningpolicy@hartlepool.gov.uk)

Further copies of this report are available from the above address or by telephoning 01429 284084.

Alternatively, you can read this consultation paper online at:

[www.hartlepool.gov.uk](http://www.hartlepool.gov.uk)

## Consultation Questions

- 1) Is the report easy to read?
- 2) Is it easy to find your way around the report?
- 3) Are all the relevant policies and plans identified in Section 3 to effectively set the scope for future Sustainability Appraisal?
- 4) Do you agree with the analysis of Hartlepool's key Sustainability Issues in Section 4?
- 5) Do you agree that the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives in Section 5 are correct?
- 6) Do you know of any key baseline evidence which will help to inform the Sustainability Appraisal process? The key baseline evidence relating to each sustainability appraisal objective is presented in Section 7.
- 7) How could consultation on the Sustainability Appraisal process be improved in future?

## Disclosure

A summary of responses to this consultation will be published. Information provided in response to this consultation, including personal information, may be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes (these are primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004).

If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, under the FOIA, there is a statutory Code of Practice with which public authorities must comply and which deals, amongst other things, with obligations of confidence.

In view of this, it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances.

## 2.3 Responding to the Consultation's Findings

Following the results of the consultation, a Sustainability Appraisal of the Preferred Options stage of the Local Plan will be carried out along with a summary of why other potential options discussed at the Issues and Options stage were discounted as a result of the SA. It is anticipated that the results and feedback on this consultation will be available in August 2014.

### **3. LINKS WITH OTHER PLANS**

An essential part of the sustainability appraisal process is to review relevant European, national, regional and local strategies, policies and plans so as to take account of established sustainability and environmental protection objectives.

Appendix A lists all the plans and strategies reviewed as part of this scoping report highlighting their objectives and any targets established within them. Due account has been taken of these objectives and targets in developing the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives set out in Section 5.

A synopsis of a few of the more significant and relevant strategies, programmes and plans is provided below to set the general context for the sustainability appraisal of Hartlepool's Community Strategy and other Local Development Documents in the Local Development Framework.

#### **3.1 International / European Plans**

##### **EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2009)**

Building on the 2006 Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS), the overall aim of the renewed EU SDS is to identify and develop actions to enable the EU to achieve continuous improvement of quality of life both for current and for future generations, through the creation of sustainable communities able to manage and use resources efficiently and to tap the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy, ensuring prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion

The review of the 2006 strategy recognises the economic pressures which are being felt globally but notes that short term economic measures should not compromise the environmental long term targets which need to be met to address climate change globally.

##### **EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC (The Habitats Directive)**

This directive designates Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). The Directive provides legislative and administrative measures to maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable status. The Directive has been implemented in Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) through the Conservation (Natural Habitat, &c.) Regulations 1994 which came into force on 30 October 1994. . Hartlepool has 1 SPA - the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast. A second site in the Tees Valley, the North York Moors is both a SPA and a SAC.

##### **Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971)**

This directive designates Ramsar sites and places a legal requirement on EU countries to make provision for the protection of specified habitats and species. The Teesmouth and Cleveland coast is designated as a Ramsar site.

##### **EU Biodiversity Strategy (2012)**

The European Commission has adopted an ambitious new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. There are six main targets, and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal. Biodiversity loss is an enormous challenge in the EU, with around one in four species currently threatened with extinction and 88% of fish

stocks over-exploited or significantly depleted. The six targets cover:

- Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity
- Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure
- More sustainable agriculture and forestry
- Better management of fish stocks
- Tighter controls on invasive alien species
- A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss

The strategy is in line with two commitments made by EU leaders in March 2010. The first is the 2020 headline target: "Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss"; the second is the 2050 vision: "By 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides – its natural capital – are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided."

### **European Landscape Convention (2000)**

The European Landscape Convention was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature to the member States of the Organisation in Florence on 20 October 2000.

The aim of the Convention is to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes through promoting sustainable development based on a balanced and

harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. Its purpose is therefore to further the protection, management and planning of European landscapes, and to organise European co-operation in this field.

The Convention applies to the Parties' entire territory and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas, which include land, inland water and marine areas.

Measures which the Parties undertake to put into effect at national level include recognition of landscapes in law; establishment and implementation of landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning; establishment of procedures for participation by the general public, local and regional authorities and other interested parties in the definition and implementation of landscape policies; and the integration of landscape into regional and town planning policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.

### **European Covenant of Mayors**

The Council has signed up to the European Covenant of Mayors which includes a commitment to reduce CO2 emissions by 21% by 2020 based on 2005 emissions figures. These emission reductions will be achieved by progressively moving towards a low carbon economy.

A Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP) has been produced in order to meet the requirements of the Covenant. The SEAP outlines a scenario that will allow the Council to exceed its 21% target. The SEAP includes a range of emissions sources and a number of actions to reduce them. The economic downturn has seen a significant



reduction in carbon emissions from industry and commerce, and for this reason, the Council made the decision to exclude this sector from its baseline and SEAP. The SEAP will be reviewed every two years.

### **3.2 National Plans**

#### **UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)**

This replaced an earlier strategy published in 1999 and it aims to enable people to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without comprising the quality of life of future generations. The strategy sets out five guiding principles of the strategy (living within environmental limits, ensuring a strong, healthy and just society, achieving a sustainable economy, promoting good governance and using sound science responsibly). The strategy also sets out four priorities for action. These relate to sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities.

#### **Vision for Sustainable Development (2011)**

This document sets out the coalition Government's vision for sustainable development and a package of measures to deliver it through the Green Economy, action to tackle climate change, protecting and enhancing the natural environment, and fairness and improving wellbeing and building a Big Society. Whilst not replacing the 2005, strategy, its vision seeks to build on the 2005 strategy by stimulating economic growth and tackling the deficit, maximising wellbeing and protecting our environment, without negatively impacting on the ability of future generations to do the same.

### **3.3 Regional Plans**

#### **SustainE Integrated Regional Framework for the North East (2004)**

Whilst the regional structure of governance has gone under the new coalition government, this document and its principles and vision are still a useful reference in terms of sustainable development for the North East of England. Formally it was one of the key regional strategies for sustainable development, the Integrated Regional Framework provided the structure to guide the development of strategies, plans, programmes and policy decisions throughout the region. It can help identify and exploit all opportunities and mitigate any potential negative impacts to sustainable development. It sets out 17 key objectives to assist the delivery of the region's vision and priorities many of which are still relevant today.

### **3.4 Sub Regional Plans**

#### **Tees Valley European Structural and Investment Funds Strategy - Tees Valley Unlimited (2014)**

The ESIFS sets out how the Tees Valley will maximise the opportunity presented by an allocation of £173m from European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and European Social Fund (ESF), together with an additional £12.5m of Youth Employment Initiative and £1.1m from the European Agricultural Fund for Regional Development (EAFRD), to support Tees Valley's economic growth opportunities.

Guidelines issued by the EU and the UK Government for the preparation of ESIFS require sustainable development to be a cross-cutting theme, although ultimately it seems to be up to individual LEPs to determine the priority sustainability

takes in their area. The Tees Valley ESIFS states that it reflects Defra's sustainable development principles of living within environmental limits, ensuring a strong, healthy and just society and a sustainable economy. An independent sustainability audit has been undertaken on the ESIFS by consultants on behalf of TVU.

### **Tees Valley Strategic Economic Plan – TVU (2014)**

The Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) is part of the process of negotiating a Growth Deal with government and a share of the Local Growth Fund (LGF).

The Tees Valley SEP contains similar themes to those set out in the ESIFS, with the key sustainable development activities including:

- Develop Industrial carbon capture & Storage network and further integration of the process industry
- Develop district heating networks
- Support low carbon businesses to develop technologies and access new markets
- Support the marketing of the area to attract green technologies
- Improving skills levels and training opportunities
- Enhancing the rail network and upgrading station facilities
- Provide more sustainable transport opportunities
- Invest in flood risk management schemes to unlock and protect strategic sites and infrastructure
- Provide a high quality environment for residents, businesses and visitors
- Reduce fuel poverty through retrofitting of housing
- Reduce deprivation and social exclusion through focus on employability and financial inclusion

- Support for rural businesses, particularly low carbon economy

TVU commissioned consultants to undertake a sustainability audit of the SEP and the SEP was submitted to government on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014.

### **Tees Valley Biodiversity Action Plan (1999)**

The action plan will look at such things as current status, reasons for decline and opportunities for enhancement and will draw up a specific set of actions that should, hopefully, improve the current situation. The actions will have set targets and dates and partners will be sought who can provide the expertise or funding to achieve those targets. The local Tees Valley Biodiversity Action Plan (TVBAP) is being co-ordinated by Tees Valley Wildlife Trust, and is supported by a wide range of partners including Hartlepool Borough Council.

### **Tees Valley Climate Change Strategy (2010-2020)**

The Tees Valley climate change strategy 2010-2020 outlines the key risks and opportunities associated with reducing emissions and adapting to climate change in the Tees Valley. The strategy was revised by the Tees Valley Climate Change Partnership to reflect the changes introduced by the Climate Change Act 2008 and has been adopted by all the partners. The Tees Valley Climate Change Partnership includes Darlington Borough Council, Hartlepool Borough Council, Middlesbrough Council, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, Tees Valley Unlimited, the Environment Agency, Renew@CPI, Tees and Durham Energy Advice Centre (TADEA), the Energy Savings Trust, Teesside University (CLEMANCE), and the Tees Valley Primary Care Trusts.

The TVCCP believes that all businesses, organisations and households have the potential to become low carbon, and benefit from the financial and societal gains that this way of life will bring. A low carbon economy will result in increase resource efficiency, leading to competitive and innovative businesses, low fuel bills, and to communities that are affordable and healthy places in which to live, learn and

work. The strategy commits partners to working towards targets for the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions to be achieved through energy efficiency, changed habits and routines, and innovation, and will be worked towards alongside adaptation.

In an effort to work towards the aims of the strategy Hartlepool has made the commitment to:

- Reducing town-wide carbon emissions (from industry and commerce, domestic, and transport sources)
- Installation of photo-voltaic cells (solar panels) on a number of Council buildings to generate electricity
- Insulation of houses and other properties to reduce the amount of energy used in heating and cooling
- Behavioural change - promoting energy efficient and low carbon living
- Reducing energy use in buildings (primarily gas and electricity, but also LPG and gas oil)
- Improvements to public lighting (street lights, signs, etc)
- Installation of improved lighting at Mill House Leisure Centre

### 3.5 Local Plans

#### Hartlepool Local Plan (2006)

The Hartlepool Local Plan was adopted in April 2006 to replace the previous 1994 Local Plan. Together, the Local Plan and the Tees Valley Minerals and Waste DPD form the Development Plan for Hartlepool. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) allows for policies in the adopted Local Plan to be saved for a period of at least 3 years from the date of adoption. The Secretary of State has confirmed a schedule of policies which have been saved beyond 13<sup>th</sup> April 2009. Therefore, policies in the Plan will provide the framework for the determination of planning applications until they are replaced by a new Local Plan. The Local Plan contains a number policies and objectives which have been prepared to guide and control development in Hartlepool and its environs. The four key strands of the Local Plan's strategy relate to:

- the regeneration of Hartlepool;
- provision for community needs;
- conservation and improvement of the environment; and,
- maximisation of accessibility.

#### Emerging Hartlepool Local Plan

The principal planning document within the Local Development Framework (LDF) will be the new Local Plan.

The new Hartlepool Local Plan will set out the key elements of the planning framework for the area and will comprise a spatial vision and strategic objectives, a spatial strategy and policies to guide the development of Hartlepool over the next 15 years. It will set out broadly but clearly what kind of place Hartlepool will be in the future; what kind of changes

will be needed to make this happen; and how this will be brought about. It will provide the delivery mechanism the Community Strategy and other plans and strategies of the Council and of other bodies in so far as they relate to the use and development of land.

#### Community Strategy & Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (2014 – 2020)

Hartlepool Borough Council has prepared a Community Strategy for the Borough which was adopted in April 2014. The Strategy, called Hartlepool's Ambition, looks ahead to 2020 and sets out a long term for Hartlepool which states: *"Hartlepool will be an ambitious, healthy, respectful, inclusive, thriving and outward-looking community, in an attractive and safe environment, where everyone is able to realise their potential."*

The Vision is further articulated through priority aims and associated objectives grouped into eight themes:

- 1) Jobs and the Economy
- 2) Lifelong Learning & Skills
- 3) Health & Wellbeing
- 4) Community Safety
- 5) Environment
- 6) Housing
- 7) Culture & Leisure
- 8) Strengthening Communities

### **Hartlepool Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP) (2011-26)**

LTP3 recognises the significant reductions in funding (from the previous 2 LTP's) towards implementing a sustainable transport network within Hartlepool. It however also recognises that by addressing transport problems and concerns we can improve access to jobs and skills, enhance the competitiveness of the region, and also improve social inclusion, health and access to key services.

### **Tees Valley Climate Change Strategy (2010-2020)**

The Tees Valley Climate Change Strategy was adopted by the Council in 2010 and focuses on several topics including adaptation, waste and transport. It aims to reduce the Borough's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and adapt to climate change.

### **Covenant of Mayors (2009)**

In 2009 Hartlepool Borough Council, along with the other 12 North East local authorities, signed up to the EU's Covenant of Mayors` initiative. The Covenant of Mayors is a written commitment to go beyond the European Union's (EU) target to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20% by 2020. A Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP) has been produced outlining actions that will be taken to enable Hartlepool to achieve this goal.

## **4. KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES**

### **4.1 Context**

In 2000 Hartlepool Borough Council produced its first Sustainable Development Strategy. Whilst this strategy is 14 years old, many of the themes and objectives still remain relevant today. The strategy identified a series of issues, concerns and aspirations and presented them in 13 themes for action on sustainable development. Progress on these themes has been reviewed alongside an analysis of local data to enable an up to date analysis of Hartlepool's key sustainability issues to be prepared. This analysis is shown below, grouped into economic, social and environmental sustainability issues.

### **4.2 Economic Sustainability Attracting Investment**

The tourism economy in Hartlepool (worth over £47 million in 2009) has grown significantly over the last decade or more. This growth was based around the regeneration of the Marina area. Hartlepool was the final port in the 2010 Tall Ships Race and it is estimated that the event attracted in the region of 1 million visitors to Hartlepool, providing a massive boost to the tourism economy.

#### **Being Globally Competitive**

Over the coming years the economy of Hartlepool will benefit from the continued development of Queens Meadow, Wynyard, the Port Estate, Southern Business Zone and potentially a new nuclear power station and new hospital at Wynyard.

### **Creating Employment Opportunities**

The unemployment rate in Hartlepool (6.8% Dec 2013) continues to be relatively high and is well above the national (3%) and sub regional (4.5%) averages. In the early 2000's the gap between Hartlepool and the national average had narrowed however over the last few years this has started to increase again, but not to the levels of the late 90's and early 2000's. Of the people in Hartlepool who were of working age, the employment rate was 72.6% (2011 Census) compared with a national average of 77.4% (2011 Census).

Hartlepool has a lower proportion of the higher socioeconomic groups than nationally, and conversely a higher proportion of the lower socio-economic groups. Car ownership in Hartlepool is low. 35.3% of households had no car in 2011 – equivalent figures for England and Wales are 25.6% (Census 2011).

### **4.3 Social Sustainability Issues**

#### **Health**

The health of Hartlepool residents is improving. On average they are living healthier and longer lives, however, they still suffer from more ill health and disability, higher death rates from diseases such as cancer, heart disease and respiratory disease and live shorter lives than in most other parts of the country. Rates of regular participation in sport and active recreation are significantly below regional and national averages. There is evidence that the health inequalities gap has narrowed over recent years however there is still a great deal to be done. In 2013 the number of people needing care (disability allowance or attendance allowance) was also well above the national average.

Cancer is the largest single cause of death in Hartlepool. Significant resources are being targeted at smoking cessation activities and supporting residents to make life changes. If the current trends in reduction in cancer and circulatory disease mortality are maintained then national targets are likely to be met, however even if these reductions are achieved it is unlikely to be enough to stop the widening gap between Hartlepool and the national average of life expectancy.

### **Skills**

Qualification levels in Hartlepool are low compared to the sub regional and national levels with just over 50% of pupils gaining 5+ GCSE's at A-C including English and Maths. This compares to a national average of just below 60%. Hartlepool's performance had been fluctuated over recent years and in 2011 almost matched the national average, however has fallen back over the past couple of years.

### **Community Safety**

Crime rates in Hartlepool are relatively high, but are generally falling. Key community safety initiatives such as the introduction of community police and target hardening measures have contributed to the reduction in crime. The total number of crimes in Hartlepool stands at 70.3 per 1000 population (2012/3) which is still the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in the Tees Valley after Middlesbrough (100.7/1000) but the figure has significantly and consistently improved over recent years compared to a figure of 155.3 per 1000 population in 2003. This trend is also mirrored in violent crimes which have seen significant drops from 34.6 per 1000 in 2005 to just 8.8 per 1000 in 2012/3.

### **Housing**

Within Hartlepool, housing market failure has been evident in some parts of the town, particularly the central area, for a number of years. This is due in great part to the fact that Hartlepool contains higher than average levels of terraced housing stock (34.8% of stock in 2011 Household Survey), and that older terraced properties are much less popular than they were. Conversely the proportion of detached dwellings is relatively small (13.9% in 2011 Household Survey).

The imbalance in the housing stock is being addressed on a holistic basis. Housing market renewal initiatives for clearance and improvement are seeking to tackle problems associated with the existing housing stock and new housing development is helping to change the overall balance of housing stock and provide greater choice. In comparison with both sub-regional and national levels, the proportion of owneroccupied dwellings is low in Hartlepool and consequently the demands on the social rented stock are currently high.

The provision of new housing over the last decade or so is helping to widen housing choice in Hartlepool and this may have had some effect on stabilising overall levels of net migration from the Borough and has actually resulted in a slight increase in population from circa 90000 in 2004 to circa 92000 in 2014. House prices in the Borough remain low. The average price for houses sold in Hartlepool in 2012/3 was £123,520 compared to £131,670 in the Tees Valley and £143,980 in the North East.

The average house prices in Hartlepool have historically been the lowest in the Tees Valley however this trend has changed slightly since 2007/8 with average house prices in Middlesbrough falling below the average in Hartlepool. This average house price is likely to continue to increase over coming years with further demolition in marker renewal areas and the likely expansion of the town westwards due to limited housing sites within the urban area.

### **Transport**

Through regional partnership working with the Local Authorities Road Safety Officers Association (LARSOA) north east, all regional police forces and the safely camera partnership, publicity activity has been expanded to address behavioural and attitude change amongst the driving public.

The expansion of the Safer Routes to School and School Travel Plans promote walking and cycling as sustainable mode of travel in favour of the private motor car. The introduction of walking buses, walk and bike to school events further encourages sustainable travel and promotes safety.

### **Culture and Leisure**

Museums associated with Hartlepool's maritime heritage and other important cultural facilities including the art gallery and Town Hall Theatre are located within the central part of the town and comprise a significant focus for Hartlepool's growing tourism economy. In particular, the Maritime Experience, incorporating the Historic Quay is a major regional / national visitor attraction. Hartlepool's attraction as a tourism destination was also considerably enhanced by the success of the 2010 Tall Ships event which drew in the region of a million people into the area.

Strategies to improve participation in sport and active recreation are in place and deliver wider social, health,

economic and environmental outcomes. There are also a number of parks and recreation facilities scattered throughout the town. The town's three green wedges provide important links between the countryside and the heart of the urban areas. On the fringes of the built up area are three golf courses and the country park at Summerhill which provides a range of opportunities for different age groups from walking to climbing and mountain biking.

## **4.4 Environmental Sustainability Issues**

Hartlepool has a rich environmental heritage and very diverse landscapes giving rise to a wide range of buildings, archaeological remains, wildlife habitats and species, geological and geomorphological features and coastal vistas.

### **The Built Environment**

The town has a long maritime tradition and a strong Christian heritage with the twelfth century St Hilda's church (a Grade 1 Listed Building) built on a seventh century monastery. The medieval parts of town are protected by the Town Wall constructed in 1315, now a Scheduled Monument and Grade 1 Listed Building. There are 8 Conservation Areas and one of the town's Victorian parks is included on the list of Registered Parks & Gardens. There are about 200 Listed Buildings (of which nine are Grade 1 or Grade II\* Listed) and eight Scheduled Monuments.



## **Geological & Geomorphological Features**

The geology of Hartlepool comprises two distinct types:

- The north of the Borough sits on the southern reaches of the Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau, which is of international geological importance. Although the Magnesian Limestone in Hartlepool is generally too far below the overlying soils to give rise to the characteristic Magnesian Grassland flora found further north, it is exposed in several quarries and road cuttings and forms a spectacular gorge in West Crimdon Dene along the northern boundary of the Borough.
- The southern half of the Borough sits on Sherwood Sandstone from the Triassic period; a rare exposure on the coast at Long Scar & Little Scar Rocks is a Regionally Important Geological Site. Of more recent geological origin is the Submerged Forest SSSI, which underlies Carr House Sands and is intermittently exposed by the tide. This area of waterlogged peat has yielded pollen, mollusc and other remains, which have been used to establish the pattern of sea-level change in Eastern England over the past 5,000 years.

## **Wildlife Characteristics**

The Borough is bordered on the east by the North Sea and features extensive areas of attractive coastline including beaches, dunes and coastal grassland. Much of the intertidal area of the coast is internationally important for its bird species and is protected as a Special Protection Area/Ramsar site. Other areas of the coast are designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, including part of the Teesmouth National Nature Reserve, or Sites of Nature Conservation Interest. The Borough contains one of the most important little tern colonies in Northern England.

The prominent location of the town's Headland, as a first landfall on the east coast, makes it of national significance for the birdwatching community. Inland is an attractive, rolling agricultural landscape including areas of Special Landscape Value. Interspersed in this landscape are a number of fragmented, but nevertheless diverse and important wildlife habitats. Hartlepool only has one inland SSSI, Hart Bog. This is a small, area which has four distinct plant communities and is of particular botanical interest. There are 6 Local Nature Reserves spread across the town and 52 non-statutory geodiversity and biodiversity sites, protected as Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) or Local Geological Sites (LGS).

The Borough contains some notable examples of wildlife species: grey and common seals are frequent along the coastline, with the latter breeding in Seaton Channel; red squirrels occur in their most southerly site in eastern England whilst other species occur at their most northerly or southerly limits.

The area of sand dunes, grazing marsh and mudflats around the North Gare form the northern section of the Teesmouth National Nature Reserve where there are saltmarsh, dune plants with some important species of marsh orchid, and other rare species.

There are a number of environmentally sensitive sites in the vicinity of the Borough that could be positively or negatively affected by development within Hartlepool of which the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA and Ramsar site is perhaps one of the most vulnerable. The Durham Coast SAC lies to the north of the Borough containing the only example of vegetated sea cliffs on magnesian limestone exposures in the UK. These cliffs extend along the North Sea coast for over 20Km from South Shields southwards to

Blackhall Rocks. Further afield, the Northumbria Coast Special Protection Area (SPA) provides habitats for both the resident bird population and regularly occurring migratory birds. The colony of Little Terns are vulnerable to disturbance by tourists in the summer causing reduced breeding success, though wardens are employed each summer to protect the colony at Beadnell Bay.

### **Climate Change, Sea Level Rise and Coastal Squeeze**

Climate change is a serious global threat and evidence shows that the benefits of strong and early action far outweigh the economic costs of not acting. Climate change will affect the lives of people in Hartlepool and around the world. Coastal flooding and erosion linked to sea level rise is a major concern for the Borough and significant flooding was experienced in 2013 which has led to costly sea defence works needing to be implemented. Changes in agriculture and wildlife and plant habitats will result in changes to our flora and fauna. An increase in deaths related to excess summer heat and wetter winters are all impacts that Hartlepool could experience from Climate Change.

Emissions can be cut through increased energy efficiency, changes in demand, and through adoption of clean power, heat and transport technologies. It is also important for Hartlepool to plan to adapt so that we can cope with the changes in our climate which will happen.

The Tees Valley Climate Change Partnership have worked together to produce the Tees Valley Climate Change Strategy. Over the lifetime of the Tees Valley Strategy (2010-2020) the Partnership aims to achieve significant reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> levels.

### **Bathing Water**

Seaton Beach covers an extensive area and attracts significant numbers of visitors for walking, bathing and windsurfing activities. Seaton Carew bathing waters are a key priority for the Environment Agency. The Bathing Waters Directive seeks to protect and improve bathing waters. Currently North Gare is currently classified as “good” and should be the benchmark for other areas including Seaton North and Seaton Central which are classified as “poor” and “sufficient” respectively.

### **Air Quality**

Air quality in Hartlepool currently meets statutory standards with no requirement to prepare any Air Quality Management Areas.

### **Waste**

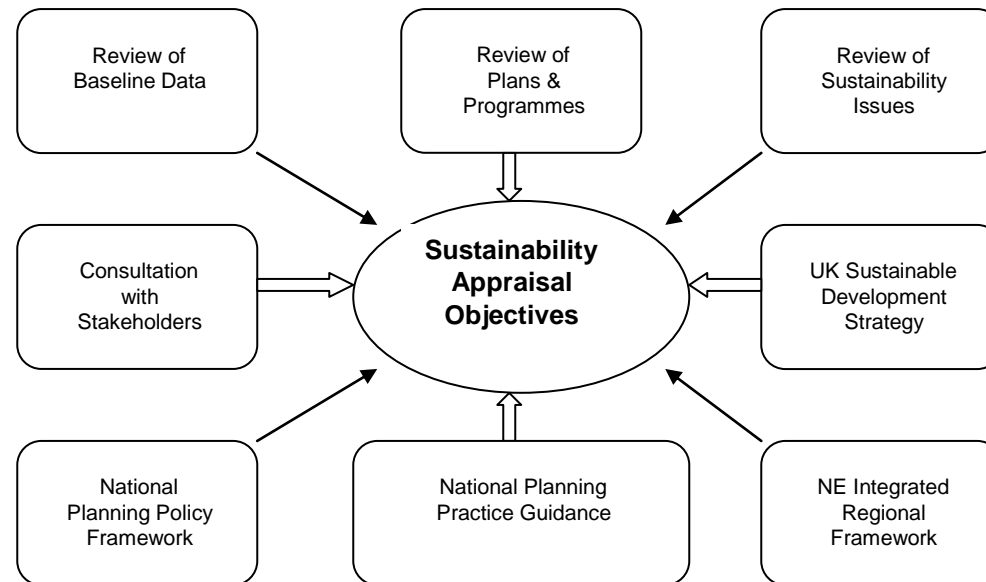
A key issue facing Hartlepool is the growing amount of waste produced and how to manage it now and in the future. Hartlepool households benefit from a weekly kerbside collection of residual waste and a fortnightly collection for kerbside recycling. The borough benefits from having access to an established network of treatment and transfer facilities. The sub-region is recognised as an area that can generate value and handle a variety of specialised and general waste. Most notably, the Energy from Waste Plant processes the majority of municipal waste from Hartlepool.

## 5. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OPTIONS

### 5.1 Derivation of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives will be used to assess the Local Plan, other Local Development Documents and other policy documents within the Council where there could be an impact in terms of sustainable development. These objectives are derived from a number of key sources as shown in the diagram below. These objectives follow closely the objectives set out in the North East Integrated Regional Framework (IRF).

In addition, they draw on information presented in earlier chapters of this report, namely the review of key plans and programmes and the analysis of Hartlepool's key sustainability issues. The objectives and appraisal criteria shown in the table on the following pages consider the objectives of the aforementioned documents and on the whole formed the basis of the previous Scoping Report from 2007.



## 5.2 Proposed Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Appraisal Criteria
<p>1. <b>Economy.</b> To encourage strong, diverse and stable economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Will it encourage and support the establishment and development of inward investment companies?</li> <li>▪ Will it encourage new start business?</li> <li>▪ Will it provide a range of quality sustainable jobs?</li> <li>▪ Will it diversify the local economy?</li> <li>▪ Will it diversify the rural economy?</li> <li>▪ Will it improve the viability and vitality of town and local centres?</li> <li>▪ Will it reduce levels of deprivation?</li> </ul>
<p>2. <b>Education and Skills.</b> To enable all children and young people to achieve their full potential and to maximise the education and skills levels of Hartlepool Residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Will it contribute to the development of new and improved education facilities?</li> <li>▪ Will it encourage lifelong learning and training to meet the workforce needs of local contractors and other major employers from local sources?</li> <li>▪ Will it increase the levels of attainment and participation in education?</li> </ul>
<p>3. <b>Health.</b> To improve the health and well-being of the Hartlepool community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Will it improve access to public services and health facilities?</li> <li>▪ Will it provide opportunities to promote healthier lifestyles?</li> <li>▪ Will it provide local play provision, parks and quality green space and increase access to the countryside?</li> <li>▪ Will it promote the use of existing facilities and open-air recreation?</li> <li>▪ Will it reduce poverty and health inequalities?</li> </ul>
<p>4. <b>Safety and Security.</b> To create safer and cleaner community, reducing crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Will it create safer and cleaner communities?</li> <li>▪ Will it reduce crime, violence, disorder and anti-social behaviour?</li> <li>▪ Will it help to ensure residents are kept safe in the event of a fire?</li> <li>▪ Will it contribute to maintaining and keeping clean public areas?</li> <li>▪ Will it reduce the perception of crime and allow communities to safely access all areas?</li> </ul>

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Appraisal Criteria
<p>5. <b>Housing.</b> To ensure Hartlepool residents have access to decent, good quality, affordable homes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Will it promote the re-use of previously developed land?</li> <li>▪ Will it help to ensure the balance of supply and demand in the housing stock is met in sustainable locations?</li> <li>▪ Will it help to ensure that Hartlepool residents have access to a choice of good quality housing in sustainable communities across tenures that meets their needs and aspirations?</li> <li>▪ Will it encourage improvements in homes to meet and exceed the ‘decent homes standard’?</li> <li>▪ Will it provide increased access to open space for residents within Hartlepool?</li> <li>▪ Will it meet the housing needs of vulnerable people?</li> <li>▪ Will it encourage high quality design and sufficient open space in new developments?</li> </ul>
<p>6. <b>Transport.</b> To help develop high quality, integrated, accessible and safe transport system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Will it reduce the transport barriers to accessing employment, education and training and health care?</li> <li>▪ Will it support the location of new development and provision of services that reduces the need to travel?</li> <li>▪ Will it reduce the incidence and severity of personal injury road crashes?</li> <li>▪ Will it increase personal safety and security whilst travelling?</li> <li>▪ Will it encourage more sustainable modes of travel, especially in urban areas?</li> <li>▪ Will it maintain, improve and make more efficient use of the existing transport network?</li> <li>▪ Will it control and maintain local air quality and seek to reduce transport emissions that contribute to climate change?</li> </ul>
<p>7. <b>Built and Natural Environment.</b> To protect and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of Hartlepool’s rural, urban and historic environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Will the plan enhance the quality, character and local distinctiveness of the area’s landscapes, open space, townscapes, streetscapes, countryside and coastline?</li> <li>▪ Will it prevent urban development encroaching and/or occurring in the countryside.</li> <li>▪ Will it enhance the quality, character and setting of Hartlepool’s designated Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, historic parks, gardens, scheduled ancient monuments, none designated heritage assets and areas of archaeological interest?</li> <li>▪ Will it enhance or increase access to these natural and cultural assets?</li> <li>▪ Will it be of detriment to surrounding landscape and open space?</li> <li>▪ Will it help to ensure that the physical environment is attractive, responsive, flexible and sustainable?</li> <li>▪ Will it encourage high quality design?</li> <li>▪ Will it provide sufficient open space in new developments?</li> <li>▪ Will it improve Green Infrastructure within Hartlepool and adjacent Boroughs?</li> </ul>

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Appraisal Criteria
<p><b>8. Biodiversity and Geodiversity.</b> To protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the natural environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Will it preserve or enhance the quality of Nature Conservation Sites within Hartlepool?</li> <li>▪ Will it improve access to these nature conservation sites?</li> <li>▪ Will it protect habitats and priority species?</li> <li>▪ Will it improve or enhance ecological networks.</li> </ul>
<p><b>9. Water, Air and Soil Pollution.</b> To improve and or retain the quality of watercourses, air quality and soil quality. To achieve sustainable use of water resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Will it help to achieve sustainable use of water resources?</li> <li>▪ Will it protect or improve and monitor local air quality?</li> <li>▪ Will it minimise atmospheric, noise, land, soil and water pollution?</li> <li>▪ Will it protect or improve the quality of controlled waters?</li> <li>▪ Will it improve infrastructure such as coastal defences?</li> <li>▪ Will it prevent and/or reduce the risk of local flooding?</li> </ul>
<p><b>10.Liveability and Place.</b> To create and sustain liveable places, promoting sustainable lifestyles and social cohesion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Will it improve accessibility and quality of key services and facilities and improve access to jobs?</li> <li>▪ Will it provide sufficient retail facilities for local people?</li> <li>▪ Will it improve access to culture, leisure and recreational activities?</li> <li>▪ Will it create and sustain a vibrant and diverse community and promote a sense of place?</li> <li>▪ Will it promote social cohesion?</li> </ul>
<p><b>11. Equity, Diversity, Equality and Participation-</b> To promote strong and inclusive communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Will it promote social inclusion and tackle worklessness?</li> <li>▪ Will it help to reduce deprivation and ensure no group of people are disadvantaged?</li> <li>▪ Will it encourage stronger socially inclusive communities?</li> <li>▪ Will it increase community cohesion?</li> <li>▪ Will it create community ownership, participation and engagement?</li> </ul>

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Appraisal Criteria
<p>12. <b>Energy Efficiency and Natural Resources.</b> To minimise energy use and support renewable energy production and encourage the prudent use of natural resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Will it minimise energy use through sustainable, efficient and effective use of buildings and land?</li> <li>▪ Will it support or promote the increasing use of renewable energy resources in environmentally acceptable locations?</li> <li>▪ Will it reduce demand for natural resources?</li> <li>▪ Will it encourage the prudent and efficient use of natural resources?</li> </ul>
<p>13. <b>Waste.</b> To minimise the production of waste and to maximise opportunities for recycling.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Will it minimise the generation of household and commercial waste?</li> <li>▪ Will it ensure that waste is dealt with as close to the source as feasible?</li> <li>▪ Will it maximise the opportunities for recycling waste materials?</li> <li>▪ Will it ensure that waste is dealt with in a sustainable manner?</li> <li>▪ Does it make provision for an adequate supply of minerals?</li> </ul>
<p>14. <b>Climate Change.</b> To address the causes of climate change and minimise emissions of greenhouse gasses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Will it encourage prudent use of natural resources?</li> <li>▪ Will it lead to a reduction in CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions?</li> <li>▪ Will it assist in mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change?</li> <li>▪ Will it increase emphasis on the issue of climate change and global warming effects, such as rising sea levels and the impact of additional development?</li> <li>▪ Will it ensure that flood management takes a sustainable approach?</li> <li>▪ Will it reduce the risk of flooding?</li> <li>▪ Will it tackle global sustainability issues?</li> </ul>
<p>15. <b>Futurity.</b> To ensure that development that meets the needs of today should not restrict choices and opportunities for future generations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Will its outcomes be detrimental to future generations?</li> <li>▪ Will it restrict the choices of future generations?</li> </ul>

### 5.3 The Relationship between Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and the SEA Directive

The table below demonstrates that the Sustainability Appraisal objectives cover all the requirements of the SEA Directive. It demonstrates the linkages between the requirements of the SA and SEA.

### 5.4 The balance of SA Objectives

By dividing the objectives up into Economic, Social, and Environmental it is clear that there is a balance across the different elements of sustainability. This table also highlights where overlaps occur.

SEA Directive Issues	SA Objectives
Biodiversity	8, 12
Population	2, 3, 4, 11, 15
Human Health	3,5
Fauna	8, 9, 14
Flora	8, 9, 14
Soil	7, 9
Water	7, 9
Air	9
Climatic Factors	9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15
Material Assets	1, 5, 6, 10, 11
Cultural Heritage	7, 10, 11
Landscape	5, 7

SA Objective	Economic	Social	Environmental
1	✓	✓	
2	✓	✓	
3		✓	✓
4	✓	✓	
5	✓	✓	✓
6	✓	✓	✓
7	✓	✓	✓
8			✓
9		✓	✓
10	✓	✓	
11		✓	
12	✓	✓	✓
13	✓	✓	✓
14	✓	✓	✓
15		✓	✓



## 5.5 Compatibility Matrix for Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

The table below demonstrates an assessment of testing each objective against the others. This aim of this is to highlight any incompatibilities between the objectives. Incompatibilities in the objectives could demonstrate conflicting objectives. However it is important to note some objectives will always be conflicting and the aim here is to demonstrate this rather than to seek to remove the conflict. The table on the following page reviews areas of inconsistency identified.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓	-	-	×	✓
2			✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
3				✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
4					✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
5						×	-	-	✓	✓	✓	×	×	-	✓
6							-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-
7								✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓
8									✓	-	-	✓	✓	×	✓
9										×	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
10											✓	-	-	✓	✓
11												-	-	-	✓
12													✓	✓	✓
13														✓	✓
14															✓
15															

×	Possible Inconsistency
✓	Complementing Objectives
-	No Impact

## 5.6 Review of Identified Inconsistencies between Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Objectives with Inconsistencies	Comment
1 & 14	Establishing new businesses and companies may increase the use of the private car if not developed in sustainable locations.
5 & 6	Increasing housing numbers will have an effect on the transport network and may increase the use of private car. Housing should be located in sustainable locations
7 & 1	Possible conflict between diversifying the rural economy and preventing urban development in the countryside. May result in a loss of rural open space, may be detrimental for future generations.
8 & 1	Diversifying the rural economy, the consequences of diversifying the rural economy may have a detrimental to Nature Conservation Sites.
8 & 14	It is possible that flood defences may damage Nature Conservation Sites.
9 & 1	Encouraging more jobs may attract more cars therefore having a negative effect on the environment. However encouraging more sustainable forms of transport may help mitigate this.
10 & 9	If access to goods, services and facilities that improves liveability and sense of place is provided by increased car use then this could lead to increased air, water, soil and noise pollution.
12 & 5	Possible inconsistency as new build housing may contribute to the use of more natural resources, however if new build homes are energy efficient then housing needs can be addressed in a sustainable way.
13 & 5	Increasing the number of new homes will increase the amount of household waste produced. This could be mitigated by the increase of recycling initiatives.

## **6. THE PROPOSED FRAMEWORK FOR SA**

Having established a set of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and associated appraisal criteria, the following information sets out how this will be used to carry out an appraisal.

In order to ensure the appraisal is robust, a group of Officers from a range of backgrounds and disciplines within the Council will be involved, such as conservation, landscape, economic development, corporate strategy, child and adults services and housing. The aim of drawing together such a group is so that the policies can be critically assessed from a range of view points, and practical mitigation factors discussed and developed where necessary to help improve the sustainability of the policies.

An assessment will be made on key elements of the Community Strategy and Local Development Documents in line with the proposal below to predict and evaluate their effects.

In addition, the Sustainability Appraisals will provide a commentary proposing ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects, detailing significant short, medium and long term effects together with any cumulative and synergistic effects i.e. where the combined effect are greater than the sum of the individual effects. Annual Monitoring Reports will be used to assess the ongoing effectiveness of policies.

## **7. BASELINE INFORMATION**

Government guidance on carrying out Sustainability Appraisals states that an assessment of the likely evolution of baseline conditions without the implementation of the plans being assessed should be carried out. Given that a variety of economic, environmental and social factors will influence the baseline's evolution, it is proposed that the approach taken should be to assume that there will be no change to the current baseline data without the implementation of these plans.

The table below sets out proposed indicators to establish a baseline position against which the impact of the Community Strategy and Local Development Documents will be assessed.

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Indicators and Sources
<p>1. <b>Economy.</b> To encourage a strong, diverse and stable economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ VAT Registrations and de-registration</li> <li>▪ Employment Rate</li> <li>▪ Unemployment rate</li> <li>▪ Youth Unemployment</li> <li>▪ GVA per head</li> <li>▪ % new employment floor space developed on previously developed land</li> <li>▪ % brownfield employment land generally available</li> <li>▪ Number of commercial improvements</li> </ul>
<p>2. <b>Education and Skills.</b> To enable all children and young people to achieve their full potential and to maximise the education and skills levels of Hartlepool residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Key Stage 1</li> <li>▪ Key Stage 2</li> <li>▪ Key Stage 4</li> <li>▪ % of working age population with no qualifications</li> <li>▪ % of young people classified as NEET</li> </ul>
<p>3. <b>Health.</b> To improve the health and well-being of the Hartlepool community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Health</li> <li>▪ People Needing Care</li> <li>▪ The Standard Mortality Ratio</li> <li>▪ Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions</li> <li>▪ Local Number of Emergency Admissions</li> <li>▪ The prevalence of smoking among adults</li> <li>▪ U18 Conception Rates</li> <li>▪ % of children in poverty</li> <li>▪ Obese Children</li> <li>▪ Obese Adults</li> <li>▪ Life Expectancy Males</li> <li>▪ Life Expectancy Females</li> <li>▪ Early Deaths: Heart Disease and Stroke</li> <li>▪ Early Deaths: Cancer</li> </ul>

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Indicators and Sources
<p><b>4. Safety and Security.</b> To create a safer and cleaner community, reducing crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Overall Crime</li> <li>▪ Domestic Burglary</li> <li>▪ Vehicle Crime</li> <li>▪ Violent Crime</li> <li>▪ % people who think using or dealing drugs is a very or fairly big problem in their area</li> <li>▪ % residents who feel very or fairly safe out in their neighbourhood after dark</li> <li>▪ Deliberate Fires</li> <li>▪ Criminal Damage</li> <li>▪ Road Safety: the number of deaths and serious injuries</li> </ul>
<p><b>5.Housing.</b> To ensure Hartlepool residents have access to decent, good quality, affordable homes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Achieving decent homes standard in social housing sector</li> <li>▪ Achieving decent homes standard in private housing sector</li> <li>▪ % of affordable homes in new developments</li> <li>▪ Number of additional housing for the elderly</li> <li>▪ Number of additional housing for vulnerable groups</li> <li>▪ Number of residents presenting themselves as unintentionally homeless and in priority need</li> <li>▪ % of households requiring support or adaptations</li> <li>▪ Number and % of empty homes for 6 months or more</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. Transport.</b> To help develop high quality, integrated, accessible and safe transport system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of bus passenger journeys</li> <li>▪ Number of rail passenger footfall at railway stations</li> <li>▪ Bus stops with timetable information</li> <li>▪ % of footpaths &amp; rights of way easy to use by public</li> <li>▪ Length of Rights of Way</li> </ul>
<p><b>7.Built and Natural Environment.</b> To protect and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of Hartlepool's rural, urban and historic environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Listed Buildings at risk grade I and II*</li> <li>▪ Grade II listed buildings at risk</li> <li>▪ No. of listed buildings demolished</li> <li>▪ No scheduled monuments &amp; protected Wrecks</li> <li>▪ No of Conservation Areas and Registered Parks &amp; gardens</li> <li>▪ Locally Listed buildings at risk</li> <li>▪ Conservation Areas at risk</li> <li>▪ Scheduled Ancient Monuments at Risk</li> </ul>

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Indicators and Sources
<p><b>8. Biodiversity and Geodiversity.</b> To protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the natural environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Condition of SSSIs</li> <li>▪ % of Local Sites in positive management</li> <li>▪ Area of Woodland (all woodland, including conifer plantation and young woodland plantation)</li> <li>▪ No &amp; area of Local Nature Reserves</li> <li>▪ Changes in places of biodiversity importance as a result of planning decisions</li> </ul>
<p><b>9. Water, Air and Soil Pollution.</b> To improve and or retain the quality of watercourses, air quality and soil quality. To achieve sustainable use of water resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of Air Quality Management Areas</li> <li>▪ Number of contaminated sites</li> </ul>
<p><b>10. Liveability and Place.</b> To create and sustain liveable places, promoting sustainable lifestyles and social cohesion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % of people who think litter and rubbish in the streets is a problem in there area</li> <li>▪ The proportion of people satisfied with their local area as a place to live</li> <li>▪ % Residents satisfied with museums and galleries</li> <li>▪ % residents satisfied with public parks and open spaces</li> <li>▪ % residents satisfied with libraries</li> <li>▪ % people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together</li> </ul>
<p><b>11. Equity, Diversity, Equality and Participation-</b> To promote strong and inclusive communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of Lower Super Output Areas in worst 3% and 10% nationally for deprivation (IMD)</li> <li>▪ Average of Lower Super Output Areas Score.</li> <li>▪ % of low income households</li> <li>▪ % of households without access to a car.</li> <li>▪ % of households with no one working</li> </ul>
<p><b>12. Energy Efficiency and Natural Resources.</b> To minimise energy use and support renewable energy production and encourage the prudent use of natural resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of operational wind turbines</li> <li>▪ Tonnes of waste sent to the SITA Energy from waste plant</li> <li>▪ Installed Renewable Energy Capacity Solar Panels</li> <li>▪ % of new houses built on previously developed land</li> </ul>
<p><b>13. Waste.</b> To minimise the production of waste and to maximise opportunities for recycling.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tonnage of household waste recycled or composted</li> <li>▪ % of municipal waste land filled</li> <li>▪ % of municipal waste recycled</li> </ul>

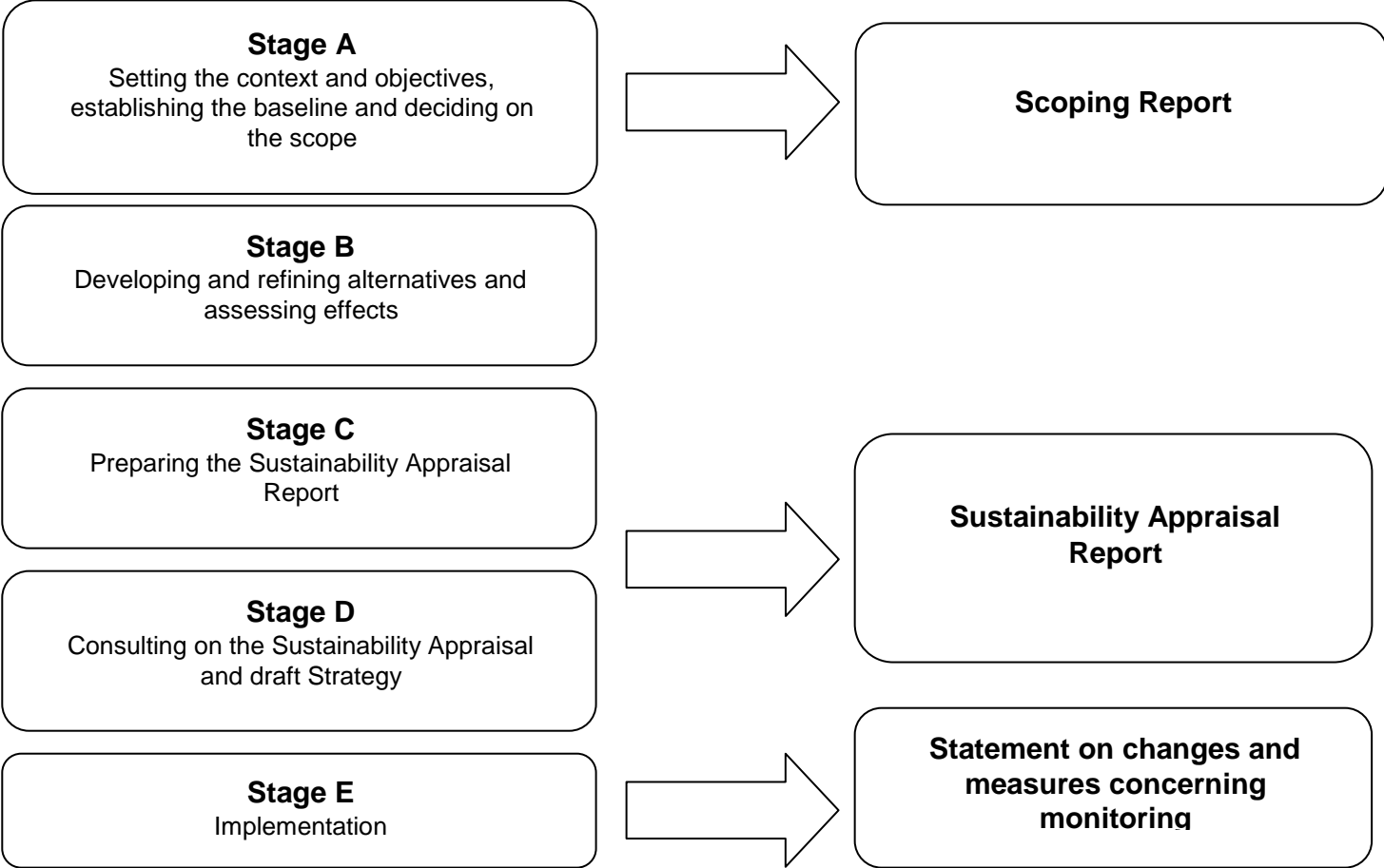
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Indicators and Sources
<p>14. <b>Climate Change.</b> To address the causes of climate change and minimise emissions of greenhouse gasses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Total and domestic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</li> <li>▪ Installed capacity of renewable energy sources in new developments per annum</li> <li>▪ Number of buildings built in the 1 in 100 year flood plain</li> </ul>
<p>15. <b>Futurity.</b> To ensure that development that meets the needs of today should not restrict choices and opportunities for future generations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of retail establishments offering Fairtrade as an alternative</li> <li>▪ Number of catering establishments offering Fairtrade as an alternative</li> </ul>

# 8. CONCLUSION

## 8.1 Next Steps in Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Report

This scoping report presents the findings of the initial tasks required to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal of Hartlepool's

Local Plan and the Community Strategy. The next stage of the process (stage B) is set out below. This involves predicting and evaluating the effects of the Local Plan and the Community Strategy in line with the methodology established in section 6.





## 8.2 Limitations and Difficulties

In preparing this scoping report some limitations and difficulties have been encountered with the availability of baseline data and comparators. These will seek to be addressed for the next stage of the Sustainability Appraisal process. As a joint Scoping Report for the Community Strategy and Local Development Documents there have also been some procedural difficulties encountered in its preparation. The consultation questions that relate to the clarity and readability of this document seek to address this concern.

## 8.3 Quality Assurance

Sustainability Appraisal Guidance contains a Quality Assurance checklist to help ensure that the requirements of the SEA Directive are met. The checklist covers both the technical and procedural steps of the appraisal process. The elements of the checklist that apply to preparation of scoping reports are shown below, together with a brief response.

Checklist	Response
<b>Objectives and context</b>	
The plan's purpose and objectives are made clear.	Set out in Section 1.4 and 1.5
Sustainability issues, including international and EC objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets.	Section 4
SA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.	Proposed Sustainability Appraisal Objectives are set out in 5.2 Associated baseline indicators are set out in Section 7
Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained.	Section 3
Conflicts that exist between SA objectives, between SA and plan objectives, and between SA and other plan objectives are identified and described.	Section 5.5
<b>Scoping</b>	
The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the SA Report.	Statutory consultees identified in 2.2

Checklist	Response
The appraisal focuses on significant issues.	See context for scoping report, 2.1
Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.	Yes
Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.	Yes
<b>Baseline information</b>	
Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan are described.	Section 7
Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan where practicable.	Section 4
Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.	Yes

## Appendix A: REVIEW OF POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Objectives and Targets identified in the Document	Implications for the Community Strategy	Implications for the Local Plan
<b>International Conventions, Directives, Plans and Programmes</b>		
<b>EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2009)</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Environmental Protection</li> <li>▪ Social Equity and Cohesion</li> <li>▪ Economic Prosperity</li> <li>▪ Meeting our International Responsibilities</li> </ul> <p><b>Guiding Principles:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promotion and Protection of Fundamental Rights</li> <li>▪ Solidarity Within and Between Generations</li> <li>▪ Open and Democratic Society</li> <li>▪ Involvement of Citizens</li> <li>▪ Involvement of Businesses and Social Partners</li> <li>▪ Policy Coherence and Governance</li> <li>▪ Policy Integration</li> <li>▪ Use Best Available Knowledge</li> <li>▪ Precautionary Principle</li> <li>▪ Make Polluters Pay</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Climate Change and clean energy</li> <li>▪ Sustainable Transport</li> <li>▪ Sustainable consumption and production</li> <li>▪ Conservation and management of natural resources</li> <li>▪ Public Health</li> <li>▪ Social inclusion, demography and migration</li> <li>▪ Global poverty and sustainable development challenges</li> </ul>	<p>Strengthens importance of sustainable development element of Community Strategies</p>	<p>Will inform the development of strategic planning policies to guide the future development of Hartlepool in a sustainable manner, protecting resources, tackling climate change and developing a better Hartlepool now and in the future.</p>

Objectives and Targets identified in the Document	Implications for the Community Strategy	Implications for the Local Plan
<b>EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC (The Habitats Directive)</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensures the conservation of a wide range of rare, threatened or endemic animal and plant species. Some 200 rare and characteristic habitat types are also targeted for conservation in their own right.</li> </ul>	<p>Policy driver for the Environment and housing theme.</p>	<p>Policies Should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Follow the requirements of the directive; policies must not be to the detriment of the environment.</li> </ul>
<b>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971)</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Designation of wetlands of international importance as Ramsar sites</li> <li>▪ The promotion of the wise-use of all wetlands in the territory of each country</li> <li>▪ International co-operation with other countries to further the wise-use of wetlands and their resources.</li> </ul>	<p>Policy driver for the Environment and housing theme</p>	<p>Will inform the formation of natural environment policies; policies must not be to the detriment of the environment.</p>
<b>EU Biodiversity Strategy (2012)</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU and help stop global biodiversity loss by 2020.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To fully implement the Birds and Habitats Directives</li> <li>▪ To maintain and enhance ecosystems and their services</li> <li>▪ To increase the contribution of agriculture and forestry to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity</li> <li>▪ To ensure the sustainable use of fisheries resources</li> <li>▪ To control invasive alien species (IAS)</li> <li>▪ To help avert global biodiversity loss</li> </ul>	<p>Policy driver for the Environment and housing theme</p>	<p>Will inform the formation of natural environment policies; policies must not be to the detriment of the environment.</p>
<b>European Landscape Convention 2000</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Recognition of landscapes in law</li> <li>▪ Establishment and implementation of landscape planning, protection and management policies</li> <li>▪ Establishment of procedures for stakeholder participation in the definition and implementation of landscape policies</li> <li>▪ The integration of landscape into regional and town planning policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape</li> </ul>	<p>Policy driver for the Environment and housing theme</p>	<p>Will inform the formation of natural environment policies; policies must not be to the detriment of the environment.</p>

Objectives and Targets identified in the Document	Implications for the Community Strategy	Implications for the Local Plan
<b>European Covenant of Mayors</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decarbonised territories</li> <li>• More resilient territories</li> <li>• Universal access to secure, sustainable and affordable energy services</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce CO2 emissions by 21% by 2020</li> </ul>	<p>Strengthens importance of sustainable development element of Community Strategies. Policy driver for the Environment and housing theme.</p>	<p>Will inform the development of strategic planning policies to guide the future development of Hartlepool in a sustainable manner, protecting resources, tackling climate change and developing a better Hartlepool now and in the future.</p>
<b>National Legislation, Plans and Programmes</b>		
<b>National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b> Presumption in favour of Sustainable Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainable growth</li> <li>▪ social cohesion and inclusion</li> <li>▪ protection and enhancement of the environment</li> <li>▪ prudent use of natural resources</li> <li>▪ sustainable economic development</li> <li>▪ effective re-use of previously developed land, providing it is not of high environmental value</li> <li>▪ secure high quality design</li> <li>▪ protect green belt (not relevant within Hartlepool)</li> <li>▪ Support the transition to a low carbon future, take full account of flood risk and encourage reuse of existing resources, including buildings</li> <li>▪ Seek to conserve and enhance the natural environment</li> <li>▪ Actively manage patterns of growth to encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling.</li> <li>▪ Provide high quality educational facilities</li> <li>▪ Provide and protect sporting facilities</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No specific targets</p> <p>NB: The NPPF is also accompanied by the National Planning Practice Guidance – an online tool which was published in 2014 and helps to give further information and direction to build on the NPPF.</p>	<p>Strengthens importance of sustainable development element of Community Strategies.</p>	<p>NPPF will help to shape the Local Plan. Policies should ensure that the principles of sustainability are incorporated into new developments</p>

Objectives and Targets identified in the Document	Implications for the Community Strategy	Implications for the Local Plan
<b>UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)</b>		
<p><b>Objective:</b> The Strategy sets out 5 guiding principles or objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Living within Environmental Limits</li> <li>▪ Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society</li> <li>▪ Achieving a sustainable economy</li> <li>▪ Promoting good governance</li> <li>▪ Using sound science responsibly</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> The Strategy also sets out four priorities for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainable Consumption and Production</li> <li>▪ Climate Change</li> <li>▪ Natural Resource Protection</li> <li>▪ Sustainable Communities</li> </ul>	<p>Strengthens importance of sustainable development element of Community Strategies.</p>	<p>Will inform the development of strategic planning policies to guide the future development of Hartlepool in a sustainable manner, protecting resources, tackling climate change and developing a better Hartlepool now and in the future.</p>
<b>Vision for Sustainable Development (2011)</b>		
<p><b>Objective:</b> The document seeks to build on the 2005 UK Sustainable Development Strategy and has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deliver Sustainable Development through the Green Economy</li> <li>▪ Aims to tackle climate change</li> <li>▪ Protect and Enhance the natural environment</li> <li>▪ Improving Wellbeing</li> <li>▪ Building a Big Society</li> </ul>	<p>Strengthens importance of sustainable development and communities element of Community Strategies.</p>	<p>Will inform the development of strategic planning policies to guide the future development of Hartlepool in a sustainable manner, protecting resources, tackling climate change and developing a better Hartlepool now and in the future ensuring that communities are at the forefront of the development of the strategy.</p>
<b>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)</b>		
<p><b>Objective:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain.</li> </ul>	<p>Policy driver for the Environment and housing theme.</p>	<p>Policies Should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify protected areas.</li> </ul>

Objectives and Targets identified in the Document	Implications for the Community Strategy	Implications for the Local Plan
<b>The Conservation Regulations 1994 (Habitats Regulation)</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transposes the requirements of the Habitats Directive Protection of species and habitats listed in the Directive</li> </ul>	<p>Policy driver for the Environment and housing theme.</p>	<p>Policies Should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Follow the regulations set within this document, policies must not be to the detriment of the environment.</li> </ul>
<b>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (as amended)</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extends the ability of the public to enjoy the countryside.</li> <li>▪ Take or promote steps by others to further conservation of habitats and species</li> <li>▪ Additional protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).</li> </ul>	<p>Policy driver for the Environment and housing and the strengthening communities and culture and leisure themes.</p>	<p>Policies should support the principle of extending the ability of the public to enjoy the countryside, by protecting and enhancing the countryside and setting out the limits to development.</p>
<b>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (as amended)</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Duty to conserve biodiversity – Section</li> <li>▪ Protection for nests of certain birds which re-use their nests</li> <li>▪ Offences in connection with SSSIs</li> </ul>	<p>Policy driver for the Environment and Housing theme.</p>	<p>Principle theme of the sustainability appraisal objectives and must be supported within the core strategies.</p>
<b>Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen 2011 White Paper</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A transport system that is an engine for economic growth, but one that is also greener and safer and improves quality of life in our communities.</li> <li>▪ Reduce carbon emissions from transport</li> <li>▪ Support the development of electric and ultra low emission vehicles</li> <li>▪ Support sustainable travel initiatives</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Set out a road safety strategy</li> <li>▪ Smart ticketing for most public transport journeys by 2014</li> </ul>	<p>Policy driver for the Jobs and Economy and the Health and Care theme.</p>	<p>Policies Should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Delivering more sustainable transport system/ infrastructure including facilities for electric vehicles in residential and commercial areas</li> </ul>

Objectives and Targets identified in the Document	Implications for the Community Strategy	Implications for the Local Plan
<b>CAP Reforms 2014-2020</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ viable food production</li> <li>▪ sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>▪ climate action</li> <li>▪ balanced territorial development.</li> </ul>	<p>Policy Driver for the Jobs and Economy theme</p>	<p>Policies Should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encourage farm diversification within Hartlepool.</li> </ul>
<b>Improving Water Quality – based on Water Framework Directive – EU (3<sup>rd</sup> Implementation Report 2012)</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Seeking to improve the quality of all water bodies including rivers, streams, lakes, estuaries, coastal waters and ground waters in line with the legislation set out in the WFD.</li> </ul>	<p>Policy driver for the environment and Housing theme and the Community Safety theme.</p>	<p>Policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support strategic flood risk management.</li> <li>▪ Reflect the findings of a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.</li> <li>▪ Avoid development which will have a detrimental impact on water quality</li> <li>▪ Promote the need to improve water quality standards within Hartlepool.</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (2008)</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>Whilst planning policy on the historic environment and heritage is set out in the NPPF this document is still a useful guide and has the following objectives/principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the historic environment is a shared resource</li> <li>▪ everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment</li> <li>▪ understanding the significance of places is vital</li> <li>▪ significant places should be managed to sustain their values</li> <li>▪ decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent</li> <li>▪ documenting and learning from decisions is essential</li> </ul>	<p>Policy drivers for the Environment and Housing theme and a key driver for the SA Objectives.</p>	<p>Policies Should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect and enhance the historic environment.</li> <li>▪ Protect and enhance conservation areas within Hartlepool.</li> <li>▪ Give due weight to the historic environment in policy decisions</li> </ul>



Objectives and Targets identified in the Document	Implications for the Community Strategy	Implications for the Local Plan
<b>Sport England Aims and Objectives</b>		
<p>Whilst planning policy on sport and recreation is set out in the NPPF Sport England have their own policies, aims and objectives and priorities to help deliver sporting facilities across the Country. They also provide a range of planning tools and guidance to help achieve their aims.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect existing facilities</li> <li>▪ Enhance the quality, accessibility and management of existing facilities</li> <li>▪ Provide new facilities to meet demand</li> </ul>	<p>Policy drivers for Health and Care and Culture and Leisure themes.</p>	<p>Policies Should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify areas of protected open space.</li> <li>▪ Reflect the findings of the PPG17 Open Space Assessment.</li> <li>▪ Seek compensation for areas of open space / recreational land that are lost to development</li> <li>▪ Secure funding to help protect and enhance sporting facilities and recreational land</li> </ul>
<b>English Heritage Corporate Plan 2011-2015</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify and Protect our most important heritage</li> <li>▪ Champion England's Heritage</li> <li>▪ Support Owners, local authorities and voluntary organisations to protect England's heritage</li> <li>▪ Help people understand and enjoy England's natural story</li> </ul>	<p>Policy drivers for Environment and Housing and the Strengthening Communities theme.</p>	<p>Policies Should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect and enhance areas of historic importance.</li> </ul>
<b>Highways Agency – Managing our approach to environmental performance</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Air Quality (seeking to minimise impact from their networks)</li> <li>▪ Noise and Vibration</li> <li>▪ Material Resources and waste</li> <li>▪ Soil and Geology</li> <li>▪ Nature Conservation</li> <li>▪ Drainage and Water Quality</li> <li>▪ Landscape</li> <li>▪ Cultural Heritage</li> <li>▪ Accessibility</li> </ul>	<p>Policy drivers for Jobs and Economy and Environment and Housing themes.</p>	<p>Policies Should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minimise impact on the trunk road, especially at key junctions</li> <li>▪ Support sustainable sites which minimise waste of natural resources.</li> <li>▪ Aim to enhance and protect Biodiversity.</li> <li>▪ Support landscape and townscape regeneration and improvement.</li> </ul>

Objectives and Targets identified in the Document	Implications for the Community Strategy	Implications for the Local Plan
<b>Regional Plans and Programmes</b>		
<b>The Integrated Regional Framework for the North East (SustainE – 2004)</b>		
<p>Whilst this document is probably no longer in use its aims and objectives remain relevant both to the north east and in terms of sustainable development generally.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can share and contribute to greater prosperity</li> <li>▪ to achieve high and sustainable levels of economic growth</li> <li>▪ to raise educational achievement across the region</li> <li>▪ to ensure everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent &amp; affordable home</li> <li>▪ to ensure good local air quality for all</li> <li>▪ to protect and enhance the quality of the region’s ground, river and sea waters</li> <li>▪ to reduce the causes and the impacts of climate change</li> <li>▪ to protect and enhance the region’s biodiversity</li> <li>▪ to reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled</li> <li>▪ to make better use of our resources</li> <li>▪ to protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the region’s rural and urban land and landscapes.</li> <li>▪ to protect and enhance the region’s cultural heritage and diversity</li> <li>▪ to reduce crime and the fear of crime</li> <li>▪ to improve health and well-being while reducing inequalities in health</li> <li>▪ to ensure good accessibility for all to jobs, facilities, goods &amp; services in the region</li> <li>▪ to increase public involvement in decision-making and civic activity</li> <li>▪ to reduce adverse impacts on global communities</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> No specific targets</p>	<p>Provides high level framework for work to deliver sustainable development principal of Community Strategy.</p> <p>Driver in preparation of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives</p>	<p>Policies should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ensure the provision of sufficient employment land and opportunities accessible to the workforce and the provision of land for a range and choice of housing to meet the needs of the community</li> <li>▪ promote high standards of energy efficiency,</li> <li>▪ maximise the re-use of previously developed land and buildings and opportunities for recycling</li> <li>▪ seek to protect Hartlepool’s historical, maritime, cultural, natural and green environment</li> <li>▪ ensure good design and layout in new developments</li> </ul>

Objectives and Targets identified in the Document	Implications for the Community Strategy	Implications for the Local Plan
<b>Sub-Regional Plans and Programmes</b>		
<b>Tees Valley Economic and Regeneration Statement of Ambition (TVU 2011)</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Efforts to promote economic growth must be matched by a continued improvement in the Tees Valley's quality of place so that it appeals to prospective workers, residents and visitors; helps to further investor confidence and provides attractive settings for new development. Development and effective management of green infrastructure will play a fundamental role in achieving this, as well as directly supporting the development of a low carbon economy</li> </ul>	<p>Policy drivers for Jobs and Economy and Environment and Housing themes.</p>	<p>Policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote employment opportunities in sustainable locations</li> <li>▪ Seek high levels of design</li> <li>▪ Work towards a low carbon economy</li> </ul>
<b>Joint Waste Management Strategy (HBC, MBC, R&amp;CBC, SBC)</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To enable partner authorities to achieve the statutory recycling and composting targets for local</li> <li>▪ To build on the partner authorities' already considerable contribution to reducing the national reliance.</li> <li>▪ On landfill and meeting the national requirements of the EC Landfill Directive.</li> <li>▪ To identify sources of funding available to implement the strategy and achieve the targets at minimal.</li> <li>▪ Additional cost to the partner authorities</li> <li>▪ To manage wastes so as to minimise adverse local and global environmental effects</li> <li>▪ To make waste management facilities as widely accessible to the population as possible, particularly those without cars.</li> <li>▪ To minimise waste through awareness raising and the sensible application of refuse collection and Recycling procedures.</li> </ul>	<p>Policy driver for Environment Theme</p>	<p>Policies Should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Be developed in conjunction with the other Tees Valley Authorities.</li> </ul>

Objectives and Targets identified in the Document	Implications for the Community Strategy	Implications for the Local Plan
<b>Learning and Skills Council Tees Valley Strategic Plan</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure that all 14-19 year olds have access to high quality, relevant learning opportunities.</li> <li>▪ Make learning truly demand-led so that it better meets the needs of employers, young people and adults.</li> <li>▪ Transform the learning and skills sector through Agenda for Change.</li> <li>▪ Strengthen the role of the LSC in economic development so that we provide the skills needed to help individuals into jobs.</li> <li>▪ Improve the skills of workers who are delivering public services.</li> <li>▪ Strengthen the capacity of the LSC to lead change nationally, regionally and locally.</li> </ul>	<p>Policy driver for Lifelong Learning and Jobs &amp; the Economy themes</p>	<p>Policies Should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support the principles within this document.</li> </ul>
<b>Cleveland Police Policing Plan</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce overall crime.</li> <li>▪ Identify and carry out initiatives to reduce violent crime.</li> <li>▪ Target people supplying drugs and reduce levels of drug dependency.</li> <li>▪ Reduce the volume of crime.</li> <li>▪ Tackle anti-social behaviour and alcohol related disorder.</li> <li>▪ Provide a citizen focused service and inspire public confidence.</li> <li>▪ Narrow the justice gap.</li> <li>▪ Improve detention rates.</li> <li>▪ Combat serious and organized crime.</li> </ul>	<p>Contributor to delivery of Community Safety Theme</p>	<p>Policies Should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enhance the requirements for secure by design principles.</li> <li>▪ Involve the community in policy development to help support the regeneration of the areas.</li> </ul>

Objectives and Targets identified in the Document	Implications for the Community Strategy	Implications for the Local Plan
<b>Tees Valley Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2012)</b>		
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To identify housing markets across the Tees Valley, their drivers, how they interrelate, future opportunities and threats.</li> <li>▪ Identify the scale, location and reasons for low demand.</li> <li>▪ To identify what can be done and what happens if left unchecked.</li> <li>▪ To identify all household aspirations across all socio-economic groups and the extent to which these are being met within the Tees Valley.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b> <i>Suggests that within Hartlepool there is a need for 27.5% of affordable housing from new developments</i></p>	<p>Policy driver for Housing theme</p>	<p>Policies Should-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify the scale, location and reasons for low demand in Hartlepool.</li> <li>▪ Identify the aspirations of Hartlepool residents through the development of a Hartlepool Local Housing Assessment.</li> <li>▪ Indicate the affordable housing requirement within Hartlepool and set policies to target this need.</li> </ul>

The Objectives within these Local Plans and Programmes were used to develop the SA/SEA objectives. The policies within the Core Strategy and Local Development Framework should be compatible with those objectives dealing with the use and development of land. The objectives within these plans and programmes list are also reflected within the Community Strategy 7 themes.

Plans & Programmes	Objectives or requirement of plan/programme
<b>LOCAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES - GENERIC</b>	
<p><b>Hartlepool Community Strategy 2014</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Community Strategy sets out a long term vision for the town and the aims and objectives which are to be achieved.</li> <li>▪ The strategy also promotes local people’s involvement in the planning of services and improving the area where they live.</li> <li>▪ The Strategy draws on information in existing plans, results of previous consultations and identifies needs in Hartlepool. It takes into account local priorities and has seven priority aims:</li> <li>▪ Develop a more enterprising, vigorous and diverse local economy that will attract investment, be globally competitive and create more employment opportunities for local people.</li> <li>▪ Help all individuals, groups and organisations realise their full potential, ensure the highest quality opportunities in education, lifelong learning and training and raise the standards of attainment.</li> <li>▪ Ensure access to the highest quality health, social care and support services, and improve the health, life expectancy and well-being of the community.</li> <li>▪ Make Hartlepool a safer place by reducing crime, disorder and fear of crime.</li> <li>▪ Secure a more attractive and sustainable environment that is safe, clean and tidy, a good infrastructure, and access to good quality and affordable housing.</li> <li>▪ Ensure a wide range of good quality, affordable and accessible leisure and cultural opportunities.</li> <li>▪ Empower individuals, groups and communities, and increase the involvement of citizens in all decisions that affect their lives.</li> </ul>

Plans & Programmes	Objectives or requirement of plan/programme
<b>LOCAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES - PLANNING</b>	
<b>Hartlepool Local Plan – Saved Policies (2006)</b>	<p>Regeneration Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To encourage the provision of more and higher quality job opportunities.</li> <li>▪ To ensure that sites are available for the full range of industrial and commercial activities so as to enable the diversification of employment opportunities.</li> <li>▪ To encourage the development of additional office, small business and light industrial uses.</li> <li>▪ To promote the growth of tourism.</li> <li>▪ To ensure there is adequate infrastructure to serve new and existing development and to improve the viability of older housing, commercial and industrial areas.</li> <li>▪ To promote development on previously used sites where appropriate and to promote mixed developments where appropriate.</li> <li>▪ To encourage the provision of high quality housing.</li> </ul> <p>Community Needs Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure that there is available throughout the plan period an adequate supply of suitable housing land which is capable of offering a range of house types to meet all needs.</li> <li>▪ To ensure that Hartlepool Town Centre continues to fulfil it's role as a vibrant and viable amenity providing a wide range of attractions and services with convenient access for the whole community.</li> <li>▪ To encourage in accessible locations the provision of sport, recreational, leisure and cultural developments to cater for the whole community.</li> </ul> <p>Environmental Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure that developments do not have an adverse impact on the quality of life of the population of Hartlepool.</li> <li>▪ To retain the compact form of the main urban area by preventing urban development expanding into the countryside.</li> <li>▪ To preserve and enhance the quality, character and setting of Conservation areas, Listed Buildings and areas of archaeological and historic interest.</li> <li>▪ To encourage a high standard of design, and the provision of high quality environment in developments.</li> <li>▪ To seek to create a green network within the main urban area to direct the future protection, management and improvement of open space for people and wildlife.</li> <li>▪ To protect and enhance the countryside and coastal areas, and to make them more accessible.</li> <li>▪ To protect and enhance the biodiversity of the natural environment and to ensure a careful use of natural resources.</li> <li>▪ To ensure that industrial and other potentially polluting or hazardous activities do not have a significant detrimental effect on the adjacent population or workforce and do not have a damaging effect on the environment.</li> </ul> <p>Transport Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure the provision of a safe, efficient and economic transport network.</li> <li>▪ To promote developments in locations which support existing transport infrastructure, which minimize the need for travel.</li> <li>▪ To increase the attraction of, and to promote, viable alternatives to the private car and road freight transport.</li> </ul>

Plans & Programmes	Objectives or requirement of plan/programme
<b>Local Development Scheme (2013)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A public statement setting out the programme for the preparation of local development documents. Initially it will also identify the programme for the completion of the local plan and also which policies of the local plan are saved.</li> <li>▪ The Local Development Scheme sets out a rolling programme for the preparation of documents relating to the forward planning in Hartlepool. It is specifically concerned with documents being prepared over the next three years or so, but also highlights those, which are likely to be prepared in the future.</li> <li>▪ The scheme acts as the starting point for the community, key stakeholders and others with an interest in the development process, to find out about the status of existing and emerging planning policies.</li> </ul>
<b>Hartlepool Voluntary &amp; Community Sector (VCS) Strategy (2012-2017)</b>	<p>The Voluntary &amp; Community Sector (VCS) Strategy is a key document that has been developed in partnership with public sector partners and the VCS, outlining how organisations will work together to aid the development and success of the Voluntary and Community Sector in Hartlepool over the next five years. The overall aim of the strategy will be to improve service delivery for the residents of the borough by creating and developing strong partnership working across both the VCS and public sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Objective 1 – Have a Say - To ensure that voluntary and community sector organisations are able to comment on and influence public sector strategies and service delivery plans, in order to develop more reliable and robust policies and strategies that better reflect the community’s needs and wishes.</li> <li>▪ Objective 2 – Take Part and Deliver - To improve the relationship between public sector partners and the VCS within Hartlepool in managing and using resources to achieve a strong and prosperous VCS that contributes to the delivery of good public services within the town.</li> <li>▪ Objective 3 – Strengthen and Develop To ensure a strong and diverse VCS that promotes inclusion across the town as well as a clearer understanding of community groups within the sector as a whole. The VCS is able to get involved, build capacity and develop, strengthening the local communities that they serve.</li> </ul>
<b>LOCAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES - HOUSING</b>	
<b>Hartlepool Housing Strategy (2011-15)</b>	<p>The strategy sets out the vision for Housing in Hartlepool which is to ‘Develop and maintain successful communities where people want to live, by meeting the housing needs of our residents now and in the future’. The strategy has three main priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Priority 1: Delivering New Homes, contributing to Sustainable Communities</li> <li>▪ Priority 2: Improving Existing Homes , supporting Sustainable Communities</li> <li>▪ Priority 3: Meeting Specific Housing Needs</li> </ul>



Plans & Programmes	Objectives or requirement of plan/programme
<b>LOCAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES – JOBS &amp; THE ECONOMY</b>	
<b>Hartlepool Economic Regeneration Strategy (2011 – 2021)</b>	<p>The Strategy incorporates 5 key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To improve business growth and business infrastructure and enhance a culture of entrepreneurship</li> <li>▪ To attract new investment and develop major programmes to regenerate the area and improve connectivity</li> <li>▪ To increase employment and skill levels and develop a competitive workforce that meets the demands of employers and the economy</li> <li>▪ To increase the economic inclusion of adults, tackle financial exclusion and reduce the proportion of children in poverty</li> <li>▪ To boost the visitor economy</li> </ul>
<b>LOCAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES - TOURISM</b>	
<b>Hartlepool Tourism Strategy (March 2004)</b>	<p>The vision: A sustainable tourism sector that contributes to the social and economic well-being of the Borough and its regional neighbours, achieving success by its own unique identity and confirming its position within the regional tourism economy.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Build on existing strengths to increase and optimize tourism and visitor economic activity/ expenditure.</li> <li>▪ Maximise employment opportunities within the tourism cluster.</li> <li>▪ Protect and enhance the quality of existing and new jobs.</li> <li>▪ Optimise the social benefits to be derived from a healthy tourism sector.</li> <li>▪ Increase volume of visitors in Hartlepool.</li> <li>▪ Increase visitor expenditure levels and patterns.</li> <li>▪ Improve quality across the range of visitor experiences.</li> <li>▪ Encourage visitors to stay longer in the area.</li> <li>▪ Extend visitor season and patterns of visitation.</li> <li>▪ Continue to foster a responsive and supportive culture to quality tourism operations and development.</li> <li>▪ Ensure clear and effective internal and external marketing/promotions and communications.</li> <li>▪ Improve the quality and appropriateness of market information.</li> <li>▪ Increase the development of critical mass and a key tourism focus for the Borough.</li> <li>▪ Ensure visitor facilities throughout the Borough are crucially linked to the key tourism focus.</li> <li>▪ Recognise and be sensitive to the strategic aims, policies and aspirations of others.</li> <li>▪ Nurture understanding of the importance and reputation of tourism as a key economic sector.</li> <li>▪ Ensure the strategic tourism framework remains dynamic, pragmatic and flexible to changes in the market.</li> </ul>

Plans & Programmes	Objectives or requirement of plan/programme
<b>LOCAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES – ENVIRONMENT</b>	
<b>Longhill and Sandgate Industrial Estate Landscape Masterplan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve the image of the estates.</li> <li>▪ Introduce a colour-zoning scheme to define the three different zones within the estates.</li> <li>▪ Create a gateway feature and generally tidy the estate.</li> <li>▪ Improve views into the estates.</li> <li>▪ Encourage maintenance of the area.</li> <li>▪ Resurfacing of old footpaths and improve the public right of way.</li> <li>▪ Improve the entrances to business premises and prevent on street parking in particular areas.</li> <li>▪ Improve frontage to premises and entrances to businesses.</li> <li>▪ Improve the lighting throughout the sites.</li> <li>▪ Provide attractive well-signed entrances and appropriate signage throughout the estates.</li> <li>▪ Improve the security on the premises.</li> <li>▪ Increase the number of trees within the estates and removal of some shrub planting to enhance security.</li> </ul>
<b>Contaminated Land Strategy</b>	<p>The aims of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure that contaminated land is identified and to assess the risk of harm being caused by the land in a rational, ordered and efficient manner.</li> <li>▪ To ensure that the areas which present the greatest risk are identified and investigated first.</li> <li>▪ To ensure that, where significant development is to take place, potentially contaminated land is identified, in order that any works necessary can be included in development proposals.</li> <li>▪ To give priority to areas of land which are most likely to cause significant harm to human health, harm to potable water supplies and harm to animals and wild stock and harm to the environment.</li> </ul> <p>Objectives and milestones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To collate existing information and identify areas currently known or believed to be potentially contaminated land, identify potential pollutants and receptors, and to make an initial assessment of the potential for those areas to cause harm or water pollution (June2001)</li> <li>▪ To identify areas having pathways to the most sensitive human receptors and controlled waters; to identify previous potentially contaminative uses and information concerning any previous remediation in these areas; and to make an initial assessment of the potential for those areas to cause harm or water pollution.</li> </ul>
<b>LOCAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES – CULTURE &amp; LEISURE</b>	

Plans & Programmes	Objectives or requirement of plan/programme
<b>Hartlepool's Cultural Strategy (2003)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To create a strong cultural identity for Hartlepool within the region and to develop and promote an effective image for Hartlepool.</li> <li>▪ Preserve and develop Hartlepool's built and natural assets and use them to promote local culture and heritage.</li> <li>▪ Improve the promotion of our existing facilities and activities.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that cultural provision is a key factor in community development and capacity building initiatives.</li> <li>▪ Increase opportunities for celebrating Hartlepool and its cultural heritage.</li> <li>▪ Encourage the provision of key cultural facilities and identify opportunities to develop relevant visitor attractions.</li> <li>▪ Develop existing cultural facilities to improve their impact at regional and community levels.</li> <li>▪ Enhance the contribution that the cultural dimension and initiatives make to urban regeneration and the built environment.</li> <li>▪ Encourage the establishment and growth of cultural sector businesses and the development of the town's evening economy.</li> <li>▪ Remove barriers and open doors to cultural opportunities for all.</li> <li>▪ Celebrate diversity, promote equality of opportunity for all in cultural provision.</li> <li>▪ Value and encourage the voluntary and community sector in the delivery of cultural pursuits.</li> <li>▪ Ensure residents have good access to information and cultural facilities, within their neighbourhood.</li> <li>▪ Develop the capacity of schools to use culture as a vehicle to raise achievement and support engagement.</li> <li>▪ Encourage people to discover new ways of learning and realizing their full potential.</li> <li>▪ Ensure the leisure and culture theme partnership is led cohesively and championed comprehensively.</li> </ul>
<b>Indoor Leisure Facilities Strategy (2013)</b>	<p>The study had 4 specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ to provide a firm foundation upon which policy decisions and funding for future development can be based</li> <li>▪ to support initiatives by voluntary and private sector groups to develop new or improved indoor sports facilities for the Borough that meets broader strategic aims</li> <li>▪ to develop and maximise the opportunities for school and community sport through educational facilities</li> <li>▪ to improve the quality and provision of the Council's indoor sports facilities to meet the expectations of local residents</li> </ul>
<b>Hartlepool Playing Pitch Strategy (2012)</b>	<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure the three strategic objectives are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure that the quantity of pitches is sufficient to meet current and future need;</li> <li>▪ Ensure that the quality of pitches meets current and future need; and</li> <li>▪ Support initiatives to increase participation and promote sustainable club development.</li> </ul>

Plans & Programmes	Objectives or requirement of plan/programme
<p><b>Multi-Use Games Area Strategy (2006)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An assessment of existing facilities addressing standards of provision, ownership and management and use.</li> <li>▪ To assess standards of provision required, a hierarchy of provision and priorities to meet needs, demands and shortfalls and an identification of strategic locations.</li> <li>▪ The establishment of sound management structures and Programmes of use linking to the Councils Sports Development Programme.</li> <li>▪ Linkage to the Council's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy and Community Strategy.</li> <li>▪ To provide guidelines on opportunities to create new facilities, improve existing ones and close others to provide a sustainable network of neighbourhood facilities, providing a wide range of activities and opportunities.</li> <li>▪ Assesses provision in the North, Central and South areas of the Borough.</li> <li>▪ The aim is to provide neighbourhood facilities, which can be used for both formal and informal/casual sports and active recreation. The facilities must be good quality, accessible to all sections of the community and act as a satellite/support facilities to other sport and leisure facilities, but also provide adequate quality recreation facilities in their own right.</li> </ul>
<b>LOCAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES – TRANSPORT</b>	
<p><b>Hartlepool Local Transport Plan 3 (2011-2026)</b></p>	<p>LTP3 recognises the significant reductions in funding (from the previous 2 LTP's) towards implementing a sustainable transport network within Hartlepool. It however also recognises that by addressing transport problems and concerns we can improve access to jobs and skills, enhance the competitiveness of the region, and also improve social inclusion, health and access to key services.</p> <p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To support and encourage the growth of local economies</li> <li>▪ To reduce the impact that transport has on the environment and how to tackle climate change</li> <li>▪ To improve transport related safety and security as well as promoting healthier travel</li> <li>▪ To improve equality of opportunity for all by improving access to socially necessary goods and services</li> <li>▪ To ensure that transport serves to improve quality of life for all.</li> </ul>

Plans & Programmes	Objectives or requirement of plan/programme
<b>LOCAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES – CHILDREN &amp; YOUNG PEOPLE</b>	
<b>Learning Children and Young Peoples Plan 2012-15</b>	<p>Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce health inequalities for children and young people</li> <li>▪ Give every child the best start in life</li> <li>▪ Ensure all children and young people are able to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives</li> <li>▪ Create fair employment and good work for all</li> <li>▪ Ensure a healthy living for all</li> <li>▪ Create and develop healthy and sustainable communities</li> </ul> <p>Safeguarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure children live safely in Hartlepool</li> <li>▪ Ensure that children and young people live in households where they are properly cared for, all of their needs are met and they are free from the impact of neglect</li> <li>▪ Ensure that children and young people live free from the impact of domestic violence</li> <li>▪ Ensure that Adolescents in Hartlepool are supported to make safer choices and are safeguarded from harm</li> <li>▪ Ensure that children and young people safely access and use existing emerging technologies to aid their enjoyment and achievement</li> </ul> <p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure all children attend and receive the highest quality education to reach their potential</li> <li>▪ Improve standards in reading, writing and mathematics in Key Stage 1</li> <li>▪ Improve pupil progress from Key Stage 2 to Key Stage 4</li> <li>▪ Support all schools to ensure that are judged to be good or outstanding</li> <li>▪ Narrow the attainment gap for pupils on free school meals</li> </ul>
<b>LOCAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES – COMMUNITY SAFETY</b>	
<b>Hartlepool Crime, Disorder Substance Misuse Strategy (2008-11)</b>	<p>Sets seven priorities to be tackled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Drug dealing and supply</li> <li>▪ Violent crime, including domestic abuse</li> <li>▪ Acquisitive crime</li> <li>▪ Criminal damage and anti-social behaviour, including deliberate fire setting</li> <li>▪ Preventing and reducing offending, re-offending and the risk of offending</li> <li>▪ Reassurance &amp; community engagement</li> <li>▪ Delivery of the existing alcohol harm reduction strategy 2006-2009, including the introduction of an effective local alcohol treatment service.</li> </ul>

**Plans & Programmes      Objectives or requirement of plan/programme**

**LOCAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES – HEALTH**

<p><b>Hartlepool Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2013-2018)</b></p>	<p>The Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS) is a strategic document outlining how Hartlepool Borough Council, Hartlepool and Stockton Clinical Commissioning Group and other key organisations, through the Health and Wellbeing Board, will address the health and wellbeing needs of Hartlepool and help reduce health inequalities.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out 7 outcomes which it wishes to see, along with objectives to help meet each of these outcomes:</p> <p>Outcome 1: Give every child the best start in life Objective A Reduce child poverty Objective B Deliver early intervention strategy</p> <p>Outcome 2: Enable all children and young people to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives Objective A Children and young people are empowered to make positive choices about their lives Objective B Develop and deliver new approaches to children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Enable all adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives Objective A Adults with health and social care needs are supported to maintain maximum independence. Objective B Vulnerable adults are safeguarded while having choice and control about how their outcomes are achieved. Objective C Meet Specific Housing Needs</p> <p>Outcome 4: Create fair employment and good work for all Objective A To improve business growth and business infrastructure and enhance a culture of entrepreneurship Objective B To increase employment and skills levels and develop a competitive workforce that meets the demands of employers and the economy</p> <p>Outcome 5: Ensure healthy standard of living for all Objective A Address the implications of Welfare Reform Objective B Mitigate against the impact of poverty and unemployment in the town</p> <p>Outcome 6: Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities Objective A Deliver new homes and improve existing homes, contributing to Sustainable Communities Objective B Create confident, cohesive and safe communities Objective C Local people have a greater influence over local decision making and delivery of services Objective D Prepare for the impacts of climate change and takes action to mitigate the effects Objective E Ensure safer and healthier travel</p> <p>Outcome 7: Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention Objective A Reduce the numbers of people living with preventable ill health and people dying prematurely Objective B Narrow the gap of health inequalities between communities in Hartlepool</p>
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## Appendix B: BASELINE DATA USED TO INFORM DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

Economic Indicators	SA Objective	Data Year & Source	Comparator	Desired Direction of Movement	Current Trend	Commentary
VAT registrations and de-registration (per 10000 population)	1	Hartlepool Registrations 35 (2012) De Registrations 35 (2012)	North East/UK Registrations 34/53 North East/UK De-registrations 33/50 North East/UK	Increasing Decrease	Generally increasing over past 5 years Slight increase over last 5 years.	VAT registrations and de-registrations are the best official guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures.
Employment Rate	1	60.9% NOMIS (2013)	70.9% UK 2013	Increasing	Slight decrease over past 5 years	
Unemployment rate	1	12.9% NOMIS (2013)	UK 7.8% (2013)	Decreasing	Decrease from previous year	Still need to lower towards national average
Youth Unemployment	1	31% NOMIS (2012)	Tees Valley 32% UK 29% NOMIS (2012)	Decreasing	Static	Youth unemployment remains a key priority. However, the Hartlepool figures compare favourably with the sub-region and the region and are only slightly above the national figure.
GVA per head	1	2010/11 = £15,755 2011/12 = £16,301 2012/13 = £16,022	Tees Valley 2010/11 = £16,257 2011/12 = £16,149 2012/13 = £16,132	Increase	Increasing	

<b>Economic Indicators</b>	<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Data Year &amp; Source</b>	<b>Comparator</b>	<b>Desired Direction of Movement</b>	<b>Current Trend</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
% new employment floor space developed on previously developed land	1	89.4% (2013, HBC)	Darlington 100%	Maintain	Static	Development at committed green field site at Wynyard will influence future trends
% Brownfield employment land generally available	1	2009/10 = 0% 2010/11 = 0% 2011/12 = 0.03% 2012/13 = 38.4% 2013/14 = 20.2%	n/a	Increase	Decreasing	Availability is decreasing as development occurs.
Number of commercial completions	1	2 (2013) HBC	n/a	Increase	Static	This indicator remains on target



Economic Indicators	SA Objective	Data Year & Source	Comparator	Desired Direction of Movement	Current Trend	Commentary
<p>Condition of SSSIs</p> <p>(NB only includes SSSIs which are wholly within Hartlepool or which have sectors which are wholly within Hartlepool)</p>	8	<p><b>Natural England Condition Assessment 2014</b></p> <p><b>Hart Bog SSSI</b> unfavourable recovering</p> <p><b>Submerged Forest</b> favourable</p> <p><b>Tees &amp; Hartlepool Foreshore &amp; Wetlands SSSI</b> The three sectors in Hartlepool are in unfavourable or unfavourable declining condition</p> <p><b>Seaton Dunes and Common</b> 38.54% favourable 13.92% unfavourable recovering 47.54% unfavourable</p> <p><b>Durham Coast</b> The 2 sectors that are in Hartlepool are in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition</p>		Favourable or recovering		

<b>Economic Indicators</b>	<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Data Year &amp; Source</b>	<b>Comparator</b>	<b>Desired Direction of Movement</b>	<b>Current Trend</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
Percentage of Local Sites in positive management	8	<b>Tees Valley Local Sites Partnership 2012/13</b>  40%	Darlington 37% Middlesbrough 65% R&C 26% Stockton 53%	Increase	Slight increase	Likely to increase in 2013/14 as sites that do not currently require management will be classed as being in positive management for the first time.
Area of Woodland (Data is for all woodland, including conifer plantation and young woodland plantation)	8	<b>HBC GIS data 2014</b>  361ha (3.84% of the borough)	Total area of woodland is significantly beneath national average of 8.6% (Forestry Commission, 2005)	Increase	Relatively static	Area of woodland cover more than doubled across the borough (excluding Wynyard) from 1991-2000 (The Tees Forest) but no significant increase in recent years
Number and area of Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)	8	<b>HBC data 2014.</b>  6 LNRs  Total area 161.5ha equating to 1.7ha/1,000 pop	Natural England's target is 1ha/1,000 pop	Retain	No change in number or areas of LNRs since last assessed in 2007	
Core Output Indicator E2 Changes in places of biodiversity importance as a result of planning decisions	8	<b>HBC Annual Monitoring Return (2012/13)</b>  0.2ha loss/ 0.2ha gain No change overall	2011/12 – no losses or gains  2010/11 – 0.1ha gain  2009/10 – no losses or gains	Overall gain	No trend	

Economic Indicators	SA Objective	Data Year & Source	Comparator	Desired Direction of Movement	Current Trend	Commentary
Listed Buildings at risk Grade I and II*	7	There are no Listed Buildings at Grade I and II* at risk in Hartlepool on the English Heritage, Buildings at Risk Register. In the category of Places of Worship there are two buildings, St Hilda's Church (grade I) and Church of the Holy Trinity, Church Street, Seaton Carew (grade II).	12 listed buildings across Tees Valley 2012-2013.  4 Places of Worship of all grades.	Move towards zero.	Reduce.	Work has taken place at both Places of Worship therefore the movement is towards the removal of the buildings from the list.
Grade II Listed Buildings at risk	7	10 grade II and II* listed buildings at risk in Hartlepool (2013, HBC)	11 listed buildings at risk in Hartlepool (2012, HBC)	Reduce	Reduce	One listed building was removed from the register in 2012/13. Significant listed buildings have been included in the local register that do not meeting the criteria required on the English Heritage Register of Risk.
No. of Listed Buildings demolished	7	No listed buildings demolished in 2006	n/a	Retain at zero	Static	
No scheduled monuments & protected wrecks	7	8 scheduled monuments & 1 protected wreck in Hartlepool (Local Plan)	n/a	Static	Static	
No of Conservation Areas and Registered Parks & gardens	7	8 Conservation Areas & 1 Registered Park in Hartlepool	n/a	Static	Static	

Economic Indicators	SA Objective	Data Year & Source	Comparator	Desired Direction of Movement	Current Trend	Commentary
Number of Air Quality Management Areas	9	0 Air Quality Management areas in 2007 (HBC)	n/a	Retain current performance	Static	
Number of contaminated sites	9	3 Sites Creosote Works Warrior Park Frm Leathers Chemicals	n/a	Decrease	Static	Sites are sub-divided. There are 3 parcels in Creosote Works and 96 plots at Warrior Park
Annual tonnes of waste sent to the SITA Energy from waste plant	12	27,500 HBC (2013/4)	n/a	Decrease	Decreasing	
Number of operational Wind turbines (2014)	12	3 High Volts	n/a	Increasing from 2007	static	Red Gap permission for 5 but not yet operational
Installed Renewable Energy Capacity Solar panels (applications measurable, but many are permitted development)	12	Known installed solar capacity added in 2011/2012. 0.04874MW. (AMR 2011/2012)	n/a	Increase	Increasing	
% of new houses built on previously developed land	12	52% (2006/07) 55% (2005/2006)	2005/06: Darlington 76%; Middlesbrough 86%; Redcar & Cleveland 46%; Stockton 38%	Increase	Steady/Decreasing.	
Tonnage of household waste recycled or composted	13	11638.92 (2006/07) HBC		Increase	Increasing	

Economic Indicators	SA Objective	Data Year & Source	Comparator	Desired Direction of Movement	Current Trend	Commentary
% of municipal waste land filled	13	10.50% 2006/07, HBC		Reduce	Reducing	
% of municipal waste recycled	13	25.62% 2006/07, HBC		Increase	Increasing	
% of people who think litter and rubbish in the streets is a problem in there area	10	38% (Household Survey 2013)		Decrease	Decreasing	
The proportion of people satisfied with their local area as a place to live	10	78% (Household Survey 2013)		Decrease	Decreasing	
Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	14	901 kt CO <sub>2</sub> (Defra, 2004)  759.1 kt CO <sub>2</sub> (Defra 2011)	NE 32,957 UK 548,777 kt CO <sub>2</sub> (Defra, 2004)  UK 434,799kt CO2 (Defra 2011)	Decrease	Decreasing	
Domestic CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita	14	2.7 t CO <sub>2</sub> (Defra, 2004)  2.2 t CO <sub>2</sub> (Defra 2011)	NE 2.6 UK 2.6 kt CO <sub>2</sub> (Defra, 2004)  128,781 kt CO2 (Defra 2011)	Decrease	Decreasing	
Installed capacity of renewable energy sources in new developments 2012	14	1 applications secured on site renewables (2014)	n/a	Increase on 2011	Increasing	Numerous conditions attached but not yet discharged.

Economic Indicators	SA Objective	Data Year & Source	Comparator	Desired Direction of Movement	Current Trend	Commentary
Number of bus passenger journeys	6	4,750,783 (Source TVU)	Middlesbrough 9,467,401 Stockton 8,888,152	Increase	Decreasing	In recent years there has been a drop in bus journeys and this is something that needs to be addressed.
Number of rail passenger footfall at railway stations	6	524,708 (source TVU)	Middlesbrough 1,426,881 Stockton 70,542	Increase	Increasing	
Bus stops with timetable information	6	39% (source TVU)	Darlington 100% Middlesbrough 53% Stockton 55%	Increase	increasing	More needs to be done as this could have beneficial impact on bus journeys made
% of footpaths & rights of way easy to use by public	6	92.1% HBC (2013/4)	n/a	Increase	Increasing	Risen from 77% in 2010
Kilometres of Rights of Way	6	96.6 Kms HBC(2013/4)	2006 - 95.6 kms.	Increase	Increasing	
% of new houses built on previously developed land	12	2009/10 = 78% 2010/11 = 58% 2011/12 = 76% 2012/13 = 53% 2013/14 = 43% (HBC)	n/a	Increase	Steady/Decreasing.	
Tonnage of household waste recycled or composted	13	2006/07 = 11,638t (HBC)  2011/12 = 18,529t (Gov.uk)	n/a  n/a	Increase	Increasing	

Economic Indicators	SA Objective	Data Year & Source	Comparator	Desired Direction of Movement	Current Trend	Commentary
% of municipal waste land filled	13	2006/07 = 11% (HBC) 2011/12 = 56% (Gov.uk)	n/a M'bro = 35% (Gov.uk)	Reduce	Increasing	
% of municipal waste recycled	13	2006/07 = 26% (HBC) 2011/12 = 44% (Gov.uk)	n/a M'bro = 65% (Gov.uk)	Increase	Increasing	
Achieving decent homes standard in social housing sector	5	2006/07 = 65% (Stock condition survey) 2011/12 = 100% (Stock condition survey)	n/a	Maintain	Increasing	
Achieving decent homes standard in private housing sector	5	2006/07 = 67% (Stock condition survey) 2009/10 = 67% (Stock condition survey)	n/a	Increase	Static	
% of affordable homes in new developments	5	2009/10 = 126 2010/11 = 187 2011/12 = 103 2012/13 = 32 2013/14 = 15 (HBC)	n/a	Increase	Decreasing	
Number of additional housing for the elderly	5	2009/10 = 30 2010/11 = 102 2011/12 = 0 2012/13 = 0 2013/14 = 0 (HBC)	n/a	Increase	Decreasing	

Economic Indicators	SA Objective	Data Year & Source	Comparator	Desired Direction of Movement	Current Trend	Commentary
Number of additional housing for vulnerable groups	5	2009/10 = 0 2010/11 = 0 2011/12 = 0 2012/13 = 0 2013/14 = 0 (HBC)	n/a	Increase	Static	
Number of residents presenting themselves as unintentionally homeless and in priority need	5	2009/10 = 19 2010/11 = 19 2011/12 = 23 2012/13 = 9 2013/14 = 35 (HBC)	n/a	Decrease	Increasing	
% of households requiring support/ adaptations	5	2009/10 = 150 2010/11 = 150 2011/12 = 150 2012/13 = 150 2013/14 = 150 (HBC)	n/a	Increase	Static	HBC only has the capacity/budget to undertake approximately 150 adaptations each year. There is currently an annual rolling waiting list of approximately 140 adaptation requests.
Number and % of empty homes for 6 months or more	5	2009/10 = 758 2010/11 = 890 2011/12 = 972 2012/13 = 753 2013/14 = 1,022* (HBC)	N/a	Reduce	Static	*The increase in 2013/14 is due to the way the figure is recorded. From 2013 onwards the empty period is recorded as 1 month empty rather than 6 months empty. As a result the figure is artificially higher.



<b>Economic Indicators</b>	<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Data Year &amp; Source</b>	<b>Comparator</b>	<b>Desired Direction of Movement</b>	<b>Current Trend</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
Overall Crime per 1000 population	4	70.3 / 1000 population (2012/3)	Middlesbrough 100.7 / 1000 Stockton 57.9 / 1000	Decrease	Decreasing	Has decreased well over past 5 years
Domestic Burglary Offences per 1,000 households	4	7.2 / 1000 population (2012/3)	Middlesbrough 12.1 / 1000 Stockton 6.5 / 1000	Decrease	Decreasing	Steady decrease over past 5 years.
Vehicle Crime Per 1,000 population	4	9.9 / 1000 population (2012/3)	Middlesbrough 16.8 / 1000 Stockton 9.2 / 1000	Decrease	Decreasing	Steady decrease over past 5 years.
Violence Crime Per 1000 population	4	8.8 / 1000 population (2012/3)	Middlesbrough 12.5 / 1000 Stockton 6.8 / 1000	Decrease	Decreasing	Significant decrease this year from figure which has historically been in the region of 18 / 1000 over past 5 years.
% people who think using or dealing drugs is a very or fairly big problem in their area	4	29% Household survey (2013)	N/A	Decrease	Decreasing	
% residents who feel very or fairly safe out in their neighbourhood after dark	4	55% household survey (2013)	N/A	Increase	Increasing	
Total Deliberate Fires / 1000 population	4	3.5 / 1000 population (2012-13)	Middlesbrough 6.4 / 1000 Stockton 3.9 / 1000	Decrease	Decreasing	Good reduction over past few years.

<b>Economic Indicators</b>	<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Data Year &amp; Source</b>	<b>Comparator</b>	<b>Desired Direction of Movement</b>	<b>Current Trend</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
Criminal Damage per 1000 population	4	15 / 1000 population (2012/3)	Middlesbrough 16.8 / 1000 Stockton 11.7 / 1000	Decrease	Decreasing	Good reduction over past few years.
Road Safety: Reduce the number of deaths and serious injuries (per 100,000)	4	35 (2010)	N/A	Decrease	Decreasing	
Health Theme (%)	3	26.2% 2011-2012		Decrease	-3.1 since 2007-2008 baseline	Consists of the percentage of People Needing Care, Standard Mortality Rate and Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions rate.
People needing care (%)	3	9.1% 2011-2012		Decrease	-0.5 since 2007-2008 baseline	The People Needing Care score is created by measuring the number of Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance Benefit claimants as a percentage of the working age population. Source: DWP, ONS

Economic Indicators	SA Objective	Data Year & Source	Comparator	Desired Direction of Movement	Current Trend	Commentary
The Standard Mortality Ratio (%)	3	9.5 2011-2012		Maintain	+0.1 since 2007-2008 baseline	The Standard Mortality Ratio score is created by measuring the actual number of deaths in an area divided by the number that would be expected using National death rates by ages and sex of the population and multiplied by 100. Source: TVU
Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions per 100,000 population	3	7.7 2011-2012		Decrease	-2.6 since 2007-2008 baseline	The Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions score is created by measuring the rate per 100,000 population of alcohol related hospital admissions, Source BALANCE
Local Number of emergency Admissions	3	42.3% 2011-2012	40.6% 2011-2012 England	Decrease	Slight decrease from 2010-2011	
The prevalence of smoking among adults	3	23.5%	20% England	Decrease	2008 33% 2012 21.9% overall downward trend	% adults aged 18 and over, 2011/12
U18 conception rates	3	48.1%	34% England	Decrease	2008 61% 2011 63% downward trend	Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17

Economic Indicators	SA Objective	Data Year & Source	Comparator	Desired Direction of Movement	Current Trend	Commentary
% of children in poverty	3	30.2% 2011-12	21.2% England	Decrease	Has fluctuated between 33.3% 2006 and 28.9% 2010	% children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income
Obese Children (Year 6)	3	24.3% 2011-2012	19.2% England	Decrease	Has increased rapidly from 13% in 2009	% school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2011/12
Obese adults	3	27.5% 2011-12	24.2% England	Decrease	Has fluctuated from 2009 26.2% to 2010 29.9% to 27.5% 2012	% adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008
Life expectancy Males	3	76.6 years At birth, 2009-2011	78.9 years England	increase	increasing	
Life expectancy Females	3	81.2 years At birth, 2009-2011	82.9 years England	increase	increasing	
Early deaths: heart disease and stroke	3	74	60.9	decrease	Strongly decreasing since 2008	Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2009-2011
Early deaths: cancer	3	138	108	Decrease	Strongly decreasing since 2008	
% residents satisfied with museums & galleries	10	62% Hartlepool Household Survey 2013	41% National (Best Value Survey, 2006)	Maintain	Increasing	Hartlepool is within the top 25% of authorities nationally
% residents satisfied with public parks and open spaces	10	76% Hartlepool Household Survey 2013	73% National (Best Value Survey, 2006)	Maintain	Static	Hartlepool is within the top 25% of authorities nationally

<b>Economic Indicators</b>	<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Data Year &amp; Source</b>	<b>Comparator</b>	<b>Desired Direction of Movement</b>	<b>Current Trend</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
% residents satisfied with libraries	10	65% Hartlepool Household Survey 2013		Maintain	Increasing	
% of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	10	42% Hartlepool Household Survey 2013		Increase	2006 was baseline year	
Average of Lower Super Output Areas Scores	11	25 (IMD 2010)	Middlesbrough 8 Stockton 107	Increase	Increasing	Has increased over past decade however the Borough still contains some of the most deprived areas in the UK.
% of households with no one working	11	21.7% (2011 Census)	National 9.9% Darlington 11.6% Middlesbrough 23% (2011 Census)	Decrease	Decreasing	Has decreased since previous Census but still a major issue which needs addressing.
% of households with no car	11	35.3% (2011 Census)	National 25.6% Middlesbrough 37.6% Darlington 28% (2011 Census)	Decrease	Decreasing	Figure has decreased slightly from previous Census.
Number of retail establishments offering Fairtrade as an alternative	15	19 (2006/07)	n/a	Increase	Increasing	
Number of catering establishments offering Fairtrade as an alternative	15	12 (2006/07)	n/a	Increase	Increasing	

## Appendix C. Assessment sheet for officers undertaking of the policy

(Name of plan/strategy being appraised)					
Objective or action being appraised: Advertisements					
Sustainability appraisal objectives	Appraisal criteria	Timescale			Commentary/ explanation
		ST	MT	LT	
<p><b>1. Economy.</b> To encourage strong, diverse and stable economy.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it encourage and support the establishment and development of inward investment companies?</li> <li>2. Will it encourage new start business?</li> <li>3. Will it provide a range of quality sustainable jobs?</li> <li>4. Will it diversify the local economy?</li> <li>5. Will it diversify the rural economy?</li> <li>6. Will it improve the viability and vitality of town and local centres?</li> <li>7. Will it reduce levels of deprivation?</li> </ol>				
<p><b>2. Education and Skills.</b> To enable all children and young people to achieve their full potential and to maximise the education and skills levels of Hartlepool Residents.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it contribute to the development of new and improved education facilities?</li> <li>2. Will it encourage lifelong learning and training to meet the workforce needs of local contractors and other major employers from local sources?</li> <li>3. Will it increase the levels of attainment and participation in education?</li> </ol>				
<p><b>3. Health.</b> To improve the health and well-being of the Hartlepool community.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it improve access to public services and health facilities?</li> <li>2. Will it provide opportunities to promote healthier lifestyles?</li> <li>3. Will it provide local play provision, parks and quality green space and increase access to the countryside?</li> <li>4. Will it promote the use of existing facilities and open-air recreation?</li> <li>5. Will it reduce poverty and health inequalities?</li> </ol>				
<p><b>4. Safety and Security.</b> To create safer and cleaner community, reducing crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it create safer and cleaner communities?</li> <li>2. Will it reduce crime, violence, disorder and anti-social behaviour?</li> <li>3. Will it help to ensure residents are kept safe in the event of a fire?</li> <li>4. Will it contribute to maintaining and keeping clean public areas?</li> <li>5. Will it reduce the perception of crime and allow communities to safely access all areas?</li> </ol>				

<b>(Name of plan/strategy being appraised)</b>					
<b>Objective or action being appraised: Advertisements</b>					
<b>Sustainability appraisal objectives</b>	<b>Appraisal criteria</b>	<b>Timescale</b>			<b>Commentary/ explanation</b>
		<b>ST</b>	<b>MT</b>	<b>LT</b>	
<p><b>5. Housing.</b> To ensure Hartlepool residents have access to decent, good quality, affordable homes.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it promote the re-use of previously developed land?</li> <li>2. Will it help to ensure the balance of supply and demand in the housing stock is met in sustainable locations?</li> <li>3. Will it help to ensure that Hartlepool residents have access to a choice of good quality housing in sustainable communities across tenures that meets their needs and aspirations?</li> <li>4. Will it encourage improvements in homes to meet and exceed the 'decent homes standard'?</li> <li>5. Will it provide increased access to open space for residents within Hartlepool?</li> <li>6. Will it meet the housing needs of vulnerable people?</li> <li>7. Will it encourage high quality design and sufficient open space in new developments?</li> </ol>				
<p><b>6. Transport.</b> To help develop high quality, integrated, accessible and safe transport system.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it reduce the transport barriers to accessing employment, education and training and health care?</li> <li>2. Will it support the location of new development and provision of services that reduces the need to travel?</li> <li>3. Will it reduce the incidence and severity of personal injury road crashes?</li> <li>4. Will it increase personal safety and security whilst travelling?</li> <li>5. Will it encourage more sustainable modes of travel, especially in urban areas?</li> <li>6. Will it maintain, improve and make more efficient use of the existing transport network?</li> <li>7. Will it control and maintain local air quality and seek to reduce transport emissions that contribute to climate change?</li> </ol>				
<p><b>7. Built and Natural Environment.</b> To protect and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of Hartlepool's rural, urban and historic environment.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will the plan enhance the quality, character and local distinctiveness of the area's landscapes, open space, townscapes, streetscapes, countryside and coastline?</li> <li>2. Will it prevent urban development encroaching and/or occurring in the countryside.</li> <li>3. Will it enhance the quality, character and setting of Hartlepool's designated Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, historic parks, gardens, scheduled ancient monuments, none designated heritage assets and areas of archaeological interest?</li> <li>4. Will it enhance or increase access to these natural and cultural assets?</li> <li>5. Will it be of detriment to surrounding</li> </ol>				

<b>(Name of plan/strategy being appraised)</b>					
<b>Objective or action being appraised: Advertisements</b>					
<b>Sustainability appraisal objectives</b>	<b>Appraisal criteria</b>	<b>Timescale</b>			<b>Commentary/ explanation</b>
		<b>ST</b>	<b>MT</b>	<b>LT</b>	
	landscape and open space? 6. Will it help to ensure that the physical environment is attractive, responsive, flexible and sustainable? 7. Will it encourage high quality design? 8. Will it provide sufficient open space in new developments? 9. Will it improve Green Infrastructure within Hartlepool and adjacent Boroughs?				
<b>8. Biodiversity and Geodiversity.</b> To protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the natural environment.	1. Will it preserve or enhance the quality of Nature Conservation Sites within Hartlepool? 2. Will it improve access to these nature conservation sites? 3. Will it protect habitats and priority species? 4. Will it improve or enhance ecological networks.				
<b>9. Water, Air and Soil Pollution.</b> To improve and or retain the quality of watercourses, air quality and soil quality. To achieve sustainable use of water resources.	1. Will it help to achieve sustainable use of water resources? 2. Will it protect or improve and monitor local air quality? 3. Will it minimise atmospheric, noise, land, soil and water pollution? 4. Will it protect or improve the quality of controlled waters? 5. Will it improve infrastructure such as coastal defences? 6. Will it prevent and/or reduce the risk of local flooding?				
<b>10. Liveability and Place.</b> To create and sustain liveable places, promoting sustainable lifestyles and social cohesion.	1. Will it improve accessibility and quality of key services and facilities and improve access to jobs? 2. Will it provide sufficient retail facilities for local people? 3. Will it improve access to culture, leisure and recreational activities? 4. Will it create and sustain a vibrant and diverse community and promote a sense of place? 5. Will it promote social cohesion?				
<b>11. Equity, Diversity, Equality and Participation-</b> To promote strong and inclusive communities	1. Will it promote social inclusion and tackle worklessness? 2. Will it help to reduce deprivation and ensure no group of people are disadvantaged? 3. Will it encourage stronger socially inclusive communities? 4. Will it increase community cohesion? 5. Will it create community ownership, participation and engagement?				
<b>12. Energy Efficiency and Natural Resources.</b>	1. Will it minimise energy use through sustainable, efficient and effective use of buildings and land? 2. Will it support or promote the				



<b>(Name of plan/strategy being appraised)</b>						
<b>Objective or action being appraised: Advertisements</b>						
Sustainability appraisal objectives	Appraisal criteria	Timescale			Commentary/ explanation	
		ST	MT	LT		
To minimise energy use and support renewable energy production and encourage the prudent use of natural resources.	increasing use of renewable energy resources in environmentally acceptable locations? 3. Will it reduce demand for natural resources? 4. Will it encourage the prudent and efficient use of natural resources?					
<b>13. Waste.</b> To minimise the production of waste and to maximise opportunities for recycling.	1. Will it minimise the generation of household and commercial waste? 2. Will it ensure that waste is dealt with as close to the source as feasible? 3. Will it maximise the opportunities for recycling waste materials? 4. Will it ensure that waste is dealt with in a sustainable manner? 5. Does it make provision for an adequate supply of minerals?					
<b>14. Climate Change.</b> To address the causes of climate change and minimise emissions of greenhouse gasses.	1. Will it encourage prudent use of natural resources? 2. Will it lead to a reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> e emissions? 3. Will it assist in mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change? 4. Will it increase emphasis on the issue of climate change and global warming effects, such as rising sea levels and the impact of additional development? 5. Will it ensure that flood management takes a sustainable approach? 6. Will it reduce the risk of flooding? 7. Will it tackle global sustainability issues?					
<b>15. Futurity.</b> To ensure that development that meets the needs of today should not restrict choices and opportunities for future generations	1. Will its outcomes be detrimental to future generations? 2. Will it restrict the choices of future generations?					
<b>Conclusions</b>						
<b>Recommendations</b>						

--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain	X	No Relationship
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