

Darlington Local Plan 2016 - 2036

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

September 2017

Darlington Borough Council

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1.0 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report sets out the framework for undertaking Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA / SEA) for the Darlington Local Plan. It explains the context, identifies sustainability objectives, and the approach to assessment, identifying relevant environmental, economic and social issues.
- 1.2 Sustainability is about ensuring that decisions taken now are the right decisions to improve our quality of life, and that of future generations. A Sustainability Appraisal is a technique that allows us to consider how much a plan will contribute to a range of environmental, social and economic factors which contribute to our quality of life.
- 1.3 The Council is required to carry out sustainability appraisal alongside local plan preparation by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The appraisal also integrates an assessment of the significant environmental effects of the local plan and its reasonable alternatives, a requirement of the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. It is possible that a Habitats Regulations Assessment¹ of the local plan will also be required. If so, its findings will be reflected in this sustainability appraisal work.
- 1.4 This Framework should ensure that at each key stage of the Local Plan preparation, the Sustainability Appraisal considers all relevant significant environmental, social and economic sustainability issues appropriately.
- 1.5 This document therefore includes:
 - Relevant policies, plans, programmes which will inform the Darlington Local Plan;
 - Baseline information in relation to Darlington Borough;
 - Sustainability issues;
 - Sustainability objectives and appraisal methodology for considering individual policies and proposals, considering alternative potential site allocations, and considering cumulative effects of policies and proposals.
- 1.6 This framework is an update to the version published in November 2016 and includes revised sustainability objectives and decision making criteria, a full review of relevant plans, policies and programmes and an updated baseline.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Darlington Borough

- 2.1 Darlington Borough is in North East England. It is the most westerly of the five unitary authorities which make up the Tees Valley sub-region. It is a compact area of 75.9 square miles. The market town of Darlington is the main settlement and outside the

¹ Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (Habitats Regulations) – relates to potential adverse impacts on any European site of nature conservation importance.

main urban area there are three larger villages of Heighington, Middleton St George/Middleton One Row and Hurworth / Hurworth Place. The remainder of the area consists of villages and open countryside. The River Skerne runs through the urban area, whilst the River Tees runs to the south. North Yorkshire lies to the south of the Borough; the Tees Valley is to the east, the former coalfield areas of County Durham to the north, and rural Teesdale to the west.

- 2.2 The population of Darlington is approximately 105,564 and is set to increase to 112,500 in 2026. The Borough has a total of 46,670 households with 87% of the population living within the urban centre of the Borough. In terms of demographics, the Borough has an increasingly ageing population with a significantly lower proportion of younger people.
- 2.3 Darlington is ranked as the 122nd most deprived area in the country, with 15% of the borough's neighbourhoods being amongst the 10% most deprived in the country, whilst 9% of neighbourhoods are amongst the country's 10% least deprived. Inequalities within the borough largely relate to employment achievement, health and crime. Health and employment are the areas where deprivation in the borough as a whole is rated worst; whilst it scores relatively well on education, and very well on living environment access to housing and services. Darlington's status as a Healthy New Town should promote the health benefits of good quality housing and contribute to reducing inequalities.
- 2.4 Good transport links exist with the A1 (M) and the East Coast Main Line running past and through the town and other key roads and railways linking the Borough to the remainder of the North East and Yorkshire. The Durham Tees Valley Airport is located in the eastern part of the Borough. Darlington town centre is of sub-regional importance for shopping and services, and the town is also an important employment hub.
- 2.5 The Borough has a rich and varied natural and historic environment. There are a variety of national, regional and local environmental and historic designations in the Borough. Darlington also has a high level of open space for a Borough of its size. Provision is generally good although there is a deficiency in quality and quantity in some areas.

The new Darlington Local Plan 2016-36

- 2.6 The new Darlington Local Plan 2016-36 will be the main development plan document guiding the future use and development of land across the whole Borough, except for minerals and waste. It will contain a Vision, Aims and Objectives, and policies and proposals for the period up to 2036.
- 2.7 The new Darlington Local Plan will:
 - identify exactly where new development and land use changes are planned;
 - identify where there are particular constraints on development and things that need to be protected;
 - set out policies and land allocations to address local planning issues and help guide and decide planning applications;

- help make sure that development and regeneration contributes as best it can to the prosperity, health and quality of life in the Borough, and achieves more sustainable development overall;
- provide the strategic policy framework for any community preparing a neighbourhood plan.

- 2.8 Further detail on the scope and issues that the Council propose to address in the new Local Plan are set out in the separate ‘Darlington Local Plan Issues and Scoping Report’ (May 2016). The key steps in the timetable for preparing the new Local Plan are set out in the Council’s Local Development Scheme 2016-2019.
- 2.9 The new Local Plan is not being prepared from a blank sheet of paper. In many instances, the starting point for new policy development will be the existing adopted Darlington Local Development Framework Core Strategy (2011) and the recently agreed (April 2016) Interim Planning Position Statement. There may also be instances when saved policies of the Borough of Darlington Local Plan² are the starting point. It will also be taking account of the National Planning Policy Framework and any more up to date local information and evidence.

Sustainability Appraisal

- 2.10 Sustainability Appraisal will:

- find out how the Local Plan will contribute to achieve sustainable development;
- identify how the Local Plan is likely to affect baseline information and its trends;
- work out if the Local Plan policies and proposals are the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives.

- 2.11 The output of Sustainability Appraisal will be a Sustainability Appraisal Report. The report will set out and evaluate the likely significant environmental, social and economic effects of implementing Local Plan policies and its reasonable alternatives.

- 2.12 It is possible that a Habitats Regulations Assessment³ of the local plan will also be required. If so, its findings will be reflected in this sustainability appraisal work.

- 2.13 Section 5 below sets out how the Council will carry out the Sustainability Appraisal of the new Local Plan.

Sustainable Development

- 2.14 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that it is the purpose of the planning system to contribute to achieving sustainable development. The definition of sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs⁴.

² A full list of these is on the website at www.darlington.gov.uk/localplan

³ Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (Habitats Regulations) – relates to potential adverse impacts on any European site of nature conservation importance.

⁴ Resolution 42/187 of the United Nations General Assembly

2.15 This definition is set out in the NPPF, as are the five nationally recognised⁵ principles of sustainable development:

- living within environmental limits
- ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
- achieving a sustainable economy
- promoting good governance
- using sound science responsibly

2.16 The NPPF also recognises the three dimensions of sustainable development – environmental, social and economic and indicates that a presumption in favour of sustainable development should be at the heart of every plan and every decision. It goes on to advise that for plan-making this means that:

- local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area;
- Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless:
 - any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the Framework taken as a whole; or
 - specific policies in the Framework indicate development should be restricted.

3.0 INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Sustainability Appraisal is a stepped process that, as a minimum, must include a Scoping Report, a Sustainability Report⁶ and a final statement of how the appraisal was taken into account. Table 1⁷ sets out the information requirements of a SEA and SA and the stages at which this information will be reported. This report considers stages 1-5.

3.2 Much of the work in the Interim Planning Position Statement has already been subject to sustainability appraisal previously and this work will, wherever possible, be used to inform the Sustainability Appraisal report for this new Local Plan.

Table 1: SEA Requirements for the Sustainability Report of the Darlington Local Plan

SEA / Sustainability Appraisal Requirements checklist	Stage
1. An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with any other plans and programmes.	Scoping report. Sustainability Report
2. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	Scoping report. Sustainability Report

⁵ UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future, 2005

⁶ Also known as an Environmental Report

⁷ Adapted from NPPG: The Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations requirements checklist

SEA / Sustainability Appraisal Requirements checklist	Stage
3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Scoping report. Sustainability Report
4. Any existing environmental, social or economic problems relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.	Scoping report. Sustainability Report
5. The environmental protection objectives (and social and economic objectives), established at international, European Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations will be taken into account during its preparation.	Scoping report. Sustainability Report
6. The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.	Sustainability Report
7. Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Sustainability Report
8. Outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information.	Sustainability Report
9. Monitoring measures.	Finalised in submission Sustainability Report
10. Non-technical summary.	In relevant reports above

Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

- 3.3 Other plans, policies and programmes can be relevant in helping to identify the sustainability issues and objectives for the Borough and the things that could be monitored to check if the Local Plan is delivering sustainable development.
- 3.4 Table 2 provides a list of the relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes that should inform the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan. This list will evolve as the Sustainability Appraisal process progresses and as the evidence base to the emerging Local Plan develops. Appendix 1 of this report provides a review of these documents, identifying:
- Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme;
 - Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms;
 - Local Plan response/implications.

Table 2: Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

International
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs [UNDESA], 2002) - Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC], 1992) Endorsed and continued by the Copenhagen Accord (2009) - Universal Declaration of Human Rights (United Nations [UN], 1948)

- Convention on the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation [UNESCO], 1972)
- The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (The Ramsar Convention) (1971)
- The Council of Europe Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (The Bern Convention) (1979)
- The Council of Europe European Landscape Convention (The Florence Convention) (2000)
- The Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (The Valletta (Malta) Convention) (revised) (1992)
- The Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (The Granada Convention) (1985)
- EU Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (EU Air Quality Directive)
- EU Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (EU Birds Directive)
- EU Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EU Habitats Directive) (As amended by 97/62/EC)
- EU Framework Directive 2008/98/EC on waste
- EU Framework Directive 2000/60/EC on water
- EU Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources
- EU Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment
- EU Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings
- EU Seventh Environmental Action Programme: Living Well, Within the Limits of Our Planet (2013)
- European Spatial Development Perspective (Potsdam 1999)
- European Sustainable Development Strategy 2001 (Renewed 2006, reviewed 2009)
- Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011)

National

- Securing the Future: The UK Sustainable Development Strategy (CM6467) (HM Government, 2005)
- The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013
- The Plan for Growth (BIS, 2011)
- Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (HM Government, 2011)
- The Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future (DECC, 2011)
- The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), 2012)
- Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (DEFRA, 2011)
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) and amendments (2012)
- The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)
- Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)
- Technical Information Note 049: Agricultural Land Classification- protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land: 2nd edition (Natural England, 2012)
- Planning Practice Guidance (PPG): Housing- Optional Technical Standards (Ref ID: 56-001-20150327 to 56-004-20150327) (DCLG, 2015)
- Technical housing standards - nationally described space standard (DCLG, 2015)
- Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2008)
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG, 2012)
- National Planning Policy for Waste (DCLG, 2014)
- Waste Management Plan for England (DEFRA, 2013)
- Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG, 2015)
- National Adaption Programme: Making the country resilient to a changing climate (defra, 2013)

Regional and Sub-Regional

- Tees Valley Strategic Economic Plan 2016-2026 (TVCA, 2016)
- Tees Valley Innovation Strategy (TVCA 2016)
- Tees Valley Investment Plan 2017-2021 (TVCA, 2017)
- Tees valley European Structural & Investment Funds (TVCA, 2016)
- Tees Valley Strategic Infrastructure Plan (TVCA, 2014)
- Investing in Tees Valley's Future 2017-2021 (TVCA, 2017)
- Connecting the Tees Valley (TVCA, 2016)
- Tees Valley Green Infrastructure Strategy (Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, 2008)

- Tees Valley Hotel Futures and Summary 2009
- Tees Valley Biodiversity Action Plan
- River Basin Management Plan, Northumbria River Basin District (Environment Agency, 2009)
- River Tees Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2009)
- Tees Valley Water Cycle Study (URS, 2012)
- The Tees Valley Climate Change Strategy (2010-2020) (Tees Valley Unlimited, 2010)
- Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2011)
- Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Policies and Sites DPD (2011)
- Police, Crime and Victims' Plan 2016-21 (PCVC, 2016)
- Hambleton District Development Plan (HBC)
- Durham County Development Plan (DCC)
- Stockton Borough Development Plan (SBC)
- Richmondshire District Development Plan (RDC)

Local

- Sustainable Community Strategy - One Darlington: Perfectly Placed (2008-2026)
- Economic Strategy for Darlington 2012-2026 (DBC, Darlington Partnership, TVU, 2012)
- Darlington Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2016 (DBC, 2016)
- Darlington Third Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 (DBC)
- Darlington Housing Strategy 2012-17 (DBC, 2012)
- Darlington Retail and Town Centre Study (WYG, 2014)
- Planning Obligations SPD (DBC, 2013)
- Design of New Development SPD (DBC, 2011)
- Darlington Landscape Character Assessment (LUC, 2015)
- Darlington Characterisation Study (DBC, 2009)
- Town Centre Fringe Conservation Management Plan (Archaeo-Environment Ltd, 2010)
- Darlington Borough Council Conservation Area Character Appraisals (DBC, 2009)
- Darlington's Green Infrastructure Strategy 2013-2026 (DBC, 2013)
- Darlington Open Space Strategy 2007-2017 (DBC, 2007 and 2010 update)
- Darlington Rights of Way Improvement Plan (DBC, 2011)
- An Allotments Strategy for Darlington 2009-2019 (DBC, 2009)
- Ongoing Development Monitoring including Annual Monitoring Report (DBC)

Sustainability Appraisal Baseline

3.5 Baseline data has been gathered from existing plans and strategies and available environmental, social, economic information. The baseline provides a picture of the state of the Borough today and helps to identify any sustainability issues, problems and opportunities that the Darlington Local Plan could help address. This will help inform four tasks:

- Inform the production of the sustainability objectives;
- Provide an evidence base to predict the effects of the Darlington Local Plan;
- Produce a draft SA framework that will eventually be used to monitor the success of the Darlington Local Plan.
- Identify appropriate measures against which to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan.

3.6 The full baseline is provided at Appendix 2 of this framework.

Local Sustainability Issues

3.7 Following the review of relevant plans, policies and programmes, and the baseline

information, a number of key sustainability issues, problems and opportunities for Darlington Borough have been identified in Table 3 that are relevant to the preparation of the Local Plan.

Table 3: Sustainability Issues and Problems

Sustainability Issue	Summary
People and Population	
Shortfall in overall housing compared with needs.	The borough has been underperforming against its house building targets since the start of the recession.
Shortfall in affordable housing provision, especially in rural areas. Lack of social rented tenure.	The borough has been underperforming against its affordable housing targets since the start of the recession.
Shortfall of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation.	Local study published in 2014 shows an unmet need for sites.
Ageing and growing population.	Latest census results show the population has grown more than previously estimated over the last ten years.
Economy and Employment	
Increasing town centre vacancy and reduction in footfall.	The town centre and town centre fringe has the highest retail floorspace vacancy rate and there are indications that footfall is decreasing in some parts of the town centre.
Building on Darlington's economic strengths – Increased potential to grow sectors.	Identified need to build on Darlington's strengths in advanced manufacturing, business and financial services, logistics and a market town atmosphere with independent retailers, and also take advantage of the Tees Valley's strength in the digital sector.
Transport and Travel	
Congestion and network capacity leading to high levels of air pollution in parts of the borough.	Identified need to tackle congestion and network capacity.
Need to support improvements to the rail and bus infrastructure.	Programmes for rail and bus improvement, and further such for which the need has been identified, should be accommodated and supported.
Climate Change and Energy	
Reducing carbon dioxide emission outputs and increasing renewable energy generation.	To tackle climate continued effort is required to reduce CO2 emissions and increase the generation of renewable energy at a local level.
Protecting and enhancing ecological networks and making space for changes to rivers.	DEFRA, Natural England and the Environment Agency identify principles of planning for space within which natural processes caused by climate change can occur. For example, a species may need to move from a site which climate change has made less suitable, to one which it has made more suitable; for this it would need a network of appropriate habitat between the two sites. Likewise, planning should allow space for natural changes to rivers caused by changing climatic conditions.
Environmental Protection	
High level of contaminated land.	Mainly arising from Darlington's industrial past which has the potential to contaminate groundwater.

Sustainability Issue	Summary
High number of development sites at some risk of flooding. Climate change and its effect on flood risk.	A number of potential development area are at risk of flooding. Properties are also at risk in neighbouring authorities downstream of Darlington Borough. Flood risk is likely to increase over the next 25 years due to the impacts of climate change.
Effective and efficient use of land in most sustainable locations.	Prioritising and promoting the reuse of previously developed land.
Some rivers of poor and bad ecological quality.	A number of tributaries of the Tees and Skerne are of poor ecological quality, in particular the Neasham Stell was classified as of bad ecological quality in 2015.
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	
Protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land, priority habitats and species and expanding range where possible.	Six priority habitats present within the borough but all rare, fragmented or in decline. Work need to be done to slow or reverse current trends. Four SSSI's (Hells Kettles, Neasham Fen, Newton Ketton Meadow and Redcar Field). Twenty seven priority species identified for Darlington, populations vary greatly.
Recreation and Leisure	
Unequal distribution of open space and types of open space.	Poor levels of provision coincide with areas of deprivation and there are geographical gaps in the provision of specific types of open space, in particular allotments.
Heritage and Landscape	
Potential risk to local heritage (built and natural) from new development and other pressures.	Locally important buildings and other heritage assets may be at risk from development and other pressures (e.g. neglect and decay) as they have not yet been classified and therefore key features and assets may not be appropriately considered and taken in to account in planning decisions. Increase of heritage assets on the 'at risk' register. Process of undertaking appraisals has identified that there is a general perception of decline within the Borough's conservation areas. Development on outskirts of urban areas and villages, both within and beyond the borough, can have an impact on landscape quality.

3.8 As the SA process continues, and through the development of the main Sustainability Report, additional issues may be identified that will be added to this table.

4.0 DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK

4.1 Central to the Sustainability Appraisal process is the development of a Sustainability Framework; this provides a format for describing, analysing and comparing the potential sustainability effects of the Local Plan.

4.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Local plans must therefore be prepared with the objective of contributing to sustainable development. Paragraph 152 of the NPPF sets out how local authorities should approach this task:

'Local Planning authorities should seek opportunities to achieve each of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, and net gains across all three.

Significant adverse impacts on any of these dimensions should be avoided and, where possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where adverse impacts are unavoidable, measures to mitigate the impact should be considered. Where adequate mitigation measures are not possible, compensatory measures may be appropriate.'

4.3 Table 4 shows the sustainability framework, with sustainability objectives and proposed decision making criteria.

Table 4: Sustainability Framework

Sustainability Appraisal Objective		Decision Making Criteria
1	Provide a mixture of affordable, well designed and sustainably located new housing, and improve the standard of existing housing, especially to provide for young people, families and older people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Will it deliver housing in sustainable locations with access to a range local services and facilities within easy walking and cycling distance? b. Will it provide good quality and safe connections to cycle and walking networks? c. Will it deliver market and affordable homes to meet identified Borough needs? c. Will it deliver adaptable housing to meet the lifelong needs of the population?
2	Develop vibrant and cohesive communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Will it reduce the potential for social isolation, with particular regard to disadvantaged and protected groups? b. Will it increase the availability and accessibility of community and cultural activities and facilities? c. Will it preserve, promote and enhance local community and culture?
3	Improve the health and wellbeing of all, reduce health inequalities and promote healthier lifestyles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Will it encourage greater participation in healthy lifestyles, including nature based or outdoor leisure activities? b. Will it provide opportunities for people to get involved in sports and recreational activities? c. Will it ensure the whole population has easy access to health facilities? d. Will it increase local food production?
4	Provide education and training opportunities to improve the skills and employment prospects of the resident population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Will it promote lifelong learning and help to widen participation in learning activities – supporting the development of local skills? b. Will it increase opportunities for vocational training via apprenticeships, internships and work experience? c. Will it help to address a shortage in primary school places?
5	Improve the safety and security of people and property.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime? b. Will it help to reduce and prevent crime and disorder through appropriate design measures? c. Will it help to improve highway safety?
6	Achieve sustainable levels of economic growth and increase employment levels and access to sustainable and high quality employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Does it provide for opportunities to attract new business to the borough? b. Will it facilitate the expansion and development of existing businesses? c. Will it maintain the vitality and viability of the boroughs town and local centres?
7	Encourage sustainable travel. Provide development which reduces reliance on private vehicles,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Will it reduce the distance people need to travel to work or to access services and facilities and will it prioritise development on well-located sites, especially the town centre?

Sustainability Appraisal Objective		Decision Making Criteria
	maximising access to public transport and active travel modes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Will it provide access to a range of employment, education, health service and leisure opportunities via a frequent public transport service? c. Will it increase congestion on the local highway network?
8	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase the borough's resilience to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, including by encouraging energy efficiency? b. Will it increase renewable energy generation? c. Does it consider updated climate change allowances? d. Will it ensure climate adapted design and resilient infrastructure? e. Will it include a sustainable approach to water management? f. Will it facilitate the use of low carbon fuelled vehicles?
9	Make the most efficient use of land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Will it reduce contaminated sites and increase remediation? b. Will it maximise the use of brownfield land and minimising the loss of greenfield land to development? d. Will it lead to the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land? e. Will it increase the prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste?
10	Minimise levels of noise, vibration and light pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Will it avoid unacceptable levels of noise, vibration and light pollution?
11	Avoid and reduce flood risk from all sources including fluvial, surface water and sewer flooding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Will it increase flood risk elsewhere? b. Will it include/encourage integrated drainage and rainwater harvesting? c. Will it increase the use of SUDS? d. Does it follow the sequential approach to avoiding higher flood risk areas?
12	Protect and enhance air and water quality and make efficient use of water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Will it contribute to reductions in air quality monitoring pollutants at monitoring locations across the Borough? b. Will it minimise the risk of contamination to ground waters and surface waters? c. Will it protect or contribute to improving the ecological quality of rivers? d. Will it minimise the risk of contamination to locally and nationally designated nature conservation sites?
13	Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Will it protect and enhance ecological networks and locally/nationally designated nature conservation sites? b. Will it protect priority habitats and species and provide for the long term management of important wildlife habitats? c. Will it increase the quality and quantity of woodland and tree cover? d. Will it promote and raise awareness of the enjoyment/benefits of the natural environment and promote access to appropriate sites/the countryside? e. Will it avoid minerals safeguarding areas?
14	Protect and enhance green infrastructure of all types.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Will it protect existing and / or enhance / create good quality green infrastructure? b. Will it promote increased access to green infrastructure?
15	Protect and enhance the character and quality of Darlington's landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Will it protect and enhance the quality and character of the landscape?

Sustainability Appraisal Objective		Decision Making Criteria
		b. Will it contribute to local distinctiveness and countryside character?
16	Conserve and enhance Darlington's distinctive and valuable historic environment.	a. Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets, and their settings, and other elements of the historic environment? b. Will it promote good design? c. Will it maintain separation between the main settlements in the borough and those in surrounding districts?

4.4 The Sustainability Framework will be used as the basis for assessing the likely sustainability effects of the following:

- local plan objectives;
- strategic development options;
- local planning policies;
- potential site allocation options.

Integrating SA/SEA requirements

4.5 The sustainability appraisal process ensures that the potential environmental effects of the plan are fully considered alongside wider social and economic issues. Table 5 demonstrates that there is a reasonable the balance between social, economic and environmental issues covered by the Sustainability Objectives.

Table 5: Balance between social, economic and environmental considerations

Sustainability Appraisal Objective		soc	econ	env
1	Provide a mixture of affordable, well designed and sustainably located new housing, and improve the standard of existing housing, especially to provide for young people, families and older people.	✓	✓	
2	Develop vibrant and cohesive communities.	✓		
3	Improve the health and wellbeing of all, reduce health inequalities and promote healthier lifestyles.	✓	✓	
4	Provide education and training opportunities to improve the skills and employment prospects of the resident population.	✓	✓	
5	Improve the safety and security of people and property.	✓	✓	✓
6	Achieve sustainable levels of economic growth and increase employment levels and access to sustainable and high quality employment opportunities	✓	✓	
7	Encourage sustainable travel. Provide development which reduces reliance on private vehicles, maximising access to public transport and active travel modes.	✓	✓	✓
8	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase the borough's resilience to climate change.	✓	✓	✓
9	Make the most efficient use of land.	✓	✓	✓
10	Minimise levels of noise, vibration and light pollution.	✓	✓	✓

Sustainability Appraisal Objective		soc	econ	env
11	Avoid and reduce flood risk from all sources including fluvial, surface water and sewer flooding.	✓	✓	✓
12	Protect and enhance air and water quality and make efficient use of water.	✓	✓	✓
13	Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.			✓
14	Protect and enhance green infrastructure of all types.	✓		✓
15	Protect and enhance the character and quality of Darlington's landscape.			✓
16	Conserve and enhance Darlington's distinctive and valuable historic environment.	✓		✓

Relationship of the Sustainability Objectives to environmental issues

4.6 The SEA Directive⁸ identifies a number of environmental issues against which the likely significant effects of plans and programmes must be assessed. If these environmental issues are not sufficiently covered by the Sustainability Objectives, either directly or by a reasonable combination of indirect factors, they will not satisfy the SEA Directive assessment requirements. Table 6 shows that the proposed Sustainability Objectives sufficiently cover all of the required environmental issues.

Table 6: Coverage of environmental issues

SEA Directive Environmental Issue	Sustainability Objective	
	Directly	Indirectly
Biodiversity	13	12, 14
Population*		1, 2, 3, 4
Human health	3, 10, 12, 14	2, 6, 7, 8
Fauna	13	12, 14
Flora	13	12, 14
Soil	9, 13	14
Water	11, 12	8
Air	8, 12	7
Climatic factors	8, 12	7
Material assets*	9	5, 16
Cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)	16	2, 15
Landscape	15	16

* There is no clear definition of the terms population and material assets in the Directive.

⁸ Annex I(f) of Directive 2001/42/EC

Compatibility of the Sustainability Objectives

- 4.7 In order to test the SA objectives' compatibility with one another, an appraisal matrix has been produced (see Figure 1 on the following page).
- 4.8 The majority of the draft sustainability objectives are considered, on balance, to be either compatible or have a neutral impact on one another. However, potential incompatibility was identified between environmental objectives like improving or sustaining the quality of environmental resources, and the more socially and economically focused sustainability objectives, such as achieving sustainable levels of economic growth, and providing new housing.
- 4.9 The potential incompatibility mainly arises for the likely costs associated with achieving the most sustainable outcomes on matters like mitigating flood risk and safeguarding and enhancing biodiversity; by impacting on scheme viability, these would reduce the amount of value left in schemes to achieve social objectives, such as more affordable housing. In some instances, it could mean that economically beneficial schemes become unviable.

Figure 1: Compatibility Testing of the Sustainability Objectives

Key:

✓	Compatible
X	Incompatible
O	Neutral

1	Provide a mixture of affordable, well designed and sustainably located new housing, and improve the standard of existing housing, especially to provide for young people, families and older people.																
2	Develop vibrant and cohesive communities.	✓															
3	Improve the health and wellbeing of all, reduce health inequalities and promote healthier lifestyle.	✓	✓														
4	Provide education and training opportunities to improve the skills and employment prospects of the resident population.	✓	✓	✓													
5	Improve the safety and security of people and property.	O	✓	✓	O												
6	Achieve sustainable levels of economic growth and increase employment levels and access to sustainable and high quality employment opportunities	✓	✓	✓	✓	O											
7	Encourage sustainable travel. Provide development which reduces reliance on private vehicles, maximising access to public transport and active travel modes.	✓	✓	✓	O	✓	O										
8	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase the borough's resilience to climate change.	✓	✓	✓	O	O	O	✓									
9	Make the most efficient use of land.	✓	✓	✓	O	O	✓	✓	✓								
10	Minimise levels of noise, vibration and light pollution.	O	✓	✓	O	O	O	✓	✓	✓							
11	Avoid and reduce flood risk from all sources including fluvial, surface water and sewer flooding.	✓	✓	✓	O	O	✓	O	✓	✓	✓						
12	Protect and enhance air and water quality and make efficient use of water.	O	✓	✓	O	O	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
13	Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	O	✓	✓	O	O	O	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
14	Protect and enhance green infrastructure of all types.	✓	✓	✓	O	O	O	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
15	Protect and enhance the character and quality of Darlington's landscape.	O	✓	✓	O	O	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
16	Conserve and enhance Darlington's distinctive and valuable historic environment.	✓	✓	✓	O	O	O	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sustainability Objectives		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

REVIEW OF PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Content:

- [International](#)
- [National](#)
- [Regional and Sub-Regional](#)
- [Local](#)

INTERNATIONAL

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs [UNDESA], 2002)	Commits the UK (and other signatories) to promoting sustainable development.	Commitments include taking sustainable development considerations into account in: national and local development planning, infrastructure investment decisions, business development, and public procurement.	The Local Plan needs to set out an overarching strategy for achieving sustainable development across the district.
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC], 1992) Endorsed and continued by the Copenhagen Accord (2009)	The protocol aims to curb the growth in emissions of 6 gases connected to climate change. The intention is to achieve stabilisation of atmospheric concentrations of these gases at levels that will prevent dangerous interference with the climate system.	Industrialised countries committed to cut their combined emissions by 5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012. Each country has agreed its own specific targets. EU countries, including the UK, are committed to cut by 8%. The UK stated its own goal to cut by 12.5%. [The UK Climate Change Act 2008 sets a framework to deliver an 80% cut by 2050]	The Local Plan must set out a strategy that will help contribute to a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
Universal Declaration of Human Rights (United Nations [UN], 1948)	The foremost international agreement on human rights. Details the basic civil and political rights of individuals and nations. Individuals have the right: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To legal recourse when their rights have been violated • Of privacy and protection of privacy by law • To freedom of option and expression, freedom of assembly and association 	N/A	Ensure that the preparation of the Local Plan and its ultimate content and policies do not violate or compromise any of these basic rights.

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
Convention on the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation [UNESCO], 1972)	<p>Countries are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage. • Adopt a general policy that gives cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community • Integrate the protection of heritage into comprehensive planning programmes. 	Designation of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.	The Local Plan should include strategies/policies that address heritage and archaeological issues generally.
The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (The Ramsar Convention) (1971)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stem the progressive encroachment on, and loss of, wetlands now and in the future. • Consider the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands- regulators of water regimes, habitats supporting characteristic flora and fauna. • Recognise that wetlands are a resource of great economic, cultural, scientific and recreational value. • Include wetland conservation considerations in planning. 	The designation of suitable wetlands as Wetlands of International Importance (known as Ramsar sites).	Currently there are no Ramsar sites in Darlington borough. The impact of strategies and policies on sites beyond the borough, such as the Teesmouth & Cleaveland coast, will need to be identified, assessed and appropriately mitigated.
The Council of Europe Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (The Bern Convention) (1979)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote conservation of wild flora and fauna, and their natural habitats • Integrate conservation into national planning policies • Monitor and control endangered and vulnerable species 	N/A	<p>The Local Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure strategies and policies do not negatively impact designated wildlife sites and habitats, and instead seek to enhance their condition. • Consider the impact of policies and proposals on wildlife and habitats more generally and seek ways to enhance ecosystems and biodiversity.
The Council of Europe European Landscape Convention (The Florence Convention) (2000)	Requires 'landscape to be integrated into regional and planning policies and in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies as well as any other policies with possible direct or indirect impacts on landscape'.	Aims to encourage a move towards multifunctional landscapes that provide a variety of benefits while protecting and managing those aspects of the landscape valued by society, and managing change positively in the planning and creation of new landscapes.	<p>The Local Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the landscape dimension is fully understood and integrated into all social, economic and environmental policies. • That the evidence base, including SA/SEA, is informed by the requirements.

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
The Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (The Valletta (Malta) Convention) (revised) (1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect archaeological heritage, including for historical and scientific study. Ensure that archaeologists participate in the development of planning policies to achieve well-balanced strategies for the protection, conservation and enhancement of sites of archaeological interest. 	N/A	Ensure that archaeologists within Durham County Council participate in the development of relevant planning strategies and policies, and the identification of development sites.
The Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (The Granada Convention) (1985)	<p>Countries are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop public awareness and interest in the importance of architectural heritage as an element of cultural identity and as a source of inspiration for the present and the future. Demonstrate unity of cultural heritage and architecture and the links at regional, national and European level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote policies for disseminating information and increasing awareness at a European level. Promote training and techniques in the conservation of architectural heritage. Exchange of information and techniques to manage and promote heritage. Committee of experts to monitor progress. 	<p>The Local Plan should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies/policies that address heritage, archaeology, quality of the built environment and local distinctiveness issues generally.
EU Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (EU Air Quality Directive)	<p>Merges the Air Quality Directive and daughter Directives into a single Directive on Air Quality. In the UK implemented through the Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines a policy framework for a number of air pollutants known to have harmful effects on human health and the environment. Sets maximum levels for certain toxic heavy metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon concentrations. Sets target dates for reducing very fine particulates (PM2.5); continues with previous standards & targets for fine particulates (PM10). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit values and alert thresholds for a number of air pollutants, including nitrogen dioxide. Requires monitoring/reporting of air quality and the production of Action Plans where limits are exceeded. Reduce exposure to PM2.5 to below 20µg/m3 in urban areas by 2015. In all areas to respect the PM2.5 limit value of 25µg/m3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the potential impacts of growth strategies and policies on air quality and seek to deliver improvements. Ensure strategies and policies reduce impact on air quality generally.
EU Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (EU Birds Directive)	Replaces the former Directive (79/409/EEC) on the conservation of wild birds. Member States have a duty to sustain naturally occurring wild bird populations at ecologically and scientifically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take special measures to protect species listed in Annex 1 of the directive, including classifying areas most suitable 	There are no SPAs within the borough. However there are SPAs in adjoining authority areas (North Pennine Moors, Teesmouth & Cleveland Coast and North York

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
	sound levels. Protection applies to birds and their eggs, nests and habitats/biotopes.	<p>for these species as Special Protection Areas (SPAs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPA designation requires measures to promote conservation of the species and their habitat. 	Moors SPAs). The effect of plan sites and policies on these areas must be appropriately considered.
EU Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EU Habitats Directive) (As amended by 97/62/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain biodiversity by conserving natural habitats and wild fauna and flora. • Encourage the management of landscape features that are essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species. • Establish systems of strict protection for animal and plant species which are particularly threatened and study the desirability of reintroducing these species; • Prohibit the use of non-selective methods of taking, capturing or killing certain animal and plant species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires the designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), selected for their importance as natural habitat types and as habitats for species listed in annexes to the Directive. • Requires measures to be taken to avoid deterioration of natural habitats as well as disturbance of the species for which the area has been designated. 	There are no SACs within the borough. However there are SACs in adjoining authority areas (including the North Pennine Moors and North York Moors SACs). The effect of plan policies on these areas must be appropriately considered.
EU Framework Directive 2008/98/EC on waste	<p>Builds upon previous waste framework directives 75/442/EEC and 91/156/EEC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit waste production. • Promote prevention, recycling & conversion of waste with a view to re-use. • Requires waste to be managed without endangering human health, harming the environment, and without nuisance that would adversely affect the countryside or places of special interest. 	By 2020, 50% of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households for re-use and recycling, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste.	<p>Within the scope available to this plan, consideration should be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage waste efficient development, including the use of secondary and recycled aggregates. • Encourage recycling facilities in new developments
EU Framework Directive 2000/60/EC on water	<p>From 21st December 2013 the Water Framework Directive repeals the Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prevent further deterioration and protect and enhance the status of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands • To promote the sustainable consumption of water; to reduce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve good ecological and good chemical status for inland waters by 2015 • Reduction and ultimate elimination of priority hazardous substances • Requires that strategic management plans are produced for each River Basin 	<p>In developing the plan, consideration should be given to the impact of proposals on water. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface and groundwater quality • Aquatic ecosystems • The sustainable use of water • Avoiding the hazards of flooding • The availability of water resources

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
	<p>pollution of waters from priority substances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent the deterioration in the status and to progressively reduce pollution of groundwater To contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts 	District (RBD) across the Union's territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capacity of sewerage
EU Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. Encourages energy efficiency, energy consumption from renewable sources and the improvement of energy supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires the EU to meet at least 20% of its total energy needs from renewable sources such as biomass, hydro, wind and solar by 2020. Each member state has a separate target, the UK is required to meet 15%. Member states to ensure that 10% of transport fuels come from renewable sources. 	The Local Plan will need to have regard to the national requirement to increase the proportion of energy from renewable sources and set a policy framework that supports this whilst reflecting local constraints.
EU Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment	The environmental consequences of plans, programmes and/or policies must be identified and assessed as part of their preparation.	Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs)	The emerging Local Plan will be the subject of an SEA, which will form part of the sustainability appraisal.
EU Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings	<p>Promotes improvements in the energy performance of buildings, taking account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local conditions The requirements of the building Cost effectiveness 	In the UK the directive is being implemented through updated Building Regulations (for residential property) and BREEAM (for non-residential property).	The energy performance of buildings is managed and assessed through the Building Regulations consent regime.
EU Seventh Environmental Action Programme: Living Well, Within the Limits of Our Planet (2013)	<p>Environment Action Programmes (EAPs) have guided EU environment policy since the early 1970s. This EAP covers the period to 2020. Provides a strategy to guide future action by EU institutions and member states. There are nine priority objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, conserve and enhance natural capital. Create a resource efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy. Safeguard the people from environment related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing. Improve implementation of environmental legislation. 	<p>The programme also identifies mechanisms/actions to help achieve each objective. Those most relevant to planning are:</p> <p>1. Natural capital:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Water Framework, Air Quality, Habitats, and Birds Directives The 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, The Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources Soil protection, Sustainable use of land and forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant, the priority objectives should be used to inform the Local Plan strategic objectives. Planning strategies and policies need to help deliver on the relevant objectives and mechanisms, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring protection required by legislation. Maximising biodiversity and other ecosystems services Promoting sustainable agriculture and forestry.

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
	5. Increase environmental knowledge and widen the evidence base for policy. 6. Investment in environment and climate policy and account for the environmental costs of activities. 7. Better integrate environmental concerns into other policy areas and ensure coherence. 8. Make cities more sustainable. 9. Address international environmental/climate change challenges more effectively.	2. Resource efficient, low carbon economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver the climate and energy package • Turning waste into a resource • More efficient use of water 3. Human health and wellbeing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air and water pollution, excessive noise, and toxic chemicals. 4. Implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help people secure improvements in their own environment. 5. Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy areas to include: regional policy, agriculture, energy and transport. 6. Sustainable cities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement policies for sustainable urban planning and design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting a move to a low carbon economy - Minimising resource use (including water) and supporting 'waste as a resource' initiatives - Creating sustainable urban environments including reducing the impact of transport on the built environment and human health - Ensure environmental concerns are fully integrated within the Local Plan • Facilitating effective community engagement and Neighbourhood planning.
European Spatial Development Perspective (Potsdam 1999)	To work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the EU and to achieve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and social cohesion • Conservation and management of natural resources and cultural heritage. • More balanced competitiveness of the European territory. 	N/A	The Local Plan should identify and work towards achieving a more sustainable spatial vision.
European Sustainable Development Strategy 2001 (Renewed 2006, reviewed 2009)	Achieving sustainable development requires economic growth that supports social progress and respects the environment. Strategic objectives/priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting climate change and increasing the use of clean energy • Addressing threats to public health 	N/A	The Local Plan needs to consider all aspects of sustainable development, i.e. the economic, environmental, and social aspects of sustainability.

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combating poverty and social exclusion Dealing with the economic and social implications of an ageing population Managing natural resources more responsibly Improving the transport system and land use management 		
<p>Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011)</p>	<p>Replaces an earlier strategy from 1998. Sets out the commitments made at the 10th United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held in Nagoya, Japan in 2010. The UNCBD led to five internationally agreed strategic goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Address underlying causes of biodiversity loss 2. Reduce direct pressures and promote sustainable use 3. Safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity 4. Enhance the benefits of ecosystems services to all 5. Enhance implementation through participatory planning <p>Building on this, the EU strategy outlines the vision that:</p> <p>By 2050 European Union biodiversity and ecosystems services are protected, valued and appropriately restored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For their intrinsic value For their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity So that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided 	<p>The strategy identifies five target areas that will help to deliver, in part, on some of the goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full implementation of EU legislation to protect biodiversity. Better protection for ecosystems and more use of Green Infrastructure (GI). Sustainable agriculture and forestry, and better management of fish stocks. Tighter controls on invasive alien species. A larger EU contribution to preventing global biodiversity loss. <p>The strategy also outlines 20 specific actions to help achieve the targets.</p>	<p>Seek opportunities for local planning strategies and policies to help achieve the strategic goals and target areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies to maximise GI coverage and the range and quality of the ecosystems services that the GI provides. Policies to support agricultural and forestry practices, which are more sustainable.

NATIONAL

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Securing the Future: The UK Sustainable Development Strategy (CM6467) (HM Government, 2005)</p>	<p>The strategy builds on the previous strategy from 1999, recognises changed governance arrangements in the UK as a result of devolution, and highlights a renewed global push for sustainable development following the World Summit in Johannesburg in 2002.</p> <p>Sets out five principles that form an overarching approach to achieving sustainable development, with a more explicit focus on environmental limits: Living within environmental limits Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society Achieving a sustainable economy Promoting good governance Using sound science responsibly</p>	<p>Identifies four priority areas for action:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable consumption and production 2. Climate change and energy 3. Natural resources protection and environmental enhancement 4. Sustainable communities <p>Also identifies 68 indicators. Most relate to the priority areas above.</p>	<p>The Local Plan, its strategies, and policies need to help deliver sustainable development as defined by the overarching principles.</p> <p>The Local Plan needs to facilitate improvements in each of the four priority areas.</p>
<p>The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013</p>	<p>The Act aims to cut the costs of doing business, boosting consumer and business confidence, and helping the private sector create jobs.</p> <p>The changes most relevant to planning are connected with heritage protection. Some of the reforms were promoted in the 2008 draft Heritage Protection Bill; others have been brought forward following the Penfold Review of Non-Planning Consents.</p> <p>Some of the changes will require supporting regulations, expected in Spring 2014.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Area consent (previously required for demolition works) is replaced with planning permission. • Heritage Partnership Agreements can be set up to outline works to listed buildings for which consent is granted. • The extent of protection of a listed building can be better defined e.g. whether buildings within the curtilage are protected. • National and local class consent orders are introduced where the works described will not need listed building consent. • Lawful proposed works certificates are introduced. These confirm that the works described in the certificate do 	<p>Consider, in consultation with Conservation Officers, whether the changes require a different approach to developing policy related to heritage assets.</p>

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
		<p>not need listed building consent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificates of immunity from listing can be applied for at any time. 	
The Plan for Growth (BIS, 2011)	<p>The overall objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries.</p> <p>Identifies four ambitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create the most competitive tax system in the G20; • To make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; • To encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and • To create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe <p>Each ambition is supported by a number of measurable benchmarks.</p>	<p>The 'best place to start, finance and grow business' ambition includes the benchmark to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the proportion of planning applications approved and dealt with on time <p>To achieve this radical changes to planning include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presumption in favour of sustainable development • Identifying more land for development • Public sector land auctions • Possible liberalisation of the Use Classes Order • All applications and appeals to be dealt within 12 months <p>The 'encourage investments' ambition includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals for Enterprise Zones (less planning controls) • Construction: Potentially not introducing zero carbon homes from 2016 • Planning rules to support superfast broadband rollout <p>The 'educated/flexible' workforce ambition includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote labour mobility by boosting the supply housing. 	<p>The plan should provide support for the growth of the borough's economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presumption requires positive policies that clearly define and promote sustainable development. • Inclusion of the NPPF model policy (or similar) relating to the presumption. • Identification of sufficient land and positive policies to help ensure that planned development is delivered. • Consider potential local implications of changes to the Use Classes Order. • Consider whether appropriate to continue to require higher environmental performance from buildings than current Building Regulations, particularly in light of the need to maintain viability. • Ensure that the need for superfast broadband in all communities is recognised and the plan positively seeks to find solutions where negative impacts are identified, e.g. in relation to heritage and conservation concerns.
Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (HM Government, 2011)	<p>Sets out a package of reforms aimed at:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing supply: more homes and stable growth 	<p>Each objective is accompanied by a range of actions, including the following:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing supply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positively seek to deliver full objectively assessed need for housing including affordable

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Reforming Social and Affordable housing 3. Creating a thriving private rented sector 4. Bringing empty homes back into use more quickly 5. Improve environmental standards and design quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Get Britain Building' scheme; Growing places fund; Free up public sector land; Community Right to Build; New Homes Bonus; Review housing, planning and construction regulations • Social housing regulation, Transfer of local authority housing stock to Registered Providers; Reinvigorated Right to Buy; Tackling anti-social behaviour. • Real Estate Investment Trust changes; Build to Rent pilots; Review of barriers to investment in private rented sector • Extra Government funding; Council Tax changes for empty and second homes; Empty Dwelling Management Orders; Criminalising squatting • Changes to Building Regulations Part L (conservation of fuel/power); Community-led design; Zero Carbon Homes; Green Deal <p><i>Fixing the foundations: creating a more prosperous nation (HM Treasury, 2015) withdraws the requirement for Zero Carbon Homes.</i></p>	<p>housing- maximising new homes bonus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suitable strategic policies to enable successful Neighbourhood Planning including Community Right to Build Orders where appropriate. <p>2. Social housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider implications for affordable housing supply of a reinvigorated 'Right to Buy' scheme. <p>3. Empty homes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigate the contribution that bringing empty homes back into use could make to the supply of homes. <p>4. Environmental standards and design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider including policies requiring higher design standards whilst recognising the need to reduce carbon emissions.
The Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future (DECC, 2011)	The Climate Change Act 2008 sets a binding target to reduce the UK's greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050. The Act has a system of carbon budgets that set out required reductions for successive five year periods. This document supersedes the Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009) and sets out an	<p>The following carbon budgets have been set out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2008-2012: 23% reduction below 1990 levels 2. 2013-2017: 29% reduction below 1990 levels 3. 2018-2022: 35% reduction below 1990 levels 	<p>A policy framework that supports the transition to a low carbon future whilst mitigating negative impacts. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More efficient buildings, low carbon heating • Low carbon transport including walking, cycling, public transport, ultra-low emission vehicles

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
	<p>updated strategy for meeting the first four carbon budgets (to 2027).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part 1 sets out the overall approach to address climate change and energy security. It sets out principles to underpin the transition and presents a vision for 2050 in key sectors. Part 2 outlines the strategy for achieving the carbon budgets- sets out sectoral plans for buildings, transport, industry, electricity generation, agriculture forestry and land management, waste and resource efficiency. Part 3 presents different ways of meeting the 4th carbon budget (2023-2047) 	<p>4. 2023-2027: 50% reduction below 1990 levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy generation
<p>The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), 2012)</p>	<p>Covers 2011-2020 and forms the joint response of the UK Governments to the strategic plan of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held in Nagoya, Japan in 2010. Produced by the JNCC on behalf of DEFRA and equivalent bodies in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>The framework re-states the 5 strategic goals agreed internationally at the CBD in 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity 	<p>Also identifies a number of key activities (with a UK wide dimension) for each goal. These include:</p> <p>Goal A e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, measure and integrate biodiversity values in accounting systems <p>Goal B e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve targeting of EU direct payments for agriculture and forestry Better understanding of the impacts of pollution Addressing invasive alien species Evidence base to assess vulnerability to climate change <p>Goal C e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider review of UK policies to maintain diversity Better identification of threatened species 	<p>Seek opportunities for local planning strategies and policies to help achieve the strategic goals and target areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies to maximise GI coverage and the range and quality of the ecosystems services that the GI provides Policies to support agricultural and forestry practices, which are more sustainable. Policies to protect international, national and locally designated nature sites and assets.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystems Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building <p>The Framework identifies the extent of support in the EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011) for each of the goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal A: strongly supported by EU Biodiversity Strategy Goal B: habitat loss, invasive species and fisheries strongly supported by EU Biodiversity Strategy Goal C: large role for EU Biodiversity Strategy and Natura 2000 Goal D: strongly supported by EU Biodiversity Strategy Goal E: less relevant to the EU Biodiversity Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain SSSI and ASSI guidelines and practice for reviewing species and habitat condition <p>Goal D e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further development of the 'ecosystem approach' Share best practice of innovative approaches to planning and resources to help shape EU policy on climate change adaptation and Green Infrastructure <p>Goal E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities mainly relate to actions on the international stage 	
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (DEFRA, 2011)	<p>Sets out how EU and other international commitments will be implemented in England. Continues to be the focus for delivering biodiversity commitments in England post publication of the UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To halt overall biodiversity loss. Support healthy well-functioning ecosystems. Establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people. 	N/A	Ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity, and instead looks to protect and expand well-functioning ecosystems and deliver improved biodiversity.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) and amendments (2012)	The 2010 regulations replace The Conservation Regulations 1994 and consolidate their various amendments, in respect of England and Wales. They more clearly transpose the EU Habitats Directive into national law and incorporate the requirements of the EU Wild Birds Directive.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any strategy, policy, or site that will impact a designated or protected sites needs to be undergo a Habitats Regulations Assessment. Strategies, policies or sites that are likely to have a significant

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The regulations aim to help protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. 		impact on a Special Area of Conservation or Special Protection Area should undergo an 'Appropriate Assessment' of its implications.
The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)	<p>Replaces the 2007 regulations and implements the 2008 EU Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC), as well as previous extant Directives, such as 2004/107/EC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2008 Directive sets legally binding limits and alert thresholds for the concentration of major air pollutants that impact public health and the environment, such as fine particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) in outdoor air. The 2004 directive sets maximum levels for certain toxic heavy metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon concentrations in outdoor air. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit values and alert thresholds for a number of air pollutants, including nitrogen dioxide. Reduce exposure to PM_{2.5} to below 20µg/m³ in urban areas by 2015. In all areas to respect the PM_{2.5} limit value of 25µg/m³. Requires monitoring/reporting of air quality and the production of Action Plans where limits are exceeded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the potential impacts of growth strategies and policies on air quality. Ensure strategies and policies do not reduce air quality generally.
Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategy highlights the importance of soils as a resource, and provides a framework for policy making to ensure the sustainable management of soils. By 2030: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quality of soils will be improved. The ability of soils to provide essential services for future generations will be safeguarded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed Soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts Soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained Pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan needs to take account of soil quality when considering suitable development locations, including where development could remediate damaged and/or contaminated soils. Consider whether planning policies could be an appropriate tool to deliver better management of soils through all stages of construction.
Technical Information Note 049: Agricultural Land Classification-protecting the best and	The classification gives a high grading to land that allows more flexibility in the range of crops that can be grown and which require lower inputs.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that strategy selection and site selection methodologies prioritise the use of previously developed land over green field

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most versatile agricultural land: 2nd edition (Natural England, 2012)	<p>The note sets out guidance on the protection of 'best and most versatile' agricultural land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where significant development of agricultural land is unavoidable, poorer quality land should be used in preference to that of higher quality, except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations. 		<p>land, where consistent with other sustainability considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where development of agricultural land is being considered, ensure methodologies prioritise poorer quality land over the 'best and most versatile', where consistent with other sustainability considerations.
<p>Planning Practice Guidance (PPG): Housing- Optional Technical Standards (Ref ID: 56-001-20150327 to 56-004-20150327) (DCLG, 2015)</p>	<p>Government defined technical standards for new housing that can be used by local planning authorities in place of a variety of standards (such as Code for Sustainable Homes, Lifetime Homes and Secured by Design) previously in use.</p> <p>Minimum technical standards for new buildings are set out in Building Regulations and are monitored/enforced through the building regulations consent regime.</p> <p>Local planning authorities (LPAs) are able to require more stringent requirements in respect of access and water through policy in a Local Plan- these would still be monitored/enforced through the building regulations consent regime.</p> <p>LPAs are also able to apply a new 'nationally described space standard' through policy in a Local Plan- to be achieved through a planning condition.</p>	<p>In order to apply one or both of the optional standards, LPAs would need to have evidence demonstrating the need for additional standards in their area, as well as evidence to show that the viability of development would not be compromised.</p>	<p>Consider whether to include policies to require new housing to meet the optional Building Regulation requirements (access, water use), and/or the nationally described space standard.</p>
<p>Technical housing standards - nationally described space standard (DCLG, 2015)</p>	<p>A government defined space standard that can be used by local planning authorities. Part of a suite of optional technical standards. The standard addresses internal space requirements for new dwellings (of all tenures).</p> <p>Sets out requirements for the:</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Consider whether to include a policy to require new housing to meet the nationally described space standard.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross Internal (floor) Area of new dwellings at a defined level of occupancy. Floor areas and dimensions for key parts of the home (bedrooms, storage, floor to ceiling heights). 		
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2008)	<p>Sets out the Government's plans for water and water supply looking ahead to 2030 by identifying long term objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeks the sustainable delivery of secure water supplies and an improved and protected water environment. Set out to improve rivers, canals, lakes and seas for people and wildlife, with benefits for angling, boating and other recreational activities, and where we continue to provide excellent quality drinking water. Valuing and protecting water as a resource. Develop resilience to climate change, and coping with the predicted increase in population. Reducing Greenhouse emissions from the water industry. 	N/A	<p>Local plan strategy and policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to achieving water efficiency and address the management of surface water in connection with new development, including through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). Consider how development can be harnessed to contribute to responding to climate change, including sustainable flood risk management. Consider the impact of development on water bodies, and opportunities for increasing amenity and biodiversity value.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG, 2012)	<p>The NPPF identifies the government's requirements for the planning system and sets out national planning policies for England. It replaces the vast majority of Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) and Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs).</p> <p>At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development.</p> <p>Planning for prosperity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support economic development: clear economic vision, protecting employment land 	N/A	Strategies and policies in the Local Plan need to accord with the requirements of the NPPF.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the vitality and viability of town centres Support sustainable growth of rural businesses Reliable transport infrastructure and maximise the use of sustainable transport modes Support electronic communications e.g. high speed broadband <p>Planning for people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the supply of housing including. affordable housing Reflect local needs in new housing developments Encourage good design including buildings that can meet changing needs Inclusive communities and empowered to fully engage in planning Promote health and wellbeing Local Green Space <p>Planning for places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support cuts in greenhouse gas emissions, delivery of renewable energy Minimise vulnerability to climate change and flooding Protect valued landscapes Conserve and enhance heritage assets Prevent unacceptable risks from pollution and land instability 		
National Planning Policy for Waste (DCLG, 2014)	Sets out national planning policy for waste in England, and replaces PPS10 (2011). It incorporates the requirements of the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) and should be read alongside the Waste Management Plan for England.	<p>Advice is mainly directed to Waste Planning Authorities however Local Planning Authorities, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource, with disposal as the last option. Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their waste.

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	<p>The document follows the streamlining principles used in the preparation of NPPF; however, it maintains the principle of the 'plan-led' approach and continues the focus of moving waste up the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>Policy changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full reflection of the 2008 EU Waste Framework Directive. • Changes related to the Localism Act 2011 and the abolition of regional planning. • Additional encouragement for the recovery of greater levels of energy from waste, particularly making more use of the excess heat created, as well as generating electricity. 	<p>a resource, with disposal as the last option.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their waste. • Ensure design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. • Consider means to encourage the recovery of greater levels of energy from waste. • Identify on the policies map any waste allocations adopted by the WPA.
Waste Management Plan for England (DEFRA, 2013)	<p>Fulfills the mandatory requirements of article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).</p> <p>Provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England for a range of waste streams, and sets out work required to achieve a zero waste economy.</p> <p>The plan does not introduce new policies; rather it brings together current waste management policies in one national plan. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures relating to packaging and packaging waste. • Measures to promote high quality recycling. • Measures to encourage the separate collection of bio-waste to enable greater levels of composting and digestion. • Measures to encourage the re-use of products and preparing for re-use activities. 	<p>To ensure that by 2020:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 50% of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled. 2. At least 70% of construction and demolition waste is subjected to material recovery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable opportunities to manage waste higher up the waste hierarchy. • To consider the requirements for increased recycling in terms of accommodating any physical requirements in new development. • To promote more sustainable construction methods to enable material recovery targets to be met.

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Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG, 2015)	<p>Updated the previous planning policy for traveller sites published in 2012, and should be read alongside the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).</p> <p>Sets out the required approach to planning for the needs of Gypsy and Travellers. Specifically the definition of a Traveller has been changed to only include those with a nomadic way of life.</p>	N/A	Local planning for Gypsy and Travellers' needs has to accord with this updated policy.
National Adaption Programme: Making the country resilient to a changing climate (defra, 2013)	<p>The programme has four main areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing awareness 2. Increasing resilience to current extremes 3. Taking timely action for long-lead time measures 4. Addressing major evidence gaps <p>Chapters focus on actions/objectives (obj) to prepare the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built environment (including spatial planning): Obj 1-6 • Infrastructure: Obj 7-10 • Communities: Obj 11-14 • Agriculture and forestry: Obj 15-18 • Natural environment: Obj 19-22 • Business: Obj 23-27 • Local government: Obj 28-31 	<p>The objectives most relevant to the Local Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obj 1: Put in place long-term plans to manage flood risk and make sure other plans take account • Obj 2: Provide a clear local planning framework to enable all participants in the planning system to deliver sustainable new development, including infrastructure that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change. • Obj 5: Increase resilience of homes by helping people to understand risks and take own action • Obj 7: Ensure infrastructure is located to be resilient • Obj 19: Build the resilience of wildlife, habitats, ecosystems to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take account of flood management strategies during development of local plan. • Ensure the NPPF is implemented and the statutory duty to include policies that help to adapt to climate change is met. • Supporting retrofitting, green-build and the design and management of green spaces. • Planning for the long term by reflecting climate risks and sustainable development in Local Plans. • Building resilience into decisions on buildings, infrastructure, businesses, parks and other public spaces.

REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
Tees Valley Strategic Economic Plan 2016-2026 (TVCA, 2016)	<p>Produced by the Tees Valley Combined Authority (TVCA). The Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) sets out the growth ambitions and priorities for the Tees Valley over the next ten years to 2026 and provides a framework for economic development activities.</p> <p>The SEP is focussed around six thematic building blocks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business growth: Further increase jobs and business density through targeted support to create and attract new companies and to grow businesses and sectors with high growth potential; • Research, development, innovation & energy: Further enhance productivity in all core sectors through the commercialisation of knowledge; • Education, employment and skills: Ensure a labour market which meets the needs of local business and supports the lifetime opportunities of all our residents; • Place: Promote the Tees Valley as the preferred location in the UK for energy intensive indigenous firms and Foreign Direct Investment and create the conditions necessary to attract businesses and individuals with a focus on vibrant town centres; • Culture: Change the external perceptions of Tees Valley through the arts, cultural and leisure offer, create places that attract and retain businesses and business leaders, and make the area an attractive place to live, work and visit; and • Transport and infrastructure: Facilitate local, regional, national and 	<p>Since 2011, Tees Valley and local partners have secured £223 million of investment through various sources of funding including, European, Local Growth Fund and City Deal funding.</p> <p>By 2026:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25,000 additional jobs • Extra £2.8 billion into the Tees Valley economy • Tees Valley will be the demonstration region • for the circular economy in England • Increased return on investment to £1:£8; and <p>By 2040:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tees Valley will contribute 10% of the total GVA • growth target for the Northern Powerhouse (with only 4% of the population) 	<p>Proposals within the SEP with implications for the Local Plan include aspirations to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve east-west road connectivity to provide a high quality, resilient corridor along the A66 from the A1(M) to the international gateway at Teesport • Complete the dualling of the A66 between A1(M) and M6 to provide direct access to key Northern markets and SW Scotland • Implement the Darlington HS2 Growth Hub • Bring forward new proposals to develop • Develop new commercial premises near to rail station investment <p>The SEP also highlights Durham Tees Valley Airport as having a long term role in contributing to the competitiveness and prosperity of the Tees Valley.</p>

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	international road, rail and broadband connectivity through collaborative investment in physical infrastructure.		
Tees Valley Innovation Strategy (TVCA 2016)	Strategy highlighting the combined authorities commitment to making the Tees Valley an attractive location for innovative businesses. Supported by key promises that will provide direct support to businesses in four key growth areas; chemicals and process, advanced manufacturing, healthcare and digital sectors. Support is available for research and innovation, commercialisation of products and services, collaboration with partners and to enable greater access to specialist technology centres.	<p>Tees Valley's 2025 vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To play a major part in developing, manufacturing and delivering technologies to support a low carbon UK economy • To be the go-to location for businesses looking to access bespoke, flexible support and an internationally connected, multi disciplinary innovation knowledge network • To provide technologies that can be readily developed into solutions to meet challenges in our four key growth sectors; advanced manufacturing, process, healthcare and digital. 	The Local Plan needs to be mindful of the support given to attracting innovative businesses across the Tees Valley Area and the support that is available in developing policies and proposal for the local economy.
Tees Valley Investment Plan 2017-2021 (TVCA, 2017)	<p>An Investment Plan to grow the Tees Valley economy; creating new jobs, growing the skills base, and improving infrastructure – linked to the SEP objectives.</p> <p>The fund will support a number of programmes including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Quality Jobs Programme to support residents in gaining new skills, create quality jobs and support people into them • A Business Growth Programme to attract and support new businesses and support companies with their growth plans • Schemes to develop our cultural assets and grow the visitor economy • Transport investment to improve connectivity within the Tees Valley, the UK and the world 	In total, a minimum investment fund of £464 million will be available for investment in 2017-21; covering the period of office of Tees Valley's first elected Mayor, elected on 4th May 2017.	The Local Plan needs to take account of the programmes and projects being delivered through the investment plan and identify opportunities to maximise the impact of investments.

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	An infrastructure programme to unlock sites for further housing and business development.		
Tees valley European Structural & Investment Funds (TVCA, 2016)	<p>The Tees Valley European Structural and Investment Funds Strategy 2014-2020 sets out the key priorities for the investment of the European Funds.</p> <p>The funds available to the United Kingdom are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF); • The European Social Fund (ESF); • The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD); and • The European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF). <p>They bring significant investment into local areas across a range of activities including supporting the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), improving access to finance for SMEs, enhancing innovation capacity, supporting access to employment, developing the skills base and promoting social inclusion.</p>	<p>The Tees Valley Combined Authority has received an allocation of European Structural and Investment Funds for the full seven year period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £173 million from the ERDF and ESF • £12.59 million of EU Youth Employment Initiative Funding • £1.1 million from the EAFRD 	The Local Plan needs to take account of the programmes and projects being delivered with European funding and identify opportunities to maximise the impact of investments.
Tees Valley Strategic Infrastructure Plan (TVCA, 2014)	<p>The strategy considers the following infrastructure themes which impact upon Tees Valley's strategic sites, such as Enterprise Zones, new housing sites of 250 dwellings or more, and employment sites with over 500 employees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Utilities • Flood risk & surface water management • Energy • Broadband <p>Key projects are outlined for some of the themes. The plan is an evolving document that sets out the strengths, barriers to</p>	N/A	<p>The Infrastructure Plan identifies a number of current infrastructure issues and opportunities in Darlington that will need to be accounted for in the Local Plan.</p> <p>There are a number of specific projects identified affecting the borough including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track, signalling and platform improvements at Darlington Station; • Capacity works to improve journey times and reliability for people and goods to and from strategic employment sites,

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	growth and priorities of the Tees Valley infrastructure.		<p>including Central Park, Eastern Urban Fringe in Darlington;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A programme of maintenance works securing five core transport routes linking Darlington town centre, the town centre fringe, Darlington Station, and Central Park Enterprise Zone; • Improving the capacity of the A66 Darlington Bypass; • Proposals for a Darlington Northern Link Road; and • Reducing fluvial flood risk at key locations including Darlington town centre fringe.
Investing in Tees Valley's Future 2017-2021 (TVCA, 2017)	Brings together all the funding sources the TVCA have to invest into a "single pot" over the 2017-21 period, and beyond. The Investment Plan is structured to demonstrate how investments will deliver against the objectives set out in the Strategic Economic Plan. The investment plan is to be reviewed during Autumn 2017.	<p>The TVCA has access to £464 million to deploy up to the financial year 2020-21, covering the first term of the Tees Valley Mayor which will run until May 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £244 million has already been committed to specific projects. • £220 million available to invest in new proposals. Of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ £103 million is European Funding for Business Growth, Research, Development, Innovation & Energy and Employment and Skills and ○ £117m from the Combined Authority's direct resources. 	Darlington Borough Council must continue to work closely with the TVCA to identify investment opportunities and make expressions to interest for available funding, when appropriate, to deliver sites and develop the boroughs economy.
Connecting the Tees Valley (TVCA, 2016)	<p>Sets out the framework for the Strategic Transport Plan (due for publication in 2017). Recognises that transport is central to enabling the Tees Valley deliver its economic plan.</p> <p>Includes the following vision: "To provide a high quality, quick, affordable, reliable and safe transport network for</p>	<p>In order the active the vision, the TVCA aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major improvements at Darlington and Middlesbrough railway stations; • Upgrade railway lines so that more and faster trains can run; • Introduce newer trains; • Get ready for new High Speed Rail trains; 	The Local Plan strategy and policies should be guided by the proposed improvements to transport across the Tees Valley and the opportunities improved connectivity will bring.

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	people and freight to move within, to and from the Tees Valley”.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Tees crossing to relieve congestion on the A19 Tees flyover; • Improve the A66 between the A1 and Teesport to make it easier to travel in and out of the Tees Valley; • Make buses easier and more attractive to use with simple, affordable fares; • Make sure all town centres, hospitals and other key destinations are accessible by bus; • Provide more safe, traffic free cycle routes; • Provide more safe walking routes; • Improve our main roads so freight can be moved quickly and safely; • Improve our links to the UK rail network so bigger trains can move more freight; Improve access to Durham Tees Valley Airport by all modes of transport. 	
Tees Valley Green Infrastructure Strategy (Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, 2008)	<p>Key aim of the strategy is to develop by 2021 a network of green corridors and green spaces that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhances the quality of place for existing and future communities and potential investors; • Provides an enhanced environmental context for new development, regeneration projects and housing market renewal, and produces high quality design and developments; • Creates and extends opportunities for access, regeneration, and enhancement of biodiversity, and 	<p>There are 6 principal aims of the Green Infrastructure Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A1 Provide a strategic context for the sustainable planning and management of existing and proposed green space within the Tees Valley; • A2 Support and reinforce initiatives and strategies designed to raise the economic performance of the Tees Valley, promote economic and social inclusion, create sustainable communities, and improve the environment; 	Local Plan policies and proposals should help facilitate the improvement and development of the green infrastructure network in Darlington.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a buffer against the effects of climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A3 Assist with climate change adaptations, actions and initiatives; A4 Provide a framework of high quality green corridors and spaces that will help to improve access to open space for local communities and contribute to tackling such issues as poor health and quality of life; A5 Provide an enhanced environmental context for new development and regeneration schemes; A6 Improve access to resources through major funding regimes and improve the case for green infrastructure to be funded as a primary public investment on a similar basis to other services and infrastructure. 	
Tees Valley Hotel Futures and Summary 2009	The Tees Valley Hotel Futures Study was commissioned in June 2008 by the Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit on behalf of Visit Tees Valley and the Tees Valley local authorities to assess the future potential for hotel development across the City Region.	<p>Key findings of the study in terms of current hotel supply and demand, prospects for market growth, market potential for hotel development, hotel developer interest, locational priorities and the implications and actions.</p> <p>For Darlington:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good prospects for growth in demand from the corporate market given the planned office and business park development in and around the town All actions set out fulfilled / market grown by 250 extra hotel beds 	Further growth in Business Parks and population growth will enhance need for corporate hotel market / tourism. Promotion of Tees Valley will increase overnight stays in Darlington suitable locations need to be found.
Tees Valley Biodiversity Action Plan	The aim of the Action Plan is to provide a series of structured action priorities for all those organisations and individuals working to conserve biodiversity in the Tees Valley	The BAP includes a wide range of actions aimed at improving biodiversity in the Tees Valley specific to habitats and species.	The Local Plan should seek to protect, create and enhance green infrastructure to provide new or enhanced opportunities for

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	area. The BAP is a living document with plans produced for individual habitats and species.		biodiversity/geodiversity and increase access to nature learning opportunities. In particular, create species rich grassland, ponds and reedbeds, SUDS, improved riparian habitat, urban habitat networks including unmanaged space, woodland and wet woodland, hedgerows.
River Basin Management Plan, Northumbria River Basin District (Environment Agency, 2009)	<p>Prepared under the Water Framework Directive, the management plan considers the pressures facing the water environment in the Northumbria River Basin District, and the actions that will address them. The plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment.</p> <p>A range of challenges are identified which will need to be addressed including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • point source pollution from water industry sewage works; • physical modification of water bodies; • disused mines, point and /or diffuse pollution source; • diffuse pollution from agricultural activities; • diffuse pollution from urban sources. 	<p>By 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 per cent of surface waters (rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters) in this river basin district are going to improve for at least one biological, chemical or physical element • 49 per cent of surface waters will be at good or better ecological status/potential and 33 per cent of groundwater bodies will be at good status by 2015 	The Local Plan needs to be mindful of the challenges facing the water environment in the borough and work closely with the Environment Agency in its development.
River Tees Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2009)	Considers the scale and extent of flooding now and in the future, and sets policies for managing flood risk within the catchment. Identifies that in Darlington town there are between 500 to 1,000 properties at risk in a one per cent annual probability river flood. While engineering works have been carried out to reduce the risk, the risk of flooding is still high.	<p>Darlington town is identified as within an area of moderate to high flood risk where further action could generally be taken to reduce flood risk.</p> <p>The key messages for this area are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upstream of Croft-on-Tees there is an option to reconnect the floodplain and add artificial storage behind the agricultural defences. • The actions to manage the risk of flooding in this area will be 	<p>Should be used to inform planning decisions and plan development to reduce the risk of flooding.</p> <p>Take account of the potential risk of flooding from the Skerne, particularly within the urban area of Darlington.</p>

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
		<p>linked to and may take place in upstream areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flooding in the central area of Darlington could significantly affect key transport links. 	
Tees Valley Water Cycle Study (URS, 2012)	<p>The objective of the study is to identify any constraints on housing and employment growth planned for the Tees Valley area up to 2026 that may be imposed by the water cycle and how these can be resolved. Provides a strategic approach to the management and use of water which ensures that the sustainability of the water environment in the region is not compromised.</p>	<p>Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is adequate water availability within the Tees Valley to meet future water demand up to 2035. Flood risk in the region is dominated by the North Sea and the River Tees, although there are areas of Flood Zones 2 and 3 associated with the smaller watercourses across the area. The majority of waste water treatment works (WwTW) across the area have capacity within their current discharge consents to accept and treat additional wastewater flow from the proposed development. <p>Water quality has improved in recent years, although there are several watercourses which are currently not achieving the target status (or potential) of Good.</p>	<p>Infrastructure planning evidence collected in support of the Local Plan should consider the impact proposed development on water supply, flood risk, the capacity of waste water treatment works and water quality.</p>
The Tees Valley Climate Change Strategy (2010-2020) (Tees Valley Unlimited, 2010)	<p>Prioritises actions where immediate, substantial and measurable emissions reductions can be achieved alongside the North South Tees Industrial Development Framework and the Covenant of Mayors initiative. Based on existing best practice in tackling climate change. Mitigation, adaptation, actions and opportunities discussed around a number of key areas (Business, Housing, Transport, Environment)</p>	<p>Commitment through the Covenant of Mayors to reduce emissions in the local area by at least 20% by 2020 from a 2005 baseline.</p> <p>Implementation plan will impact on the emissions monitored under national indicators.</p>	<p>Policies and proposals in the Local Plan should seek to reduce sources of emissions where reasonable and practical.</p>

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2011)	Prepared jointly by the five Tees Valley local authorities, the Core Strategy contains the long-term spatial vision and strategic policies needed to achieve the key objectives for minerals and waste developments in the Tees Valley.	<p>The Core Strategy sets out twelve strategic objectives, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. To provide an agreed and appropriate contribution from sources in the Tees Valley towards the provision of a steady supply of minerals to the construction and other industries; C. to safeguard minerals resources from unnecessary sterilisation; F. to provide a network of small-scale waste management facilities which is accessible to local communities; I. to safeguard sustainable minerals transport infrastructure and promote the use of sustainable transport, in particular the existing rail and port facilities in the Tees Valley for the movement of minerals and waste; and J. to ensure that minerals and waste developments protect and enhance the quality and diversity of public amenity and the natural, historic and cultural heritage of the Tees Valley. 	Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2011) forms part of the development plan for the District.
Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Policies and Sites DPD (2011)	Prepared jointly by the five Tees Valley local authorities, the Policies and Sites DPD identifies specific sites for minerals and waste development and sets out policies which will be used to assess minerals and waste planning applications.	No sites were allocated within Darlington borough.	Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2011) forms part of the development plan for the District.
Police, Crime and Victims' Plan 2016-21 (PCVC, 2016)	Sets objectives for the Chief Constable of Durham Constabulary, and also for the Police Crime and Victims' Commissioner (PCVC) working in collaboration with partners.	<p>The objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that victims are supported at all stages of the criminal justice system • Reduce re-offending • Safeguard vulnerable people 	The Local Plan should consider how planning policy and strategy can assist in meeting the aims and objectives of the Police, Crime and Victims' Plan, for example, though

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
	<p>The plan contains three overarching aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to inspire confidence in the police and criminal justice system, • support victims and the vulnerable, and • tackle crime and keep our communities safe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the incidence and impact of domestic abuse and sexual violence in all its forms • Reduce the impact of hate crime • Tackle cybercrime • Improve road safety • Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs • Tackle anti-social behaviour • Tackle the issues facing our rural communities. 	the design and layout of development.
Hambleton District Development Plan (HBC)	Hambleton is preparing a Local Plan for the period up to 2035. Which will set out the vision and objectives for the District, allocate sites for housing, employment, retail, leisure and other forms of development and will set out development management policies for the district up to 2035. As well as setting out where new development will go, the Plan will also set out policies which seek to protect and preserve open space, green infrastructure, historic heritage and environmental assets.	N/A	The DBC Local Plan will be prepared alongside the HDC Local Plan, taking into account cross boundary issues which arise through the duty to cooperate.
Durham County Development Plan (DCC)	Durham County Council is currently preparing the a Local Plan which will set out how much new development is needed for job creation, housing and shopping and the infrastructure needed to support these such as transport, schools and green spaces up to the year 2033.	N/A	The DBC Local Plan will be prepared alongside the DCC Local Plan, taking into account cross boundary issues which arise through the duty to cooperate.
Stockton Borough Development Plan (SBC)	Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council is preparing a Local Plan which sets out a vision for the future development of the Borough in relation to housing, the economy, community facilities and infrastructure up to 2032.	N/A	The DBC Local Plan will be prepared alongside the SBC Local Plan, taking into account cross boundary issues which arise through the duty to cooperate.
Richmondshire District Development Plan (RDC)	Richmondshire District Council is preparing a Local Plan 2014 - 2035 which will be the statutory development plan for the eastern part of Richmondshire which lies outside of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. It will set	N/A	The RDC Local Plan will be prepared alongside the DCC Local Plan, taking into account cross boundary issues which arise through the duty to cooperate.

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
	out the spatial strategy and policies for the use of land and buildings in this area and forms the basis for the assessment of all planning applications, together with national planning guidance		

LOCAL

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
Sustainable Community Strategy - One Darlington: Perfectly Placed (2008-2026)	<p>Sets out Darlington Partnership's overall vision for the future of Darlington. The strategy identifies eight desired outcomes that seek to improve the quality of life for all and reduce inequality by ensuring Darlington has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - children with the best start in life - more business and more jobs - a safe and caring community - more people caring for the environment - more people active and involved - enough support for people when needed - more people healthy and independent - a place designed to thrive 	The strategy steers and co-ordinates the partnership's work towards shared goals and priorities, whilst leaving the development of detailed actions to the partners various plans and strategies, including the Local Plan.	The Local Plan should include policies and proposals, where appropriate, that seek to achieve the eight outcomes set out in the strategy.
Economic Strategy for Darlington 2012-2026 (DBC, Darlington Partnership, TVU, 2012)	<p>Sets out an economic strategy for Darlington based on the Local Economic Assessment and engagement with local businesses.</p> <p>The strategy highlights a number of key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative perceptions of the area making it difficult to attract people to live and work in the area • The lowest workplace and residence based earnings in the whole of the Tees Valley • Increasing proportion of young people not in work, education or training (NEETs) 	<p>Priorities for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a new approach to promoting Darlington to businesses, investors and visitors within and beyond the UK, building on key themes including our international rail heritage • Develop and promote the cultural, leisure, retail and housing offer within the Borough to support economic growth • Improve the skills of the labour force (current and future) to ensure that they match the needs of existing and potential employers 	<p>The Local Plan will need to consider policies and site proposals can help to address the priorities of the strategy.</p> <p>Particular focus will be on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the relationship between housing and employment • the need for employment land and the suitability of available sites • the infrastructure required to support employment activities

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people not being considered “work ready” by local employers • Businesses moving out of the borough when seeking new premises • Significant differences between most and least prosperous areas in the borough <p>Other barriers to future growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congestion and a lack of parking at some employment sites • Access to investment capital • Variable broadband provision • Relatively “footloose” employers <p>The attractiveness of sites and premises</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain talent in the local labour market • Fix immediate issues that prevent economic growth • Influence investment decisions to support the economic development of Darlington • Support the development of supply chain opportunities to both the public and private sector • Develop sector action plans to maximise existing and future economic opportunities • Work to develop a strong business support offer in Darlington that caters for the needs of all businesses (existing, newly formed and prospective start-ups) – identifying gaps in provision and work with others to fill them • Have an appropriate range of new start and grow-on property available throughout Darlington 	
Darlington Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2016 (DBC, 2016)	Provides an assessment of the health and wellbeing needs in the borough. The aim of the JSNA is to improve the health and well-being of the local community and reduce inequalities for all ages through ensuing commissioned services reflect need. It is used to help to determine what actions local authorities, the NHS and other partners need to take to meet health and social care needs and to address the wider determinants that impact on health and well-being.	The JSNA is split into eight sections considering a particular health and social care issue or the health and social care needs of specific groups.	<p>The Local Plan should be informed by the findings of the JSNA, addressing local health and social care needs wherever possible through planning policy and strategy, for example through providing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing suitable housing to meet local needs • Access to open space and recreational opportunities • Encouraging walking and cycling • Improving air quality through sustainable patterns of development, reducing the need to travel and sustainable design & construction

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
Darlington Third Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 (DBC)	<p>Sets out a 15 year transport strategy for Darlington. The Plan sets out a number of key outcomes that it seeks to achieve, namely that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Everybody is able to enjoy the borough's prosperity by providing and maintaining a reliable, predictable, efficient and affordable transport network; 2. Everyone can play their part in reducing the impact of transport on the environment and its contribution to climate change; 3. People live long, healthy and active lives, travelling safely and making active travel choices; 4. Everyone in Darlington can maximise their life chances by being able to access services, activities and facilities; and 5. People in Darlington enjoy a positive journey experience on an attractive, clean, green and sustainable transport system 	<p>Proposes the following policies (summary):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate land use and transport planning at all stages of the planning process • Exploit the potential of rail, bus and car sharing to employment, leisure and shopping opportunities • Reduce the need to travel; continue to promote sustainable travel for shorter journeys; and work in partnership to develop and promote lower carbon transport options for longer trips. • A joint approach between the council and Public Health with shared resources to increase levels of walking and cycling, in a safe environment, to secure multiple outcomes • Evaluate and support initiatives that enable older people to travel particularly those without a car and those in rural areas • Prioritise funding on the basis of maintaining, then managing, then improving transport and travel, and provide greater decision making at a local level • Maintain and manage the highway network and improve waiting/parking facilities particularly at the rail station and town centre 	<p>Proceed in an integrated fashion with the 3rd Local Transport Plan</p> <p>Include full complement of highways policies needed to ensure that traffic arising from new development is a) minimised and b) accommodated safely.</p> <p>Tailor development to support existing public transport, especially bus, routes.</p> <p>Facilitate development of Tees Valley Metro including new stations, and road and rail upgrades.</p> <p>Facilitate improvement of waiting and parking facilities for buses and coaches, especially in the Town Centre.</p> <p>Protect walking and cycling routes, including their attractiveness to users.</p>
Darlington Housing Strategy 2012-17 (DBC, 2012)	<p>This strategy aims to improve the availability, accessibility and quality of housing across all tenures within the Borough.</p>	<p>The strategy contains four objectives with related priority actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the supply of housing to meet the needs 	<p>The Housing Strategy will be updated to reflect the new Local Plan.</p>

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the sustainability of housing • Improve conditions in the private sector housing sector • Invest in the regeneration of key locations. 	
Darlington Retail and Town Centre Study (WYG, 2014)	Provides an assessment of the retail and leisure needs and capacity in the period to 2026, and reviews the current performance of town, district and local centres in the borough.	<p>Identifies the need for further retail space including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 5,800-9,600 sqm of comparison goods floorspace to 2026 in Darlington Town Centre • Between 1,200-2,900 sqm of convenience goods floorspace to 2026 • Edge of town 4,000 sqm foodstore • 400 sqm in Local Centres • Leisure development demand 	<p>The Local Plan will need to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land requirements in town centre and edge of town for new developments. • Definition of town centre boundary and prime and secondary shopping frontage. • Policy for impact test threshold for edge of town and out of centre developments • Retail hierarchy • Issue for potential larger retail shops for out of town locations.
Planning Obligations SPD (DBC, 2013)	<p>The Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), Sets out the methodology that is applied by the council to determine what contributions are required towards the provision of the physical, social and green infrastructure necessary to support of new development.</p> <p>The SPD covers requirements for infrastructure relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Utilities • Education • Housing • Sport and recreation • Employment • Open space & children's play facilities 	Contributions towards infrastructure are delivered by way of planning obligations.	The Local Plan needs to consider whether the current requirements set out in the SPD remain valid and whether they should, where appropriate, be incorporated into Local Plan policy. The implication of these requirements on development viability will be assessed as part of the whole plan viability testing.
Design of New Development SPD (DBC, 2011)	The Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), sets out a detailed approach for the design of new development in the borough;	<p>The SPD contains a range of advice relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving movement 	The Local Plan needs to consider whether the current advice set out in the SPD remains valid and whether it

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
	its buildings, public and private spaces. It sets out how the location, form and type of all new development in Darlington should be considered through the design process to help achieve a high quality, distinctive, safe and sustainable, built and natural environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting community Achieving sustainability Integrating green infrastructure Reflecting heritage and local distinctiveness Making Darlington distinctive A zoned approach to design 	should, where appropriate, be incorporated into Local Plan policy.
Darlington Landscape Character Assessment (LUC, 2015)	The study identifies variations in landscape character and describes these for the rural parts of the borough. The LCA defines ten distinct landscape character areas, each of which is separately described. Character areas are geographically distinct, with their own unique set of characteristics and sense of place.	To identify areas of greatest landscape sensitivity for use in decision making.	Landscape policy wording should reference consideration of the Landscape Character areas.
Darlington Characterisation Study (DBC, 2009)	Identifies and describes in a systematic and objective way positive elements of Darlington's existing built form that help create broad character zones across the borough's different neighbourhoods and villages.	Highlights features that help create character in zones that should be reflected in new design to enhance local distinctiveness.	The characterisation study should inform policies relating to design, heritage and landscape in the Local Plan.
Town Centre Fringe Conservation Management Plan (Archaeo-Environment Ltd, 2010)	Provides an understanding of the historic environment of the town centre fringe area along with a Statement of Significance.	Sets out a series of broad management recommendations for the area to and more specific recommendations for particular character areas in the town centre fringe area.	Proposals of the town centre fringe area in the Local Plan should consider the findings and recommendations of the management plan.
Darlington Borough Council Conservation Area Character Appraisals (DBC, 2009)	<p>Character Appraisals recognise the conservation area's special historic, archaeological and architectural interest through maps, photographs and analysis of the area's development.</p> <p>Of the 17 Conservation Areas in the borough 12 currently have Character Appraisals.</p>	The contents of each appraisal varies, however the key delivery mechanisms is through determination of applications having regard to the appraisals.	Local Plan policies and development proposals should have regard to the character appraisals.
Darlington's Green Infrastructure Strategy 2013-2026 (DBC, 2013)	<p>The strategy takes the priorities of a wide range of national, sub regional and local strategies and translates them into local objectives, priority actions and projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a quality, distinctive landscape and townscape. 	The strategy sets out a 13 year list of ambitions, objectives and priority actions. It is supported by an Action Plan which explains how the strategy will be delivered.	<p>The Local Plan will need to consider it can help to achieve the objectives of the strategy, in particular by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting and enhancing existing green infrastructure

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a connected network for wildlife to live, breed and migrate. • Continue to improve off road green leisure routes and public rights of way. • Improve the outdoor sport, recreation and play network. • Create a diverse and economically productive landscape. • Minimise the impact of climate change. • Engage partners and promote initiatives to manage and maintain open spaces. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that new development is adequately supported by new green infrastructure • Managing potential conflicts between new development and existing infrastructure
Darlington Open Space Strategy 2007-2017 (DBC, 2007 and 2010 update)	Aims to provide, protect and enhance a variety of high quality, accessible open and green spaces throughout the borough, linking with the cultural and natural heritage of the area. It recognises the importance of open spaces to biodiversity particularly the important role open spaces provide for opportunities to learn about nature.	<p>The strategy's sets out four aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide a sustainable amount of high quality, accessible open spaces across the Borough to meet the changing needs and expectations of local people, now and for the foreseeable future; • to provide a variety of open spaces and facilities within them that, where appropriate, are equally accessible by all; • to secure improvements in the design and management of open spaces, so that they are attractive and safe for everyone, their biodiversity is enhanced, and the Borough's distinctive history and culture is conserved; • to build and sustain strong relationships with the local community and other agencies to help shape change on open spaces. <p>The strategy includes a series of policies aimed at achieving these aims.</p>	The Local Plan will need to take appropriate steps to provide, protect and enhance open space where appropriate.
Darlington Rights of Way Improvement Plan (DBC, 2011)	The aim of the plan is to provide a strategy that helps to target resources towards achieving Darlington's vision for countryside	N/A	Development supported through the Local Plan may impact on local rights of way by increasing pressure and

Plan, policy or programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
	access. The plan seeks to to improved access for all people to semi natural areas and the countryside by improving the Rights of Way network in a targeted way.		usage, or by requiring diversions or other changes. This will be taken into account when considering site allocations.
An Allotments Strategy for Darlington 2009-2019 (DBC, 2009)	To increase the quality and quantity of allotments in the borough.	The strategy contains short, medium and long term action plans for promotion and marketing, meeting demand and managing sites.	There may be requests to safeguard land for future allotment expansion or new provision. There may also be pressure to redevelop allotments for alternative uses.
Ongoing Development Monitoring including Annual Monitoring Report (DBC)	The Council uses a detailed monitoring framework to understand and record the characteristics of the borough as they relate to planning policy and its implementation, both directly and indirectly.	The council monitors and records a wide range of data related to the planning process. This is updated regularly and published at least annually.	Local monitoring will provide intelligence for many aspects of plan preparation. The Local Plan will include an updated monitoring framework which will enable its direct and indirect impacts to be understood. Regular reporting during the plan period will demonstrate the plan's effectiveness and highlight areas where review may be necessary.

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL BASELINE

The baseline has been arranged by factors affecting social, economic and environmental issues, in that order, as they are set out in the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives on page 11 of the framework.

Content:

- [Housing](#)
- [People and Population](#)
- [Stronger Communities](#)
- [Culture](#)
- [Health and Wellbeing](#)
- [Education and Skills](#)
- [Community Safety](#)
- [Economy and Employment](#)
- [Transport and Travel](#)
- [Climate Change and Energy](#)
- [Environmental Protection](#)
- [Waste and Minerals](#)
- [Biodiversity and Geodiversity](#)
- [Recreation and Leisure](#)
- [Landscape and Open Space](#)
- [Heritage](#)

Key to Indicators	
Not applicable	
Indicator is not significantly above (or below) national/regional average, targets and/or previous Borough figures: not a key sustainability issue	*
Indicator is slightly above (or below) national/regional average, targets and/or previous Borough figures: potential sustainability issue	**
Indicator is significantly above (or below) national/regional average, targets and/or previous Borough figures: key sustainability issue	***

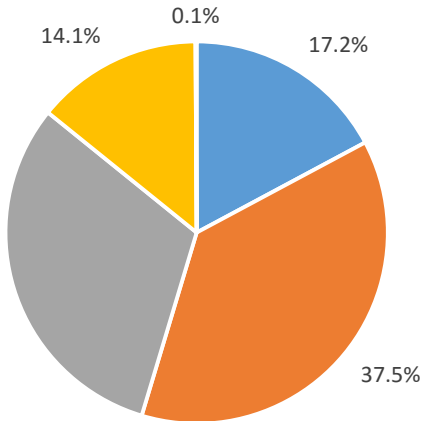
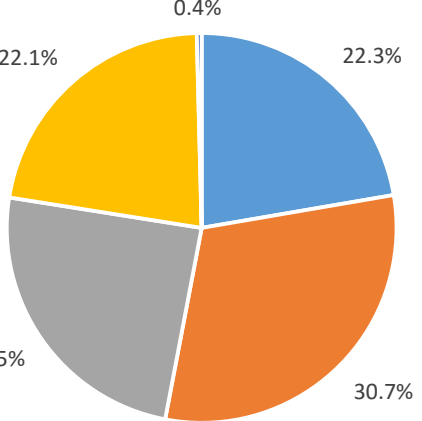
Housing																																															
Indicator	Darlington Baseline		Comparators		Targets	Trends	Source																																								
Total number of households in the borough ***	Census (all households): 2001 – 42,309 households 2011 – 46,670 households DCLG 2014-based household projections*: 2016 – 47,266 households 2021 – 48,168 households 2026 – 48,944 households 2031 – 49,687 households 2036 – 50,324 households *The Darlington Strategic Housing market Assessment Part 1 (2015) identified a number of systemic issues with population and household projections in Darlington which means that trend growth rates for the borough are likely to be underestimated in both SNPPs and MYEs until the 2021 Census results are made available and a robust basis for making corrections is established.		North East and England 2001: 1,066,292 (NE), 20,451,427 (E) 2011: 1,129,935 (NE), 22,063,368 (E)		Not applicable	Over the last ten years Darlington has seen the number of households grow by 10.3%, the highest percentage growth in the North East and one of the five highest in the North of England. By comparison, household growth across the North East and England was 6% and 7.9% respectively.	ONS Census data: https://www.ons.gov.uk/census DCLG - 2014-based Household Projections: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-household-projections																																								
Household Structure **	Number of people in household in 2011 and % change from 2001:					Darlington has experienced an increase in smaller households of one or two people, and a significant decrease in large households with 5 or more people. This echoes trends in England and the North East which are broadly similar. In terms of household composition, local households have stayed	Darlington Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015, Part 2: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/929301/SHMA-Part-2-Nov-2015.pdf (source: Census 2001 and 2011)																																								
	<table><tr><th></th><th>Darlington</th><th>North East</th><th>England</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">One</td><td>2011</td><td>32.4%</td><td>31.9%</td><td>30.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Change</td><td>6.6%</td><td>7.1%</td><td>5.5%</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Two</td><td>2011</td><td>35.7%</td><td>35.0%</td><td>34.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Change</td><td>8.0%</td><td>7.9%</td><td>6.2%</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Three</td><td>2011</td><td>15.4%</td><td>16.0%</td><td>15.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Change</td><td>2.4%</td><td>2.6%</td><td>2.9%</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Four</td><td>2011</td><td>11.5%</td><td>11.9%</td><td>13.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Change</td><td>1.3%</td><td>1.2%</td><td>2.0%</td></tr></table>								Darlington	North East	England	One	2011	32.4%	31.9%	30.2%	Change	6.6%	7.1%	5.5%	Two	2011	35.7%	35.0%	34.2%	Change	8.0%	7.9%	6.2%	Three	2011	15.4%	16.0%	15.6%	Change	2.4%	2.6%	2.9%	Four	2011	11.5%	11.9%	13.0%	Change	1.3%	1.2%	2.0%
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Change		1.3%	1.2%	2.0%																																											

Housing										
Indicator	Darlington Baseline		Comparators		Targets		Trends	Source		
	Five or more	2011	5.1%	5.2%	7.0%			broadly similar between 2001 and 2011. The largest change is for one person households under 65 (+3.2%). A marginally higher percentage of couples and single people without children occurs within the borough compared to regional and national average. A lower percentage of multi-person households exist within the borough compared to the regional and national average.		
		Change	-18.2%	-18.8%	-16.6%					
	Household Composition in 2011 and % change from 2001:									
			Darlington 2011	Net change	North East 2011	Net change	England 2011			Net change
	One person household		32.4%	0.6%	31.9%	1.2%	30.2%			0.1%
	Aged 65 and over		13.1%	-2.6%	13.5%	-2.1%	12.4%			-2.0%
	Other		19.2%	3.2%	18.4%	3.3%	17.9%			2.2%
	One family only		62.9%	-1.1%	62.4%	-1.8%	61.8%			-1.4%
	All aged 65 and over		8.3%	-0.7%	8.2%	-0.7%	8.1%			-0.8%
	Couple: No Children		18.5%	0.3%	17.7%	0.8%	17.6%			-0.1%
	Couple: Dependent children		18.4%	-1.9%	17.9%	-2.7%	19.3%			-1.5%
	Couple: All children non-dependent		5.7%	-0.5%	6.8%	-0.4%	6.1%			-0.2%
	Lone Parent: Dependent children		8.7%	1.2%	8.1%	0.7%	7.1%			0.7%
	Lone Parent: All children non-dependent		3.3%	0.5%	3.8%	0.4%	3.5%			0.4%
	Other household types		4.7%	0.6%	5.7%	0.7%	8.0%			1.3%
	With dependent children		1.7%	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%	2.6%			0.4%
	Other (including all full-time students and all aged 65 and over)		3.0%	0.5%	3.8%	0.7%	5.4%			0.9%
	All households		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
	Tenure Profile	Owner Occupied 65.3% (2011) Net change -6.4% (from 2001) Social rented 15.5% (2011) Net change -2.6 (from 2001)		North East: Owner occupied 62.2% (2011) Net change -1.4% (from 2001) Social rented 23.0% (2011)		Not applicable				Shows that the proportion of dwellings in owner occupation (by far the largest category) and let by private landlords is higher for

Housing									
Indicator	Darlington Baseline		Comparators		Targets	Trends	Source		
	Private rented 19.2% (2011) Net change +9% (from 2001)		Net change -4.6% (from 2001) Private rented 14.9% (2011) Net change +6.2% (from 2001) England: Owner occupied 64.1% (2011) Net change -4.6 (from 2001) Social rented 17.7% (2011) Net change -1.6% (from 2001) Private rented 18.1% Net change +6.1% (from 2001)			Darlington than for England and the North East, whereas the proportion of dwellings let by social landlords is lower. The borough experienced significant changes in the proportion of owner occupied (-6.4%) and private rented (+9%) dwellings between 2001 and 2011, reflecting the direction but exceeding the total for regional and national changes.	http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/929301/SHMA-Part-2-Nov-2015.pdf (source: Census 2001 and 2011)		
Average Household size (people per household) **	2001 - 2.27 2011 - 2.23		North East: 2001 - 2.32 2011 - 2.25 England: 2001 - 2.36 2011 - 2.35		Not applicable	Shows that Darlington has an average household size of 0.12 people below the average for England, and 0.02 people below the regional average. Average household size in Darlington has shrunk by 1.8% while the England average has remained stable.	ONS Census data: https://www.ons.gov.uk/census		
Average House Price **	Average property prices (both old and new) by dwelling type:					Shows that for all housing types prices remained relatively stationary between 2007 and 2009 whilst the total number of sales crashed (decreasing by 63% of the peak in total sales in 2007). Average prices and total sales have fluctuated since 2009 but have generally been on an upward curve since a low in 2012.	Land Registry - Price Paid Data: http://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/standard-reports		
	Year	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flat/ maisonette			Overall average	Total Sales
	2016	£226,183	£150,740	£108,538	£98,665			£148,886	1591
	2015	£245,554	£140,018	£105,464	£100,614			£151,823	1691
	2014	£234,324	£138,215	£105,190	£110,582			£148,343	1649
	2013	£223,343	£133,207	£102,833	£104,188			£139,640	1360
	2012	£217,012	£132,618	£94,287	£103,536			£134,610	1174
	2011	£216,367	£133,884	£99,951	£120,909			£137,163	1144
	2010	£227,282	£137,263	£101,694	£124,564			£144,446	1174
	2009	£221,511	£138,123	£101,056	£114,323			£141,724	1065
	2008	£230,587	£142,288	£105,459	£121,783			£141,711	1495
	2007	£234,375	£143,824	£106,549	£131,330			£141,240	2942
	2006	£221,125	£136,898	£97,843	£122,290	£132,648	2931		

Housing																																																											
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source																																																						
House Price to Earnings Ratio *	2007 - 5.49 2008 - 5.85 2009 - 5.46 2010 - 5.45 2011 - 5.16 2012 - 5.26 2013 - 5.34 2014 - 4.76 2015 - 5.18 2016 - 4.83 Ratio of median house price to median gross annual residence-based earnings.	North East and England: 2007 - 5.75 (NE), 7.14 (E) 2008 - 5.55 (NE), 6.94 (E) 2009 - 5.16 (NE), 6.39 (E) 2010 - 5.37 (NE), 6.85 (E) 2011 - 5.11 (NE), 6.79 (E) 2012 - 5.01 (NE), 6.77 (E) 2013 - 4.99 (NE), 6.76 (E) 2014 - 5.04 (NE), 7.09 (E) 2015 - 5.17 (NE), 7.53 (E) 2016 - 5.11 (NE), 7.72 (E)	Not applicable	Shows a decrease of 0.66 in the house price to income ratio for the period 2007-2016. Over the same period the ratio decreased in the North East by a similar amount (0.64) but increased across England by 0.58.	ONS - Ratio of house price to residence-based earnings (released March 2017): https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoresidencebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian																																																						
Housing requirement to 2036 ***	The objectively assessed need for housing in Darlington is 11,160 dwellings over the 25 year period 2011-36 (446 dwellings per annum).	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Darlington Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015, Part 1: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/929307/SHMA-Part-1-Nov-2015.pdf																																																						
Net additional homes provided ***	Net additional completions: <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Net completions</th><th>Target*</th></tr><tr><td>1998/99</td><td>471</td><td>297</td></tr><tr><td>1999/00</td><td>298</td><td>297</td></tr><tr><td>2000/01</td><td>316</td><td>297</td></tr><tr><td>2001/20</td><td>338</td><td>297</td></tr><tr><td>2002/03</td><td>188</td><td>297</td></tr><tr><td>2003/04</td><td>409</td><td>297</td></tr><tr><td>2004/05</td><td>369</td><td>240</td></tr><tr><td>2005/06</td><td>509</td><td>240</td></tr><tr><td>2006/07</td><td>520</td><td>240</td></tr><tr><td>2007/08</td><td>581</td><td>240</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>255</td><td>525</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>231</td><td>525</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>187</td><td>525</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>203</td><td>350</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>165</td><td>350</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>190</td><td>350</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>479**</td><td>350</td></tr></table>		Year	Net completions	Target*	1998/99	471	297	1999/00	298	297	2000/01	316	297	2001/20	338	297	2002/03	188	297	2003/04	409	297	2004/05	369	240	2005/06	509	240	2006/07	520	240	2007/08	581	240	2008/09	255	525	2009/10	231	525	2010/11	187	525	2011/12	203	350	2012/13	165	350	2013/14	190	350	2014/15	479**	350	***From 2015: provisional target of 484 dwellings per annum based on the Darlington Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015 plus an allowance for Class C2 dwellings (target to be confirmed).	Housing delivery rates reduced sharply after the financial crisis in 2008 and have remained low since (averaging 241 dwellings over the period 2008/09-2016/17). As the Local Plan progresses, a comprehensive survey of housing sites will be undertaken to ensure a full record of completed dwellings is captured. It is likely that this will result in a spike of completions recorded during 2017/18.	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2015: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-and-environmental-policy/strategies,-projects-and-studies/shlaa/
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Housing						
Indicator	Darlington Baseline		Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
	2015/16	303	484***			
	2016/17	163	484***			
	*Borough of Darlington Local Plan, for years 1998-2004, Tees Valley Structure Plan for 2004-2008, Regional Spatial Strategy from 2008-2011 and Darlington Core Strategy from 2011-2015. **Includes 117 completions for dwellings built prior to 2014/15, but with no DBC record of completion until 2014/15.					
% of new dwellings provided on previously developed land ***	2006/07 – 67% 2007/08 – 84% 2008/09 – 63% 2009/10 – 49% 2010/11 – 50%		Not applicable.	Not applicable. The government target of delivering 60% of all new housing developments on previously developed land was removed with the introduction of the NPPF in 2012.	The proportion of development on previously developed land has reduced since the peak of 84% in 2007/08.	DBC – Annual Monitoring Reports: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-and-environmental-policy/other-statutory-documents/authorities-monitoring-report/
Housing need **	Households who currently need affordable housing and do not currently occupy affordable housing in Darlington: 557		Not available.	Target should be to ensure as few households as possible are in housing need.	'Housing need' as defined in NPPG 2017.	Darlington Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015, Part 1: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/929307/SHMA-Part-1-Nov-2015.pdf
Local Authority housing stock **	Local authority housing data:				The local authority dwelling stock has reduced by 3.5% (191 dwellings) in the five years between 2012 and 2016. This change is largely due to demolitions but includes the sale/transfer of 92 dwellings, mostly through the right to buy. The number of vacant properties has steadily declined with only 35 recorded at 1 April 2016 of which only one had been	Local authority Housing data (Department for Communities and Local Government): https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/local-authority-housing-data
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Total local authority dwelling stock	5,456	5,377	5367	5283	5,265
	Total vacant*	104	44	81	67	35
	Vacant for more than 6 months	39	0	3	2	1
	Total Households on the housing waiting list (at 1 st April): 2012 – 2,068 2013 – 1,797 2014 – 1,632 2015 – 1,601 2016 – 1,618					

Housing																													
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source																								
				<p>vacant for more than 6 months.</p> <p>The number of households on the housing waiting list has reduced by 22% (450 households) between 2012 and 2016.</p>																									
Housing type **	<p>2011 Census - Household Space (%):</p> <div><div><p>Darlington</p><table><caption>Darlington Housing Type Distribution</caption><tr><th>Housing Type</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>Orange</td><td>37.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Grey</td><td>31.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Blue</td><td>17.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Yellow</td><td>14.1%</td></tr><tr><td>White</td><td>0.1%</td></tr></table></div><div><p>England</p><table><caption>England Housing Type Distribution</caption><tr><th>Housing Type</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>Orange</td><td>30.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Grey</td><td>24.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Blue</td><td>22.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Yellow</td><td>22.1%</td></tr><tr><td>White</td><td>0.4%</td></tr></table></div></div>			Housing Type	Percentage	Orange	37.5%	Grey	31.2%	Blue	17.2%	Yellow	14.1%	White	0.1%	Housing Type	Percentage	Orange	30.7%	Grey	24.5%	Blue	22.3%	Yellow	22.1%	White	0.4%	<p>Compared to the national average, Darlington has a higher proportion semi-detached and terraced houses; and a lower proportion of detached houses and flats.</p> <p>The mix of housing types in Darlington are broadly similar with the North East average.</p>	<p>ONS Census data: https://www.ons.gov.uk/census</p>
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Housing Demand **	<div><p>SHMA 2016 - Size and tenure mix for Darlington 2011-2036:</p><table><thead><tr><th colspan="2">Dwellings</th><th colspan="2">%</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td colspan="4">Market Housing</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Flat</td><td>1 bedroom</td><td>28</td><td>0.4%</td></tr><tr><td>2+ bedroom</td><td>265</td><td>3.7%</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">House</td><td>2 bedroom</td><td>1,915</td><td>27.0%</td></tr><tr><td>3 bedroom</td><td>3,960</td><td>55.6%</td></tr><tr><td>4 bedroom</td><td>870</td><td>12.2%</td></tr><tr><td>5+ bedroom</td><td>89</td><td>1.2%</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total Market Housing</td><td>7,127</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Affordable Housing</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Flat</td><td>1 bedroom</td><td>796</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>2+ bedroom</td><td>301</td><td>7.5%</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">House</td><td>2 bedroom</td><td>1,355</td><td>33.6%</td></tr><tr><td>3 bedroom</td><td>1,368</td><td>34.0%</td></tr><tr><td>4+ bedroom</td><td>214</td><td>5.3%</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total Affordable Housing</td><td>4,033</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>11,160</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></div>			Dwellings		%		Market Housing				Flat	1 bedroom	28	0.4%	2+ bedroom	265	3.7%	House	2 bedroom	1,915	27.0%	3 bedroom	3,960	55.6%	4 bedroom	870	12.2%	5+ bedroom	89	1.2%	Total Market Housing		7,127	100%	Affordable Housing				Flat	1 bedroom	796	20%	2+ bedroom	301	7.5%	House	2 bedroom	1,355	33.6%	3 bedroom	1,368	34.0%	4+ bedroom	214	5.3%	Total Affordable Housing		4,033	100%	Total		11,160		<p>Housing supply does not match demand. There is a need for more family sized housing.</p> <p>There is a high demand for owner occupied, three bed roomed terraced or semi-detached houses.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement indicated that the most popular house types to buy are bungalows and detached houses, but there is a lack of supply of these types of dwellings.</p> <p>The relatively higher numbers of 40-54 year olds in Darlington indicates a potential demand for specialist housing for older</p>	<p>Darlington Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015, Part 1: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/929307/SHMA-Part-1-Nov-2015.pdf Part 2: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/929301/SHMA-Part-2-Nov-2015.pdf</p>
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Housing					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
				people as the population ages.	
Long term vacancy **	1,091 homes were empty for more than 90 days in 2015/16.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	2.2% of the total housing stock was empty for more than 90 days during 2015/16.	Darlington Borough Council - Council Tax.
Affordable housing requirement ***	There is a need to provide additional affordable housing for 4,033 households over the plan period 2011-36. This is equivalent to 155 households per year and represents 36.2% of the overall housing need identified.	Annual requirements: Middlesbrough: 189 Hartlepool: 144 Stockton: 240 Redcar: 20	Not applicable.	Darlington has the greatest requirement for affordable housing of all LPAs in the sub-region. The total housing requirement of 11,160 additional dwellings is unlikely to provide sufficient affordable housing to meet all of the needs of Darlington. This is because it is unlikely to be viable for developers to provide for the assessed affordable housing need of 36.2% of all housing required.	Darlington Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2015 Part 1: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/929307/SHMA-Part-1-Nov-2015.pdf Tees Valley 2012 SHMA Hartlepool Borough Council SHMA Addendum 2016 Stockton Borough Council SHMA 2016 Redcar & Cleveland Council SHMA 2016
Total number of affordable housing completions ***	Number of affordable homes provided: 10 (2005/06) 38 (2006/07) 50 (2007/08) 25 (2008/09) 49 (2009/10) 60 (2010/11) 107 (2011/12) 54 (2012/13)	Not available	155 per annum based on the SHMA 2015.	Shows that the number of affordable houses delivered has fluctuated since 2005, but fall short meeting the identified need.	Darlington Annual Monitoring Report: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-and-environmental-policy/other-statutory-documents/authorities-monitoring-report/
Accommodating Gypsy and Travelling Groups **	Tees Valley assessment recommended that a total of 153 additional residential pitches will be required in the Tees Valley in the period 2007-2026 to meet identified need	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	While the methodology of the Tees Valley assessment has been disputed it does indicate that there is a need for additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches.	Tees Valley Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (2009) An updated needs assessment is to be

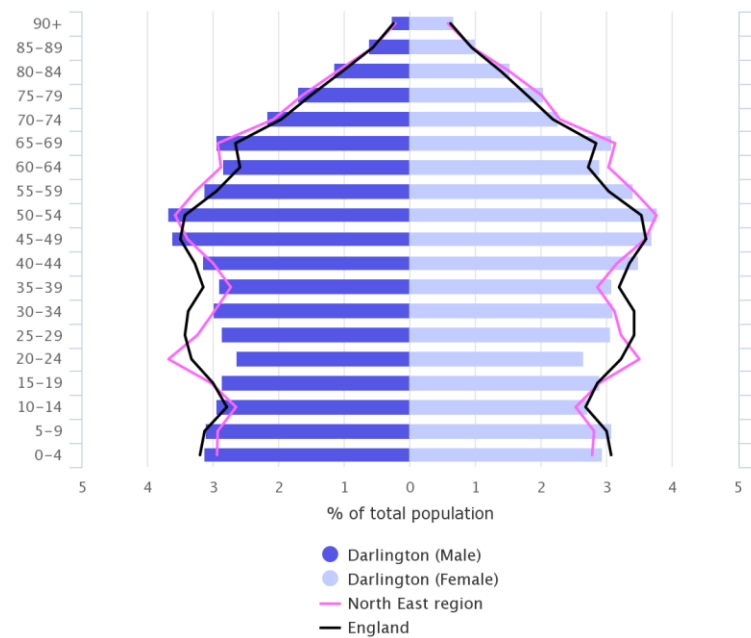
Housing					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
					prepared as part of the evidence base to the emerging Local plan.

People and Population					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
Size of the borough	196.9 km ² (19,748 Hectares)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	DBC
Total resident population ***	2001 Census - 97,838 2011 Census - 105,564 ONS mid-year population estimates: 2005 – 100,287 2006 – 101,509 2007 – 102,632 2008 – 103,694 2009 – 104,355 2010 – 105,028 2011 – 105,584 2012 – 105,248 2013 – 105,396 2014 – 105,367 2015 – 105,389 2016 – 105,646	North East 2001 Census – 2,515,442 2011 Census – 2,596,886 England 2001 Census – 49,138,831 2011 Census – 53,012,456	Not applicable	Shows a sharp population increase of 7.9% in the 10 years between Census - the biggest percentage increase in the North East, and one of the ten biggest in the North of England - after a decline in the 1990s.	ONS Census data: https://www.ons.gov.uk/census ONS Mid-year population estimates: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesScotlandandnorthernIreland
Predicted resident population **	105,900 (2017) 106,900 (2022) 107,600 (2027) 108,100 (2032)	Not applicable	Not applicable	The resident population of Darlington is projected to increase by around 150 each year to 2027. As the net migration for Darlington is slightly below zero, all the growth for Darlington is resulting from natural change.	Tees Valley Unlimited - Darlington population change (2014): https://teesvalley-ca.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/7.-Darl_Population_Projections_2012_Based.pdf
Population Density (people per hectare)	2001 Census - 4.95 2011 Census – 5.30 Population density based on ONS mid-year population estimates:	North East: 2001 Census – 2.93 2011 Census – 3.00 England: 2001 Census - 3.77	Not applicable	Shows that population density has steadily increased in Darlington, but has plateaued since 2011. Darlington's density per hectare is 2 people more than the regional	ONS Census data: https://www.ons.gov.uk/census ONS population estimates:

People and Population					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
	2005 – 5.08 2007 – 5.20 2009 – 5.28 2011 – 5.35 2013 – 5.34 2015 - 5.34	2011 Census - 4.10		average and 1 person more than the national average.	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesScotlandandNorthernIreland
Urban / Rural population	Based on 2011 Census: Darlington town – 86.5% Darlington surrounds – 13.5%	Not applicable	Not applicable	Shows that the majority of the population lives in Darlington town.	ONS Census: https://www.ons.gov.uk/census
Age Structure ***	% change in Darlington's population between 2004 and 2025: 0-14 years – minus 1.9% 15-24 years – minus 1.4% 25- 64 years – minus 1.9% 65-74 years – plus 1.4% 75-84 years – plus 1.6% 85+ - plus 1.2% 2011 census population: 0-9 years: 12.0% 10-19 years: 12.1% 20-29 years: 11.9 % 30-39 years: 12.7% 40-49 years: 14.8% 50-59 years: 12.9% 60-69 years: 11.3% 70-79 years: 7.6% 80-89 years: 4.2% 90+ years: 0.6%	North East and England 0-9: 11.0% (NE) 12.0% (E) 10-19: 11.9% (NE) 12.1% (E) 20-29: 13.3% (NE) 13.7% (E) 30-39: 12.1% (NE) 13.2% (E) 40-49: 14.6% (NE) 14.7% (E) 50-59: 13.1% (NE) 12.1% (E) 60-69: 11.6% (NE) 10.7% (E) 70-79: 7.8% (NE) 7.1% (E) 80-89: 3.8% (NE) 3.9% (E) 90+: 0.6% (NE) 0.7% (E)	Not applicable	Projections show a decrease in those aged 0 to 64 of 5.2% and an increase in those aged 65 to 85+ of 4.2%. Indicates that the population is ageing with the greatest increase in those aged 75-84. As for the regional and national levels, the most populous age bracket in Darlington is that of people in their forties. Compared to the regional level Darlington has a higher proportion of under-10s. Compared to the national level it has a lower proportion of people in their twenties and thirties.	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2016 http://www.darlington.gov.uk/your-council/council-information/documents/darlington-joint-strategic-needs-assessment-2016/ Census 2011: https://www.ons.gov.uk/census
Migration into/out of Darlington **	Based on residents usual address at the time of the Census and their address the previous year. 2001 Census: Moved into area from within the UK	Census results for the North East of England. 2001 Census: Moved into area from within the UK	Not applicable	The number of people migrating into Darlington increase by 14% during the 2001 and 2011 Census, whilst the number moving out of the area also increased by 12%. The net migration figure into Darlington rose from 314	ONS Census: https://www.ons.gov.uk/census

People and Population					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
	<p>– 3,125 people</p> <p>Moved into the area from outside the UK – 295 people</p> <p>Moved out of the area – 3,106 people</p> <p>2011 Census: Moved into area from within the UK – 3,301 people</p> <p>Moved into the area from outside the UK – 586 people</p> <p>Moved out of the area – 3,484 people</p>	<p>– 35,112 people</p> <p>Moved into the area from outside the UK – 9,768 people</p> <p>Moved out of the area – 37,192 people</p> <p>2011 Census: Moved into area from within the UK – 39,441 people</p> <p>Moved into the area from outside the UK – 16,879 people</p> <p>Moved out of the area – 35,814 people</p>		<p>people in 2001 to 403 people in 2011.</p> <p>The number of people migrating into Darlington from outside the UK increased by 99% between the 2001 and 2011 Census. This compares to an increase of 73% across the North East.</p> <p>The number of people from outside the UK migrating into the North East as a whole actually fell by 1,378 (3.7%) during the 2001 and 2011 Census</p>	
Racial Profile	<p>2001 Census: 97.86% White 0.38% Chinese/Other ethnic group 0.61% Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups 0.93% Asian/Asian British 0.22% Black/Black British</p> <p>2011 Census: 96.2% White 1% Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups 2% Asian/Asian British 0.3% Black/African/Caribbean/Black British 0.2% Other ethnic group</p> <p>2011 Census: 350 people identifying as Gypsy or Irish Traveller (Roma are treated as an 'other' ethnic group by the</p>	<p>2001 Census - England: 90.92% White 0.89% Chinese/Other Ethnic group 1.31% Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups 4.57% Asian/Asian British 2.3% Black/Black British</p> <p>2011 Census – England: 85.5% White 2.2% Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups 7.7% Asian/Asian British 3.4% Black/African/Caribbean/Black British 1% Other Ethnic group</p> <p>2011 Census – England: 54,895 people identifying as Gypsy or Irish Traveller (0.1% of the population of England).</p>	Not applicable	<p>The proportions of all non-white ethnic groups within the Borough are lower than for England as a whole.</p> <p>The proportion of Darlington residents that identify themselves in the 2011 Census as Gypsy and Travellers is three times higher than the national average but equates to only 0.3% of the population.</p>	<p>ONS Census: https://www.ons.gov.uk/census</p>

People and Population																																																																		
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators		Targets	Trends	Source																																																												
	census). This equated to 0.3% of the population of Darlington.																																																																	
Deprivation ***	Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2015 - Darlington has 65 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA):				Shows that there is a large gap between those that live in the most deprived and least deprived areas. The gap is widening, mainly at the expense of the more deprived areas. The number of areas within the least deprived 20% and 10% LSOAs in the country has increased in the borough between 2010 and 2015. In 2015 Darlington was ranked as the 122 nd most deprived local authority in England (out of 326 authorities), and improvement on the 2010 position of 104 th . Target should be to decrease the number of LSOA's in the worst 3% and 10%.	English Indices of Deprivation (2015) - https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-20155																																																												
	Worst 3% nationally: 5 (5 in 2010) Rank: 986 or below																																																																	
	Worst 10% nationally: 10 (10 in 2010) Rank: 3,284 or below																																																																	
	Best 20% nationally: 13 (12 in 2010) Rank 26,276 or above																																																																	
	Best 10% nationally: 6 (2 in 2010) Rank: 29,560 or above																																																																	
	Local Authority IMD rankings 2015 (rank of average rank):																																																																	
	<table><tr><th>Domains and Supplementary Indices</th><th>Darlington</th><th>Hartlepool</th><th>Middlesbrough</th><th>Redcar & Cleveland</th><th>Stockton-on-Tees</th></tr><tr><td>Income</td><td>100</td><td>22</td><td>13</td><td>46</td><td>111</td></tr><tr><td>Employment</td><td>66</td><td>4</td><td>7</td><td>21</td><td>74</td></tr><tr><td>Education, skills & training</td><td>155</td><td>72</td><td>24</td><td>95</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td>Health deprivation & disability</td><td>63</td><td>18</td><td>9</td><td>29</td><td>64</td></tr><tr><td>Crime</td><td>77</td><td>106</td><td>29</td><td>125</td><td>174</td></tr><tr><td>Barriers to housing & services</td><td>312</td><td>308</td><td>233</td><td>305</td><td>255</td></tr><tr><td>Living environment</td><td>281</td><td>309</td><td>258</td><td>311</td><td>315</td></tr><tr><td>Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index</td><td>111</td><td>30</td><td>17</td><td>51</td><td>114</td></tr><tr><td>Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index</td><td>107</td><td>31</td><td>41</td><td>90</td><td>112</td></tr></table>						Domains and Supplementary Indices	Darlington	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Redcar & Cleveland	Stockton-on-Tees	Income	100	22	13	46	111	Employment	66	4	7	21	74	Education, skills & training	155	72	24	95	150	Health deprivation & disability	63	18	9	29	64	Crime	77	106	29	125	174	Barriers to housing & services	312	308	233	305	255	Living environment	281	309	258	311	315	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	111	30	17	51	114	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index	107	31	41	90	112
	Domains and Supplementary Indices	Darlington	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough			Redcar & Cleveland	Stockton-on-Tees																																																										
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People and Population							
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators			Targets	Trends	Source
	Overall rank	122	32	16	78	130	
Protected characteristics profile	<p>Age and sex (gender):</p> <p>Age Profile ONS Mid-year population estimates 2015</p>  <p>Total Population = 105,389 (ONS Mid-2015 population estimate) Females = 54,160 (51.4%) Males = 51,229 (48.6%)</p> <p>Disability 2011 Census information shows 19.6% of the population of Darlington have a limiting long term illness.</p> <p>Race See racial profile entry above.</p> <p>In Darlington 2% of the population have a main language that is not English but speak English very well or well. 0.62% of the population cannot speak English or cannot speak English well.</p>				<p>The Equality Act 2010 introduced the Public Sector Equality Duty requiring local authorities to have due regard to the need to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act 2. Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it 3. Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it <p>The duty covers the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex (gender), and</p>	<p>Age and sex (gender) There is a relative lack of people aged between 20 and 30 in Darlington compared to the North East and England.</p> <p>There are more females (51.4%) in Darlington than males. This compares to 50.7% for Great Britain and 51.0% in the North East.</p> <p>Disability This is a fall from the 20.4% 2001 census but is higher than the national average of 17.9% for England and Wales.</p> <p>Race The 2011 Census demonstrated that 96.2% of Darlington's population are White and 3.8% from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups, which are defined as everyone who is not White British. This is an increase from 2.1% in 2001 but these populations remain a lower proportion of the population than the North East at 4.7% and England at 14.6%.</p> <p>Religion or belief Darlington has higher percentage (67.37%) of people who identify themselves as Christian than in England (59.38%) but is similar to the results for the North East</p>	<p>ONS Census data: https://www.ons.gov.uk/census</p> <p>ONS population estimates: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesScotlandandnorthernIreland</p> <p>DBC Equality statistics: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/your-council/communities/equality-information/ (provides a more details profile of protected characteristics in Darlington)</p> <p>Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2016: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/your-council/council-information/documents/darlington-joint-strategic-needs-assessment-2016/</p>

People and Population				
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators		Source
	Religion or belief			
	Religion/belief	Number	%	England %
	All usual residents	105,564	100.00%	100.00%
	Christian	71,122	67.37%	59.38%
	Buddhist	307	0.29%	0.45%
	Hindu	317	0.30%	1.52%
	Jewish	45	0.04%	0.49%
	Muslim	971	0.92%	5.02%
	Sikh	361	0.34%	0.79%
	Other religion	310	0.29%	0.43%
	No religion	25,415	24.08%	24.74%
	Religion not stated	6,716	6.36%	7.18%
	Source: 2011 Census			
	Sexual Orientation			
	Based on the ONS Integrated Household Survey (2012) 1.5 % of adults in the UK identified themselves as Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual. 2.7% of 16 to 24 year olds in the UK identified themselves as Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual compared with 0.4 % of 65 year olds and over.			
	The figure of 1.5% implies around 1,300 adults in Darlington identify themselves as Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual. However, Gay Advice Darlington and Durham (GADD) advise caution on relying on these figures, as they only demonstrate what percentage of the population are prepared to divulge their sexual preference to a cold-calling stranger on the doorstep. GADD further point out that the Department of Health and the Home Office use a figure of 6% to 7% of the population as an estimate. This would equate to between 5,000-6,000 adults in Darlington.			
	Gender Reassignment			
	The Home Office 'Report of the interdepartmental working group on transsexual people' based on research from the Netherlands and Scotland, estimates that there are between 1,300 and 2,000 male to female, and between 250 and 400 female to male transsexual people in the UK. However, Press for Change estimate the figures at around 5,000 post-operative transsexual people. Further, GIREs (2008) claims there are 6,200 people who have transitioned to a new gender role via medical intervention and approximately 2,335 full Gender Recognition Certificates have been issued to February 2009.			
				sexual orientation.
				(67.52%). The next largest religion in Darlington is Muslim at 0.92% of the population.
				Sexual Orientation and Gender Reassignment There is very little official information available regarding sexual orientation and gender reassignment. The information provided in the baseline provide an indication only of the national and local position.
				Pregnancy and maternity Births in Darlington have fluctuated although the overall trend has been downward. There were 89 (6.8%) fewer births in 2015 compared to 2011 (the Crude Live Birth Rate falling from 12.4 to 11.5 births per 1,000 population), compared to 3.4% fewer births across England during the same period. 1.8% of births were to women under 18 years of age, with 60% of births to women aged between 25-34 years. The maternity rate in Darlington has remained fairly stable during the last five years apart from a jump to 67.5 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 in 2012.
				Marriage and civil partnership At 46.8%, the percentage of Darlington's population aged 16 and over that were married in 2011 was slightly higher
				Tees Valley Combined Authority, Subnational Population Projections: 2014-based – Darlington Report: https://teesvalley-ca.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Darlington-2014-SNPP-report.pdf
				ONS - Integrated Household Survey April 2011 to March 2012: Experimental Statistics: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160129164028/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_280451.pdf
				Trans Data Position Paper 2009: https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/classificationsandstandards/measuringequality/genderidentity/genderidentityupdate
				ONS - Birth by mothers' usual area of residence in UK: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/livebirths/datasets/birthsbyareaofusualresidenceofmotheruk

People and Population					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
	<p>The figures are more diverse when looking at the trans community in the UK, where estimates range from 65,000 (Johnson, 2001, p.7) to 300,000 (GIRES, 2008) (Source: ONS, 2009, Trans Data Position Paper). Locally, GADD advise that they have in excess of 20 trans people awaiting gender service access with the NHS alone.</p> <p>Pregnancy and maternity In 2015 there were 1,217 live births (including multiple births) in Darlington: 631 male and 586 female. This equates to a Crude Live Birth Rate of 11.5 births per 1,000 population (all persons and all ages).</p> <p>There 1,208 registered maternities in 2015, a maternity rate of 62.8 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44. A maternity is a pregnancy resulting in the birth of one or more children, including stillbirths.</p> <p>Marriage and civil partnership (limited to the elimination of discrimination, harassment and victimisation) The 2011 Census identified 39,963 people in Darlington that were married and 135 in a registered same-sex civil partnership. In addition, there were a further 2,409 people that were separated but still legally married/in a civil partnership.</p>			<p>than the national and regional position, at 46.6% and 45.6% respectively. However, the percentage of the population aged 16 and over in a same-sex civil partnership was lower at 0.16% compared to 0.2% nationally and regionally.</p> <p>Nationally, there has been a decrease in the rate of marriage between opposite sex couples over the past couple of decades.</p> <p>Same sex marriage has only been possible since 29 March 2014. During 2014 there were 4,850 marriages between same sex couples, of which 56% were female couples.</p>	<p>Marriages in England and Wales 2014 – Statistical Bulletin: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/marriagecohabitationandcivilpartnerships/bulletins/marriagesinenglandandwalesprovisional/2014#main-points</p>

Stronger Communities					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
Social integration *	<p>NI1: % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area:</p> <p>79% (2006/07) 80% (2008/09)</p>	<p>England: 76.4 (2008/09)</p> <p>North East: 73.8 (2008/09)</p>	Not available	Shows a slight improvement in perceptions of social integration. The majority of respondents feel that people from different backgrounds do get on well together in Darlington.	<p>DATA.GOV.UK: https://data.gov.uk/data/search?tags=national-indicators (National Indicators have been discontinued).</p>
Influence **	<p>NI4: % of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality: 29.9% (2008/09)</p>	<p>England: 28.9 (2008/09)</p> <p>North East: 28.0 (2008/09)</p>	<p>Local Targets: 31% (2008/09) 33% (2009/10) 35% (2010/11)</p>	The Council did not meet the 2008/09 target and overall the majority of respondents (70%) felt that they cannot influence decisions.	<p>DATA.GOV.UK: https://data.gov.uk/data/search?tags=national-indicators (National Indicators have been discontinued).</p>

Stronger Communities					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
					Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012
Involvement – election turnout **	Local elections: 2007 - 40.5% 2011 – 41% 2015 – 62.6% General election (2010): Darlington constituency - 62.9% Sedgefield constituency - 62.1% General Election (2015): Darlington constituency - 62.7% Sedgefield constituency - 61.6%	2010 General Election: UK - 65.11% North East - 61.08% 2015 General Election: UK - 66.4% North East - 61.8%	The target should be to increase the turnout.	Involvement in local elections has increased over recent elections. The turnout at the Darlington constituency was 3.7% below the national level of 66.4% in 2015. The level of involvement in the 2010 and 2015 general elections remained fairly constant at just over 60%.	Darlington Borough Council: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/your-council/democracy/elections-and-electoral-registration/election-results/ Electoral Commission: http://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/elections/results
Satisfaction **	NI5: Overall general satisfaction with local area: 76% (2006/07) 79% (2008/09) 79% (2009/10) DBC Community Survey 2013: Overall satisfaction with local area as a place to live. Very satisfied – 24.3% Fairly satisfied – 51.6% Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied – 11.5% Fairly dissatisfied – 8.9% Very dissatisfied – 3.6%	England: 79.7% (2008/09) North East: 77.3% (2008/09)	Local Targets: 80% (2008/09) 81% (2009/10) 82% (2010/11) 83% (2011/12)	Shows that the majority of respondents are satisfied with Darlington as a place to live and that this has improved slowly. However, the 83% target for 09/10, set in the Corporate Plan 2008-2012, was not met. During the 2013 Community Survey 75.9% of the respondents were very/fairly satisfied with the local are as a place to live.	DATA.GOV.UK: https://data.gov.uk/data/search?tags=national-indicators (National Indicators have been discontinued). Darlington Community Survey 2013: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/your-council/council-information/statistics/public-surveys/ Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012
Older persons satisfaction *	NI138: Satisfaction of people over 65 with both home and neighbourhood: 76% (2006/07) 83.3% (2007/08)	Not available	Not applicable.	Shows that the majority of older persons are satisfied with Darlington as a place to live and that this is improving	DATA.GOV.UK: https://data.gov.uk/data/search?tags=national-indicators

Stronger Communities							
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators		Targets	Trends	Source	
	83.6% (2008/09)					(National Indicators have been discontinued).	
Community cohesion **	DBC Community Survey: To what extent do you agree or disagree that your local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together?			Not applicable.	In 2013, 51.1% of respondents to the community survey considered their local area to be a place where people from different backgrounds got on well together, with 11.8% tending to/definitely believing the opposite.	Darlington Community Survey 2013: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/your-council/council-information/statistics/public-surveys/	
		2008	2009				2013
	Definitely agree	4.0%	25.5%				10.1%
	Tend to agree	42.4%	45.7%				41.0%
	Neither agree nor disagree		13.6%				22.3%
	Tend to disagree	7.9%	4.4%				7.1%
	Definitely disagree	3.9%	3.2%				2.8%
	Don't know	32.3%	7.6%				10.4%
	Too few people in local area	4.0%					2.1%
All the same background	5.3%		4.2%				

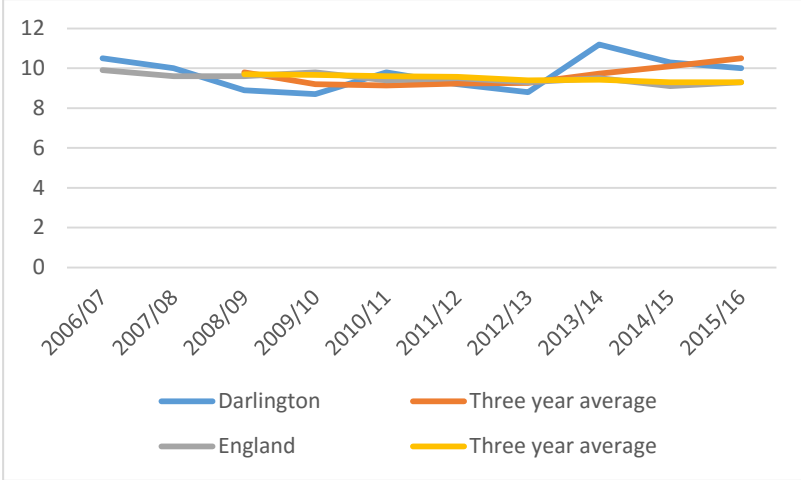
Culture					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
Visits to museums or galleries **	NI10: Visits to museums or galleries: 49.78% (2008) 48.10% (2009)	North East: 52.10% (2008) 50.30% (2009)	Not available	Decrease in the % of population visiting museums and galleries. Slightly below the regional average	DATA.GOV.UK: https://data.gov.uk/data/search?tags=national-indicators (National Indicators have been discontinued).
Engagement in the arts *	NI11: Engagement in the arts: 42.09% (2008) 44.2% (2009)	North East: 39% (2008) 38.9% (2009)	Not available	Shows an increase in engagement in the arts. Participation is above the regional average.	DATA.GOV.UK: https://data.gov.uk/data/search?tags=national-indicators (National Indicators have been discontinued).
Cultural facilities and venues	Darlington contains a number of cultural facilities and venues, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two libraries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crown Street library Cockerton library Head of Steam: Darlington Railway Museum 		Not applicable.	Creative Darlington was created in 2012 with the aim of looking at the development of arts in the borough and encouraging more people to discover their creative side.	Darlington Borough Council: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/leisure-and-culture.aspx

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crown Street Art Gallery • The Bridge Centre for Visual Arts • Majestic Theatre • Darlington Civic Theatre (due to reopen as The Hippodrome in Autumn 2017 following a major refurbishment) • Two cinemas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Odeon - VUE • The Forum Music Centre • Harrowgate Hill Club and Institute • Central Hall at The Dolphin Centre • Nine community centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clifton Community Centre - Firthmoor Community Centre - Havelock Street Community Centre - Holy Trinity Youth and Community Centre - Hurworth Grange Community Centre - Middleton St George Community Centre - Red Hall Community Centre - St Augustine's Parish Centre - Willow Road Community Centre 		<p>Creative Darlington also had the task of finding new ways of working and developing arts finance from new sources. Creative Darlington has supported local and national events such as Darlington Arts Festival and the Festival of Thrift as well as local arts organisations and artists, helping them to secure sponsorship and funding.</p>	<p>Darlington for Culture: http://www.darlingtonforculture.org/</p> <p>Darlington People's Information Point: https://darlington.fsd.org.uk/kb5/darlington/fsd/home.page</p>
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Health and Wellbeing					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
Male and female life expectancy at birth (years) **	<p>Males: 76.5 (2006/08) 77.3 (2008/10) 78.7 (2010/12) 78.2 (2012/14)</p> <p>Ranked 109 out of 150 upper tier local authorities in 2012/14.</p> <p>Females: 80.5 (2006/08) 81.6 (2008/10) 82.7 (2010/12) 82.2 (2012/14)</p> <p>Ranked 111 out of 150 upper tier local authorities in 2012/14.</p>	<p>North East Males: 76.4 (2006/08) 77.8 (2010/12) 78.0 (2012/14)</p> <p>England Males: 77.9 (2006/08) 79.2 (2010/12) 79.5 (2012/14)</p> <p>North East Females: 80.6 (2006/08) 81.6 (2010/12) 81.7 (2012/14)</p> <p>England Females: 82.0 (2006/08) 83.0 (2010/12)</p>	<p>Should be to increase life expectancy to national averages or above.</p>	<p>Shows an increase of 1.7 years in male life expectancy over the period 2006/14. Previously above the regional average, Darlington's male life expectancy is now 0.2 years behind the regional average and 1.3 years behind the national average.</p> <p>Shows an increase of 1.7 years in female life expectancy over the period 2006/14. Darlington's female life expectancy is 0.5 years above the regional average but 1 year below the national average.</p>	<p>ONS Life expectancy at birth by Local Authority: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/disabilityfreelifeexpectancydfleandlifeexpectancyatbirthbyuppertierlocalauthoritiesatbirthengland</p> <p>ONS Life expectancy at birth by Region: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/healthylifeexpectancyatbirthbyregion</p>

Health and Wellbeing																																																	
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source																																												
	Inequalities: Inequalities in life expectancy within Darlington are significant, with gaps of 11.8 years for men and 9.4 years for women between the most deprived and least deprived areas.	83.2 (2012/14)	Should be to reduce the gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived wards	No trend is currently available as to whether this gap is expanding or narrowing	ifeexpectancyhleastlifeexpectancyleastbirthbyregionengland Public Health England, Darlington Health Profile 2015: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/906948/15-06-04-Darlington-Health-Profile-2015.pdf																																												
Early Deaths: Circulatory Diseases ***	NI121: Mortality rate from all circulatory diseases at age under 75: 78.81 (05) 86.97 (06) 88.1 (07) 84.48 (08)	North East: 97.64 (05) 96.1.3B1 (06) 87.63 (07) 81.08 (08) England: 84.03 (05) 79.00 (06) 74.40 (07) 71.02 (08)	Health PSA: Reduce mortality rates by 2010 from heart disease and stroke and related diseases by at least 40% in people under 75	Shows an increase of 5.67 early deaths from circulatory disease in Darlington over the period 2005/08. Early deaths are above the regional and national averages	DATA.GOV.UK: https://data.gov.uk/data/search?tags=national-indicators (National Indicators have been discontinued).																																												
Obesity ***	Prevalence of obesity among primary school age children in Reception Year (%): <table><tr><th></th><th>Darlington</th><th>North East</th><th>England</th></tr><tr><td>2006/07</td><td>10.5</td><td>*</td><td>9.9</td></tr><tr><td>2007/08</td><td>10.0</td><td>10.7</td><td>9.6</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>8.9</td><td>10.2</td><td>9.6</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>8.7</td><td>10.2</td><td>9.8</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>9.8</td><td>9.9</td><td>9.4</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>9.2</td><td>10.8</td><td>9.5</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>8.8</td><td>10.3</td><td>9.3</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>11.2</td><td>10.4</td><td>9.5</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>10.3</td><td>10.1</td><td>9.1</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>10.0</td><td>10.7</td><td>9.3</td></tr></table> *Value not published for quality reasons.			Darlington	North East	England	2006/07	10.5	*	9.9	2007/08	10.0	10.7	9.6	2008/09	8.9	10.2	9.6	2009/10	8.7	10.2	9.8	2010/11	9.8	9.9	9.4	2011/12	9.2	10.8	9.5	2012/13	8.8	10.3	9.3	2013/14	11.2	10.4	9.5	2014/15	10.3	10.1	9.1	2015/16	10.0	10.7	9.3	By 2020 to have reduced the proportion of overweight and obese children to 2000 levels.	Shows a decrease in obesity amongst Reception Year children of 0.71% and 1.1% of children in Year 6. Higher rates of obesity are prevalent amongst children in Year 6 as opposed to younger children in Reception years. Darlington has a higher obesity rate than the national average in both reception and year 6.	National Child Measurement Programme – Local Authority Profile: http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/national-child-measurement-programme Single Needs Assessment for Darlington 2011/12: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/316021/Darlington_SNA-2012.pdf
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Health and Wellbeing

Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source																																												
	Three year rolling average trends for Darlington and England: 			Prevalence of obesity has increased at a greater rate than nationally or regionally. The prevalence of recorded obesity in Darlington is greater than the national and regional averages.																																													
	Prevalence of obesity among primary school age children in Year 6 (%): <table border="1" data-bbox="268 792 932 1143"><thead><tr><th></th><th>Darlington</th><th>North East</th><th>England</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2006/07</td><td>20.9</td><td>*</td><td>17.5</td></tr><tr><td>2007/08</td><td>20.1</td><td>20.8</td><td>18.3</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>19.5</td><td>20.4</td><td>18.3</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>19.4</td><td>20.6</td><td>18.7</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>16.8</td><td>21.4</td><td>19.0</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>17.8</td><td>22.1</td><td>19.2</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>18.8</td><td>20.9</td><td>18.9</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>18.4</td><td>21.2</td><td>19.1</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>20.2</td><td>21.5</td><td>19.1</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>21.0</td><td>22.4</td><td>19.8</td></tr></tbody></table>			Darlington	North East	England	2006/07	20.9	*	17.5	2007/08	20.1	20.8	18.3	2008/09	19.5	20.4	18.3	2009/10	19.4	20.6	18.7	2010/11	16.8	21.4	19.0	2011/12	17.8	22.1	19.2	2012/13	18.8	20.9	18.9	2013/14	18.4	21.2	19.1	2014/15	20.2	21.5	19.1	2015/16	21.0	22.4	19.8			
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Ten year average (2016-2016): Darlington – 19.3% North East – 21.3% England – 18.8%																																																	
Excess Weight in adults *	Excess weight in adults (including obesity): 2011/13 - 62.9% 2012/14 – 64.9% 2013/15 – 65.4%	Excess weight in adults in England (including obesity): 2011/13 – 63.8%(E) 2012/14 – 64.6%(E), 68.6%(NE) 2013/15 – 64.8%(E), 69.6%(NE)	Not applicable.	The percentage of adults in Darlington that are overweight has increased between 2011-15, similar to the national and regional	Public Health England – Health Profiles: http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles																																												

Health and Wellbeing					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
				trends. The proportion of adults overweight in Darlington is broadly the same as the national level and below the regional level.	
Physical activity *	Physically active adults (aged 16+): 2012 – 53.3% 2013 – 52.9% 2014 – 56.0% 2015 – 56.5%	England and North East (aged 16+): 2012 – 56.0% (E), 53.9% (NE) 2013 – 56.0% (E), 52.7% (NE) 2014 – 57.0% (E), 53.5% (NE) 2015 – 57.0% (E), 52.9% (NE)	Not applicable.	The proportion of adults that are physically active in Darlington increased by 3.2% between 2012 and 2015 (compared to -1% across the North East). The percentage of adult population that is physically active is similar to the national level and greater than the regional level.	Public Health England – Health Profiles: http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles
Under 18 conception *	Under 18 conception rate (per 1000): 2010 – 34.7 2011 – 39.5 2012 - 38.2 2013 - 28.1 2014 - 26.8 2015 - 25.1	England and North East (per 1000) 2010 - 34.2 (E), 43.5 (NE) 2011 – 30.7 (E), 38.4 (NE) 2012 - 27.7 (E), 35.5 (NE) 2013 - 24.3 (E), 30.6 (NE) 2014 - 22.8 (E), 30.2 (NE) 2015 - 20.8 (E), 28.0 (NE)	Not applicable.	The under 18 conception rate in Darlington has decreased by 9.6 per 1000 between 2010 and 2015. This follows the national and regional trends but at a slower rate of decrease.	Public Health England – Health Profiles: http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles
Alcohol misuse **	2010/11 - Binge drinking as a percentage of the population prevalence estimated to be 31.1% in Darlington. 2013-14 - Binge drinking prevalence estimated to be at 29% in Darlington. Adult alcohol related harm hospital stays (per 100,000 population): 2012/13 - 778 2013/14 - 757 2014/15 – 708 2015/16 – 739	Nationally: 18% of adults Nationally: 20% of adults Under 18 alcohol-specific hospital stays - England:	Not applicable. Not applicable.	The figure for binge drinking in Darlington is significantly higher than the national one. The rate of adult hospital stays resulting from alcohol related harm in Darlington has been on a downward trend since 2012/13. The rate of under 18 alcohol-specific hospital stays in	Single Needs Assessment 2010/11: Strategic (Single) Needs Assessment Refresh Summary 2013 – 14 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2016: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/your-council/council-information/documents/darlington-joint-strategic-needs-assessment-2016/ Public Health England – Health Profiles:

Health and Wellbeing					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
	Under 18 alcohol-specific hospital stays (per 100,000 population): 2010/11 – 12/13 - 87.6 2011/12 – 13/14 - 84.8 2012/13 – 14/15 – 76.2 2013/14 – 15/16 – 58.7	2010/11 – 12/13 - 44.9 2011/12 – 13/14 - 40.1 2012/13 – 14/15 – 36.6 2013/14 – 15/16 – 37.4		Darlington has been steadily reducing but remains in excess of the national level.	http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles
Dementia **	2015-16 QOF data for Darlington CCG indicates a prevalence of 1.00% for dementia for Darlington. Dementia prevalence is predicted to increase in Darlington between 2014 and 2030. The proportion of people aged 65 and over with dementia in Darlington is predicted to increase from 1,408 in 2014 to 2,269 by 2030, a rise of nearly 900 cases.	North of England average of 0.8% and an England average of 0.76%.	Not applicable.	The prevalence of dementia in Darlington is higher than the regional and national average.	2015/16 NHS Quality and Outcomes Framework: http://content.digital.nhs.uk/qof Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2016: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/your-council/council-information/documents/darlington-joint-strategic-needs-assessment-2016/

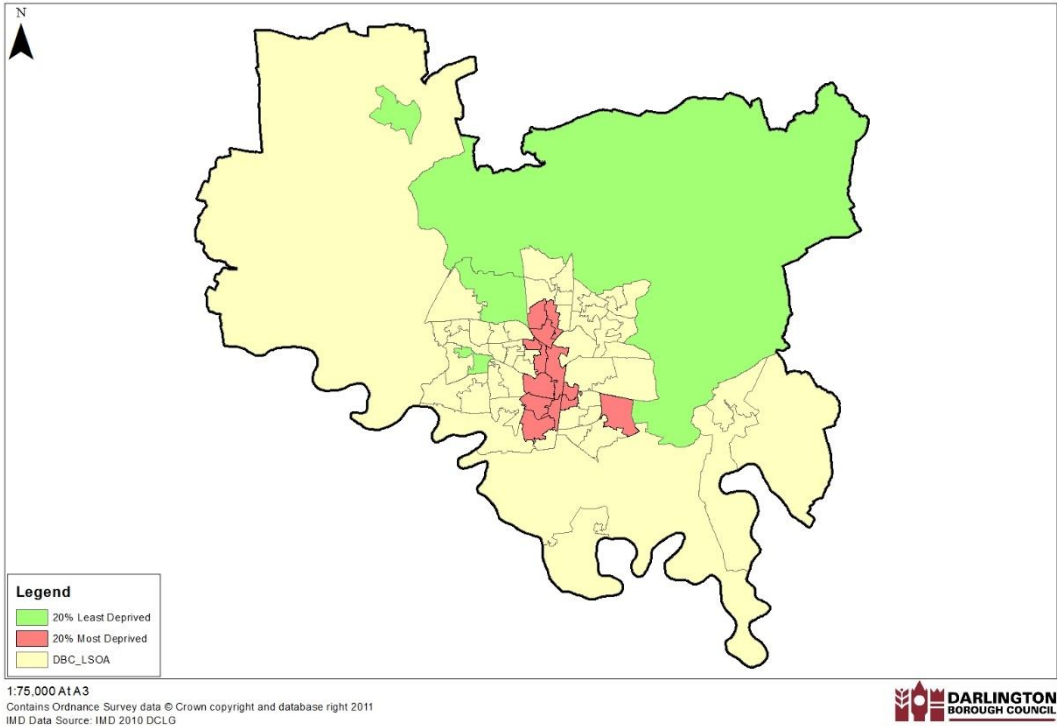
Education and Skills					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
Total number of schools (with breakdown of subscription) ***	Education establishments in Darlington (January 2017): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery schools - 2 Infant & Junior schools - 2 Oversubscribed (2016 intake) - 2 Primary - 25 Oversubscribed (2016 intake) - 23 Secondary - 7 Oversubscribed (2016 intake) - 6 Special School - 1 Free School - 2 Private Schools - 3 Colleges - 2 		Not applicable	The total number of schools may change over time in the Borough. 2016 intake application levels show that most of the Borough's infant & junior and primary schools are over-subscribed. Only one primary and one secondary school received fewer applications than they had places. Overall demand outweighs supply.	Primary Schools Admissions Guide 2017/18 http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/1235542/Primary_Guide_for_Parents_2017-2018.pdf Secondary Schools Admissions Guide 2017/18 http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/1228529/

Education and Skills					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
					Secondary-Guide-for-Parent-2017-18.pdf
Educational achievement ***	Percentage of 16 year olds achieving 5 or more A - C grades at GCSE including English and Maths (and Level 2 Equivalent): 2010/11 – 65.7% 2011/12 – 62.2% 2012/13 – 64.8% 2013/14 – 56.9% 2014/15 – 52.5% 2015/16 – 56.7%	North East and England achievement: 2010/11 – 56.8% (NE), 59.0% (E) 2011/12 – 58.5% (NE), 59.4% (E) 2012/13 – 59.3% (NE), 59.2% (E) 2013/14 – 54.6% (NE), 53.4% (E) 2014/15 – 55.4% (NE), 53.8% (E) 2015/16 – 56.3% (NE), 53.5% (E)	Local Targets: 53.0% (10/11)	Shows that the percentage of pupils attaining 5 or more A-C grades has reduced over the five year period from 2010/11 to 2015/16. This mirrors similar changes in educational achievement nationally. Achievements in Darlington are above the national and regional levels.	Tees Valley Combined Authority statistics: https://teesvalley-ca.gov.uk/InstantAtlas/DISTRICTS/report_District_EH.html Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012
Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) ***	Percentage of 16-18 year olds Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET): 2011 – 11.2% 2012 – 8.3% 2013 – 6.7% 2014 – 6.9% 2015 – 6.4%	North East and England achievement: 2011 – 8.8% (NE), 6.1% (E) 2012 – 8.3% (NE), 5.7% (E) 2013 – 7.6% (NE), 5.3% (E) 2014 – 7.0% (NE), 4.7% (E) 2015 – 5.7% (NE), 4.2% (E)	Local Targets: 6.40% (2008/09) 6.20% (2009/10) 5.70% (2010/11)	Shows a decrease in the % of 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education or training over the 2011 to 2015 period of 4.8%. The 2010/11 target contained in the Corporate Plan 2008-12 was not met. Darlington's level of NEETs in 2015 was above both the regional the national averages.	Tees Valley Combined Authority statistics: https://teesvalley-ca.gov.uk/InstantAtlas/DISTRICTS/report_District_EH.html Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012
Qualifications (population aged 16-64) **	Percentage of working age population with no qualifications – 2011 – 11.1% 2012 – 12.7% 2013 – 9.7% 2014 – 9.1% Working age population qualifications: 2010 – NVQ1 or over: 82.1%	No qualifications – North East and England: 2011 – 12.4% (NE), 10.7% (E) 2012 – 11.9% (NE), 9.7% (E) 2013 – 10.8% (NE), 9.4% (E) 2014 – 10.0% (NE), 8.8% (E) NVQ4 and above: North East: 2010 – 25.5% 2014 – 28.4%	Target should be to reduce the % of working age population who have no qualifications.	The % of working age population with no qualifications has decreased between 2011 and 2014, to a level below the regional average but marginally higher than the national average. The proportion of people with qualifications at the level of NVQ4 or above is significantly higher than the North East	Tees Valley Combined Authority statistics: https://teesvalley-ca.gov.uk/InstantAtlas/DISTRICTS/report_District_EH.html

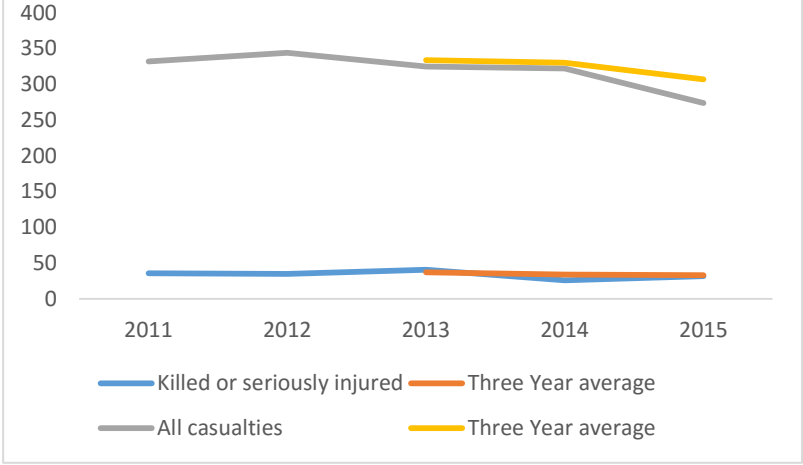
Education and Skills					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
	NVQ2 or over: 69.2% NVQ3 or over: 51.8% NVQ4 or over: 30.8% 2014 – NVQ1 or over: 84.6% NVQ2 or over: 73.6% NVQ3 or over: 56.0% NVQ4 or over: 30.3%	England: 2010 – 31.3% 2014 – 36.0%		average, though lower than the national average.	
Skills ***	NI174: Skills gaps in the current workforce reported by employers 2005 - 25% 2007 - 22% 2009 – 23%	North East: 2009 - 20% England: 2005 - 16% 2007 - 15% 2009 – 19%	Target should be to reduce the skills gap	The skills gap in Darlington is decreasing. However, the gap is greater than the regional and national averages.	DATA.GOV.UK https://data.gov.uk/dataset/ni-174-skills-gaps-in-the-current-workforce-reported-by-employers

Community Safety							
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators		Targets		Trends	Source
Incidents of crime at borough level ***	Durham Constabulary - Performance figures for 12 months to March 2017 for Darlington:					Durham Constabulary recorded crimes 46,826 crimes between April 2016 and March 2017, a 28% increase on the same period in 2015/16. Darlington experienced a similar rise in recorded crime over this period. In Darlington, there were significant increases in violent crime (+48.6%) and robbery (+45.9%), with a reduction in	Durham Constabulary: https://www.durham.police.uk/About-Us/Our%20performance/Pages/Local-Performance.aspx
	Offence	12 mths to end of Mar 2016	12 mths to end of Mar 2017	Diff.	% Diff.		
	ALL CRIME	7,929	10,189	2,260	28.5%		
	VICTIM BASED CRIME	7,217	9,127	1,910	26.5%		
	Violence against the person	1,959	2,912	953	48.6%		
	Sexual offences	227	259	32	14.1%		
	Robbery	37	54	17	45.9%		
	Theft offences	3,790	4,191	401	10.6%		
	Dwelling burglary	329	435	106	32.2%		
	Other burglary	585	670	85	14.5%		
	Theft of vehicle	123	130	7	5.7%		

Community Safety						
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators		Targets		Trends
	Theft from vehicle	465	600	135	29.0%	the incidences of anti-social behaviour (-5.5%).
	Theft from person	83	84	1	1.2%	
	Theft of pedal cycles	215	230	15	7.0%	
	Shoplifting	1,006	973	-33	-3.3%	
	Other theft offences	903	963	60	6.6%	
	Criminal damage	1,204	1,708	504	41.9%	
	ALL INCIDENTS	35,286	36,030	744	2.1%	
	Alcohol related incidents	3,829	4,629	800	20.9%	
	Domestic abuse incidents	2,929	2,893	-36	-1.2%	
	ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	4,878	4,608	-270	-5.5%	
	Alcohol related anti-social behaviour	577	662	85	14.7%	
	Youth related anti-social behaviour	1,682	1,867	185	11.0%	
Risk of personal and material victimisation **	<p>Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015 – the Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.</p> <p>In 2015 Darlington contained 6 areas (out of 65 LSOAs in the borough) within the 10% most deprived areas in England in regards to crime. The borough did not contain any areas within the 10% least deprived LSOAs.</p> <p>Map showing the 20% most and least deprived LSOAs in Darlington (based on the IMD 2015 crime domain):</p>				<p>In 2010 there were only 3 LSOAs in Darlington in the 10% most deprived areas and there was 1 LSOA in the borough amongst the 10% least deprived areas in England.</p> <p>The three most deprived LSOAs within the borough are all within the town centre.</p>	<p>English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2010 and 2015):</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation</p>

Community Safety					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
					
Fear of crime **	<p>% of residents surveyed that feel unsafe whilst outside at night:</p> <p>2003 – 33.8%</p> <p>2004 – 33.9%</p> <p>2005 – 34.7%</p> <p>2007 – 38.5%</p> <p>2008 – 37.2%</p> <p>2009 – 32.3%</p> <p>2013 – 27.4%</p> <p>% of residents surveyed that feel unsafe whilst outside during the day:</p> <p>2003 – 3.2%</p> <p>2004 – 3.5%</p> <p>2005 – 2.9%</p> <p>2006 – 3.1%</p>	Not available	Not available.	<p>Shows a reduction of 6.4% in the percentage of residents surveyed who felt unsafe whilst outside at night between the surveys undertaken in 2003 and 2013. However the percentage has fluctuated during the intervening years.</p> <p>Shows an increase, by 1.3%, in the percentage of residents surveyed that feel unsafe whilst outside during the day between the surveys undertaken in 2003 and 2013.</p>	<p>Darlington Borough Council community surveys:</p> <p>http://www.darlington.gov.uk/your-council/council-information/statistics/public-surveys/</p>

Community Safety																																									
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	2008 – 2.8% 2009 – 2.8% 2013 – 4.5%			However the percentage has fluctuated during the intervening years.																																					
Anti – social behaviour *	NI17: Perceptions of anti-social behaviour: 2006/07 - 23% 2008/09 - 17% A high perception of ASB is a score of 11 or above. The indicator is the % of respondents whose score was 11 or above.	England: 2008/09 - 20% North East: 2008/09 - 21.2%	Local Targets: 2008/09 - 22% 2009/10 - 21.5% 2010/11 - 19.5%	Shows that high perceptions of anti-social behaviour are decreasing and are below regional and national averages. Darlington exceeded the 08/09 target for this indicator by 5%.	DATA.GOV.UK: https://data.gov.uk/data/search?tags=national-indicators (National Indicators have been discontinued). Darlington Borough Council Policy Department																																				
Road accident casualties *	Reported casualties by severity in Darlington: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Killed</th><th>Seriously injured</th><th>Killed or seriously injured</th><th>Slightly injured</th><th>All casualties</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011</td><td>0</td><td>36</td><td>36</td><td>296</td><td>332</td></tr> <tr> <td>2012</td><td>3</td><td>32</td><td>35</td><td>309</td><td>344</td></tr> <tr> <td>2013</td><td>6</td><td>35</td><td>41</td><td>284</td><td>325</td></tr> <tr> <td>2014</td><td>3</td><td>23</td><td>26</td><td>296</td><td>322</td></tr> <tr> <td>2015</td><td>0</td><td>32</td><td>32</td><td>242</td><td>274</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Darlington's three year rolling average trends:			Killed	Seriously injured	Killed or seriously injured	Slightly injured	All casualties	2011	0	36	36	296	332	2012	3	32	35	309	344	2013	6	35	41	284	325	2014	3	23	26	296	322	2015	0	32	32	242	274	Not applicable.	The three year rolling average for the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents, and for all casualties, shows downward trends in Darlington in the years leading up to 2015. This reflects the national trend over the same period. Fatalities on the roads in the North East increased by 9% between 2014-15, but reduced in Darlington.	National Statistics, Reported Road Casualties in Great Britain: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/reported-road-casualties-in-great-britain-main-results-2015
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Community Safety					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
	 <p>Great Britain – killed or seriously injured: 2011 – 25,023 2012 – 24,793 2013 – 23,370 2014 – 24,582 2015 – 23,869</p>				

Economy and Employment					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
Number of VAT registered enterprises **	Total number of VAT registered enterprises: 2,590 (2010) 2,530 (2011) 2,625 (2012) 2,635 (2013) 2,685 (2014) 3,020 (2015) 3,100 (2016) 20% increase in the number of registered businesses over the period 2010 to 2016.	North East: 21% increase over the period 2010 to 2017 in the number of VAT registered enterprises. Great Britain: 22% increase over the period 2010 to 2017 in the number of VAT registered enterprises.	Not applicable.	Shows a net increase of 510 new businesses in the borough over the period 2010 to 2017. This percentage increase slightly below regional and national figures.	NOMIS District Profile: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157057/report.aspx
Enterprise births/deaths	Enterprise births as a percentage of all active enterprises in that year:	Enterprise births - UK and North East comparators:	No local targets set	Darlington experienced enterprise birth rates above national and regional levels	Tees Valley Combined Authority statistics:

Economy and Employment																																																														
**	2010 – 9.5% 2011 – 11.3% 2012 – 11.8% 2013 – 13.4% 2014 – 12.9% 2015 – 12.8%	2010 – 10.0% (UK), 9.4% (NE) 2011 – 11.2% (UK), 11.2% (NE) 2012 – 11.4% (UK), 11.4% (NE) 2013 – 14.1% (UK), 14.7% (NE) 2014 – 13.7% (UK), 14.0% (NE) 2015 – 14.3% (UK), 13.6% (NE)		between 2010 and 2012. However, birth rates fell below national and regional levels between 2013 and 2015. Birth rates in Darlington have been in decline since 2013.	https://teesvalley-ca.gov.uk/InstantAtlas/DISTRICTS/report_District_EH.html																																																									
	Enterprise deaths as a percentage of all active enterprises in that year: 2010 – 11.6% 2011 – 10.8% 2012 – 11.1% 2013 – 10.0% 2014 – 9.9% 2015 – 10.2%	Enterprise deaths - UK and North East comparators: 2010 – 10.6% (UK), 10.9% (NE) 2011 – 9.8% (UK), 9.8% (NE) 2012 – 10.6% (UK), 11.0% (NE) 2013 – 9.7% (UK), 9.9% (NE) 2014 – 9.7% (UK), 10.3% (NE) 2015 – 9.4% (UK), 9.6% (NE)		The rate of business deaths in Darlington has between 2010 and 2015 has been higher than the regional and national averages.																																																										
Business survival rates *	Percentage of newly born enterprises surviving 1 and 3 years: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th colspan="2">Darlington</th><th colspan="2">North East</th><th colspan="2">UK</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th>1 year</th><th>3 years</th><th>1 year</th><th>3 years</th><th>1 year</th><th>3 years</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2009</td><td>91.9%</td><td>58.1%</td><td>92.2%</td><td>58.9%</td><td>90.8%</td><td>59.6%</td></tr> <tr> <td>2010</td><td>89.5%</td><td>57.9%</td><td>88.3%</td><td>57.3%</td><td>86.7%</td><td>57.1%</td></tr> <tr> <td>2011</td><td>94.0%</td><td>59.7%</td><td>93.7%</td><td>59.4%</td><td>93.1%</td><td>60.5%</td></tr> <tr> <td>2012</td><td>92.9%</td><td>61.4%</td><td>92.2%</td><td>60.4%</td><td>91.2%</td><td>59.4%</td></tr> <tr> <td>2013</td><td>93.8%</td><td>-</td><td>94.3%</td><td>-</td><td>93.5%</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr> <td>2014</td><td>93.8%</td><td></td><td>92.3%</td><td></td><td>92.2%</td><td>-</td></tr> </tbody> </table>				Darlington		North East		UK			1 year	3 years	1 year	3 years	1 year	3 years	2009	91.9%	58.1%	92.2%	58.9%	90.8%	59.6%	2010	89.5%	57.9%	88.3%	57.3%	86.7%	57.1%	2011	94.0%	59.7%	93.7%	59.4%	93.1%	60.5%	2012	92.9%	61.4%	92.2%	60.4%	91.2%	59.4%	2013	93.8%	-	94.3%	-	93.5%	-	2014	93.8%		92.3%		92.2%	-	Business survival rates in Darlington over one and three years have been broadly similar to regional and national trends. The rate of business survival in Darlington has increased between 2009 and 2014, particularly in relation to those enterprises surviving three years where it has been higher than national and regional levels.	ONS Business Demography 2014 & 2015: https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyreferencetable	
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Employment by occupation **	Employment by occupation as a percentage of all persons in employment: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th colspan="2">Darlington</th><th colspan="2">North East</th><th colspan="2">Great Britain</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th>2012</th><th>2016</th><th>2012</th><th>2016</th><th>2012</th><th>2016</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Managers, directors and senior officials</td><td>8.8%</td><td>9.6%</td><td>8.2%</td><td>8.0%</td><td>10.0%</td><td>10.5%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Professional occupations</td><td>14.3%</td><td>18.0%</td><td>16.4%</td><td>18.2%</td><td>19.2%</td><td>20.2%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Associate professional & technical</td><td>14.0%</td><td>12.4%</td><td>13.2%</td><td>12.3%</td><td>14.0%</td><td>14.3%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Administrative & secretarial</td><td>11.1%</td><td>11.8%</td><td>11.1%</td><td>10.3%</td><td>11.1%</td><td>10.4%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Skilled trades occupations</td><td>9.1%</td><td>9.0%</td><td>11.3%</td><td>11.4%</td><td>10.8%</td><td>10.4%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>				Darlington		North East		Great Britain			2012	2016	2012	2016	2012	2016	Managers, directors and senior officials	8.8%	9.6%	8.2%	8.0%	10.0%	10.5%	Professional occupations	14.3%	18.0%	16.4%	18.2%	19.2%	20.2%	Associate professional & technical	14.0%	12.4%	13.2%	12.3%	14.0%	14.3%	Administrative & secretarial	11.1%	11.8%	11.1%	10.3%	11.1%	10.4%	Skilled trades occupations	9.1%	9.0%	11.3%	11.4%	10.8%	10.4%	In the professions, skilled trades and caring/leisure/other services, Darlington has a lower proportion of its citizens employed than the national and regional averages. In sales/customer service and elementary occupations, it has a higher proportion.	NOMIS District Profile: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157057/report.aspx#tabempocc								
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Economy and Employment									
								For the remaining types of employment the proportion of Darlington citizens employed is somewhere between the national and regional averages.	
	Caring, leisure and other service occupations	8.9%	10.4%	9.4%	10.4%	9.1%	9.1%		
	Sales and customer service occupations	13.7%	7.9%	10.0%	9.3%	8.1%	7.6%		
	Process plant & machine operatives	6.5%	7.6%	7.8%	7.4%	6.4%	6.4%		
	Elementary occupations	13.3%	12.1%	12.3%	12.2%	10.9%	10.7%		
Employment distribution by industry *	Employment distribution by major industry group as a percentage of all persons in employment:							The three largest sectors of employment in Darlington are in: distribution; public admin, health and education; and professional & business services. These are similar to regional and national levels in these sectors. People who work in Darlington are more likely to work Information & communication than in the North East and Great Britain. They are less likely to work in: production; manufacturing; construction; and other services.	Tees Valley Combined Authority statistics: https://teesvalley-ca.gov.uk/InstantAtlas/DISTRICTS/report_District_EH.html
		Darlington		North East		Great Britain			
		2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014		
	Production less manufacturing	0.2%	0.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%		
	Manufacturing	13.8%	7.0%	10.9%	10.6%	8.7%	8.4%		
	Construction	3.9%	2.6%	5.2%	4.6%	4.9%	4.7%		
	Distribution	25.2%	26.1%	25.9%	27.1%	27.8%	27.8%		
	Information & communication	8.7%	6.1%	2.8%	2.7%	3.8%	4.1%		
	Public admin, health and education	27.8%	32.6%	33.3%	33.2%	28.0%	26.9%		
	Professional & business services	15.8%	22.1%	15.9%	16.6%	20.8%	22.5%		
	Other Services	4.6%	3.1%	4.6%	4.0%	4.7%	4.5%		
Working age population **	Population aged 16-64: 2010 - 63.5% 2016 - 61.3%		North East and GB population aged 16-64: 2010 - 64.89 (NE), 64.8% (GB) 2016 - 63.0% (NE), 63.1% (GB)		Not applicable		The percentage of Darlington's population who are of working age is 1.8 percentage points below the national average, and decreasing faster than the national level is.	NOMIS District Profile: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157057/report.aspx#tabempocc	
	Population aged 16-64 that are economically active;				Not applicable				In 2016, Darlington was 1.8 percentage points above the

Economy and Employment																	
	2010 - 76.1% (81.4% of males, 70.8% of females) 2016 - 79.6% (83.1% of males, 76.2% of females)	North East and GB population aged 16-64 that are economically active: 2010 - 73.4% (NE), 76.1% (GB) 2016 - 75.5% (NE), 77.8% (GB)		national level for the % of people aged 16-64 who are economically active. Most of the percentage gain is attributable to the activities of women.													
	Population aged 16-64 in employment: 2010 - 70.8% 2016 - 74.9%	North East and GB population aged 16-64 in employment 2010 - 66.2% (NE), 70.2% (GB) 2016 – 70.4% (NE), 74.0% (GB)	Not applicable	Darlington is 0.9 percentage points above the national level for the % of people aged16-64 in employment.													
	Unemployment rate (overall, model based): 2010 - 8.1% 2016 - 6.3%	North East and GB unemployment rate (model based): 2010 - 9.7% (NE), 7.6% (GB) 2016 – 6.6% (NE), 4.8% (GB)	Target should be to have as few people unemployed as possible	Figures are now for population aged 16-64, rather than population 'of working age'.													
	Unemployment rate (males) 2010 - 8.5% 2016 – 5.0%	Unemployment (males) 2010 - 11.2% (NE), 8.5% (GB) 2016 – 7.3% (NE), 4.9% (GB)		The unemployment rate has increased more severely in Darlington than in Great Britain as a whole, but the rate is steadily improving and lower than the regional level. Whilst in 2010 Darlington had an unemployment rate 0.5% below the national level, the gap has widened to 1.5% in 2016.													
	Unemployment rate (females) 2010 - 5.0% 2016 – 6.5%	Unemployment (females) 2010 - 8.0% (NE), 6.6% (GB) 2016 – 5.9% (NE), 4.7% (GB)		The male unemployment rate has fluctuated in Darlington but came in line with the national level in 2016. The female unemployment rate in Darlington increased by 1.5% between 2010 and 2016 – and was 1.8% above the national level in 2016.													
Number of employees **	Total employees plus working proprietors (to the nearest thousand): <table><tr><th></th><th>Total</th><th>Full Time</th><th>Part Time</th></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>46,000</td><td>32,000</td><td>14,000</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>52,000</td><td>36,000</td><td>16,000</td></tr></table>			Total	Full Time	Part Time	2009	46,000	32,000	14,000	2010	52,000	36,000	16,000	Not applicable.	The number of total employees in Darlington increased by 4% between 2014 and 2015	NOMIS District Profile: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/19
	Total	Full Time	Part Time														
2009	46,000	32,000	14,000														
2010	52,000	36,000	16,000														

Economy and Employment								
	2011	47,000	33,000	15,000			compared to 3.6% across the region and nationally. The proportion of total jobs that are part time has increased from 30% in 2009 to 33% in 2015. This compares to 32% in the North East and 31% nationally in 2015.	46157057/report.aspx#tabempocc
	2012	48,000	31,000	17,000				
	2013	47,000	32,000	15,000				
	2014	50,000	34,000	16,000				
	2015	52,000	35,000	17,000				
Out of work benefits claimants ***	Out-of-work benefits claimants (each April) as a percentage of population aged 16-64.				Target should be to have as few people as possible claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA).	The percentage of JSA claimants reduced by 2% between 2013 and 2017. Darlington claimants are now more numerous than at the regional level and well above the national level. Two thirds of JSA claimants in Darlington are men. This difference is less pronounced at the national scale. The age group with the highest proportion of JSA claimants is 18-24 year olds, with 50-64 year olds least likely to claim JSA (excluding those aged 16-17). This repeats the pattern of the national and regional figures. A lower proportion of people aged 16-64 in Darlington are	NOMIS District Profile: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/19/46157057/report.aspx#tabempocc	
	All claimants: 2013 - 5.4% 2015 – 2.9% 2017 – 3.4% (2,275 claimants)			North East and GB claimants: 2013 - 5.4% (NE), 3.7% (GB) 2015 – 2.9% (NE), 2.0% (GB) 2017 – 3.2% (NE), 2.0% (GB)				
	Claimants by gender: Males: 2013 – 7.5% 2015 – 3.9% 2017 – 4.7% (1,490 claimants)			Claimants by gender: Male: 2013 – 7.4 (NE), 4.9% (GB) 2015 – 4.0% (NE), 2.6% (GB) 2017 – 4.2% (NE), 2.5% (GB)				
	Females: 2013 - 3.5% 2015 – 1.9% 2017 – 2.4% (790 claimants)			Female: 2013 – 3.5% (NE), 2.5% (GB) 2015 – 1.9% (NE), 1.4% (GB) 2017 – 2.2% (NE), 1.5% (GB)				
	% of claimants by age (2017): Aged 16-17 – 0.0% Aged 18-24 – 6.6% Aged 25-49 – 3.5% Aged 50+ - 2.6%			Great Britain (2017): Aged 16-17 – 0.1% Aged 18-24 – 4.7% Aged 25-49 – 3.4% Aged 50+ - 2.5% North East (2017): Aged 16-17 – 0.1% Aged 18-24 – 2.8% Aged 25-49 – 2.0% Aged 50+ - 1.7%				
	Percentage of people aged 16-64 on key out-of-work benefits:			North East and GB % aged 16-64 on key out-of-work benefits:				

Economy and Employment					
	August 2010 – 16.6% August 2016 - 13.9%	August 2013 – 18.8% (NE), 14.5% (GB) August 2016 – 15.5% (NE), 11.3% (GB)		on key out-of-work benefits than across the North East, however both are higher than the national level.	
Workless households ***	Percentage of households with no-one working: 2011 – 22.5% 2015 – 18.1% Children in workless households: 2011 – 22.3%	North East and GB percentage of workless households: 2011 – 24.5% (NE), 18.9% (GB) 2015 – 21.3% (NE), 15.3% (GB) North East and GB children in workless households: 2011 – 21.5% (NE), 16.0% (GB)	Not applicable.	Darlington has a greater percentage of households with no one working than the national level, but is lower than the regional percentage. Darlington has a higher proportion of children in workless households than regionally and nationally.	NOMIS District Profile: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157057/report.aspx#tabempocc
Earnings ***	Gross weekly pay – all full-time workers: 2010 - £455.90 2011 - £433.50 2012 - £436.40 2013 - £446.10 2014 - £479.10 2015 - £488.80 2016 - £498.80 Male full-time workers: 2010 – £476.30 2016 – £516.00 Female full-time workers: 2010 – £437.00 2016 – £456.90	North East gross weekly pay: 2010 - £443.40 2016 - £492.20 GB gross weekly pay: 2010 - £501.70 2016 - £541.00 Male full-time workers: 2010 – £485.1(NE), £541.30(GB) 2016 – £524.90(NE), £581.20(GB) Female full-time workers: 2010 – £395.40(NE), £440.00(GB) 2016 – £438.00(NE), £481.10(GB)	Local Targets: £393 (08/09) £403 (09/10) £412 (10/11) £419 (11/12)	Average earnings increased by £42.90 per week between 2010 and 2016. Average earnings in Darlington are higher than the regional average but £42.20 below the national average earnings, although the gap has reduced slightly since 2010 when it was £45.80. Earnings in 2012 were above the local target set in the Corporate Plan 2008-2012. Average male earnings in Darlington are £59.10 (13%) higher than female earnings. The pay difference between genders in Darlington is lower than that for the North East as a whole (20%) and nationally (21%). However, the pay difference in Darlington has actually widened since 2010 when females were being paid £39.30 less than males.	NOMIS District Profile: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157057/report.aspx#tabempocc Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012

Economy and Employment																																															
GVA per head *	Gross Value Added per head (£ per head): 2010 – £21,896 2011 – £22,048 2012 – £22,207 2013 – £21,359 2014 – £23,249 2015 – £24,585* *Provisional	North East and UK GVA per head: 2010: £16,642 (NE), £22,541 (UK) 2015: £18,927 (NE), £25,601 (UK)	Not applicable.	GVA per head in Darlington is much closer to the national average than average across the North East. GVA per head in Darlington was 30% higher than the regional average in 2015.	Regional Gross Value Added (Income Approach): https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/datasets/regionalgrossvalueaddedincomeapproach																																										
Employment land availability *	Existing supply: 343 hectares Anticipated demand 2009-26: 101.5 hectares	Not applicable	Not applicable	Shows an oversupply of employment land to meet need An updated Employment Land Review is to be produced as part of Local Plan evidence base.	Darlington Employment Land Review (2009) http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/97565/draft-employment-land-review-august-2009-1-3-.pdf																																										
Retail ***	Total class A1 floorspace (gross square metres): 2003 – 238,900 sq.m (931 units) 2008 – 244,800 sq.m (912 units) 2011 – 242,600 sq.m (850 units) Distribution of shopping floorspace (Class A1 – shops): <table><tr><th></th><th>2008</th><th>2011</th></tr><tr><td>Town centre</td><td>42%</td><td>42%</td></tr><tr><td>Town centre fringe</td><td>6%</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>District and local centres</td><td>14%</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>Out-of-town</td><td>25%</td><td>26%</td></tr><tr><td>Local shops outside centres</td><td>11%</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>Ancillary locations*</td><td>2%</td><td>2%</td></tr></table> Percentage of shopping floorspace vacant (Class A1 – shops): <table><tr><th></th><th>2008</th><th>2011</th></tr><tr><td>Town centre</td><td>7%</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>Town centre fringe</td><td>12%</td><td>19%</td></tr><tr><td>District and local centres</td><td>3%</td><td>2%</td></tr><tr><td>Out-of-town</td><td>1%</td><td>4%</td></tr><tr><td>Local shops outside centres</td><td>11%</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>Ancillary locations*</td><td>0%</td><td>2%</td></tr></table> *Ancillary locations - locations such as petrol stations, farm shops, etc. where retailing is ancillary to the main function.			2008	2011	Town centre	42%	42%	Town centre fringe	6%	6%	District and local centres	14%	15%	Out-of-town	25%	26%	Local shops outside centres	11%	10%	Ancillary locations*	2%	2%		2008	2011	Town centre	7%	8%	Town centre fringe	12%	19%	District and local centres	3%	2%	Out-of-town	1%	4%	Local shops outside centres	11%	8%	Ancillary locations*	0%	2%	Target should be to protect the vitality and viability of the town centre.	The total amount of Class A1 use floorspace (and units) in Darlington has continued a downward trend since 2003. The town centre has the greatest percentage of shopping floorspace followed by out-of-town retail parks. The distribution of A1 floorspace remained stable between the 2008 and 2011. Shop vacancy increased in all but one location (local shops outside centres) between 2008 and 2011. Shops in the town centre fringe area experienced the sharpest rise in the level of vacant units.	Darlington Retail Study 2008 (and statistical update 2011): http://www.darlington.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-and-environmental-policy/strategies,-projects-and-studies/retail-study/
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Transport and Travel					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
Vehicle ownership **	Households with access to cars or vans 2001 Census: No vehicle - 31.24% 1 vehicle - 45.26% 2 vehicles - 19.61% 3 vehicles - 3.00% 4 or more vehicles - 0.89% 2011 Census: No vehicle - 27.97% 1 vehicle - 44.32% 2 vehicles - 22.39% 3 vehicles - 4.20% 4 or more vehicles - 1.12%	North East and England 2001 Census: No vehicle - 35.94% (NE), 26.84% (E) 1 vehicle - 43.07% (NE), 43.69% (E) 2 vehicles - 17.49% (NE), 23.56% (E) 3 vehicles - 2.76% (NE), 4.52% (E) 4 or more vehicles - 0.73% (NE), 1.39% (E) 2011 Census: No vehicle - 31.50% (NE), 25.80% (E) 1 vehicle - 42.17% (NE), 42.16% (E) 2 vehicles - 21.08% (NE), 24.66% (E) 3 vehicles - 4.07% (NE), 5.46% (E) 4 or more vehicles - 1.18% (NE), 1.93% (E)	Not applicable.	Shows that less households in Darlington are without a vehicle than across the North East. Darlington households have a slightly higher level of vehicle ownership than the regional average. This level of ownership is slightly below the UK average in relation to households with 2, 3 and 4 or more vehicles.	ONS Census: https://www.ons.gov.uk/census
Vehicle ownership ***	All cars or vans in Darlington – private households only (Census): 2001 – 41,236 2011 – 49,794 Average car or van ownership per household: 2001 – 1.03 2011 – 1.07	North East and England – private households only (Census): 2001 - 955,305 (NE), 22,607,629 (E) 2011 - 1,150,133 (NE), 25,696,833 (E) Average car or van ownership per household in NE and England: 2001 – 1.12 (NE, 1.11 (E) 2011 – 1.02 (NE, 1.16 (E)	Not applicable	Shows an increase of 8,558 cars or vans owned privately by households in the Borough over the 10 year period between Censuses, an increase of 21%. By comparison the level of car/van ownership in the North East increase by 20%, and across England by 14%. However, the average car or van ownership per household is lower than the national and regional average.	ONS Census: https://www.ons.gov.uk/census

Transport and Travel									
Indicator	Darlington Baseline		Comparators		Targets	Trends	Source		
Car Mileage **	Total kilometres per year (everyday days) in millions: 355.4 (2004) 321.1 (2008) 476.7 (2011) 505.2 (2014)		Not available.		Not applicable	Shows a reduction of 34.3 million km per year between 2004 and 2008, followed by a significant increase of 184.1 million km per year between 2008 and 2014. Whilst this dramatic increase could be due to differences in methodology used in the two studies undertaken the more recent AECOM study still identifies an increase of 28.5 million km per year between 2011 and 2014.	Darlington – Sustainable Travel Demonstration Town – Travel behaviour research (2004 and 2008 figures) AECOM Travel research (2011 and 2014 figures) (may have slightly different methodology to previous studies)		
Travel mode choice *	Percentage travel mode choice:				Target should be to increase the % change towards more sustainable transport means.	The Local Motion project has increased walking and cycling and reduced car use in the town. The project has not influenced the use of public transport.	Darlington – Sustainable Travel Demonstration Town – Travel behaviour research AECOM Travel research		
		2004	2008	2011				2014	% change 2004-14
	Car as driver	41%	37%	39%				39%	-2%
	Car as passenger	21%	19%	18%				18%	-3%
	Walk	25%	29%	29%				31%	+6%
	Bicycle	1%	3%	2%				3%	+2%
	Bus	10%	10%	11%				8%	-2%
	Other public transport	2%	2%	1%				1%	-1%
Reasons for travel *	Reasons for travel (percentage):				Not applicable.	Shopping and leisure were the largest trip generators in 2004, accounting for over half (54%) of all trips in the borough. However both have declined over the 10 years to 2014 by a combined 5%. Leisure remains the single largest trip generator at 29%. The percentage of trips for work and education have remained stable.	Darlington – Sustainable Travel Demonstration Town – Travel behaviour research AECOM Travel research		
		2008	2011	2014				% change 2008-14	
	Work	20%	23%	21%				+1%	
	Work related business	2%	2%	3%				+1%	
	Education	10%	11%	11%				+1%	
	Shopping	23%	19%	20%				-3%	
	Personal business	4%	5%	6%				+2%	
	Escort	10%	12%	10%				0%	
	Leisure	31%	28%	29%	-2%				

Transport and Travel						
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source	
Method of travel to Work **	Census 2001 method of travel to work (% of working resident population):			A greater proportion of people in Darlington travel to work driving a car or van than across the rest of the region and nationally. The percentage of people travelling to work driving a car or van increased by 6.22% between the 2001 and 2011 Census. The percentage of people travelling to work by bicycle, on foot and by train also increased by 0.18%, 1.69% and 0.64% respectively between the 2001 and 2011 Census.	ONS Census: https://www.ons.gov.uk/census	
		Darlington	North East			England
	Work mainly from home	8.26%	7.68%			9.16%
	Underground, metro, light rail or tram	0.08%	2.16%			3.16%
	Train	1.12%	0.88%			4.23%
	Bus, minibus or coach	10.15%	10.96%			7.51%
	Taxi or minicab	0.97%	0.69%			0.52%
	Driving a car/van	56.07%	55.2%			54.92%
	Passenger in car/van	8.09%	9.14%			6.11%
	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	0.64%	0.67%			1.11%
	Bicycle	2.21%	1.63%			2.83%
	On foot	11.83%	10.19%			9.99%
	Other method	0.58%	0.8%			0.46%
	Census 2011 method of travel to work (% of working resident population):					
		Darlington	North East			England
	Work mainly from home	4.12%	3.69%			5.36%
	Underground, metro, light rail or tram	0.07%	2.53%			4.08%
	Train	1.76%	1.22%			5.34%
	Bus, minibus or coach	7%	9.35%			7.5%
	Taxi or minicab	0.9%	0.76%			0.52%
	Driving a car/van	62.29%	61.65%			57.01%
	Passenger in car/van	6.94%	7.04%			5.03%
	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	0.39%	0.44%			0.82%
	Bicycle	2.39%	1.77%			2.95%
	On foot	13.52%	10.63%			10.74%
	Other method	0.63%	0.93%			0.65%
Cycling trips *	Trips per person and year: 14 (2004) 33 (2008) 19 (2011) 22 (2014) % of people using a bicycle per day 2% (2004) 5% (2008) 4% (2011) 3% (2014)	Not applicable.	Target should be to increase cycling trips and the % of people using a bicycle per day.	Shows an increase of 6 cycling trips per person per year between 2004 and 2014 and a 1% increase in the % of people using a bicycle to travel over the same period.	Social Data and AECOM Travel research	

Transport and Travel																																																																	
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source																																																												
% of trips that are walk trips *	25% (2004) 29% (2008) 29% (2011) 31% (2014)	Not applicable.	LTP2 target = 27%.	Shows that the % of walk trips are ahead of target, having experienced a 6% increase since 2004.	Social Data and AECOM Travel research (URBAN WARDS ONLY)																																																												
Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used *	Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used (pupils aged 5-16): <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>2012/13</th><th>2013/14</th><th>2014/15</th><th>2015/16</th><th>2016/17</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Walk</td><td>45.6%</td><td>52.3%</td><td>46.7%</td><td>47.8%</td><td>43.8%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cycle</td><td>5.7%</td><td>5.4%</td><td>5.8%</td><td>5.9%</td><td>6.4%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Scoot</td><td>2.9%</td><td>3.9%</td><td>3.9%</td><td>3.5%</td><td>3.7%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Public bus</td><td>3.3%</td><td>3.4%</td><td>3.4%</td><td>4.1%</td><td>4.0%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Dedicated bus</td><td>7.1%</td><td>7.2%</td><td>9.8%</td><td>8.1%</td><td>10.4%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Train/tube</td><td>0.1%</td><td>0.1%</td><td>0.1%</td><td>0.1%</td><td>0.1%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Park & stride</td><td>4.4%</td><td>4.4%</td><td>6.0%</td><td>7.3%</td><td>6.9%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Car share</td><td>6.1%</td><td>4.4%</td><td>4.3%</td><td>3.5%</td><td>3.0%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Car</td><td>24.8%</td><td>18.9%</td><td>20.1%</td><td>19.9%</td><td>21.7%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Walk	45.6%	52.3%	46.7%	47.8%	43.8%	Cycle	5.7%	5.4%	5.8%	5.9%	6.4%	Scoot	2.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.5%	3.7%	Public bus	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%	4.1%	4.0%	Dedicated bus	7.1%	7.2%	9.8%	8.1%	10.4%	Train/tube	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	Park & stride	4.4%	4.4%	6.0%	7.3%	6.9%	Car share	6.1%	4.4%	4.3%	3.5%	3.0%	Car	24.8%	18.9%	20.1%	19.9%	21.7%	Not applicable.	Shows that a greater % of children walk to school than any other mode of transport and, whilst fluctuating, this has remained fairly stable. Other increases include a slight increase in cycling, public and dedicated buses, park & stride and scooting. Shows a decrease in use of cars (including vans and taxis).	Taken from the annual hands up travel survey.
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17																																																												
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Usage of the PROW network ***	Footpaths – 280km Bridleways – 66km Byways – 0.13km <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30km are located within the town of Darlington itself. 45% of the population say that they use the network either never or very occasionally 20% say that they use the network once a month 35% are regular users 	Not applicable	Not applicable	The % of the population using the Darlington countryside as a place for quality walking, cycling or riding is very low – less than 5% of the population. Only 9% of paths are judged to be of a very high quality and have a high level of usage. Further surveys will identify whether this trend is improving or worsening.	Darlington's Right of Way Improvement Plan: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/rights-of-way/rights-of-way-improvement-plan/ Whilst this information is now somewhat dated, it is not expected that the position has changed drastically.																																																												
Rail passenger journeys *	2011/12 – 2,258,921 2012/13 – 2,175,768 2013/14 – 2,199,524 2014/15 – 2,243,233 2015/16 – 2,250,978	In 2016-17 the rail industry recorded 0.8% growth in Great Britain's passenger journeys.	Not applicable.	Rail patronage is improving which coincides with improvements to railway stations in the Borough. The number of rail passenger	Tees Valley Combined Authority: https://teesvalley-ca.gov.uk/																																																												

Transport and Travel																																									
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source																																				
	2016/17 – 2,276,238			journeys in Darlington increased by 1% in 2016/17, higher than the national average increase.	Office for Rail & Road: http://orr.gov.uk/																																				
Bus passenger journeys ***	Local bus journeys originating in the area: 2010/11 – 7,658,122 2011/12 – 7,164,399 2012/13 – 6,605,517 2013/14 – 6,607,460 2014/15 – 6,506,448 2015/16 – 6,422,947	Not applicable.	Not applicable	Bus patronage has declined by 1.235 million trips between 2010/11 and 2015/16. This decline is anticipated with an increase in car ownership and second car ownership. The rate of decline has slowed over the last few year.	Department for Transport – Local bus passenger journeys: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/bus01-local-bus-passenger-journeys																																				
Transport related satisfaction levels **	Satisfaction with local roads and transport 2016: <table><tr><th></th><th>Satisfied*</th><th>Dissatisfied*</th></tr><tr><td>Traffic pollution</td><td>51%</td><td>40%</td></tr><tr><td>Safer Roads</td><td>60%</td><td>19%</td></tr><tr><td>Rights of Way</td><td>40%</td><td>9%</td></tr><tr><td>Reducing Traffic</td><td>27%</td><td>49%</td></tr><tr><td>Local Buses</td><td>27%</td><td>18%</td></tr><tr><td>Cycle Routes</td><td>23%</td><td>1%</td></tr></table> Walking and cycling safety: <table><tr><th></th><th>Satisfied*</th><th>Dissatisfied*</th></tr><tr><td>Safety of walking</td><td>62%</td><td>14%</td></tr><tr><td>Safety of cycling</td><td>31%</td><td>17%</td></tr><tr><td>Safety of children walking to school</td><td>36%</td><td>14%</td></tr><tr><td>Safety of children cycling to school</td><td>23%</td><td>19%</td></tr></table> *Percentage of respondents that were either fairly/very satisfied or fairly/very dissatisfied. All remaining respondents either answered that they did not know, neither/nor or did not respond.				Satisfied*	Dissatisfied*	Traffic pollution	51%	40%	Safer Roads	60%	19%	Rights of Way	40%	9%	Reducing Traffic	27%	49%	Local Buses	27%	18%	Cycle Routes	23%	1%		Satisfied*	Dissatisfied*	Safety of walking	62%	14%	Safety of cycling	31%	17%	Safety of children walking to school	36%	14%	Safety of children cycling to school	23%	19%	Views on traffic pollution in 2016 are split whilst the majority of respondents were satisfied with the safety of roads in Darlington. However, nearly half of all respondents stated that they were dissatisfied with efforts to reduce traffic. Levels of satisfaction for local buses and cycle routes, whilst higher than those dissatisfied were still both below 30%. In terms of walking and cycling safety. The majority of respondents felt satisfied with the safety of walking in the borough. Levels of satisfaction for the safety of cycling generally, and the safety of school children walking and cycling to school, could all improve.	National Highways & Transport Network Survey Report 2016
	Satisfied*	Dissatisfied*																																							
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Ease of travel	Ease of travel to key destinations: <table><tr><th></th><th>Easy*</th><th>Difficult*</th></tr><tr><td>Where you work (if you do)</td><td>32%</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>School/college</td><td>24%</td><td>2%</td></tr><tr><td>Post office/bank</td><td>68%</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>Local shops/supermarkets</td><td>80%</td><td>5%</td></tr></table>				Easy*	Difficult*	Where you work (if you do)	32%	6%	School/college	24%	2%	Post office/bank	68%	10%	Local shops/supermarkets	80%	5%	The NHT survey in 2016 identified that, on the whole, people find it easy to travel to key everyday destinations with very low levels of dissatisfaction. In particular,	National Highways & Transport Network Survey Report 2016																					
	Easy*	Difficult*																																							
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Transport and Travel							
Indicator	Darlington Baseline		Comparators		Targets	Trends	Source
	Leisure facilities		52%	5%		travel to a post office/bank; local shops/supermarkets; hospital; and doctors and health facilities rated highly. The only destination to receive more than 10% of respondents dissatisfied with travel was hospitals.	
	Hospital		67%	14%			
	Doctors and health facilities		75%	8%			
	*Percentage of respondents that felt that travel to these destinations was either fairly/very easy or fairly/very difficult. All remaining respondents either answered that they did not know, neither easy/nor difficult or did not respond.						
Bus services running on time *	Proportion running on time 2011/12 86.2% 2012/13 83.8% 2013/14 83.7% 2014/15 85.6% 2015/16 87.2% Excess waiting time for frequent services (minutes): 2011/12 0.90 2012/13 0.70 2013/14 0.40 2014/15 1.30 2015/16 0.20		Not available.		Not applicable.	Bus punctuality improved between 2011/12 and 2015/16 but took a dip in the intervening years. Waiting times for frequent bus services have improved overall between 2011/12 and 2015/16.	Department for transport Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012

Climate Change and Energy										
Indicator	Darlington Baseline			Comparators			Targets	Trends	Source	
Carbon Dioxide Emissions ***	Local Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) emission estimates:						Government Targets: Reduce UK greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels in	CO ₂ accounted for about 82% of UK greenhouse gas emissions in 2012. In 2005 Darlington had similar CO ₂ emissions per capita as the national average. Both figures have dropped	UK local authority and regional CO ₂ emissions (Department of Energy & Climate Change): https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-emissions	
	Kilo tonnes CO ₂			Tonnes of CO ₂						
	Year	Industry & Commercial Total	Domestic Total	Transport Total	Darlington Per Capita	North East Per Capita				UK Per Capita

Climate Change and Energy										
Indicator	Darlington Baseline			Comparators			Targets	Trends	Source	
	2005	342	268	220	8.3	12.3	8.7	the period 2008-2012 (Kyoto Protocol).	gradually with the borough’s per capita emission estimates 0.4 tonnes below the national average in 2012.	al-authority-emissions-estimates
	2006	331	266	217	8.1	12.0	8.7			
	2007	319	257	217	7.8	12.0	8.5	Reduce CO ₂ emissions by 60% of 1990 levels by 2050.	Darlington experienced an estimated 19% (1.6 tonnes) reduction in CO ₂ emissions per capita between 2005 and 2012. The largest decrease in emissions was from industry and commercial activities, the largest contributor to CO ₂ emissions, which is estimated to have reduced emissions by 24% (81 kilo tonnes).	DBC Corporate Plan 2008-2012
	2008	322	256	198	7.5	11.4	8.1			
	2009	274	232	196	6.8	9.7	7.3			
	2010	308	248	193	7.2	8.8	7.5			
	2011	263	217	194	6.4	7.9	6.8			
	2012	261	241	193	6.7	9.6	7.1	Local Targets:	The council met and exceeded its targets for CO2 per capita set out in the Corporate Plan 2008-2012. Between 2006 and 2012 total estimated CO ₂ emissions in Darlington reduced by 119.3 kilo tonnes (14.5%).	Darlington Climate Change Action Plan 2009/10: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/97562/4001_climate_change_action_plan.pdf
	% change	-24%	-10%	-12%	-19%	-22%	-18%			
	Energy ***	Electricity consumption (kWh): Average domestic: 4,047 (2005) 3,978 (2006) 3,856 (2007) 3,736 (2008) 3,697 (2009)			North East Electricity Consumption (kWh): Average domestic: 3,887 (2005) 3,563 (2010) 3,362 (2015)			Not applicable	Average domestic electricity use in Darlington has reduced steadily by a total of 15% since 2005. It is 11% below the national average, but above the regional average by 2.5%.	Sub-national electricity consumption statistics 2005-2015: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/regional-and-local-authority-electricity-

Climate Change and Energy					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
	3,677 (2010)	Average industry and commercial:		Average industrial and commercial electricity use has fallen sharply by 20% since 2005. It is below both the regional (by 21%) and national (by 8%) averages. The rate of decline in consumption in Darlington has matched the regional rate (at 21%) due to the region higher average starting point. The region has however outstripped the national average decline in consumption (at 7%).	consumption-statistics-2005-to-2011
	3,624 (2011)	113,757 (2005)			
	3,558 (2012)	98,849 (2010)			
	3,519 (2013)	89,845 (2015)			
	3,510 (2014)				
	3,450 (2015)				
	Average Industry and commercial:	Great Britain Electricity Consumption (kWh):			
	88,758 (2005)	Average domestic:			
	89,211 (2006)	4,602 (2005)			
	84,738 (2007)	4,148 (2010)			
	84,526 (2008)	3,894 (2015)			
	82,431 (2009)				
	78,896 (2010)	Average industry and commercial:			
	73,464 (2011)	82,129 (2005)			
	72,990 (2012)	77,705 (2010)			
	70,944 (2013)	76,387 (2015)			
	60,053 (2014)				
	71,193 (2015)				
	Gas consumption (kWh):	North East Gas Consumption (kWh):		Average domestic gas use has dropped significantly from 2005 levels by 31%, but is 1% and 2.5% above the regional and national averages respectively.	Sub-national gas consumption statistics 2005-2015: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/gas-sales-and-numbers-of-customers-by-region-and-local-authority
	Average domestic:	Average domestic:			
	19,591 (2005)	19,964 (2005)			
	18,771 (2006)	15,444 (2010)			
	18,022 (2007)	13,367 (2015)			
	17,318 (2008)				
	15,716 (2009)	Average industry and commercial:			
	15,443 (2010)	860,235 (2005)			
	14,599 (2011)	794,974 (2010)			
14,652 (2012)	719,528 (2015)				
14,207 (2013)					
13,697 (2014)					
13,535 (2015)					
Average Industry and commercial:	Great Britain Gas Consumption (kWh):		Average industrial and commercial gas use has fluctuated, with a sharp rise in the last year taking it 15% above the average figure for 2005.		
1,071,580 (2005)	Average domestic:		The average industry and commercial gas consumption in Darlington is far in excess of the regional (by 71%) and national (by 82%) averages.		
1,000,164 (2006)	19,020 (2005)				
1,041,271 (2007)	15.156 (2010)				
1,016,328 (2008)					

Climate Change and Energy																																																																								
Indicator	Darlington Baseline		Comparators		Targets	Trends	Source																																																																	
	1,030,741 (2009) 1,243,152 (2010) 1,186,323 (2011) 1,208,025 (2012) 1,196,602 (2013) 1,169,287 (2014) 1,230,856 (2015)		13,202 (2015) Average industry and commercial: 645.050 (2005) 690,933 (2010) 675,094 (2015)																																																																					
Renewable Energy ***	Renewable energy generating installations: <table><tr><th>Type of installation*</th><th colspan="2">2014</th><th colspan="2">2015</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Installations</th><th>Capacity (MW)</th><th>Installations</th><th>Capacity (MW)</th></tr><tr><td>Photovoltaics</td><td>791</td><td>4</td><td>1,369</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Onshore wind</td><td>8</td><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Hydro</td><td>0</td><td>-</td><td>0</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Anaerobic digestion</td><td>0</td><td>-</td><td>0</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Sewerage gas</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Landfill gas</td><td>0</td><td>-</td><td>0</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Municipal solid waste</td><td>0</td><td>-</td><td>0</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Animal Biomass</td><td>0</td><td>-</td><td>0</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Plant biomass</td><td>0</td><td>-</td><td>0</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Co-firing</td><td>0</td><td>-</td><td>0</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>800</td><td>5</td><td>1373</td><td>8</td></tr></table> <p>*Table excludes records for offshore wind and tide/wave installation.</p> <p>Number of photovoltaics per household in Darlington: 2014 – 0.02 per household 2015 – 0.03 per household.</p> <p>Potential Capacity: The Tees Plain and East Durham Limestone Wind Farm Development and Landscape Capacity Study identifies that a zone in the North East of Darlington Borough has the capacity to accommodate a small – medium small scale wind development (i.e. 4-6 turbines per development of between 7.5 – 25MW).</p> <p>The Decentralised Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study identifies that wind and biomass have the most significant potential</p>				Type of installation*	2014		2015			Installations	Capacity (MW)	Installations	Capacity (MW)	Photovoltaics	791	4	1,369	7	Onshore wind	8	1	8	1	Hydro	0	-	0	-	Anaerobic digestion	0	-	0	-	Sewerage gas	1	0	1	0	Landfill gas	0	-	0	-	Municipal solid waste	0	-	0	-	Animal Biomass	0	-	0	-	Plant biomass	0	-	0	-	Co-firing	0	-	0	-	Total	800	5	1373	8	UK target of achieving 15% of energy from renewable sources by 2020. Target of 10% of electricity to be provided by renewable sources in the North East region by 2010 (454 MW minimum installed capacity) with the aspiration to double this by 2020.	The number of renewable electricity generating installations in Darlington increased by 72% between 2015 and 2015. This growth was purely down to the increase in the number of photovoltaics. The potential capacity of installations in Darlington increased from 5 to 8 MW as a result. The number of photovoltaics per household in Darlington remains at less than 0.1 per household.	Regional Renewable Statistics – Renewable electricity by local authority: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics ANEC: Tees Plain and East Durham Limestone Wind Farm Development and Landscape Capacity Study 2008: https://www.stockton.gov.uk/media/2907/38-wind_farm_development_and_landscape_capacity_studies_east_durham_limestone_and_tees_plain_-_2008.pdf ENTEC: Decentralised Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study, 2009: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/106592/sd080-low_carbon_study.pdf Darlington Update to 2009 Decentralised
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Plant biomass	0	-	0	-																																																																				
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Climate Change and Energy					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
	<p>for meeting the Borough's energy demands and reducing carbon dioxide emissions. Areas identified include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The town centre and adjoining high density areas with potential for a biomass heating or combined power, heating and cooling network. Three 'areas of search' for wind turbine development to the north east, south and west of the Borough. <p>Permitted and proposed capacity:</p> <p>The Renewable Energy Planning Database (June 2017) which tracks renewable electricity projects from inception, through planning, construction and operation contains nine entries for Darlington. These include the following permitted installations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground mounted solar photovoltaics with a capacity of 5 MW electricity off School Aycliffe Lane operational December 2015 6 wind turbines with a capacity of 12.3 MW electricity at Moor Bank Farm under construction Ground mounted solar photovoltaics with a capacity of 5 MW electricity West of Hunger Hill Farm under construction 5 wind turbines with a capacity of 6.5 MW at Royal Oak Farm abandoned (permission expires 10/10/2019) 				<p>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study (2010): http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/98722/darlington_decentralised.pdf</p> <p>Renewable Energy Planning Database (June 2017): https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/renewable-energy-planning-database-monthly-extract</p>
Ecological Footprint ***	<p>Darlington's ecological footprint was 5.23 global hectares per capita</p> <p>The Ecological Footprint is an indicator of the amount of productive land required to support the energy and materials people use (our consumption activities). The footprint results presented here use a 2001 baseline.</p>	<p>UK ecological footprint is 5.4 global hectares per capita</p> <p>North East ecological footprint is 5.19 global hectares per capita</p> <p>Tees Valley ecological footprint is 5.12 global hectares per capita</p>	<p>Target to achieve an ecological footprint of 1.8 global hectares per capita as this is, with current population levels, a budget for sustainable living.</p>	<p>Shows Darlington Borough has an ecological footprint of 0.17 global hectares per capita below the national average but has an ecological footprint of 0.04 global hectares per capita above the regional average, the only local authority area to be above the regional average.</p> <p>Darlington's overall ecological footprint is 3.43 global hectares per capita above the sustainable living limit and is therefore unsustainable.</p>	<p>The Tees Valley Footprint Report (SEI) 2007: http://www.sei.se/mediamanager/documents/Publications/Future/tees_valley_footprint.pdf</p>

Environmental Protection					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
Air Quality **	There continues to be no need to declare any Air Quality Management Areas as air pollutants do not exceed regulated emissions in the vicinity of target group members.		Government objectives for air quality currently cover ten pollutants:	Within the Darlington Council area, domestic / commercial heating is largely fuelled by natural gas, which gives low levels of emissions compared with other carbon based fuels. There are few large industrial processes within the Council area, and there is no significant impact from industrial sources outside of the Council area.	Darlington Borough Council – Air Quality Annual Status Reports/Progress Reports, and Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessments (2009-2017): http://www.darlington.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/pollution/air-quality/#airquality Air Quality in the Tees Valley – annual reports for years between 2005 and 2015: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/pollution/air-quality/#airquality
	Local measurements of traffic related air pollutants include: <u>Nitrogen Dioxide (40 µg/m³ annual mean max target)</u> Cockerton Bridge Station 20 (2005) 23 (2006) 23 (2007) 20 (2008) 27 (2009) 29 (2010) 33 (2011) 28 (2012) - (2013) - (2014) St Cuthbert's Station 41 (2005) 42 (2006) 35 (2007) 44 (2008) 49 (2009) 41 (29) (2010) 48 (30)* (2011) 45 (29)* (2012) 49 (29)* (2013) 36 (25)* (2014) <u>Particulate Matter PM₁₀ (40 µg/m³ annual mean max target)</u> Cockerton Bridge Station 20 (2005) 22 (2006) 21 (2007) 21 (2007) 18 (2009) 19 (2010) 21 (2011) 23 (2012) - (2013) - (2014) St Cuthbert's Station		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5}) • Nitrogen dioxide (NO_x) • Ozone (O₃) • Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) • Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) • Benzene • 1,3-butadiene • Carbon monoxide (CO) • Lead • Ammonia 	<p>Road traffic is the main source of nitrogen dioxide pollution at ground level, but this normally quickly disperses within a relatively short distance of the kerbside. There is no clear sign of nitrogen dioxide levels from traffic falling, with emission improvements generally being offset by traffic flow increases. Emissions exceeded the Government target at the St Cuthbert's station in all but one of the last five years. However, there are no areas of relevant exposure within 40m of the monitoring point.</p> <p>Emissions of PM₁₀ are well within the target set and have decreased at both monitoring stations since 2005.</p> <p>Both of the two continuous monitoring stations in Darlington are now closed.</p>	

Environmental Protection																																																	
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators			Targets	Trends	Source																																										
	<div>31 (2005)</div> <div>34 (2006)</div> <div>27 (2007)</div> <div>28 (2008)</div> <div>25 (2009)</div> <div>26 (2010)</div> <div>29 (2011)</div> <div>25 (2012)</div> <div>25 (2013)</div> <div>23 (2014)</div> <div>*The St Cuthbert's Way site is not a relevant public exposure site for the annual mean. The nearest area of relevant public exposure is over 20 metres away. The figures in brackets are the projected public exposure concentration at this distance from the monitoring site.</div>																																																
Authorised Processes *	<div>Environmental Permits issued by the Environment Agency (as at July 2017):</div> <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Industrial installations</th><th>Waste operations</th><th>Discharges to water and groundwater</th><th>Radioactive substances</th><th>Total</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Darlington</td><td>3</td><td>20</td><td>368</td><td>1</td><td>392</td></tr><tr><td>Stockton-on-Tees</td><td>49</td><td>43</td><td>743</td><td>15</td><td>850</td></tr><tr><td>Middlesbrough</td><td>6</td><td>17</td><td>210</td><td>6</td><td>239</td></tr><tr><td>Hartlepool</td><td>16</td><td>33</td><td>260</td><td>5</td><td>314</td></tr><tr><td>Redcar & Cleveland</td><td>32</td><td>49</td><td>561</td><td>7</td><td>649</td></tr><tr><td>Tees Valley</td><td>106</td><td>162</td><td>2,142</td><td>34</td><td>2,444</td></tr></tbody></table>					Industrial installations	Waste operations	Discharges to water and groundwater	Radioactive substances	Total	Darlington	3	20	368	1	392	Stockton-on-Tees	49	43	743	15	850	Middlesbrough	6	17	210	6	239	Hartlepool	16	33	260	5	314	Redcar & Cleveland	32	49	561	7	649	Tees Valley	106	162	2,142	34	2,444	Not applicable.	<div>Darlington accounted for 16% of the total number of Environmental Permits issued in the Tees Valley area in July 2017.</div> <div>Permits for discharges to water and groundwater make up the vast majority of permits (94% of the total number of permits in Darlington).</div>	Environment Agency Public Register: https://environment.data.gov.uk/public-register/view/index
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Pollution Incidents **	<div>Recorded pollution incidents between 2001-2015:</div> <div>Twenty one recorded significant incidents, including five on and adjacent to the Cleveland Trading Estate, six on the Albert Hill Industrial Estate, and two at Drinkfield.</div>	Not applicable.			Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Environment Agency website http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=357683&y=355134&scale=1&layerGroups=default																																										

Environmental Protection																											
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source																						
	<p>Three recorded major incidents, two in the Brafferton area and one near Piercebridge.</p> <p>The most common single source of incidents was atmospheric pollutants and effects.</p>				&ep=map&textonly=off&lang= e&topic=pollution																						
Contaminated Land ***	<p>As of 2003 Darlington Borough Council had identified more than 2000 potentially contaminated sites. This figure is high due to Darlington's industrial past. However, by 2009 this estimate was reduced to 1280, by 2011 the figure was 1100, by 2012 it was 988 and in 2013 it was 982.</p>	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	The number of contaminated land sites in the Borough is reducing.	<p>Darlington Borough Council, Environmental Health</p> <p>Darlington Borough Council, Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy, 2013 http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/132749/Contaminated_Land_Inspection_Strategy_January_2013.pdf </p>																						
Previously developed land that is vacant/derelict ***	<p>NI170: Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years:</p> <p>2.70% (2006/07) 4.01% (2007/08) 3.58% (2008/09)</p>	Not applicable	No local target set	Shows a 1.14% increase in the % of previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years	<p>DATA.GOV.UK: https://data.gov.uk/data/search?tags=national-indicators (National Indicators have been discontinued).</p> <p>Darlington Borough Council Policy Department AMR</p>																						
River Quality **	<p>Ecological and Chemical classification:</p> <table> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Water Body</th><th colspan="2">2013 (Cycle 2)</th><th colspan="2">2015 (Cycle 2)</th><th rowspan="2">Overall Quality 2015</th></tr> <tr> <th>Ecological Quality</th><th>Chemical Quality</th><th>Ecological Quality</th><th>Chemical Quality</th></tr> <tr> <td>Tees from River Greta to River Skerne</td><td>Moderate</td><td>Good</td><td>Moderate</td><td>Good</td><td>Moderate</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tees from Skerne to Tidal Limit*</td><td>Moderate</td><td>Good</td><td>Moderate</td><td>Good</td><td>Moderate</td></tr> </table>			Water Body	2013 (Cycle 2)		2015 (Cycle 2)		Overall Quality 2015	Ecological Quality	Chemical Quality	Ecological Quality	Chemical Quality	Tees from River Greta to River Skerne	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Tees from Skerne to Tidal Limit*	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate	<p>In 2015 the ecological quality for Darlington's rivers and tributaries ranged from 'Bad' (Neasham Stell) to 'Moderate' (River Skerne, Tees, Upper Cocker Beck Lustrum Beck etc.), with none classed as 'Good'. The objective status is for the ecological quality to</p>	<p>Northumbria River Basin Management Plan 2015 - https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/river-basin-management-plans-2015#northumbria </p>
Water Body	2013 (Cycle 2)		2015 (Cycle 2)		Overall Quality 2015																						
	Ecological Quality	Chemical Quality	Ecological Quality	Chemical Quality																							
Tees from River Greta to River Skerne	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate																						
Tees from Skerne to Tidal Limit*	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate																						

Environmental Protection								
Indicator	Darlington Baseline		Comparators		Targets		Trends	Source
	Skerne from Demons Beck to Tees	Good	Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate	improve to achieve 'Good' status by 2027. All of the water bodies in Darlington are currently predicted to achieve 'Good' classification by this deadline. By comparison, 27% of the rivers and canals that make up the Northumbria river basin district are classed as 'Good' or better The 2015 (Cycle 2) results for the chemical quality of water bodies in Darlington indicate that all bodies are 'Good' quality meeting objectives. There has been an improvement in the chemical quality of many of the borough's water bodies since 2013. By comparison, 91% of the rivers and canals that make up the Northumbria river basin district are classed as 'Good' or better. No change to either the ecological or chemical status of these water bodies is predicted by 2021. All are predicted to achieve 'Good' status by 2027. The second table shows the various issues affecting rivers and their tributaries in Darlington in 2015, preventing them achieving a 'Good' ecological status.	river-basin-district-rbmp:-2015 Environment Agency - Catchment Data Explorer (Tees): http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/ManagementCatchment/3093 Environment Agency - River basin management plans, Guide to accessing data and information (2015): https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/503282/RBMP_Guide_to_accessing_data_and_information.pdf
	Dene Beck Catchment	Moderate	Fail	Moderate	Good	Moderate		
	Upper Cocker Beck Catchment	Good	Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate		
	Lustrum Beck Catchment*	Moderate	Fail	Moderate	Good	Moderate		
	Woodham Burn from source to Rushyford Beck*	Moderate	Fail	Poor	Good	Bad		
	Piercebridge Beck from source to Tees	Poor	Good	Poor	Good	Bad		
	Billingham Beck from Bishopton Beck to Brierle	Moderate	Good	Poor	Good	Moderate		
	Bishopton Beck from source to Billingham Beck*	Moderate	Good	Poor	Good	Poor		
	Neasham Stell	Good	Good	Bad	Good	Bad		
*In some cases only a small portion of the water body and its catchment is contained within, or adjacent to, the borough's boundary.								
The River Basin Management Plan objectives for these water bodies are that ecological quality status will be classed as 'Good' by 2027 and chemical quality classes 'Good' by 2015.								
National Significant Water Management Issues:								
Water Body		National Significant Water Management Issues						
Tees from River Greta to River Skerne		Physical modification						
Tees from Skerne to Tidal Limit		Pollution from waste water Physical modifications Other pressures Unknown (pending investigation)						
Skerne from Demons Beck to Tees		Physical modifications Unknown (pending investigation)						
Dene Beck Catchment		Unknown (pending investigation)						
Upper Cocker Beck Catchment		Unknown (pending investigation)						

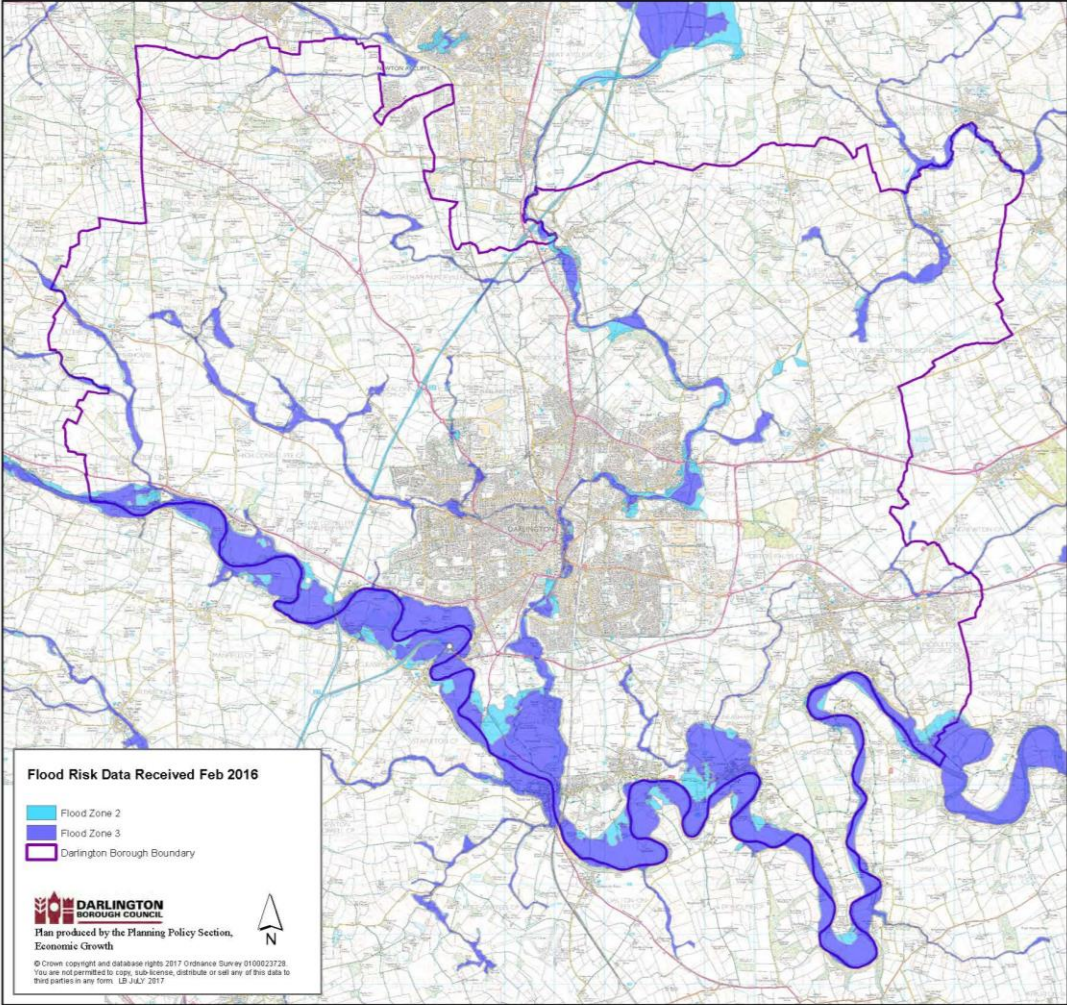
river-basin-district-rbmap-2015

Environment Agency - Catchment Data Explorer (Tees): <http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/ManagementCatchment/3093>

Environment Agency - River basin management plans, Guide to accessing data and information (2015): https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/503282/RBMP_Guide_to_accessing_data_and_information.pdf

Environmental Protection					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
	Lustrum Beck Catchment	Pollution from waste water Physical modifications			
	Woodham Burn from source to Rushyford Beck	Natural conditions Physical modifications Changes to the natural flow and levels of water Pollution from waste water Pollution from rural area			
	Piercebridge Beck from source to Tees	Pollution from rural areas			
	Billingham Beck from Bishopton Beck to Brierle	Pollution from waste water			
	Bishopton Beck from source to Billingham Beck	Pollution from waste water Pollution from rural areas Other pressures			
	Neasham Stell	Pollution from waste water Pollution from towns, cities and transport			
Groundwater Quality ***	<p>The Skerne Magnesian Limestone groundwater operational catchment lies under the vast majority of Darlington borough. In 2015 the groundwater was classified as 'Poor' in both quantitative terms and chemical terms.</p> <p>Areas of the borough West of Heighington, Summerhouse and Piercebridge fall within the Tees Coniferous Limestone and Millstone Grit groundwater operational catchment area which in 2015 was classed as 'Good' in quantitative terms but 'Poor' for chemical quality.</p> <p>Areas of the borough including Sadberge and the eastern eastwards half of Middleton St George are underlain by Tees Sherwood Sandstone, classified</p>	<p>Across the ten groundwater operational catchments in the Northumbria river basin district, in 2015:</p> <p>Quantitative Status*: 10% - Poor 90% - Good</p> <p>Chemical Status: 70% - Poor 30% - Good</p> <p>*The quantitative status of a groundwater source is based on the level of groundwater abstraction and how this relates the level of recharge and the natural low flow resource of the groundwater body.</p>	<p>The Skerne Magnesium Limestone groundwater has the objective of achieving a 'Good' quantitative and chemical status by 2027.</p>	<p>The vast majority of the groundwater under the borough was classed as 'Poor' in 2015.</p> <p>However, the quantitative and chemical quality of the groundwater catchment is predicted to be 'Good' by 2027.</p>	<p>Northumbria River Basin Management Plan 2015: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/river-basin-management-plans-2015#northumbria-river-basin-district-rbmp:-2015</p> <p>Environment Agency - Catchment Data Explorer (Tees): http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/Management-Catchment/3093</p>

Environmental Protection					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
	as 'Good' for both quantitative and chemical status in 2015.				
Water Use and Abstraction *	<p>Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption, litres): Daily: 136</p> <p>Abstraction Water is available at low flows with an abstraction limit of 3.8 mega litres a day all year (2008).</p>	<p>Average daily domestic water use for the UK is 154 litres.</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	<p>Not applicable</p> <p>Reduce abstraction to 3.6 mega litres a day all year by 2014.</p>	<p>Shows that daily domestic water consumption in Darlington is 18 litres less than the national average</p> <p>It is anticipated that no water will be available for further licensing at low flows by 2014</p>	<p>Ofwat: http://www.ofwat.gov.uk/</p> <p>Environment Agency: The Tees Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy 2008 (no longer available online).</p> <p>Tees Abstraction Licensing Strategy 2013: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tees-abstraction-licensing-strategy</p>
Flooding ***	<p>Area of borough in flood risk zones 2 and 3 (Feb 2016): Flood Zone 2 – 1,148 hectares (6% of borough) Flood Zone 3 – 4,724 hectares (24% of borough)</p>			<p>Flood risk is likely to increase over the next 25 years due to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>Darlington Borough Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 (2009) and Level 2 (2010): http://www.darlington.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-and-environmental-policy/adopted-development-plan/local-plan-evidence-library/</p>

Environmental Protection					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
	<div><p>Flood Risk Data Received Feb 2016</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">Flood Zone 2Flood Zone 3Darlington Borough Boundary<p>DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL Plan produced by the Planning Policy Section, Economic Growth</p><p>© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 0100023728. You are not permitted to copy, sub-license, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form. LP JULY 2017</p></div> <p>The council will be undertaking a new Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for the emerging Local Plan. The previous assessment undertaken in support of the withdrawn Making and Growing Places DPD can be found on the council's website.</p> <p>Flood risk in neighbouring authorities: County Durham: The SFRA Level 1 identifies a flood risk arising from Woodham Burn (whose upper reaches are partly in Darlington borough) for residential properties and a school in Newton Aycliffe.</p>				

Environmental Protection					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
	<p>Stockton Borough: There are various small watercourses flowing out of Darlington borough into Stockton, for which the Stockton SFRA identifies areas in Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3.</p> <p>Richmondshire District: The relevant SFRA identifies areas near the Tees, including nearly all of Croft-on-Tees village and much of Cleasby, as being in Flood Risk Zone 3.</p>				

Waste and Minerals					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
Waste management sites	<p>Household Waste Recycling Sites: One site on Whessoe Rd.</p> <p>Bring Sites: There are 3 sites distributed across the borough.</p> <p>Waste Transfer Stations: There is one waste transfer station on Whessoe Road operated by Wades. However, the majority of waste to be disposed of at landfill or to be recycled is transported directly to Aycliffe which is 1 mile outside of Darlington Borough and 5 miles from Darlington Borough Council's waste depot.</p> <p>Landfill sites: Located at Aycliffe.</p>	Not applicable	Not applicable	<p>The amount of waste management sites in the Borough may change over time.</p> <p>The number of bring sites in the borough has reduced significantly in recent years from 17 sites down to only 3.</p>	Darlington Borough Council Waste Minimisation and Recycling Officer
Household Waste **	Local Authority collected waste (tonnes):		<p>Waste Strategy 2007 targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recycling and composting of household waste – at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 	<p>Shows that total waste collected by the local authority decreased by 8,659 tonnes (12.5%) in the period 2010-2015.</p> <p>However, the amount of waste sent for recycling/composting/reuse has reduced over the same period by 11,641 tonnes</p>	<p>Local authority collected waste: annual results tables: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables</p>

Waste and Minerals									
Indicator	Darlington Baseline		Comparators			Targets	Trends	Source	
	Total collected waste		Total household waste			Household waste sent for recycling/ composting/ reuse	Total non-household waste	Non-household waste sent for recycling/ composting/ reuse	
	2010/11	68,880	49,038	17,481	19,842	13,512			
	2011/12	65,009	47,625	21,380	17,384	11,482			
	2012/13	53,809	45,627	17,240	8,182	4,299			
	2013/14	53,215	45,832	15,235	7,383	3,530			
	2014/15	54,255	43,872	16,006	10,384	5,070			
	2015/16	60,221	44,082	12,732	16,139	6,620			
	NI191: Residual household waste per head (kg)								
	588 (2010/11)								
	541 (2011/12)								
	583 (2012/13)								
	625 (2013/14)								
	570 (2014/15)								
	563 (2015/16)								
	NI193: % of municipal waste landfilled								
	35.0 (2010/11)								
	38.4 (2011/12)								
	44.9 (2012/13)								
	33.0 (2013/14)								
	33.3 (2014/15)								
	40.8 (2015/16)								
	NI192: % of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting								
	42 (2010/11)								
	44.7 (2011/12)								
	37.8 (2012/13)								
	36.5 (2014/15)								
	37 (2015/16)								
						2015 and 50% by 2020; and	to a total of 19,352 tonnes in 2015/16. In 2010/11 the amount of waste sent for recycling/composting/reuse accounted for 45% of the total waste collected, in 2015/16 this has fallen to 32%.		
						recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020			
						Local targets:			
						NI191:			
						No local target set	Shows a decrease of 25kg per head over the period 2010-16.	National Indicator Set data: https://data.gov.uk/dataset/ni_193_-_municipal_waste_land_filled/resource/b8512442-8e48-4551-89fb-b2bb9387a20a	
						NI193:	Shows an increase in the percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill of 5.8% between 2010-16.	Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012	
						73.5% (2008/09)			
						66.0% (2009/10)			
						65.0% (2010/11)			
						65.0 (2011/12)	Shows a decrease in the percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting of 5% between 2010-16.		
						NI 192:			
						26% (2008/09)			
						27% (2009/10)			
						35% (2010/11)			
						35% (2011/12)			

Waste and Minerals					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
Minerals *	<p>Historically in Darlington borough the Permian Magnesian Limestone outcrop provided a source of building stone for the local area and clay was extracted for brickmaking. However, the extraction of all these minerals has gradually declined over the years and there is currently no quarrying activity in Darlington.</p> <p>No coal extraction has taken place at the Southfields site in Darlington since early 2005.</p>	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	No quarrying activity currently takes place in Darlington borough.	<p>Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document, 2011: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-and-environmental-policy/minerals-and-waste/</p> <p>Tees Valley Joint Local Aggregates Assessment, 2016: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/1270077/TeesValleyLocalAggregatesAssessment2016.pdf</p>

Biodiversity and Geodiversity					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
Designated Sites - Sites of Special Scientific Interest *	<p>Four Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neasham Fen: 2.2 ha (geological interest). Small infilled kettle hole which provides an important record of Flandrian vegetation history and environmental change – 100% favourable (last assessed 2012). • Hell Kettles: 3.44 ha (biological interest). Only site in County Durham area where open water fed by calcareous springs occur. Only site with saw-sedge dominated swamp, rare and local wetland plants – 100% favourable (last assessed 2011). • Redcar Field: 0.67 ha (biological interest). Supports a range of fen vegetation types not found at any other site in County Durham. Only site known to contain fen meadow – 100% favourable (last assessed 2011). • Newton Ketton Meadow: 1.90 ha (biological interest). One of the very few surviving unimproved hay meadows in the coastal plain between the River Tyne and Tees – 100% favourable (last assessed 2011). Site is now in ELS/HLS agreement. 		Target of 50% in favourable condition and a further 45% in ecologically recovering state by 2020.	<p>All of Darlington's SSSI's currently meet the PSA target. 100% of the SSSI area are in a favourable condition.</p> <p>None of the sites have an identified condition threat.</p>	<p>Natural England - Magic Map: http://www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk/MagicMap.aspx</p> <p>Natural England – Designated Sites View: https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/</p>

Biodiversity and Geodiversity					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
	Total hectares designated: 8.21 hectares (0.04% of borough). Darlington has 8 LNR's and two candidate LNRs.				
Designated Sites – Local Nature Reserves **	<p>Local Nature Reserves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Whinnies: 11.46 ha – diverse site of grassland, woodland and wetland. Home to a variety of unusual orchids and butterflies.• Drinkfield Marsh: 5.44 ha – home to many over wintering birds.• Brinkburn: 1.76 ha – dominated by a pond and wet woodland.• Brankin Moor: 1.85 ha – includes a woodland rich in orchids and other woodland plants.• Geneva Wood: 13.11 ha – small woodland site.• Rockwell: 23.69 ha – green space in the heart of the town along the River Skerne.• Maidendale Fishing and Nature Reserve: 7.51ha – includes wetlands and grasslands. <p>Suitable for LNR designation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• West Park: 12 ha – contains chalk grassland.• Redhall: 6 ha- Newly created grassland and wetland site, currently LWS designation. <p>Total hectares designated: 64.82 ha (82.82 ha if you include the two candidate LNRs).</p> <p>Percentage of borough area = 0.33%</p>		Natural England target of 1 ha of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 of the population.	Darlington contains 0.61 hectares of LNRs per 1,000 population (or 0.78 ha/1000 if you include the candidate LNRs).*	Natural England - Magic Map: http://www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk/MagicMap.aspx
				Darlington therefore currently falls short of Natural England's target by 0.39 ha/1000.	Natural England – Designated Sites View: https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/
				*Based on the ONS 2016 mid-year population projection of 105,646 people.	
SSSIs and other wildlife sites within 1km of the Borough boundaries **	<p>Middridge Quarry SSSI, Shildon: 2.07 ha (geological interest). Internationally important palaeontological site.</p> <p>Whitton Bridge Pasture SSSI: 3.18 ha (biological interest) & Briarcroft Pasture SSSI: 1.74 ha (biological interest). These two SSSIs in Stockton Borough near Bishopton comprise the only remaining MG5 species-rich unimproved grassland sites in the Tees Lowlands; of national importance.</p> <p>Byerley LNR, Newton Aycliffe, Durham.</p> <p>Stillington Forest Park LNR, Stockton-on-Tees.</p>		Not applicable.	<p>Middridge Quarry SSSI – 100% favourable (last assessed 2014). Medium condition threat risk.</p> <p>Whitton Bridge Pasture SSSI – 100% favourable (last assessed 2012). Requires protection from spray from adjacent land. Encroachment of negative indicator species</p>	Natural England - Magic Map: http://www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk/MagicMap.aspx
					Natural England – Designated Sites View: https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/

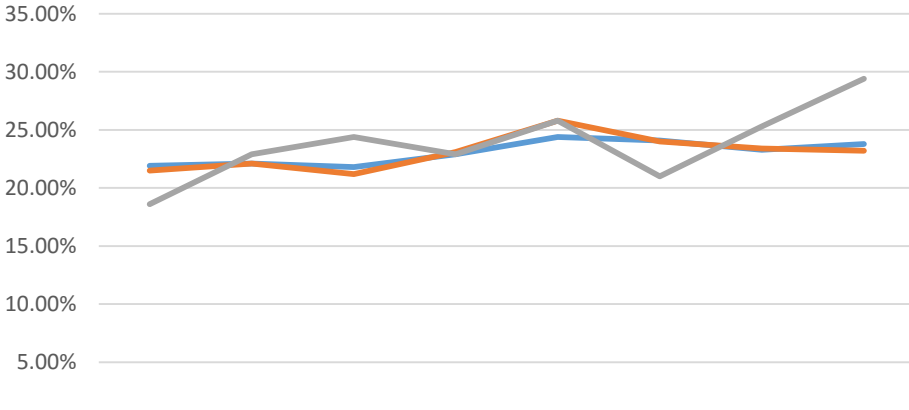
Biodiversity and Geodiversity					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
	SNCIs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brusselton Wood, St Helen Auckland, Durham • Embankment E of Shildon, Durham • Pond at Heighington Lane West, Newton Aycliffe, Durham • Quarry at Long Track Lane, Aycliffe Village, Durham • Sandy Leas Lane verge, Whinney Hill, Stockton • Sandyleas Plantation, Whinney Hill, Stockton • Longnewton Reservoir, Longnewton, Stockton • Pond N of A67, nr DTV Airport, Stockton • Bowlhole Wood, nr Low Middleton, Stockton • Beverley Wood, Hornby, Hambleton • Woodland adj. Tees, W of High Sockburn, Richmondshire • Monk End Wood, Croft-on-Tees, Richmondshire • South of Straw Gate, Stapleton, Richmondshire • Land N of Cleasby, Richmondshire • Land at Howden Hill, Cleasby, Richmondshire • Woodland adjacent Tees, Manfield, Richmondshire 			needs to be monitored. Adjoins Darlington Borough. Briarcroft Pasture SSSI – 100% unfavourable, recovering (last assessed 2011). Medium condition threat risk. Concentration of SNCIs, especially woodland, along the River Tees.	Adjacent local planning authorities.
Improved Local Biodiversity **	NI 197: Improved local biodiversity – active management of local sites. Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented: 2008/09: 13% 2011/12: 37% 2015/16: 13 of the borough's 31 Local Wildlife Sites in positive management = 42%	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented: 2008/09: Hartlepool: 24% Middlesbrough: 35% Redcar and Cleveland: 13% Stockton: 29% 2015/16 Hartlepool: 49% (23 of 47 sites) Middlesbrough: 65% (11 of 17 sites) Redcar and Cleveland: 60% (41 of 68 sites) Stockton: 57% (32 of 56 sites)	Target should be for all sites to be in positive management.	Shows that Darlington Borough had the lowest proportion of local sites where positive conservation management was being implemented of the Tees Valley authorities in 2015/16. However, the 2015/16 figure is a significant improvement on past levels of achievement. All data is now available for other authorities through the Tees Valley LNP (Local Nature Partnership).	DATA.GOV.UK: https://data.gov.uk/data/search?tags=national-indicators (National Indicators have been discontinued). Tees Valley Local Nature Partnership: http://teesvalleynaturepartnership.org.uk/natural-assets/local-wildlife-and-geological-sites-in-the-tees-valley/
Priority habitats	Darlington contains the following Priority Habitats listed in the UK Biodiversity	Overarching target: Ensure that there is no loss in the extent or quality of the North East Region's existing resource of UK BAP habitats.			Biodiversity Targets and Indicators for the North East of England

Biodiversity and Geodiversity					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
***	<p>Action Plan (BAP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lowland meadows (5.1ha) Lowland calcareous grassland – very rare (0.6ha) Lowland dry acid grassland – very rare (1ha) Fens – very rare (1ha) Reedbeds – very rare (0.5ha) Purple moorgrass and rush pastures – very rare (0.55ha) Arable Field Margins Reedbeds Ponds Rivers Wet Woodland Brownfields (Open Mosaic habitats on previously developed land) Hedgerows <p>Other Tees Valley Priority Habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi Natural broad-leaved woodland Gardens & Cemeteries Roadside verges Traditional Orchard 	<p>Lowland Meadows – Unimproved lowland meadows are an increasingly rare and threatened habitat in the UK. Many have been, and continue to be, lost by agricultural intensification or scrub encroachment. It is estimated that Britain has lost more than 97% of its unimproved grassland since 1939. In the Tees Valley, most lowland meadows are a fragmented habitat managed as pastures</p> <p>Lowland Calcareous Grassland – Has declined markedly since the Second World War largely through agricultural intensification</p> <p>Lowland Dry Acid Grassland – Continues to be a rare and fragmented resource in the Durham BAP area</p> <p>Fens and Reedbeds – Continue to be fragmented habitats with numerous threats</p> <p>Purple Moor Grass and rush Pastures – no trend identified but very rare in Darlington.</p> <p>Arable Field Margins – Particularly valuable to lowland farmland birds such as Tree Sparrow, Skylark and linnet.</p> <p>Brownfields – Ex developed land without formal use with pioneer communities established. Poor nutrient status leads to specialist plants and species, such as Dingy Skipper.</p> <p>Hedgerows – diverse habitats which provide invaluable corridors of connectivity between habitats.</p> <p>Semi Natural broad-leaved woodland - A broad range of woodland types, most notably Ancient semi natural and Wet woodland being found rarely in Darlington.</p> <p>Gardens & Allotments – making up to 25% of urban greenspace which is a significant contributor</p>			<p>(NE Biodiversity Forum), 2004: http://www.nebiodiversity.org.uk/docs/2.pdf</p> <p>A Biodiversity Audit of the North East (NE Biodiversity Forum), 2001: http://www.nebiodiversity.org.uk/docs/1.pdf</p> <p>Delivery Plan for North East Regional Biodiversity Targets 2010: http://www.nebiodiversity.org.uk/docs/195.pdf</p> <p>Tees Valley Local Nature Partnership: http://teesvalleynaturepartnership.org.uk/</p>
Priority Species ***	<p>Darlington contains the following Priority Species listed in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP):</p> <p>Mammals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water Vole - Brown Hare - European Otter - Bat species (except common pipistrelle) - Harvest Mouse 	Not applicable.	<p>Targets for Tees Valley BAP area:</p> <p>Water vole Ensure existing populations are protected, and their habitat enhanced and extended through development control</p>	<p>Water Vole – severe decline – national protection status</p> <p>Brown Hare – Little information on population trends but believed to be widespread</p> <p>Otter – Widespread on the Tees. The Skerne remains to be fully colonised. Some encouraging signs in terms of expansion of range but</p>	<p>Biodiversity Targets and Indicators for the North East of England (NE Biodiversity Forum), 2004: http://www.nebiodiversity.org.uk/docs/2.pdf</p> <p>A Biodiversity Audit of the North East (NE</p>

Biodiversity and Geodiversity					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
	<p>Birds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Barn Owl - Skylark - Linnet - Reed Bunting - Swift - Spotted Flycatcher - Tree Sparrow - Grey Partridge - Bullfinch - Song Thrush - Bittern <p>Amphibian</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Great Crested Newt <p>Fish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bullhead - Salmon - Brown Trout - European Eel <p>Crustacean</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - White Clawed Crayfish <p>In addition, the following species recorded in Darlington Borough are featured in the Tees Valley BAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dingy Skipper - White letter Hairstreak - Grayling - Forester - Harvest Mouse - Black Poplar - Swift - Yellow Wagtail - Tufted Sedge - Brown Trout 		<p>and flood risk operations.</p> <p>GCN Strengthen and expand known metapopulations by carrying out pond creation and management work through the Tees Valley Pondscape Project.</p> <p>Harvest mouse Develop suitable habitat links around current sites to allow species to extend range.</p>	<p>species is still rare and has European Protection Status.</p> <p>Harvest Mouse – Small numbers recorded in Darlington, predominantly along hedgerows to the north of the town.</p> <p>Soprano Pipistrelle Bat – ubiquitous throughout the whole of the area. Has European protection status.</p> <p>Skylark – Numbers are down by about 38% since 1994 in the region as a whole.</p> <p>Linnet – common and well distributed species.</p> <p>Reed Bunting – Declined nationally by over 60% since the 70's but remains widespread in lowland areas. The DBAP breeding population is between 500 and 800 pairs.</p> <p>Spotted Flycatcher – In sharp decline.</p> <p>Tree Sparrow – Have decreased by at least 50% in the North East since the 70's. Locally common but sparsely distributed.</p> <p>Song Thrush – Populations are fairly stable at low numbers.</p> <p>Barn Owl: Recent revival in numbers.</p> <p>Great Crested Newt –Decline in recent years. Studies indicate a national rate of colony loss of approximately 2% over 5 years.</p> <p>White Clawed Crayfish – Thought to have declined</p>	<p>Biodiversity Forum), 2001: http://www.nebiodiversity.org.uk/docs/1.pdf</p> <p>Delivery Plan for North East Regional Biodiversity Targets 2010: http://www.nebiodiversity.org.uk/docs/195.pdf</p> <p>Tees Valley Local Nature Partnership: http://teesvalleynaturepartnership.org.uk/</p>

Biodiversity and Geodiversity					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eel - Salmon <p>Plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Black Poplar - Pepper saxifrage - Small leaved Lime 			<p>dramatically in recent decades.</p> <p>Black Poplar –</p> <p>Darlington has most of the Tees Valley native examples.</p>	
Geology	<p>Broadly, the underlying geological strata dip to the south east toward Middlesbrough. The oldest rocks are the Carboniferous Coal Measures, Magnesian Limestone and Millstone Grit series, which outcrop to the north and west of Darlington. Overlying these strata to the east are the Permian and Triassic Sandstones which include the Sherwood Sandstone, a major aquifer. The Permian and Triassic Sandstones form the main underlying rocktype from Darlington to the mouth of the Tees. To the south of the Tees, the youngest rocktypes are found around Middlesbrough and Guisborough. The solid strata in this area comprises the Keuper Marl (Mercia Mudstone) and the Jurassic Sandstones. It is these strata that also underlie the North York Moors National Park.</p>		Not applicable.	Not applicable.	<p>Tees Valley Joint Local Aggregates Assessment, 2016:</p> <p>http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/1270077/TeesValleyLocalAggregatesAssessment2016.pdf</p>

Recreation and Leisure					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
<p>Adult participation in sport</p> <p>**</p>	<p>Adult (age 16+) participation in sport – three (or more) times a week (formerly NI8):</p>			<p>Just over a quarter of the adult population participate in sport and active recreation at least three time a week.</p> <p>Participation rates in Darlington have fluctuated over time, as have results for the North East and England.</p> <p>The figures show that adult participation in sport increased between 2008/09 and 2015/16 by 10.8% however the 2008/09 result was a bit of an anomaly with the previous years result being 23.4%. The last two years results for Darlington are above both the</p>	<p>Sport England – Active People Survey:</p> <p>http://activepeople.sportengland.org/</p> <p>Sport England – Local Sport Profile Darlington:</p> <p>http://localsportprofile.sportengland.org/</p> <p>Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012</p>

Recreation and Leisure																																												
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators		Targets		Trends		Source																																				
						<p>national and regional levels of participation.</p> <p>The Council met two of the four targets for participation set out in the Corporate Plan 2008-12.</p> <p>The participation rate of males in Darlington is higher than that of females, reflecting the national and regional trend. Participation of both male and female adults in sport (at least once a week) has increased between 2005/05 and 2015/16 by 9.1% and 8.4% respectively.</p>																																						
	<table><tr><td></td><td>2008/09</td><td>2009/10</td><td>2010/11</td><td>2011/12</td><td>2012/13</td><td>2013/14</td><td>2014/15</td><td>2015/16</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>21.90%</td><td>22.10%</td><td>21.80%</td><td>22.90%</td><td>24.40%</td><td>24.10%</td><td>23.30%</td><td>23.80%</td></tr><tr><td>North East</td><td>21.50%</td><td>22.10%</td><td>21.20%</td><td>23.10%</td><td>25.80%</td><td>24.00%</td><td>23.40%</td><td>23.20%</td></tr><tr><td>Darlington</td><td>18.60%</td><td>22.90%</td><td>24.40%</td><td>22.90%</td><td>25.80%</td><td>21.00%</td><td>25.30%</td><td>29.40%</td></tr></table>									2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	England	21.90%	22.10%	21.80%	22.90%	24.40%	24.10%	23.30%	23.80%	North East	21.50%	22.10%	21.20%	23.10%	25.80%	24.00%	23.40%	23.20%	Darlington	18.60%	22.90%	24.40%	22.90%	25.80%	21.00%	25.30%	29.40%
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12				2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16																																
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	<p>— England — North East — Darlington</p>																																											
	<p>Local Targets: 22% (2008/09) 23% (2009/10) 24% (2010/11) 25% (2011/12)</p>																																											
	<p>Adult (aged 16+) participation in sport (at least once a week) by gender:</p>																																											
	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Males</td><td colspan="2">Females</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2005/06</td><td>2015/16</td><td>2005/06</td><td>2015/16</td></tr><tr><td>Darlington</td><td>36.6%</td><td>45.7%</td><td>28.5%</td><td>36.9%</td></tr><tr><td>North East</td><td>39.1%</td><td>37.4%</td><td>27.3%</td><td>28.3%</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>39.4%</td><td>40.5%</td><td>30.1%</td><td>31.9%</td></tr></table>									Males		Females			2005/06	2015/16	2005/06	2015/16	Darlington	36.6%	45.7%	28.5%	36.9%	North East	39.1%	37.4%	27.3%	28.3%	England	39.4%	40.5%	30.1%	31.9%											
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Children and young people's participation in sport ***	NI57: Children and young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport: 54% (2004/05) 64% (2005/06) 79% (2006/07) 82% (2007/08)	England: 81% (08/09)	Local Targets: 94% (08/09) 94% (09/10) 94% (10/11)	Darlington has seen an increase of 21% of children and young people's participation in high quality PE and sport. However, the upward trend was reversed in the final year of available	DATA.GOV.UK: https://data.gov.uk/data/search?tags=national-indicators (National Indicators have been discontinued).																																							

Recreation and Leisure								
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators		Targets	Trends	Source		
	75% (2008/09)				statistics with a reduction of 7% between 2007/08 and 2008/09. Darlington was 6% below the national average and 19% behind the local target in 2008/09.	Darlington Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012		
Sports facilities *	Number of facilities (Sport England - Active Places*):				Darlington has a greater percentage of sports facilities available for public use (84.5% of facilities identified) than regionally. There has been an increase in the total number of facilities available in Darlington since January 2015 of eighteen facilities (1 golf course; 11 grass pitches; 1 health and fitness suite; 2 sports halls; and 3 studios). A greater percentage of sports facilities are located on school sites in Darlington than across the region with 78% of these facilities open to community use compared to only 60% across the region. The Council are to produce an updated Playing Pitch and Sports Facility Needs Assessment as part of the evidence base to the Local Plan, which will also be used to inform the Sustainability Appraisal. Darlington Borough Council intends to update the 2009	Sport England - Active Places Power: https://www.activeplacespower.com/ Sport England – Local Sport Profile Darlington: http://localsportprofile.sportengland.org/		
	Facilities	Total	Private	Public			% Public	
	Athletic Tracks	2	0	2			100.0%	
	Golf	8	0	8			100.0%	
	Grass Pitches	134	27	107			79.9%	
	Health and Fitness Suite	19	3	16			84.2%	
	Ice Rinks	0	0	0			0.0%	
	Indoor Bowls	1	0	1			100.0%	
	Indoor Tennis Centre	0	0	0			0.0%	
	Ski Slopes	0	0	0			0.0%	
	Sports Hall	26	4	22			84.6%	
	Squash Courts	7	0	7			100.0%	
	Studio	18	1	17			94.4%	
	Swimming Pool	12	0	12			100.0%	
	Artificial Grass Pitch	4	1	3			75%	
	Tennis Courts	2	0	2			100.0%	
	Darlington Total	233	36	197			84.5%	
	North East Total	5,703	1,166	4,537			79.6%	
	Percentage of sports facilities on school sites:							
	Facilities	Darlington		North East				
		Number	%	% Public			%	% Public
Athletic Tracks	2	100.0%	100.0%	56.0%	93.0%			
Golf	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
Grass Pitches	86	63.2%	77.9%	53.4%	53.8%			
Health and Fitness Suite	5	26.3%	40.0%	29.9%	51.3%			
Ice Rinks	0	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
Indoor Bowls	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
Indoor Tennis Centre	0	-	0.0%	11.1%	100.0%			
Ski Slopes	0	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
Sports Hall	21	80.8%	81.0%	69.1%	70.4%			
Squash Courts	0	0.0%	0.0%	15.6%	66.7%			
Studio	3	16.7%	66.7%	34.8%	80.7%			

Recreation and Leisure								
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators		Targets		Trends	Source	
	Swimming Pool	4	33.3%	100.0%	18.2%	76.3%	Playing Pitch Strategy as part of the evidence base to the emerging Local Plan.	
	Artificial Grass Pitch	3	75.0%	100.0%	41.5%	77.8%		
	Tennis Courts	0	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%	72.5%		
	Total	124	53.2%	78.2%	46.2%	60.2%		
	*Active Places is a national sport facility database managed and maintained by Sport England. The database is regularly update and the data provided in the table above should be viewed as a snapshot in time. The data above was correct at the beginning of July 2017.							
Satisfaction with local sports provision *	KPI16 - % very/fairly satisfied with local sports provision: 2012/13 – 67.5% 2013/14 – 56.4% 2014/15 – 63.5% 2015/16 – 63.9%	North East and England: 2012/13 – 62.8% (NE), 60.3% (E) 2013/14 – 62.5% (NE), 61.6% (E) 2014/15 – 63.1% (NE), 61.8% (E) 2015/16 – 62.5% (NE), 62.1% (E)		Not applicable.		Apart from the survey results for 2013/14, Darlington has consistently scored higher in terms of satisfaction than the regional and national level.	Sport England – Local Sport Profile Darlington: http://localsportprofile.sportengland.org/	
Public Rights of Way ***	Total PROW – 346 kilometres (216 miles) Footpaths – 280km Bridleways – 66km Byways – 0.13km <ul style="list-style-type: none">30km are located within the town of Darlington itself.45% of the population say that they use the network either never or very occasionally20% say that they use the network once a month35% are regular users	Not applicable		Not applicable		The % of the population using the Darlington countryside as a place for quality walking, cycling or riding is very low – less than 5% of the population. Only 9% of paths are judged to be of a very high quality and have a high level of usage. Further surveys will identify whether this trend is improving or worsening.	Darlington's Right of Way Improvement Plan: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/rights-of-way/rights-of-way-improvement-plan/	

Landscape and Open Space					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
Landscape Character	Darlington's landscape character is mainly classified as	Not applicable	Not applicable	The Tees Lowlands has issues with:	Natural England:

Landscape and Open Space																															
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source																										
***	Tees Lowlands. Other landscape character classifications include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau (small area in the North/North West of the Borough)Durham Coalfield Pennine Fringe (small area in the North West of the Borough)			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hedgerow removal and the loss of meadows and pasture through agricultural IntensificationRecreational development near to urban areas e.g. golf courses	http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/landscape/englands/character/areas/northeast.aspx Darlington Landscape Character Assessment: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/1082706/Darlington-Landscape-Character-Assessment.pdf																										
Tranquillity *	The mean tranquillity score for Darlington is -13.1 Mapping data shows that people are least likely to experience tranquillity in Darlington town, and most likely to experience tranquillity in the areas surrounding the villages of Denton, Walworth and Summerhouse and the area surrounding the villages of Bishopton and Brafferton.	Darlington Borough is ranked 39th out of the 87 county council/unitary authority areas. Nearest neighbours scored: Durham +12.0 Redcar and Cleveland -13.3 Stockton on Tees -24.6 Middlesbrough -55.9	Target should be to increase the tranquillity score of Darlington Borough	The urbanised parts of the Borough are the least tranquil. The rural West and North East of the Borough are the most tranquil. Darlington is the most tranquil of the Tees Valley authorities.	Campaign to Protect Rural England – tranquillity mapping (Durham): http://www.cpre.org.uk/resources?q=tranquillity+map&filter_order=date&filter_order_Dir=desc&t%5B%5D=3483																										
Provision of Open Space **	Open Space Strategy Update - key findings (2010): <table><tr><th colspan="2">Quantity and Level of Provision*</th></tr><tr><td>Total area of open space</td><td>703.93 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Total area of open space within and on the fringe of the urban area</td><td>656.34 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Total area of accessible open space</td><td>613.03 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Total number of spaces</td><td>284</td></tr><tr><td>Total number of accessible spaces</td><td>211</td></tr><tr><td>Total number of spaces over 0.1ha</td><td>276</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible urban open space/1000 urban population</td><td>7.01 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible open space/1000 population</td><td>6.61 ha</td></tr><tr><th colspan="2">Quality and Value: Accessible Spaces</th></tr><tr><td>No of high value sites</td><td>156</td></tr><tr><td>No of medium value sites</td><td>43</td></tr><tr><td>No of low value sites</td><td>12</td></tr></table>		Quantity and Level of Provision*		Total area of open space	703.93 ha	Total area of open space within and on the fringe of the urban area	656.34 ha	Total area of accessible open space	613.03 ha	Total number of spaces	284	Total number of accessible spaces	211	Total number of spaces over 0.1ha	276	Accessible urban open space/1000 urban population	7.01 ha	Accessible open space/1000 population	6.61 ha	Quality and Value: Accessible Spaces		No of high value sites	156	No of medium value sites	43	No of low value sites	12	Natural England Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGst) of at least 2 hectares of natural green space per 1,000 population. Local Targets - by 2017 : <ul style="list-style-type: none">6.2ha/1000 population accessible open space in urban area	In 2010 Darlington had a high provision of open space that is over three times the ANGst standard level of provision within and on the fringe of the urban area. The majority of open space within Darlington is also of High Value. However, several issues exist: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Poor levels of provision coincide with areas of deprivation	Darlington Borough Council Open Spaces Strategy 2007-2017: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-and-environmental-policy/strategies,-projects-and-studies/open-space-strategy/ Open Spaces Strategy Update Report 2011: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/112717/oss-5.pdf
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Landscape and Open Space							
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators		Targets	Trends	Source	
	Sites of 1 star quality	4		<ul style="list-style-type: none">99% of all homes in the urban area to be within 300m of an accessible open space of at least 0.1ha25% of open space to be of high quality (4* or above)70% of open space to be of medium quality (3* or above)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Differences in the quality of open space depending on where residents liveGeographical gaps in the provision of specific types of open spaceEvolving open space needs of an ageing populationProtection and enhancement of open spaces within villages <p>The number of spaces of below average quality has decreased in recent years. However, 31% of natural and semi-natural sites are below average quality.</p> <p>A new open space strategy is to be developed as part of the Local Plan evidence base and will inform the Sustainability Appraisal.</p>		
	Sites of 2 star quality	51					
	Sites of 3 star quality	115					
	Sites of 4 star quality	39					
	Sites of 5 star quality	2					
	Types of Open Space						
	Allotments	27					
	Cemeteries	9					
	Children and young people’s space	22					
	Green Corridors	20					
	Natural and semi natural greenspace	25					
	Informal recreation	88					
	Landscape amenity	30					
	Parks and gardens	14					
	Civic Spaces	3					
*Data excludes playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities unless they are publicly accessible playing pitches that are part of another type of open space (e.g. South Park) and are used for informal recreation by the community.							
Proportion of open space within or on the fringe of the main urban area: 93%.							
High value sites: 74%							
Medium value sites: 20%							
Low value sites: 6%							
% sites 4 star quality or above: 19%							
% sites 3 star quality or above: 74%							
Distribution of open space	Open Space Strategy Update (2010):				Provision of accessible open space varies across the urban area. The South East of Darlington has the most spaces covering the largest area (30% of all open space) while the Central locality has the least number of spaces over the smallest area (12%).	Open Spaces Strategy Update Report 2011: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/112717/oss-5.pdf	
	Locality	Number of accessible spaces	Total Area (hectares)	% Total Area			Provision per 1000 people
	North West	36	84.43	13%			4.96/1000
	Central	34	74.73	12%			3.71/1000
	South West	37	126.16	19%			6.30/1000
	South East	39	192.17	30%			11.46/1000
	North East	37	131.33	20%			10.25/1000
	Urban Total	183	608.82	94%			7.01/1000
	Rural Total	28	40.36	6%			3.58/1000
	Total	211	649.18	100%			6.61/1000
In the rural area Middleton St George has the most provision (25.34 ha over 13							

Landscape and Open Space					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
				spaces) while Heighington has the lowest (6.34 ha across 7 spaces).	
Parks and Gardens **	<p>Darlington has 14 Parks and Gardens, an increase of 2 since the 2007.</p> <p>High value sites: 86% Medium value sites: 14% Low value sites: 0%</p> <p>% sites 4 star quality or above: 29% % sites 3 star quality or above: 93%</p> <p>As of 2015, Darlington has two parks that have been awarded Green Flag status*: South Park (since 2006) West Park (awarded in 2015)</p> <p>*West Cemetery and Crematorium also has a Green Flag award since 2013.</p>	Not applicable.	Local Target: By 2017 public parks and gardens will be provided so that there is 0.85ha/1000 population within 15 minutes (1000m) walk of a park and so that all sites are at least 4* quality.	<p>There is potential to improve the quality of Darlington's parks and gardens. Currently only 29% of sites are 4 star or above.</p> <p>Only two parks and gardens are not rated as high value spaces.</p>	<p>Open Spaces Strategy Update Report 2011: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/112717/oss-5.pdf</p> <p>Green Flag Awards: http://www.greenflagaward.org.uk/</p>

Heritage					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
Listed heritage	<p>Grade 1 - 8 assets Grade II* - 31 assets Grade II - 497 assets</p> <p>536 listed heritage assets in total (July 2017).</p>	Not applicable	Not applicable	The majority of listed buildings in the Borough are designated Grade II. The number of listed buildings within the Borough may change over time.	Historic England – National Heritage List for England (NHLE): https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list
Heritage at Risk **	<p>Darlington Borough Council - Heritage at Risk Register:</p> <p>2005 - 24 listed heritage assets 2006 - 24 listed heritage assets 2008 - 26 listed heritage assets 2012 - 18 listed heritage assets 2013 - 25 listed heritage assets</p>	Not applicable.	The target should be to reduce the number of listed heritage assets that are at risk.	<p>Shows that in total from 2005 to 2017 there is one additional heritage asset on the at risk register.</p> <p>In terms of movement from the list, seven heritage</p>	<p>Darlington Borough Council, Heritage at Risk Register: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/conservation/heritage-at-risk/</p>

Heritage					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
	<p>2017 - 21 listed heritage assets</p> <p>In February 2017 the council's Heritage at Risk Register included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Grade I asset • 3 Grade II* assets • 17 Grade II assets <p>The number of listed heritage assets on the register in 2017 equates to 4% of Darlington's listed heritage. In terms of % per grading type this is as follows:</p> <p>Grade 1 – 0.2%</p> <p>Grade II* - 0.6%</p> <p>Grade II – 3.0%</p>			<p>assets were added to the register between 2008 and 2013, but 4 were subsequently removed between 2013 and 2017.</p> <p>Three Grade II listed sites, made up of traditional agricultural farmhouse, cottages and vernacular farm buildings, were removed from the Local at Risk Register in 2017 following the completion of a residential conversion and the sale of all restored and converted listed properties at North Farm, Summerhouse.</p>	
Historical Environment Record (HER)	There are 1,479 records for Darlington on the HER, including 924 records of local/regional significance (July 2017).	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	<p>The number of assets on the HER may change over time.</p> <p>The council are aware of further assets that are to be incorporated into the HER in due course including assets identified through the Stockton & Darlington Railway Audit, Royal Observer Corp Posts, Pillbox Study Group and Milestone Society records.</p>	<p>Durham County Council – Historic Environment Record:</p> <p>http://www.durham.gov.uk/article/2012/Historic-Environment-Record</p>
Scheduled Monuments	<p>Number - 20 scheduled monuments (July 2017)</p> <p>Density - 1 per 9.85 square kilometres</p>	<p>Hartlepool – 8 monuments</p> <p>Middlesbrough – 3 monuments</p> <p>Stockton-on-Tees – 9 monuments</p> <p>Redcar and Cleveland – 83 monuments</p> <p>North East Density: 1 per 6.18 square kilometres</p>	Not applicable.	Darlington has the second highest number of SM's in the Tees Valley. The density of scheduled monuments in Darlington is slightly below the North East Average.	<p>Historic England – National Heritage List for England (NHLE):</p> <p>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list</p>

Heritage					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
<p>Scheduled Monuments at Risk</p> <p>**</p>	<p>DBC's Scheduled Monuments Audit 2009</p> <p><u>High risk:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shackleton Beacon hillfort and tower mill All Saints' Church, Sockburn Medieval moated manorial site of Low Dinsdale <p><u>Medium risk:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ketton Bridge Piercebridge Bridge Starfish Bombing Decoy Site SF40A <p><u>Low risk:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skerne Bridge <p><u>Average star rating:</u> Access – 2/5 Visibility – 3/5 Interpretation – 1/5 Condition – 3/5</p> <p>The National at Risk register currently shows the Shackleton Beacon hillfort and tower mill and All Saints Church at Sockburn as at risk.</p>	Not applicable.	The target should be to ensure that no SAM's are on the risk register	<p>The 2009 audit identified 10% of Darlington's Scheduled Monuments as at high risk, and 30% at some level of risk.</p> <p>The council intends to undertake a new audit of Scheduled Monuments in the borough in the near future.</p> <p>Shows that improvements are needed in particular to the accessibility and provision of interpretation at scheduled monuments.</p>	<p>Darlington Borough Council Scheduled Monuments Audit 2009: http://www.darlington.gov.uk/media/75743/samaudit.pdf</p> <p>Historic England – National at Risk Register: https://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/results?q=Darlington&searchtype=har</p>
Railway Heritage	<p>Darlington has eleven listed railway heritage assets. Three are designated as Grade II* and eight are designated as Grade II.</p> <p>The Grade II* listed assets consist of:</p>	Not applicable.	The target should be to ensure that none of Darlington's designated railway heritage assets is at risk.	Darlington's railway heritage is clearly important to the boroughs history and landscape.	<p>Historic England – National Heritage List for England (NHLE): https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list</p>

Heritage					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bank Top Railway Station North Road Railway Station Goods Shed East South East of North Road Station <p>One Grade II* asset and two Grade II assets were identified as at risk in February 2017 on the local risk register. This equates to 21% of Darlington's listed railway heritage assets.</p> <p>In addition, Skerne Railway bridge, south east of Darlington Railway Museum, is designated as a Scheduled Monument.</p>				<p>Darlington Borough Council, Heritage at Risk Register:</p> <p>http://www.darlington.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/conservation/heritage-at-risk/</p>
<p>Conservation Areas</p> <p>**</p>	<p>Darlington has 17 Conservation Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Bishopton</u> <u>Coatham Mundeville</u> <u>Cockerton</u> <u>Denton</u> <u>Haughton-le-Skerne</u> Heighington High Coniscliffe Hurworth <u>Middleton One Row</u> <u>Northgate</u> <u>Piercebridge</u> Sadberge Summerhouse <u>Town Centre</u> <u>Victoria Embankment</u> <u>West End</u> <u>Parkgate</u> <p>Those that are underlined have Character Appraisals (12 in total).</p>	Not applicable	<p>The target should be to ensure that the unique characteristics of Darlington's conservation areas are not jeopardised.</p> <p>Undertaking character appraisals for all of Darlington's conservation areas will assist with the protection of these areas as the unique components that give the area its character will be identified and readily available to developers etc.</p>	<p>The number of conservation areas may change over time. The numbers of areas with character appraisals should increase which will afford them better protection. Current issues experienced in the boroughs conservation areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of buildings from the key periods of the area's development Unsympathetic design of newer buildings Damage to the character of surviving buildings (façade etc.) Loss of traditional features such as sash windows, cast iron rainwater goods etc. 	<p>Darlington Borough Council - Conservation Areas:</p> <p>http://www.darlington.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/conservation/conservation-areas/</p> <p>Historic England – National at Risk Register:</p> <p>https://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/</p>

Heritage					
Indicator	Darlington Baseline	Comparators	Targets	Trends	Source
	<p>In total 460.29 ha (2.3%) of the Borough is designated as a conservation area</p> <p>English Heritage – National at Risk Register identifies the Northgate, Victoria Embankment and West End Conservation Areas as being at risk.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cluttered streetscapes • High levels of traffic in some areas • Vacant/disused and overgrown land 	
Historic Parks and Gardens	<p>Darlington borough has two sites on the English Heritage Register of Historic Parks and Gardens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Park- Grade II • West Cemetery- Grade II 	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	<p>Historic England – National Heritage List for England (NHLE):</p> <p>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list</p>
Historic Landscape	<p>A Historic Landscape Characterisation has been carried out for County Durham and Darlington Borough.</p> <p>Final report was completed in 2014 and is available for consultation via the Historic Environment Record. Data available as a GIS export.</p>	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	The results of the landscape characterisation will be incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal baseline as soon as it becomes available.	<p>Durham County Council:</p> <p>http://www.durham.gov.uk/article/2007/Historic-landscape-characterisation</p>