

November 2008

# Sustainability Appraisal of the 2009 Update of the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (The Regional Spatial Strategy)

## SCOPING REPORT Appendices 1-5

Prepared for  
Yorkshire and Humber Assembly  
by  
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## **APPENDIX I**

# **REVIEW OF RELEVANT PLANS, PROGRAMMES, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES**

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## APPENDIX I: REVIEW OF RELEVANT PLANS, PROGRAMMES, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Title and overall aim or purpose of document	Relevant objectives identified in the document	Relevant targets and indicators	Implications for the 2009 Update
<b>European</b>			
<p><b>Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and daughter Directives.</b></p> <p>These establish a framework for how the UK must monitor and report ambient levels of air pollution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtain adequate information on ambient air quality and ensure that it is made available to the public, inter alia by means of alert thresholds.</li> <li>• Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.</li> <li>• Establish limit values and, as appropriate, alert thresholds for concentrations of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air intended to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole.</li> </ul>	<p>This Directive covers the revision of previously existing legislation and the introduction of new air quality standards for previously unregulated air pollutants, setting the timetable for the development of daughter directives on a range of pollutants. The list of atmospheric pollutants to be considered includes sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead, ozone, benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury. Targets and objectives from EU Directives must be adopted into UK legislation</p>	<p>There are 12 Air Quality Management Areas in the Yorkshire and Humber Region: within Barnsley District, Doncaster District, Rotherham District, Wakefield District, Leeds District, Bradford District, Calderdale District, North Lincolnshire, North East Lincolnshire, City of Kingston upon Hull, York and Scarborough District.</p> <p>Increases in road traffic that could occur as a result of the RSS Update could negatively affect air quality in the region. It is important that development seeks to minimise air pollution, for example, by ensuring that the location and design of development minimises the need/demand for travel via private motor vehicle and supports the use of more</p>

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<p>The <b>EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna (The Habitats Directive, 92/43/EEC)</b>. Requires member states to introduce measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status, and to introduce robust protection for habitats and species of European importance. The Directive implements in Community law the requirements of the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The aim of this Directive is to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies.</li> <li>• Measures taken pursuant to this Directive are designed to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest.</li> <li>• Measures taken pursuant to this Directive take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>sustainable transport forms.</p> <p>Article 6 of The Habitats Directive outlines measures that need to be undertaken by Member States for the protection of European designated sites i.e. Natura 2000 sites (including Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), and RAMSAR sites).</p> <p>The Yorkshire and Humber region contains numerous designated sites. It is important that sites such as this, identified as internationally important for nature conservation, are not adversely affected by proposals in the RSS Update. The HRA will help to ensure that the requirements of the Directive are met.</p>
<p><b>Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) (The Birds Directive)</b></p> <p>The Birds Directive addresses the conservation of all wild birds throughout</p>	<p>The main provisions of the Directive include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distributional range (Article 2) with the encouragement of various activities to that end (Article 3).</li> <li>• The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex I of the Directive, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands of international importance (Article 4). (Together</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>Yorkshire and Humber contains numerous SPAs, e.g. the North Pennine Moors and North York Moors. It is essential that sites such as these, identified as important for the conservation of birds, are protected and not</p>

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<p>the European Union, including marine areas, and covers their protection, management, control and exploitation. It applies to the birds, their eggs, nests and habitats. It places a broad requirement on Member States to take necessary measures to maintain the populations of all wild birds at levels determined by ecological, scientific and cultural needs. In doing so, Member States must also consider economic and recreational needs.</p>	<p>with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive, SPAs form a network of pan-European protected areas known as Natura 2000.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds (Article 5).</li> <li>• Restrictions on the sale and keeping of wild birds (Article 6).</li> <li>• Specification of the conditions under which hunting and falconry can be undertaken (Article 7). (Huntable species are listed on Annex II.1) and Annex II.2) of the Directive).</li> <li>• Prohibition of large-scale non-selective means of bird killing (Article 8).</li> <li>• Procedures under which Member States may derogate from the provisions of Articles 5-8 (Article 9) — that is, the conditions under which permission may be given for otherwise prohibited activities.</li> <li>• Encouragement of certain forms of relevant research (Article 10).</li> <li>• Requirement to ensure that introduction of non-native birds does not threaten other biodiversity (Article 11).</li> </ul>		<p>adversely affected by development. The HRA will help to ensure that the requirements of the Directive are met.</p>
<p><b>Proposal for a Directive establishing a framework for the protection of soil (2006/0086) (COD)</b></p> <p>The Directive aims to fill the gap in Community legislation on soil protection. Information available suggests that, over recent decades, there has been a significant increase of soil degradation processes, and there is</p>	<p>To establish a common strategy for the protection and sustainable use of soil based on the principles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integration of soil concerns into other policies;</li> <li>• Preservation of soil functions within the context of sustainable use;</li> <li>• Prevention of threats to soil and mitigation of their effects;</li> <li>• Restoration of degraded soils to a level of functionality consistent at least with the current and approved future use.</li> </ul>	<p>The proposal does not contain specific targets but it does provide for Member States to establish risk reduction targets and programmes of measures to reach those targets.</p>	<p>There is a need to consider how housing development may affect the region's soils, ensuring that sustainable soil management practices are established e.g. by ensuring that developments have a soil management plan, reflecting the correct storage and use of soil.</p>

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evidence that they will further increase if no action is taken.			
<p><b>Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (June 2006)</b></p> <p>The document sets out a single, coherent strategy on how the EU will more effectively live up to its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. It recognises the need to gradually change our current unsustainable consumption and production patterns and move towards a better integrated approach to policy-making.</p>	<p>The strategy sets overall objectives, targets and concrete actions for seven key priority challenges for the coming period until 2010, many of which are predominantly environmental:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change and clean energy</li> <li>• Sustainable transport</li> <li>• Sustainable production and consumption</li> <li>• Public health threats</li> <li>• Better management of natural resources</li> <li>• Social inclusion, demography and migration</li> <li>• Fighting global poverty</li> </ul>	<p>There are a number of targets set out in the document that have been adopted by Member States are relevant to a range of sustainability appraisal objectives.</p>	<p>Consideration should be given to objectives and targets set out in this Strategy.</p>
<p><b>Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC)</b></p> <p>To set up a system for the co-ordinated management of waste within the European Community in order to limit waste production. Member states must promote the</p>	<p>Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals;</li> <li>• Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours;</li> <li>• Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>There is a need to promote waste minimisation by ensuring that all new developments have adequate individual and collective space to allow sorting of waste for reuse, recycling or composting. House and infrastructure building should adopt waste minimisation</p>

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<p>prevention, recycling and conversion of wastes with a view to their re-use.</p>			<p>policies.</p> <p>There is also a need to consider impacts of waste disposal on water, air, soil, plants and animals and the possible nuisance caused by odours and noise.</p>
<p><b>Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</b></p> <p>The Directive establishes a new integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water bodies, introducing a statutory system of analysis and planning based upon the river basin.</p>	<p>The 2000 Water Framework Directive imposes a statutory responsibility on Member States to ensure all water bodies meet certain water quality standards. The four main stages of implementation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental and economic assessment ('characterisation') of River Basin Regions including identification of pressures and impacts.</li> <li>• Environmental monitoring based on RBD characterisation.</li> <li>• Setting of environmental objectives.</li> <li>• Designing and carrying out a programme of measures to achieve these environmental objectives.</li> </ul> <p>The Directive aims to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems;</li> <li>• Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources;</li> <li>• Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances;</li> <li>• Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution; and</li> </ul>	<p>The WFD sets a target for all water bodies in Member States to reach 'Good Ecological Status' by 2015. However, exactly what constitutes 'Good Ecological Status' has not yet been defined.</p> <p>Water bodies classified as artificial or heavily modified will need to meet the alternate requirement of 'Good Ecological Potential', although exactly how this differs from 'good ecological status' has also not yet been defined.</p>	<p>The RSS Update will have a significant role to play in protecting and managing water resources. It is important that the issues and measures presented in the Directive are considered in the RSS Update, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect and enhance aquatic ecosystems;</li> <li>Protect water resources;</li> <li>Reduction of pollution of groundwater; and</li> <li>Mitigation of the effects of floods and droughts.</li> </ul> <p>There is a need to encourage development to be located and designed so as to protect the ecological status of water bodies.</p> <p>Where information is available in Catchment</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.</li> </ul>		<p>Abstraction Management Strategies this will need to be taken into account in the formulation of the RSS Update.</p> <p>Longer term, there will be a need to take account of standards and criteria set out in river basin plans.</p>
<p><b>European Landscape Convention (EC 2004)</b></p> <p>The convention is part of the EC's work on natural and cultural heritage, spatial planning, environment and local self-government. It has implications for those whose decisions affect the protection, management or planning of landscapes.</p>	<p>The general purpose of the convention is to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe so as to maintain and improve landscape quality and bring the public, institutions and local and regional authorities to recognise the value and importance of landscape and to take part in related public decisions. RPBs can support this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring landscape is systematically accommodated into spatial planning policies, such that it is not a question to be treated as a specialist field of public affairs.</li> <li>• Promoting multidisciplinary training in landscape matters to improve the technical expertise of bodies with landscape responsibilities.</li> <li>• Setting quality objectives for landscapes which have been identified and evaluated; it is essential to make clear to the public what objectives are being pursued.</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any specific targets.</p>	<p>This document's objectives should be taken into account in the preparation of the RSS Update.</p> <p>With proposed increases in housing growth, consideration must be given to how this will impact upon the protection and management of local and regional landscapes.</p>
<b>National</b>			
<p><b>The Conservation (Natural Habitats &amp; c) Regulations 1994 (the Habitats Regulations)</b></p> <p>This transposes the</p>	<p>At the centre of the policy is the creation of a coherent ecological network of protected areas across the EU – known as Natura 2000 – for habitats and species considered to be of outstanding international significance and therefore of importance to the maintenance of biodiversity in the European Union. Its purpose is to maintain or restore the habitats and species at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.</p>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The RSS Update will need to take account of the presence of any Natura 2000 sites in the region, and ensure that development does not adversely affect these. This</p>

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requirements of these EU Directives into national law in Great Britain.			will be assessed through the HRA.
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (CLG, February 2005)</b></p> <p>PPSI sets out the Government's vision for planning and the key policies and principles that should underpin the planning system. It sets a framework for specific policies, which are set out in the thematic Planning Policy Statements. PPSI complements those documents but is not a substitute for the detailed guidance in those PPSs. In particular, the way in which sustainable development objectives should be approached in detail in specific policy areas will be covered as appropriate in the relevant thematic PPS.</p>	<p>PPSI supports the reform programme and, in particular, the Government's objectives for planning culture change, by setting out the Government's vision for planning, and the key policies and principles that should underpin the planning system. These are built around three themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable development – the purpose of the planning system.</li> <li>• The spatial planning approach.</li> <li>• Community involvement in planning.</li> </ul> <p>The key policy messages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need for planning authorities to take an approach based on integrating the four aims of sustainable development: economic development; social inclusion; environmental protection; and prudent use of resources.</li> <li>• The need for positive planning to achieve sustainable development objectives and proactive management of development, rather than simply regulation and control.</li> <li>• The need for plans to set clear visions for communities and help to integrate the wide range of activities relating to development and regeneration.</li> <li>• The need for the planning system to be transparent, accessible and accountable, and to actively promote participation and involvement.</li> </ul>	Does not contain any targets.	There is a need to integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies within the adopted RSS and consider the need for any policy reviews or updates to ensure the most sustainable outcomes.
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 1 (supplement): Planning</b></p>	<p>Regional planning bodies, and all planning authorities should prepare and deliver spatial strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change</li> </ul>	Does not contain any targets.	This is a key document that needs to be taken into account during the

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<p><b>and Climate Change (CLG, December 2007)</b></p> <p>This supplement to PPSI sets out how spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation).</p>	<p>Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In enabling the provision of new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure and shaping the places where people live and work, secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions;</li> <li>• Deliver patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car;</li> <li>• Secure new development and shape places resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion;</li> <li>• Sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change;</li> <li>• Reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and,</li> <li>• Respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation.</li> </ul> <p>The PPS supplement also sets out a number of key concerns to be taken into account by planning authorities when deciding the suitability of development sites and energy supplies.</p>		<p>preparation of the RSS Update. Proposed patterns of growth and the design and construction of development should address and help secure the objectives of the climate change supplement e.g. focusing new housing around public transport networks.</p> <p>Reduced energy usage and adaptation to climate change must also be a key consideration of the Update.</p>
<p><b>Planning Policy Guidance 2: Green Belts (ODPM January 1995, amended March 2001)</b></p> <p>This PPG outlines a range of issues relating to Green Belts. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently</p>	<p>The use of land in the Green Belt has a positive role to play in fulfilling the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population;</li> <li>• Provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation near urban areas;</li> <li>• Retain attractive landscapes and enhance townscapes near where people live;</li> <li>• To improve damaged and derelict land around towns;</li> <li>• To secure nature conservation interest; and</li> <li>• To retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses.</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The existence of Green Belts in North, West and South Yorkshire has implications for how and where the region will accommodate increased housing growth.</p>

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open; the most important attribute of Green Belts is their openness.			
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (CLG, November 2006)</b></p> <p>PPS 3: Housing has been developed in response to recommendations in the Barker Review of Housing Supply in March 2004.</p> <p>This PPS outlines a range of issues relating to the provision of housing. It provides guidance on planning the provision of new housing on a regional basis and on the allocation of land for housing by local authorities.</p> <p>A principal aim of PPS3 is to underpin the Government's response to the Barker Review of Housing Supply and the necessary step-change in housing delivery, through a new, more responsive approach to land supply at the local level.</p>	<p>The Government's key housing policy goal is to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live. To achieve this, the Government is seeking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market housing, to address the requirements of the community.</li> <li>• To widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing, in particular those who are vulnerable or in need.</li> <li>• To improve affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing.</li> <li>• To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural.</li> </ul> <p>Regional Planning Bodies should consider the extent to which Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs) can have regard to the policies in PPS 3. RSSs should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set out levels of housing provision</li> <li>• Establish an approach to achieving a good mix of housing, including addressing affordable housing needs</li> <li>• Demonstrate how housing provision will be co-ordinated across the region</li> <li>• Set targets for housing densities and the proportion of housing development that will be on brownfield land</li> </ul>	<p>30 dwellings per hectare net should be used as a national indicative minimum to guide policy development and decision-making, until local density policies are in place. The national annual target is that at least 60 per cent of new housing should be provided on previously developed land.</p>	<p>PPS3 is fundamental to developing the RSS Update. YHA should take into account the objectives of the PPS to improve the affordability and supply of housing in all communities, including rural areas. The Assembly should seek to create high quality housing that contributes to the creation and maintenance of sustainable communities in the region's urban and rural areas.</p>

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<p><b>Delivering Affordable Housing (Companion Statement to PPS3) (CLG 2006)</b></p> <p>The aim of this document is to support local authorities and other key players in delivering more high quality affordable housing within mixed sustainable communities by using all tools available to them. It outlines the affordable housing challenge that needs to be met, and provides information on how existing delivery mechanisms operate to help in delivery.</p> <p>This document should be read in conjunction with Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3) Housing.</p>	<p>Regional Assemblies (RAs), in addition to their role as regional planning bodies, assumed responsibility for regional housing strategies from the former Regional Housing Boards. RAs aim to ensure, through their housing and planning functions, that housing contributes as much as possible to the creation and maintenance of sustainable communities. To achieve this they should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop RSSs that set out the regional approach to addressing affordable housing needs, including the affordable housing target for the region and each housing market area</li> <li>• Work with their constituent local authorities to ensure that regional strategies support locally responsive delivery</li> <li>• Encourage the development of sub-regional housing strategies</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>There is a need to take into account the objectives of the Companion Guide to improve the supply of affordable housing in all communities, including rural areas.</p> <p>YHA should ensure that RSS policies supporting housing quality are sufficiently robust given the scale and timing of proposed housing growth.</p>
<p><b>Consultation Paper on a new Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Development (December 2007)</b></p> <p>This paper sets out the</p>	<p>The Government's key policy outcomes for economic development are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise the productivity of the UK economy;</li> <li>• Maximise job opportunities for all;</li> <li>• Improve the economic performance of all English regions and reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions;</li> <li>• Deliver sustainable development, the key principles of which, including responding to climate change, are set out in PPS1 and the annex to PPS1 on Climate Change;</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>This is a key document that needs to be taken into account during the preparation of the RSS Update, to raise productivity and improve economic opportunities in light of sustainability of the global</p>

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<p>Government's intentions of how planning bodies should plan for sustainable economic growth in the wider context of delivering sustainable development, and how they should respond to the challenges of the global economy, in their plan policies and planning decisions.</p> <p>Consultation closing date 17th March 2008.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build Prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, sub-regions and local areas, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation.</li> </ul> <p>The Government's objectives to achieve positive planning for economic development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A good range of sites identified for economic development and mixed-use development;</li> <li>• A good supply of land and buildings which offers a range of opportunities for creating new jobs in large and small businesses, as well as start-up firms, and which is responsive to changing needs and demands;</li> <li>• High quality development and inclusive design for all forms of economic development;</li> <li>• Avoiding adverse impacts on the environment, but where these are unavoidable, providing mitigation; and</li> <li>• Shaping travel demand by promoting sustainable travel choices wherever possible.</li> </ul>		<p>economy.</p>
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres (ODPM, March 2005)</b></p> <p>This PPS sets out the Government's national policies and principles on issues relating to planning for the future of town centres and the main uses that relate to them. These policies are firmly based on the principles of sustainable development and the need to sustain and enhance the</p>	<p>The Government's key objective for town centres is to promote vital and viable city, town and other centres by planning for the growth and development of existing centres, and promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, which are accessible to all.</p>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>There is a need to have regard to PPS6 by ensuring the continued viability of town centres in light of increased housing growth. The RSS Update should consider the capacity of existing services and infrastructure to accommodate future growth.</p>

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role of town centres for the benefit of all.			
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (ODPM, August 2004)</b></p> <p>This PPS sets out the Government's national policies on sustainable development in rural areas. The policies apply to the rural areas, including country towns and villages and the wider, largely undeveloped countryside up to the fringes of larger urban areas.</p>	<p>PPS7 sets out four key objectives for rural areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas;</li> <li>• To promote more sustainable patterns of development;</li> <li>• To promote the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential;</li> <li>• To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors.</li> </ul> <p>The advocated policy approach to achieving these objectives is organised into the following headings:</p> <p><u>Sustainable Rural Communities, Economic Development and Services</u> The PPS provides for the facilitation and promotion of sustainable patterns of development and sustainable communities in rural areas. RSSs should include policies to sustain, enhance and, where appropriate, revitalise country towns and villages. In addition policies should promote strong and diverse economic activity, whilst maintaining local character and a high quality environment.</p> <p><u>The Countryside</u> RSSs should seek to recognise, maintain and enhance the environmental, economic and social value of the countryside, to enable the countryside to remain an important natural resource, which contributes to national and regional prosperity and is enjoyed by all.</p> <p><u>Agriculture, Farm Diversification, Equine-Related Activities and Forestry</u> RSSs should recognise the varied roles of agriculture, including in the maintenance and management of the countryside and most of our valued landscapes, and support development proposals which would enable farmers to better fulfil these roles. The presence of best and most versatile agricultural land should be taken into account alongside other sustainability issues. Farm diversification should be recognised and supported where</p>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>There is a need to take account of the objectives set out in PPS 7 in supporting rural practices and economic viability.</p> <p>The RSS Update should promote sustainable patterns of development, e.g. through the protection of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural land.</p>

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	<p>appropriate. Equine enterprises that maintain environmental quality and countryside character should be supported, and Governmental forestry policy should be reflected in RSSs.</p> <p><u>Tourism and Leisure</u> RSSs should recognise that tourism and leisure activities are vital to many rural economies. Rural tourism and leisure development should be supported provided they do not harm the area's character and are appropriately controlled and subject to close assessment of their advantages and disadvantages to the locality in terms of sustainable development objectives.</p>		
<p><b>Planning Policy Guidance 8: Telecommunications (ODPM, August 2001)</b></p> <p>PPG 8 sets out the Government policy gives guidance on planning for telecommunications development - including radio masts and towers, antennas of all kinds, radio equipment housing, public call boxes, cabinets, poles and overhead wires.</p>	<p>The overall objective of the telecommunications policy is to ensure that people have a choice as to who provides their telecommunications service, a wider range of services from which to choose and equitable access to the latest technologies as they become available. The Government's policy is to facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum. The Government also has responsibility for protecting public health.</p>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The RSS Update should take into account the capacity of utilities infrastructure to accommodate future growth.</p>
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (ODPM, August 2005)</b></p>	<p>The PPS sets out the Government's objectives as set out in Working with the Grain of Nature: a biodiversity strategy for England. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote sustainable development;</li> <li>• To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology;</li> <li>• To contribute to an urban renaissance;</li> <li>• To contribute to rural renewal.</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The RSS Update should have regard to the objective of protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity in the Yorkshire and Humber region.</p>

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<p>This sets out the Government's national policies for the conservation of biodiversity and geodiversity. In the context of the PPS, biodiversity is the variety of life in all its forms as discussed in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and geological conservation relates to sites that are designated for their geology and/or geomorphological importance.</p>	<p>It also sets out key principles which Regional Planning Bodies should adhere to, to ensure that the potential impacts of planning decisions on biodiversity and geological conservation are fully considered. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas.</li> <li>• Plan policies should seek to maintain, or enhance, or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.</li> <li>• Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contributions that individual sites and areas make to conserving these resources within a wider environment.</li> <li>• Subject to other planning conditions, development seeking to conserve or enhance the biodiversity and geological conservation interests of the area and/or the immediate locality should be permitted.</li> <li>• Regional Planning Bodies should consider whether proposed developments can be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.</li> <li>• Where development will result in unavoidable and significant adverse impacts on biodiversity and geological conservation, planning permission for it should only be granted where adequate mitigation measures are put in place.</li> <li>• Development policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development.</li> </ul>		<p>There is a need to ensure that policies in the RSS Update which protect designated and non-designated sites are sufficiently robust given the scale and timing of proposed housing growth. Account should be taken of all the objectives for Regional Planning Bodies.</p>
<p><b>Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – A Guide to Good Practice (ODPM, March 2006)</b></p> <p>The aim of the guide is to</p>	<p>To ensure RSSs deliver the objectives of PPS9, Regional Planning Bodies should adopt the following aspects of good practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early and continuous involvement with key stakeholders, such as regional biodiversity partnerships</li> <li>• Integration of all regional strategies with a bearing on regional biodiversity and geological conservation</li> <li>• Developing a comprehensive information base on regional biodiversity</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>YHA should build on previous work completed for the adopted RSS to incorporate the principles set out in the good practice guide to ensure that biodiversity and geodiversity are taken fully into account</p>

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<p>provide good practice guidance, via case studies and examples, on the ways in which regional planning bodies and local planning authorities can help deliver the national policies in PPS9 and comply with legal requirements in the Government Circular Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – statutory obligations and their impact within the planning system.</p>	<p>and geological resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that biodiversity and geological objectives are embraced within a broader regional vision supporting by a spatial strategy and appropriate policies</li> <li>• Including biodiversity and geological conservation within a clear implementation strategy measured by appropriate targets and indicators</li> <li>• Developing sub-regional strategies which address the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geological conservation and applying this to growth areas</li> </ul>		<p>in the RSS Update, through impact reduction and mitigation and maximising enhancement opportunities.</p>
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (ODPM, July 2005)</b></p> <p>PPS 10 sets out the national policy for land use planning issues relating to waste management. It will replace Planning Policy Guidance Note 10: Planning and Waste management.</p>	<p>The statement sets out a number of key planning objectives that aim to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities that meet the needs of their communities;</li> <li>• Implement the national waste strategy and support European legislation;</li> <li>• Ensure that the recovery and disposal of waste does not harm human health or the environment;</li> <li>• Ensure waste is disposed of as near as possible to the place of production;</li> <li>• Reflect the concerns and interests of local communities, needs of waste collection/disposal authorities and business and encourage competition;</li> <li>• Protect the Green Belt, but recognise that some types of waste management facilities have wider environmental and economic benefits which should be of material consideration;</li> <li>• Ensure that the layout and design of new development supports sustainable waste management;</li> <li>• Self-sufficiency that represents the volume and composition of waste generated at the regional level</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>There is a need to ensure that the implications of increased housing growth on waste generation in the region are taken into account. For example, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing how the waste hierarchy can be promoted, e.g. through the provision of recycling facilities in new developments;</li> <li>• Addressing the processing capacities of existing waste infrastructure, with a goal towards self-sufficiency of the region;</li> </ul>

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	<p>The statement details the requirements of the regional planning bodies over the next 15-20 years, taking into consideration national forecasts and the capacity of urban and rural areas and providing guidance on determining capacity. The statement also provides a sequential approach to identifying sites and locations and guidance in determining planning applications.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessing the impact of increased waste generation on areas outside the Y&amp;H region</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 11: Regional Spatial Strategy</b></p> <p>PPS12 sets out the procedural policy on the nature of RSSs and their preparation process.</p>	<p>PPS11 sets out the procedural policy on the nature of RSSs, focusing on what should happen in preparing revisions to them. It also addresses how RSSs should relate to other spatial and regional strategies.</p>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The RSS Update should meet the requirements outlined in PPS11 regarding RSS revisions.</p>
<p><b>Regional Spatial Strategy Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (ODPM 2005)</b></p> <p>This guidance assists RPBs to develop a robust framework for performance review and monitoring of RSSs, including good practice in defining objectives, targets, indicators and significant effect indicators.</p>	<p>RPBs should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involve key stakeholders in the development of the RSS Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), assist LPAs in the preparation of their AMRs and facilitate the sharing and exchange of data and analysis</li> <li>Appreciate that monitoring and review of RSS is a continuous process, which should be integrated with the different stages of revising a RSS.</li> <li>Ensure that monitoring is objectives-led – in a well-prepared RSS, policies are clearly linked to the specified objectives, with targets that, wherever practicable, are quantified and supported by an implementation plan to facilitate monitoring</li> <li>Develop sufficiently rigorous analytical approaches so that they can understand and explain, as far as is practicable, the complex interactions determining the outcomes and impacts of the RSS.</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any targets but does contain a series of indicators against which progress is measured (see review of RSS)</p>	<p>This is a key document that needs to be taken into account at the early stages of RSS preparation, such that a monitoring framework is integral to the RSS.</p>
<p><b>Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport (ODPM, March 2001)</b></p>	<p>In order to deliver the objectives of this guidance, when preparing RSSs, regional planning bodies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actively manage the pattern of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport, and focus major generators of travel demand in city, town and Region centres and near to major public transport</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>There is a need for the RSS Update to take into account the objectives set out in PPG13. Development should be planned in such a</p>

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<p>The objectives of PPG13 are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level so as to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight;</li> <li>• Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling; and</li> <li>• Reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</li> </ul>	<p>interchanges;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure policies exist, which will support proposed growth patterns, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys</li> <li>• Ensure essential infrastructure is located so that it is accessible by walking, cycling or public transport;</li> <li>• Accommodate housing principally within existing urban areas, planning for increased intensity of development for both housing and other uses at locations which are highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling;</li> <li>• Ensure that development comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services offers a realistic choice of access by public transport, walking, and cycling, recognising that this may be less achievable in some rural areas;</li> <li>• In rural areas, locate most development for housing, jobs, shopping, leisure and services in local service centres which are designated in the spatial strategy to act as focal points for housing, transport and other services, and encourage better transport provision in the countryside;</li> <li>• Ensure that strategies in the RSS are aligned with regional transport investment and priorities</li> <li>• Give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres, local neighbourhoods and other areas with a mixture of land uses;</li> <li>• Ensure that the needs of disabled people, as pedestrians, public transport users and motorists, are taken into account in the implementation of planning policies and traffic management schemes, and in the design of individual developments; consider how best to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and seek, by the design and layout of developments and areas, to secure community safety and road safety; and</li> <li>• Protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements.</li> </ul>		<p>way that the need to travel by motor vehicle is reduced, and jobs and services are accessible on foot and by bicycle.</p>

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<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 14: Development on Unstable Land (ODPM, April 1990)</b></p> <p>The purpose of these guidelines is principally to advise local authorities, landowners and developers on the exercise of planning controls over development on land which is unstable or is potentially unstable.</p>	<p>PPS14 aims to ensure that development is suitable and that the physical constraints on the land are taken into account at all stages of planning. Any scope for remedial, preventive or precautionary measures must also be fully explored so that land is not sterilised unnecessarily. It is equally important that where instability problems do arise, they should be adequately recorded so that the experience gained can be of benefit to the wider community.</p>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>There is a need to take account of geological and landscape data which will influence growth patterns, e.g. Coastal Erosion Zones</p>
<p><b>Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (ODPM, September 1994)</b></p> <p>This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection.</p>	<p>PPS15 does not contain a specific set of objectives, but does state that 'the protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields will need to be taken fully into account both in the formulation of authorities' planning policies and in development control'.</p>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>Development should be carefully planned to ensure that adverse effects on the historic environment are avoided and that historic settings in the Region are enhanced where possible.</p>
<p><b>Planning Policy</b></p>	<p>PPG16 seeks to promote positive planning and management, to bring about</p>	<p>Does not contain any</p>	<p>In determining the scale and</p>

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<p><b>Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (ODPM, November 1990)</b></p> <p>PPG16 gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and the use of planning conditions. (Although separate controls exist for scheduled monuments).</p>	<p>sensible solutions to the treatment of sites with archaeological remains, and reduce the areas of potential conflict between development and preservation.</p>	<p>targets.</p>	<p>location of growth account should be taken of any archaeological sites within the region.</p>
<p><b>Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (July 2002)</b></p> <p>Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well-designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives.</p>	<p>PPG17 does not contain a specific set of objectives, but does state that open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well-designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives.</p>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>In developing the RSS Update, there is a need to consider the importance of retaining, improving and adding to the stock of open space, recreation and sports buildings.</p> <p>Increased housing growth should be complemented by development patterns and RSS policies which ensure sufficient provision of open space and recreational facilities to meet local needs.</p>

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<p><b>Planning for Tourism: A Good Practice Guide (CLG, July 2006)</b></p> <p>This good practice guide sets out how effective planning for tourism can be. It has been designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions;</li> <li>• Ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications;</li> <li>• Ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a</li> </ul>	<p>Those preparing RSSs will need to decide how to deal with tourism issues within the preparation process, i.e. whether to treat tourism as an issue in itself, or to subsume it within another issue such as economic development, or to deal with it as a consideration affecting a number of issues.</p> <p>Whatever the chosen approach, the RSS should make clear:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Its vision and strategy for tourism in the region;</li> <li>• How this contributes to broader regional objectives;</li> <li>• What the key tourism characteristics are and how these are expected to change during the period of the strategy (including targets for growth);</li> <li>• What the spatial characteristics and implications of this will be, and how best to accommodate such changes.</li> </ul> <p>Where the RDAs have provided Regional Tourism or Visitor Economy Strategies, the RSS should draw on these.</p>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>There is a need to have regard to the general principles within the good practice guide, which include how to devise good tourism policies.</p> <p>Assets within Yorkshire and Humber, which have potential for promoting tourism, should be highlighted. However, measures will need to be identified to protect these key assets from over-exploitation e.g. promoting alternative areas.</p> <p>Wildlife sites also offer the possibilities to integrate biodiversity conservation and tourism in the form of 'eco – tourism'. Whilst this may place added pressure on the sites themselves, it is possible to mitigate this through sensitive design and timings for visits.</p>

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<p>sustainable way.</p> <p>The first and third bullet points are of particular relevance to the preparation of RSS Update.</p>			
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (ODPM, August 2004)</b></p> <p>This PPS sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions.</p>	<p>In light of Government objectives to cut CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and increase the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources, this planning policy statement looks to positive planning which facilitates renewable energy developments to contribute to all four elements of the Government's sustainable development strategy. The PPS contains a number of key principles that should be adhered to by Regional Planning Bodies in their approach to planning for renewable energy.</p>	<p>To generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. The 2003 Energy White Paper ('Our energy – creating a low carbon economy') sets out the Government's aspirations to double this figure to 20% by 2020.</p>	<p>There is a need to consider whether policies of the existing RSS are sufficiently robust. Policies should not constrain or rule out the use of renewable energy technologies, particularly in the light of increased energy consumption which will result from housing growth.</p> <p>There is also a need to take into account Planning for Renewable Energy: A Companion Guide to PPS 22 (December 2004).</p>
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (ODPM, November 2004)</b></p> <p>This PPS covers the role of the planning system in the location and possible impacts of development, with respect to their</p>	<p>The PPS is in line with the Government's commitment to the principles of sustainable development and the importance of controlling and minimising pollution. Appendix 1 of the PPS contains matters that should be considered in the preparation of development plan documents and when taking decisions on individual planning applications. However, it does not contain a specific set of objectives.</p>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The RSS Update should consider the location of potentially polluting developments and how these relate to sensitive developments (such as housing, schools, hospitals etc.). Strategic land use policies within the RSS should address this issue.</p>

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potential as sources of pollution. Also addressed is the issue of planning and development of contaminated land.			
<p><b>Planning Policy Guidance 24: Planning and Noise (September 1994)</b></p> <p>This PPG gives guidance to Local Authorities on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise.</p>	<p>PPG 24 is concerned with providing guidance on considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities that will generate noise. It introduces the concept of noise exposure categories for residential developments, and advises on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise.</p>	<p>Does not contain any targets but provides Noise Exposure Categories for various circumstances.</p>	<p>Noise resulting from additional housing growth should not exceed unacceptable levels. The RSS Update has a role to play in ensuring that noise generating activities are, where possible, located away from sensitive receptors.</p>
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (December 2006)</b></p> <p>Flooding is a natural process that shapes the natural environment; however it also threatens life and damages property. Although flooding cannot be wholly prevented, its impacts can be avoided and reduced through good planning and management. This PPS sets out the elements of the risk-based approach to planning</p>	<p>Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by:</p> <p><u>Appraising risk</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas;</li> <li>preparing Regional Flood Risk Appraisals (RFRA) or Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) as appropriate, as freestanding assessments that contribute to the Sustainability Appraisal of their plans;</li> </ul> <p><u>Managing risk</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible, and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change;</li> <li>only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding;</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The RSS Update should take into account the need to avoid and reduce flood risk as a result of new development. This should take account of the guidance provided under the four headings: appraising risk, managing risk; reducing risk; and a partnership approach.</p> <p>Full use should be made of the <i>Practice Guide Companion Guide to PPS25: Development and Flood Risk: 'Living Draft'</i> (February 2007)</p>

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<p>development in areas of flood risk, and also the responsibilities of different actors.</p>	<p><u>Reducing risk</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management e.g. conveyance and storage of flood water, and flood defences;</li> <li>• reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SUDS);</li> <li>• using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding e.g. surface water management plans; making the most of the benefits of green infrastructure for flood storage, conveyance and SUDS; re-creating functional floodplain; and setting back defences;</li> </ul> <p><u>A partnership approach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• working effectively with the Environment Agency, other operating authorities and other stakeholders to ensure that best use is made of their expertise and information so that plans are effective and decisions on planning applications can be delivered expeditiously; and ensuring spatial planning supports flood risk management policies and plans, River Basin Management Plans and emergency planning.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals (November 2006)</b></p> <p>MPSI is the overarching planning policy document for all minerals in England. It provides advice and guidance to planning authorities and the minerals industry and it will ensure that the need by society and the economy for</p>	<p>The Government's objectives for minerals planning reflect the requirement to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, as required by Section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to ensure, so far as practicable, the prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and recycling of suitable materials, thereby minimising the requirement for new primary extraction;</li> <li>• to conserve mineral resources through appropriate domestic provision and timing of supply;</li> <li>• to safeguard mineral resources as far as possible;</li> <li>• to prevent or minimise production of mineral waste;</li> <li>• to secure working practices which prevent or reduce as far as possible, impacts on the environment and human health arising from the</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>In taking account of the objectives in MPSI, there is a need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure that important mineral reserves are not sterilised by development;</li> <li>• increase the amount of secondary and recycled aggregate utilised during construction to reduce the need for primary aggregates;</li> <li>• encourage sustainable construction practices</li> </ul>

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<p>minerals is managed in an integrated way against its impact on the environment and communities.</p>	<p>extraction, processing, management or transportation of minerals;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to protect internationally and nationally designated areas of landscape value and nature conservation importance from minerals development, other than in the exceptional circumstances;</li> <li>• to secure adequate and steady supplies of minerals needed by society and the economy within the limits set by the environment, assessed through sustainability appraisal, without irreversible damage;</li> <li>• to maximise the benefits and minimise the impacts of minerals operations over their full life cycle;</li> <li>• to promote the sustainable transport of minerals by rail, sea or inland waterways;</li> <li>• to protect and seek to enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased, through high standards of restoration, and to safeguard the long-term potential of land for a wide range of after-uses;</li> <li>• to secure closer integration of minerals planning policy with national policy on sustainable construction and waste management and other applicable environmental protection legislation; and</li> <li>• to encourage the use of high quality materials for the purposes for which they are most suitable.</li> </ul>		<p>such as the use of reusable materials; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure that high quality materials are used for the purposes for which they are most suitable.</li> </ul>
<p><b>A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (DEFRA, 2007)</b></p> <p>This strategy focuses on the widespread adoption of sustainable forest management, new recreation and access opportunities, better management of ancient and native woodlands, popular initiatives in The National</p>	<p>Objectives within the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide, in England, a resource of trees, woods and forests in places where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and for future generations;</li> <li>• ensure that existing and newly planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and also contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to a changing climate;</li> <li>• protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes (both woodland and non-woodland), and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland;</li> <li>• increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living in, working in or visiting England;</li> <li>• improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses; and</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>There is a need to ensure that development protects and maintains existing trees and woodland, and enhances biodiversity and the environments of development through encouraging the planting of more trees.</p>

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Forest and Community Forests, and land regeneration providing green infrastructure for new urban development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products and ecosystem services where this will deliver identifiable public benefits, nationally or locally, including the reduction of carbon emissions.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (DEFRA, July 2007)</b></p> <p>The Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues</li> <li>• sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved</li> <li>• introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; and</li> <li>• identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and thus move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.</li> </ul>	The Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, the options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment.	The main UK sources of each pollutant and the health and environmental hazards associated with it are set out, together with the strategy's objectives (policy targets) and the European Directive limit or target values.	<p>There are 12 Air Quality Management Areas in the Yorkshire and Humber Region. The RSS Update should play a role in ensuring that potential causes of poor air quality in the region are managed.</p> <p>Increases in road traffic that could occur as a result of the RSS Update could negatively affect air quality in the region. It is important that development seeks to minimise air pollution, for example, by ensuring that the location and design of development minimises the need/demand for travel via private motor vehicle and supports the use of more sustainable transport forms.</p>
<b>Building a Greener Future: policy statement (CLG 2007)</b>	The government's key goal, as articulated through the 2006 consultation document, is to achieve zero carbon new homes within a decade. The Government propose to achieve this in three steps: moving first, in 2010 to a 25% improvement in the energy/carbon performance set in building	The following targets are confirmed through this policy statement. They will be set in building regulations:	There is a need to encourage developers to aim for zero carbon development, taking the

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<p>This policy statement confirms the Government's intention for all new homes to be zero carbon by 2016 with a major progressive tightening of the energy efficiency of building regulations. This statement follows the consultation document which outlined the Government's proposals, including a proposed timetable and the required regulations. The statement examines key policy issues that were introduced during the consultation.</p>	<p>regulations; then second, in 2013, to a 44% improvement; then, finally, in 2016, to zero carbon. Zero carbon means that, over a year, the net carbon emissions from energy use in the home would be zero. This would include energy use from cooking, washing, electronic entertainment appliances, space heating, cooling, ventilation, lighting and hot water.</p> <p>The policy issues raised during the consultation stage can be summarised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many respondents wanted to see a similar level of ambition on existing homes and the non-residential sector, as for new homes</li> <li>• The coverage and definition of zero carbon. This is set to include all energy use, including from appliances and cooking. The standard is applied at the development level rather than on every individual home.</li> <li>• Whether zero carbon energy needs to be connected to the development</li> <li>• Whether building standards should be set at the national or local level</li> <li>• Ensuring there are the right skills to deliver</li> <li>• Compliance and enforcement</li> </ul>	<p>25% improvement by 2010; 44% improvement by 2013; zero carbon by 2016.</p>	<p>2007 policy statement into account alongside the Code for Sustainable Homes and Building Regulations. Considering the proposed increased housing growth, this policy statement has huge implications for the nature of planned housing in the Y&amp;H region.</p> <p>Importantly, zero carbon development targets also have significant implications for energy policy.</p>
<p><b>Climate Change Bill</b></p> <p>The Climate Change Bill contains provision that will let a legally binding target for the UK's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, as well as a framework for supporting meeting these targets.</p> <p>The Bill should obtain Royal Assent by the end of 2008/early 2009.</p>	<p>The Bill contains provisions that will set a legally binding target for reducing UK CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by at least 26% by 2020 and 80% by 2050. The key areas of the Bill are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires the government to public 5 yearly carbon budgets as from 2008</li> <li>• Creates a committee on climate change</li> <li>• Requires the committee on Climate Change to advise the Government on the levels of carbon budgets to be set, the balance between domestic emissions reductions and the use of carbon credits, and whether the 2050 target should be increased</li> <li>• Places a duty on the Government to assess the risk to the UK from the impacts of climate change</li> <li>• Provides powers to establish trading schemes for the purpose of limiting greenhouse gas</li> </ul>	<p>The most significant of targets is to reduce UK CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by at least 26% by 2020 and 80% by 2050. Other targets are outlined in the 2<sup>nd</sup> column.</p>	<p>This is a key document that needs to be taken into account in the preparation of the RSS. Objectives to reduce carbon dioxide emissions in line with national targets need to be integrated into RSS policies. Policies on sustainable transport, sustainable design and construction, and energy provision, are particularly relevant given the proposed increased housing growth.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confers powers to create waste reduction pilot schemes</li> </ul> <p>Amends the provisions of the Energy Act 2004 on renewable transport fuel obligations.</p>		
<p><b>Climate Change: The UK Programme (DEFRA, 2006)</b></p> <p>This programme builds on the initial climate change programme published in 2000. It sets out the UK's policies and priorities for tackling climate change focusing both internationally and domestically.</p>	<p>Sets out the government's commitments both at international and domestic levels to meet the challenge of climate change. The programme is organized into planned actions at the international and domestic levels. At the domestic level, this is directed at the following sectors: energy supply; business; transport; public sector and local government; and agriculture, forestry and land management. There is also an emphasis on encouraging personal action.</p>	<p>The UK Programme reiterates and goes beyond the UK's commitment to the Kyoto agreement, aiming to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.</p>	<p>The aim to reduce carbon dioxide emissions in line with national targets. Policies on sustainable transport, sustainable design and construction, and energy provision, are particularly relevant given increased housing growth.</p>
<p><b>Code for Sustainable Homes – A Step Change in Sustainable Home Building Practice (CLG, 2006) (Mandatory as of May 2008)</b></p> <p>The Code for Sustainable Homes is a new national standard for sustainable design and construction of new homes. It builds upon the previous Eco Homes standards as developed by</p>	<p>The Code has been introduced to drive a step-change in sustainable home building practice. It is a standard for key elements of design and construction which affect the sustainability of a new home.</p> <p>The aim is for the Code to become the single national standard for sustainable homes, used by home designers and builders as a guide to development, and by home-buyers to assist in their choice of home.</p> <p>It will form the basis for future developments of the Building Regulations in relation to carbon emissions from, and energy use in homes, therefore offering greater regulatory certainty to developers. In the climate of increasing environmental awareness amongst consumers and increasing demand for a more sustainable product, it will offer a tool for developers to differentiate themselves.</p>	<p>The Code sets a number of standards against which each home can be measured to ascertain their rating.</p>	<p>In light of climate change in particular, there is a need to encourage developers to meet the highest standards likely to be viable over the lifetime of the Plan.</p>

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<p>the Building Research Establishment (BRE).</p> <p>By integrating elements of this voluntary Code into new homes and obtaining assessments against the Code, developers will be able to obtain a 'star rating' for any new home which will demonstrate its environmental performance.</p> <p>It will provide valuable information to home buyers, and offer builders a tool with which to differentiate themselves in sustainability terms</p>			
<p><b>Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000</b></p> <p>The Act provides for increased public access to the countryside and strengthens protection for wildlife.</p>	<p>The main provisions of the Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers;</li> <li>• Creates new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land;</li> <li>• Modernises Right of Way system;</li> <li>• Gives greater protection to SSSIs;</li> <li>• Provides better management arrangements for AONBs; and</li> <li>• Strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation.</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The RSS Update should seek to protect and enhance the countryside and Rights of Way. Development should be planned to enhance access to the countryside and to protect sites designated for nature conservation.</p>
<p><b>Energy White Paper – Meeting the Challenge (DTI, 2007)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish an international framework to tackle climate change</li> <li>• Provide legally binding carbon targets for the whole UK economy, progressively reducing emissions</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The aim should be to reduce the Region's energy usage wherever possible, through locating development</p>

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<p>This White Paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy to respond to long-term energy challenges: tackling climate change and energy security.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make further progress in achieving fully competitive and transparent international markets</li> <li>• Encourage more energy saving through better information, incentives and regulation</li> <li>• Provide more support for low carbon technologies</li> <li>• Ensure the right conditions for investment</li> </ul>		<p>sustainably and ensuring that energy efficient measures are employed. Policies should not constrain or rule out the use of renewable energy technologies.</p>
<p><b>The Planning Bill, November 2007</b></p> <p>The Planning Bill was introduced on 27<sup>th</sup> November 2007. The legislation builds on the proposals set out in the Planning White Paper (CLG 2007) and introduces a new system for nationally significant infrastructure planning, alongside further reforms to the town and country planning system. Reform of the planning system build on Kate Barker's recommendations for improving the speed, responsiveness and efficiency in land use planning, and taking forward proposals for reform of major infrastructure planning.</p>	<p>The Bill introduces a new system for approving major infrastructure of national importance, such as harbours and waste facilities, and replaces current regimes under several pieces of legislation. The objective is to streamline these decisions and avoid long public inquiries. Key areas of the Bill are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decisions will be taken by a new Infrastructure Planning Commission</li> <li>• Decisions will be based on new national policy statements</li> <li>• The hearing and decision-making process by the Commission will be timetabled</li> <li>• The new regime will be used for energy developments like nuclear power</li> <li>• The Secretary of State will no longer have the final say on major infrastructure decisions</li> <li>• There would be a new Community Infrastructure Levy on developments to finance infrastructure. The idea of this would be to raise money from developers to pay for facilities needed as a consequence of new developments, such as schools, hospitals and sewage plants</li> <li>• Planning appeals for minor developments would be heard by a panel of local councilors rather than by a planning inspector</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets within the Bill. Structural/process changes to planning decision-making are outlined in the column to the left.</p>	<p>The RSS Update should be sensitive to the aims and objectives of the 2007 Planning Bill.</p>

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<p><b>Department for Transport (2004) The Future of Transport a network for 2030. White Paper.</b></p> <p>This White Paper looks at the factors that will shape travel and transport over the next thirty years and sets out how the Government will respond to the increasing demand for travel, maximising the benefits of transport while minimising the negative impact on people and the environment.</p>	<p>The main objective underpinning the transport strategy is 'balancing the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life'. This means seeking solutions that meet long-term economic, social and environmental goals.</p>	<p>Does not contain specific numerical targets.</p>	<p>The RSS Update should recognise that development should be planned in such a way that the need to travel by car is reduced, and jobs and services are accessible on foot and by bicycle.</p>
<p><b>Rural Strategy (DEFRA, 2004)</b></p> <p>The Government's Rural Strategy sets out the specific action that will be taken to implement the Government's three priorities for rural policy: economic and social regeneration; social justice for all; and enhancing the value of our countryside.</p>	<p>The Rural Strategy 2004 provides the policy framework, the tools, and the evidence base to help all Government Departments and regional and local partners work together in a collaborative way to deliver more sustainable rural communities and an enhanced and enriched countryside.</p> <p>The economic objective for rural areas has two components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building on the economic success of the majority of rural areas to ensure they contribute fully to national, regional and local economic prosperity, and</li> <li>• Tackling the structural economic weaknesses and accompanying poor social conditions that exist in a minority of rural areas.</li> </ul> <p>The social justice policy has two strands:</p>	<p>The Strategy does not contain any specific targets but a long list of actions to be undertaken to deliver the aim of the Rural Strategy.</p>	<p>A large proportion of the Y&amp;H region is rural. Where appropriate given the scope of the RSS Update it should seek to address the differing needs and demands of rural communities compared with their urban counterparts, in particular, addressing issues of deprivation, including limitations on access to services where this is considered a problem.</p>

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<p>The Strategy provides a definition of 'rural areas'.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the majority of rural England which is fundamentally prosperous, our social priorities are to ensure fair access to public services and affordable housing; and</li> <li>• In both more and less prosperous areas, to tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs.</li> </ul> <p>The Strategy aims to enhance the value of the environment through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuing to take action to protect and enhance the rural and urban environments; and</li> <li>• Enhancing the value and natural beauty of the countryside for real communities and for the benefit of society in general.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA, 2005)</b></p> <p>The Strategy takes account of developments since the 1999 strategy, both domestically and internationally, the changed structure of Government in the UK with devolution to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, greater emphasis on delivery at the regional level and the new relationship between Government and Local Authorities. It was produced alongside</p>	<p>The Strategy contains a set of shared UK principles that will be used to achieve Sustainable Development and have been agreed by the UK Government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government and Northern Ireland Administration. These guiding principles bring together and build on the various previously existing UK principles to set out an overarching approach that the four separate strategies of the Government and devolved administrations can share. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living within environmental limits</li> <li>• Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society</li> <li>• Achieving a sustainable economy</li> <li>• Promoting good Governance</li> <li>• Using sound science responsibly.</li> </ul> <p>These principles will form the basis for policy in the UK.</p>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The RSS Update it should provide a spatial expression of the UK Sustainable Development Strategy within the Region, with particular regard to climate change and energy, natural resource protection and the environment and sustainable communities.</p>

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<p>'One Future, Different Paths – The UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development'. This is a joint strategy for the UK Government and the devolved administrations.</p>			
<p><b>Homes for the Future: More Affordable, More Sustainable – Housing Green Paper (CLG, July 2007)</b></p> <p>The Housing Green Paper sets out the Government's plans for delivering more affordable housing to contribute to their target of 3 million new homes by 2020. It looks at issues such as identifying and using land for development, social housing, sustainable homes and affordability.</p>	<p><b>Vision:</b>  <i>"We want everyone to have access to a decent home at a price they can afford, in a place where they want to live and work. Good quality, affordable housing enables stable and secure family lives: we are all healthier, happier and wealthier when we have decent homes close to schools, healthcare and transport links."</i></p> <p>The strategy has 3 overarching objectives within which are set out targets and sub-objectives:</p> <p><u>More homes to meet growing demand:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 million new homes by 2020, 2 million of which by 2016</li> <li>• more social and shared ownership homes to be delivered in rural areas/villages</li> <li>• direct extra resources to those councils who are delivering high levels of housing and to those councils who have identified at least 5 years worth of sites ready for development</li> <li>• 200,000 new homes to be delivered on surplus public sector land by 2016</li> </ul> <p><u>Well-designed and greener homes, linked to good schools, transport and healthcare:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• new procedures for councils and Government departments to plan for new schools, new health facilities and improved transport facilities</li> <li>• Proposed Planning-gain Supplement Bill – to ensure that local communities benefit from new developments</li> <li>• increase protection of the environment by cutting carbon emissions and all new homes to be zero carbon from 2016</li> </ul>	<p>National target of 3 million new homes by 2020, 2 million of which by 2016.</p>	<p>The RSS Update will need to contribute to the national house building target, having regard to evidence on future demand. There is also a need to ensure housing meets affordable homes and environmental and community objectives.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• strengthen building regulations by 25% in 2010 and by 44% in 2013 to set the standards for greener homes</li> <li>• set new minimum standards for water use in new homes cutting average water use by almost 20%.</li> <li>• eliminate poorly-designed new housing, and make good and very good new development the norm</li> </ul> <p><u>More affordable homes to buy or rent:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop more affordable homes both to rent and to buy, including increasing provision of family housing</li> <li>• £8 billion programme for affordable housing in 2008-11</li> <li>• At least 70,000 more affordable homes a year by 2010-11</li> <li>• At least 45,000 new social homes a year by 2010-11</li> <li>• Over 25,000 shared ownership and shared equity homes a year</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Quality of Life Counts. Indicators for a Strategy for sustainable development for the United Kingdom. (DEFRA, 2004)</b></p>	<p>The objectives of the plan are:</p> <p><u>Maintaining high and stable levels of economic growth and employment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our economy must continue to grow</li> <li>• Investment is vital to our future prosperity</li> <li>• Maintain high and stable levels of employment so that everyone can share in greater job opportunities</li> </ul> <p><u>Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackle poverty and social exclusion</li> <li>• Equip people with the skills to fulfil their potential</li> <li>• Improve the health of the population overall</li> <li>• Reduce the proportion of unfit housing stock</li> <li>• Reduce both crime and the fear of crime</li> </ul> <p><u>Effective protection of the environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases now, and plan for greater reductions in the longer term</li> <li>• Reduce air pollution, and ensure air quality continues to improve in the longer term</li> </ul>	<p>Provides a range of national indicators.</p>	<p>Account should be taken of the latest update on the UK's sustainability performance and consider how the indicators identified could be used in monitoring the implementation of the RSS Update.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve choice in transport, improve access to education, jobs, leisure and services and reduce the need to travel</li> <li>• Improve river quality</li> <li>• Reverse the long-term decline in populations of farmland and woodland birds</li> <li>• Reusing previously developed land in order to protect the countryside and encourage urban regeneration</li> <li>• Move away from disposal of waste towards waste reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>The First Soil Action Plan for England, 2004-2006 (DEFRA, 2004)</b></p> <p>The Action Plan contains 52 actions on issues ranging from soil management on farms to soils in the planning system, soils and biodiversity, contamination of soils and the role of soils in conserving cultural heritage and landscape.</p> <p>All of the actions make a step towards more sustainable soil use and protection.</p>	<p>The actions proposed in this plan work towards a common vision that recognizes the several vital functions that soils perform for society.</p> <p>The vision is to ensure that England's soils will be protected and managed to optimize the varied functions that soils perform for society (e.g. supporting agriculture and forestry, protecting cultural heritage, supporting biodiversity, as a platform for construction), in keeping with the principles of sustainable development and on the basis of sound evidence.</p> <p>In order to achieve this vision, the aims are to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil managers will look after their soils with a view both to their own and society's short-term needs and to the interests of future generations;</li> <li>• The regulatory, legislative and political framework will provide appropriate protection of soil as an irreplaceable natural resource and empower and encourage people with soil to manage it properly;</li> <li>• A better understanding of, and access to, information on the state of our soils and the physical, chemical and biological processes which operate on and within them.</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any targets. This is partly due to there being no right or wrong type of soil and so for many soil issues it is difficult to set national targets in the same way as can be done for air or water.</p>	<p>Consideration should be given to the Government's objectives and measures for soil protection.</p>
<p><b>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK Biodiversity Action Group, 1994)</b></p> <p>In June 1992, 159</p>	<p>The aims of the strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure that construction, planning, development and regeneration have minimal adverse impacts on biodiversity and enhance it where possible.</li> <li>• To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to sustainable urban</li> </ul>	<p>There are a large number of targets set out for habitats and species in the Action Plan.</p>	<p>There is a need to protect and enhance biodiversity in the Region through protecting habitats and species as well as promoting</p>

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<p>governments signed the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. The CBD called for the preparation and enforcement of national strategies and action plans to conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity. The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is the Government's response to the CBD;</li> <li>• describes the UK's biological resources;</li> <li>• commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources; and</li> <li>• has 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions.</li> </ul>	<p>communities, both on the built environment, and in parks and green spaces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to measures to improve the quality of people's lives.</li> </ul>		<p>broader biodiversity values through, for example, promoting wildlife friendly developments which have the potential to enhance biodiversity values.</p>
<p><b>Waste Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2007)</b></p> <p>The Waste Strategy, together with Planning Policy Statement 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</p>	<p>The Strategy sets out an overall objective for England to achieve less waste, more material recovery, energy from waste and much less landfill.</p> <p>To achieve this, the Strategy sets objectives for different sectors:</p> <p><u>Business</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build resource efficiency into business model</li> <li>• Produce less waste</li> <li>• Design less wasteful products</li> </ul>	<p><b>Annual greenhouse gas emissions:</b> 2020: reduction of 10 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents</p> <p><b>Household waste recycling:</b> 2010: 40%</p>	<p>There is a need to ensure infrastructure to encourage recycling and composting is provided alongside new housing development, and, where this is not in close proximity to housing, to ensure it is accessible, where</p>

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<p>(PPS10) is part of England's implementation of the requirements within the Framework Directive on Waste, and associated Directives, to produce waste management plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use recycled inputs</li> </ul> <p><u>Retailers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce packaging waste</li> <li>• Reduce usage of single use carrier bags</li> <li>• Use influence on consumers and supply chain</li> </ul> <p><u>Consumers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produce less waste</li> <li>• Purchase responsibly</li> <li>• Separate their waste into recyclables</li> </ul> <p><u>Local authorities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide convenient recycling service for household and commercial customers</li> <li>• Provide local leadership to plan and invest in new infrastructure</li> </ul> <p><u>Waste management industry</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide flexible sustainable waste services to customers</li> <li>• Invest in recycling and recovery facilities</li> <li>• Observe high environmental standards</li> </ul>	<p>2015: 45% 2020: 50%</p> <p><b>Household residual waste</b> 2010: 29% reduction 2015: 35% reduction 2020: 45% reduction from 2000 levels</p> <p><b>Municipal waste recovery:</b> 2010: 53% 2015: 67% 2020: 75%</p>	<p>possible, by sustainable transport modes.</p>
<p><b>National Air Quality Strategy (Working Together for Clean Air)</b></p> <p>The National Air Quality Strategy describes the plans drawn up by the Government and the devolved administrations to improve and protect</p>	<p>The strategy contains objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health. Two objectives exist to protect vegetation and ecosystems.</p> <p>Under local air quality management (LAQM), local authorities will work towards achieving the objectives prescribed by regulation for seven of the pollutants but not that for ozone. Nor will they have statutory responsibility for the new objectives for protecting vegetation and ecosystems.</p>	<p>The documents includes a number of technical objectives to be included in regulations for the purposes of Local Air Quality Management</p> <p>Since Working Together for Clean Air circumvents regional responsibility,</p>	<p>The strategy underlines the need to cut congestion and pollution caused by road traffic emissions.</p> <p>Regional Air Quality data is being compiled to identify areas most affected by poor air quality. Proposals in the RSS Update will need to be</p>

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<p>ambient air quality in the UK in the medium-term</p> <p>The document is available at the Department for Environment, Food &amp; Rural Affairs at <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a></p> <p>A 2003 Addendum tightened controls for particles, benzene and carbon monoxide, and introduced controls for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.</p>		<p>should the RSS-SA look at key LAQS instead?</p>	<p>sensitive to areas with poor air quality and ensure that development does not worsen the air quality in these areas.</p> <p>There is a need to have regard to the powers local authorities have for achieving air quality objectives in their areas. These include Local Air Quality Strategies and Air Quality Management Areas, smoke control and local traffic powers.</p>
<p><b>Northern Way Growth Strategy</b> <b>Moving Forward: The Northern Way</b></p> <p>The purpose of the strategy is to harness the untapped potential for economic growth in the North of England along key economic and transport corridors.</p> <p>Produced by the three northern Regional Development Agencies in 2004 information on the strategy can be found at</p>	<p>Establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity combining a world-class economy with a superb quality of life. This will be achieved by focusing on eight city regions that drive economic growth.</p>	<p>Ten key priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bring more people into employment and away from benefits.</li> <li>• Strengthen the North's knowledge base and drive innovation.</li> <li>• Build a more entrepreneurial North.</li> <li>• Capture a larger share of global trade.</li> <li>• Meet employer skills needs.</li> <li>• Prepare a Northern airports priorities plan and improve surface access to key airports.</li> <li>• Improve access to the</li> </ul>	<p>Whilst the focus of the RSS Update is on housing growth, the role that new housing can play in stimulating the economy in different parts of the Region should be taken into account.</p>

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www.thenorthernway.co.uk		North's sea ports. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create premier transit systems in each city region and create stronger linkages between regions.</li> <li>• Create truly sustainable communities.</li> <li>• Market the North to the world</li> </ul>	
<b>Regional</b>			
<p><b>The Yorkshire and Humber Plan: Regional Spatial Strategy to 2026 (May 2008).</b></p> <p>The Plan sets out the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government's policies in relation to the development of land within the region. It aims to guide development over the next 15 to 20 years. It influences and is influenced by the economy, housing, transport, the built and natural environment.</p>	<p>The Strategy outlines a vision and headline outcomes. The vision states, 'In Yorkshire and the Humber over the next 15 to 20 years there will be more sustainable patterns and forms of development, investment and activity, and a greater emphasis on matching needs with opportunities and managing the environment as a key resource.'</p> <p>The following outcomes will be achieved:</p> <p>The long-term trend of population and investment dispersal away from the <b>Regional and Sub Regional Cities and Towns</b> has been reversed.</p> <p>Headline indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of development by settlement type.</li> <li>• Population change by settlement type.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Cities and towns</b> have been transformed and are attractive, cohesive and safe places where people want to live, work, invest and spend time in.</p> <p>Headline indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of development by settlement type.</li> <li>• Quality of place.</li> <li>• Amount of development on previously developed land.</li> </ul>	<p>Each policy is linked to outcomes, indicators and targets. There is also a list of outcomes to be achieved over the next 15-20 years in Table 2.2 "Delivering the Core Approach".</p> <p>Targets are linked to topic based policies where appropriate. These targets are listed below:</p> <p><i>YH2: Climate change and resource use:</i></p> <p>GHG emissions from the region in 2016 by 20-25% (compared to 1990 levels) with further reductions thereafter.</p>	<p>If the 2009 Update is to be based on these headline outcomes, it must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus development on regional and sub-regional cities and towns.</li> <li>• Support development within existing towns.</li> <li>• Support regeneration.</li> <li>• Protection environmental quality and plan for future climate change adaptation.</li> <li>• Make best use of existing infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p>The SA/SEA should ensure that a positive contribution is made towards the achievement of the</p>

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	<p><b>3. Principal Towns</b> are fulfilling their role as focal points for rural communities.</p> <p>Headline indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of development by settlement type.</li> <li>• Quality of place.</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Urban and rural economies</b> are more diverse and competitive, creating more and better jobs.</p> <p>Headline indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of land developed for employment by type (B1b, B1c, B2 &amp; B8) by local authority area and settlement type.</li> <li>• Amount of retail, office &amp; leisure development in city and town centres.</li> </ul> <p><b>5.</b> Inequalities have been reduced, the <b>health and well-being</b> of the population has improved, and currently excluded communities and areas requiring <b>regeneration</b> have benefited from development and investment.</p> <p>Headline indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of development by settlement type and in Regeneration Priority Areas.</li> <li>• Change in areas with failing housing markets.</li> <li>• Community, sport and green infrastructure provision in Regeneration Priority Areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>6.</b> People have better <b>accessibility</b> to opportunities and facilities, the use of public transport and walking and cycling has increased, and growth in traffic congestion and transport-related emissions has been addressed.</p> <p>Headline indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessibility of housing development to public transport services.</li> </ul>	<p>Nil planning permissions granted contrary to sustained objection from Environment Agency.</p> <p>Increase average home energy rating to SAP 65 by 2016 for all stock.</p> <p>All new publicly funded housing meets at least level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes.</p> <p>All new RDA funded development meets at least BREEAM “very good”.</p> <p><i>YH4: Regional cities and sub-regional cities and towns:</i></p> <p>More than 50% of housing development in the region as a whole to be focused on regional and sub-regional cities</p> <p><i>YH8: Green infrastructure:</i></p> <p>Nil planning permissions granted contrary to sustained objection from Sport England.</p>	<p>indicators listed.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress on achieving modal shift.</li> </ul> <p><b>7. Environmental quality</b> has been raised, resource demands from development minimised, and the region is responding proactively to the global and local effects of <b>climate change</b>.</p> <p>Headline indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countryside quality.</li> <li>• Condition of SSSIs.</li> <li>• Development taking place contrary to sustained objections from EA on flood risk.</li> <li>• Amount of waste to landfill.</li> <li>• Installed renewable energy capacity.</li> </ul> <p><b>8. The use of the region's land and existing social, physical and green infrastructure</b> has been optimised.</p> <p>Headline indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of development on previously developed land.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>The Regional Economic Strategy (RES) for Yorkshire and Humber 2006-2015 (Yorkshire Forward &amp; YHA 2006)</b></p> <p>Provides a 10 year blueprint to improve the economy. It explains what needs to be done, how it will be done and who will be responsible for delivery.</p>	<p>Yorkshire and Humber's economic vision is 'to be a great place to live, work and do business that fully benefits from a prosperous and sustainable economy'.</p> <p>To achieve the Vision there are three aims that the region must deliver together and around which the whole approach in the Strategy is structured:</p> <p>(a) Enhancing and realising the potential of all Yorkshire and Humber's people to achieve a healthy learning region and social inclusion;</p> <p>(b) Growing existing and new businesses to achieve sustainable economic growth and jobs; and</p> <p>(c) Utilising the full potential of Yorkshire and Humber's physical and cultural assets, maximising resource efficiency and conserving and enhancing its environment to achieve an integrated, sustainable economy.</p>	<p>Relevant targets and indicators for the 2016 outcomes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significantly above trend improvement in regional quality of place index for renaissance cities and towns based on equal weighting of 12 factors in renaissance cities and towns.</li> <li>• Reduce greenhouse gas</li> </ul>	<p>The third aim of the RES is particularly relevant to the RSS Update and supports the conservation and enhancement of the environment to support sustainable economic development. The location of new housing should seek to maintain the environmental quality of the area, and support economic growth and access to</p>

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	<p>Together these three aims are designed to achieve sustainable development.</p> <p>Six main objectives of the RES sit on the foundations of sustainable development, diversity, and leadership and ambition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. More businesses</li> <li>2. Competitive business</li> <li>3. Skilled people</li> <li>4. Good jobs</li> <li>5. Transport, infrastructure and environment</li> <li>6. Stronger cities, towns and rural areas</li> </ol>	<p>emissions (CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent) by 20-25% over 1990 baseline, based on modeling of energy/resources consumption attributable to Y&amp;H.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cut the % of local 'super output areas' in the region in the 10% most deprived nationally from 16% (in 2004) to 13% - halving the gap to national average.</li> </ul>	<p>employment.</p> <p>The SA/SEA should ensure the protection of environmental resources and transport implications resulting from the location of new development.</p>
<p><b>Growing Together – Integrated Regional Framework (YHA 2008)</b></p> <p>It provides a single high level strategy for the Yorkshire and Humber region – replacing 'Advancing Together' and the 'Regional Sustainable Development Framework'. It sets out the key sustainable development challenges facing the region and the evidence for this. It sets a direction for addressing these challenges</p>	<p>The IRF identifies 10 regional challenges which together constitute the future direction and vision for sustainable development across the region, which sit within the framework of the five national sustainable development principles.</p> <p>The 10 regional challenges are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Supporting sustainable transport</li> <li>2. Reducing the impact of future climate change</li> <li>3. Increasing the region's resistance to climate change</li> <li>4. Improving productivity increasing innovation</li> <li>5. Improving educational attainment and developing skills</li> <li>6. Meeting housing availability and affordability needs</li> <li>7. Improving public health and reducing obesity</li> <li>8. Reducing violent crime</li> <li>9. Reducing inequality and embracing diversity</li> <li>10. Achieving sustainable growth</li> </ol> <p>The document identifies a strategic direction under each of the regional challenges and key actions and indicators for monitoring progress.</p>	<p>Relevant indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traffic Volume – Billion vehicle kilometres</li> <li>• Traffic Volume – Average daily motor vehicle flows on all roads</li> <li>• Transport Use – Personal travel by mode (to work without the car)</li> <li>• Air Quality Indicator ( To be replaced by Combined Air Quality Indicator currently under development): Days when air pollution is moderate or higher</li> <li>• Household size as a proportion of all</li> </ul>	<p>The RSS Update should reflect the ten regional challenges which together provide guiding principles for identifying locations for development.</p> <p>The SA/SEA should ensure that the regional challenges are addressed through the assessment process.</p>

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<p>(which will be continued by the Single Regional Strategy).</p> <p>It sets a common agenda for action across the region so that the plans, strategies, investment decisions and programmes address challenges in a joined-up way.</p> <p>The Government has indicated that all UK regions will need to develop a Single Regional Strategy (SRS) which sets out each region's economic, environmental and social objectives. This will be formed by bringing together the Regional Economic and Spatial Strategies, and provide the strategic direction for sustainable development. Importantly the IRF provides a basis from which to immediately influence further regional, subregional and local work.</p>		<p>households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing Affordability: House price to gross household income ratios</li> <li>• Community Well-Being: Percentage of people who enjoy living in their own neighbourhood</li> <li>• Access to Services: Percentage of rural households under 2km from a primary school</li> <li>• Emissions: CO2 emissions per head (kg)</li> <li>• Urban Renaissance: Quality of Place Index</li> <li>• Land Reuse: Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Yorkshire and the Humber Regional</b></p>	<p>The RHS aims to be closely aligned with the RES and RSS, and to help the delivery of sustainable communities. It is focused around three basic themes:</p>	<p>Relevant targets include: <u>Creating better places</u></p>	<p>The RHS is particularly relevant to the RSS Update.</p>

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<p><b>Housing Strategy 2005-2021 (Humber Regional Housing Board 2005)</b></p> <p>This Regional Housing Strategy (RHS) sets out the strategic priorities for housing in the region, including priorities for public investment in housing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating better places – responding to the diversity of markets and improving neighbourhood infrastructure and facilities.</li> <li>• Delivering better homes, choice and opportunity – delivering choice and opportunity for everyone to meet their housing aspirations, and to improve housing condition and services.</li> <li>• Ensuring Fair Access to Quality Housing – ensuring requirements and preferences of all parts of communities are met by sensitive and appropriate housing solutions, and that obstacles faced by specific groups are removed.</li> </ul> <p>New investment will be targeted on interventions that tackle the following market behaviours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackling markets facing low, changing or stagnant demand</li> <li>• Tackling difficulties or disadvantages in accessing housing markets</li> <li>• Delivering decent private sector homes in sustainable housing markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close by a third the gap between the level of vacancies and house values in Pathfinder areas and West Yorkshire low demand areas compared to the national average</li> <li>• Achieve population stability in the main urban areas</li> <li>• Achieve an overall regional vacancy rate of between 2.5 and 3.5% by 2010</li> <li>• Deliver 360 affordable homes in rural areas – 50% of which to be in settlements with a population of less than 3000.</li> </ul> <p><u>Delivering better homes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End fuel poverty for all households by 2016, including increasing average home energy rating across all homes to SAP 65 by 2016, and reducing % of home with SAP rating of less than 30 to below 1% (social housing) and 2% (private sector housing)</li> </ul> <p><u>Fair access to quality housing</u></p>	<p>The Update should take account of policies of the RHS to ensure regional policies on housing are consistent.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce by at least 30% by 2010 the number of homelessness acceptances</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Our Region Our Health Regional Framework for Health (GO for Yorkshire and Humber, 2008)</b></p> <p>This document summarises the key health issues that exist within the Yorkshire and Humber region.</p>	<p>There are key issues highlighted through this document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smoking – which still kills nearly 10,000 people each year</li> <li>• Weight – this is linked to physical exercise rates, diet and obesity levels</li> <li>• Alcohol consumption – with a million hazardous drinkers in the region</li> <li>• Life expectancy – whilst this has risen, it has risen at a slower pace than the England average increase</li> <li>• STIs remain at a high level, as do teenage pregnancy rates</li> <li>• Fuel poverty, with 8% of homes not affording to heat their homes adequately</li> <li>• An aging population – whom will require social care</li> </ul>	Does not contain any targets.	The RSS Update should consider how key health issues outlined in this document can be addressed through service provision, the spatial distribution of housing provision and the nature of the housing itself.
<p><b>Yorkshire and Humber Environmental Enhancement Strategy (2008-2013)</b></p> <p>This strategy contains a 5 year manifesto and action plan for the region's environment. The strategy has arrived through a 2 year review of the original version, with several consultations.</p>	<p>The strategy is based around 4 key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building knowledge and understanding of the environment</li> <li>• Conserving environmental resources</li> <li>• Managing environmental change</li> <li>• Making community connections</li> </ul> <p>To deliver this, a 5 year manifesto has been written. This includes the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional agencies and local authorities should jointly prepare and implement a regionwide programme to retrofit effective energy efficiency measures to all the region's buildings, both domestic and non-domestic.</li> <li>• The Single Regional Strategy should contain a high-level target to stabilise and then reduce the region's global ecological footprint.</li> <li>• Spatial planning at all levels should fully embrace the positive, place-shaping role of Green Infrastructure, integrating space for environmental capital and ecosystem services into all new developments and regeneration schemes, and completing a regionwide Green Infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity – no-net-loss approach to a range of assets.</li> <li>• Water – based upon national chemical water quality standards.</li> <li>• Air – Health-based thresholds for concentrations of key pollutants.</li> <li>• Waste – landfill reduction targets; municipal waste minimisation targets.</li> <li>• Energy – CO<sub>2</sub> reduction targets.</li> <li>• Green infrastructure – existing measures related</li> </ul>	Given the proposed increase in housing growth, the RSS Update should be sensitive to the environmental targets set within the Enhancement Strategy

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	<p>Network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Single Regional Strategy should contain strong, clear targets for waste minimisation in the commercial sector, subdivided by waste type.</li> <li>• All regional partners and local authorities should collaborate to fully understand and tackle environmental inequalities, i.e inequalities between different communities' exposure to pollution and other environmental risks, their access to the enjoyment of and participation in their local environments, the benefits they draw from ecosystem services.</li> <li>• The Single Regional Strategy should contain a high-level, multi-modal transport target, to radically improve the energy efficiency, emissions impacts and spatial efficiency of the region's transport system, and to reduce the transport-dependency of the region's economy, based on the principle of 'the right mode for each journey'.</li> <li>• Environmental and health organisations across the region should form a strong alliance to achieve win-win outcomes on their shared agenda, especially around air quality and other pollution, exercise and obesity, food and diet, mental health and recovery from illness.</li> <li>• The Single Regional Strategy should be informed by a 'City and Country' vision for the region which addresses the different and complementary roles of urban and rural areas in a sustainable region, and reduces the risks of rural areas being left out of strategy as a result of City Region-based approaches.</li> <li>• Regional partners should examine the scope of a regional 'Blue Infrastructure' plan giving high-level context to the wide range of water-related issues in the region, from water resources and supply, through catchment management and flood management, to coastal and marine environments.</li> <li>• Environmental groups should develop and promote a shared, regionally-specific understanding of how the natural environment needs to be helped in adapting to climate change, and how the natural environment can help human activity adapt to climate change.</li> </ul>	<p>to proximity to greenspace.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Built environment – no-net-loss approach to key built heritage; % of development on brownfield land; housing density; extent and quality of public transport.</li> </ul>	
<b>Yorkshire and Humber Regional Waste</b>	The purpose of the strategy is to make it easier, quicker and more cost effective to set up sustainable waste management systems in the region. It	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce annual increase in</li> </ul>	There is a need to have regard to the Regional

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<p><b>Strategy (YHA 2003)</b></p>	<p>aims to address barriers to progress so far by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stating the region's agreed objectives for waste management.</li> <li>• Collating and interpreting best available data on waste.</li> <li>• Providing the regional planning framework for waste.</li> <li>• Developing actions to address barriers to progress.</li> <li>• Supporting local and sub-regional Municipal Waste Management Strategies.</li> </ul> <p>The Strategy is based around four objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gain community support and involvement in the delivery of the strategy.</li> <li>• Reduce waste production and increase re-use, recycling and composting.</li> <li>• Manage residual waste in the most sustainable way.</li> <li>• Provide technical support and advice.</li> </ul>	<p>waste production per household from 3 to 2% by 2008/9.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To achieve statutory targets for recycling and composting household waste – 30% by 2010/11.</li> <li>• Evaluate municipal waste management strategies and contracts using Best Practicable Environmental Option, SA and health impact assessment.</li> </ul>	<p>Waste Strategy in considering whether existing waste policies of the adopted RSS are achievable in light of increased housing growth.</p>
<p><b>The Strategic Framework for Trees, Woods and Forest in Yorkshire and The Humber Region – The Value of Trees in Our Changing Region (Forestry Commission 2005)</b></p> <p>This strategy establishes a framework, in the form of an action plan with a lifespan of 15 years, for the future management of trees and woodlands in Yorkshire and Humber.</p>	<p>This strategy is based upon 7 key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve knowledge and understanding about the value of trees and woodlands amongst the region's policy makers and decision takers</li> <li>• Improve skills and business expertise within the forestry sector</li> <li>• Increase woodland creation in the reclamation of derelict and underused land</li> <li>• Protect and improve woodland Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Ancient Woodlands</li> <li>• Increase accessible woodland near to where people live</li> <li>• Increase the use of wood in sustainable construction and as a source of renewable energy</li> <li>• Increase tree and woodland planting to help reduce flood risk</li> </ul> <p>The strategy advocates an inclusive, co-ordinated and partnership approach to the delivery of its aims and objectives. It will be implemented by means of an Action Plan, with long-term and short-term priorities.</p>	<p>The Framework includes a number of targets. The most relevant for the RSS Update are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing areas, town centres and public spaces are made more attractive places to live through tree and woodland planting and management.</li> <li>• More opportunities for physical recreation through increased woodland access opportunities for all near to where people live.</li> <li>• Increasing overall woodland cover (carbon</li> </ul>	<p>There is a need to have regard to the framework in considering the scale, distribution and type of development that will be appropriate and whether existing policies of the adopted RSS are adequate.</p>

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		sequestration, benefits air and noise pollution levels and humidity, reduces flood risk etc.). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased use of timber as a sustainable building material.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Yorkshire Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan Draft Main Stage Summary Document (Environment Agency, June 2008)</b></p> <p>The Ouse CFMP includes the River Ouse and its tributaries (Rivers Swale, Ure, Nidd and Wharfe)</p> <p>Catchment flood management plans (CFMPs) provide the policy direction for managing the long term flood risk within a catchment over the next 50 – 100 years. The individual catchments are broken down into policy units which are sub units of the main CFMP area which have similar processes, sources of flooding and</p>	<p>The CFMP area is mainly rural but also has many large urban areas including York, Harrogate, Ripon, Selby, Otley, Northallerton, Knaresregion, Tadcaster, Regionbridge and parts of north Leeds.</p> <p>The CFMP objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure the consequences of flooding to critical infrastructure are minimised.</li> <li>Minimise community disruption caused by flooding, especially in areas of high social vulnerability.</li> <li>Protect the historic environment from future flood damage, and maintain landscape character.</li> <li>Minimise economic damages from flooding to property, commerce and agriculture.</li> <li>Ensure investment in the catchment is proportional to the level of risk.</li> <li>Protect and improve habitats and species.</li> <li>Protect and improve geomorphology by seeking to reduce maintenance and utilising natural methods of flood alleviation where possible.</li> <li>Protect and improve water quality.</li> </ul>	<p>The CFMP includes a catchment-wide action plan with indicators and targets. The most relevant action for the RSS Update is that new development and redevelopment plans should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS). The target is that all new and redeveloped sites have SUDS in place. Each individual policy unit has associated actions, indicators and targets, the most relevant of which are outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of SUDS in new and redeveloped sites (Catterick)</li> <li>All new development related to Catterick Garrison (on Brough Beck) has 100 per cent run-off retention measures. (Catterick)</li> </ul>	<p>The information provided in the CFMP allows more detailed assessment of the flood risk and should be taken into account in the land allocation in the RSS Update.</p> <p>New development should minimise impact on flood risk areas and avoid locations with identified flood risk.</p> <p>The SA/SEA should ensure flooding issues are properly considered.</p>

Title and overall aim or purpose of document	Relevant objectives identified in the document	Relevant targets and indicators	Implications for the 2009 Update
levels of risk.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure A1 (M) is protected from current and future flood risk. (Swale Washlands)</li> <li>• Ensure washlands are protected by designation as functional flood plain in the strategic flood risk assessment and that there is no development within the washlands. (Swale Washlands)</li> <li>• Focus efforts to promote SUDS in this policy unit to reduce risk of surface water flooding in Northallerton and also to reduce downstream flows. (River Wiske)</li> <li>• Ensure A19 is protected from current and future flood risk. (Cod Beck)</li> <li>• Ensure inappropriate development is prevented in areas behind future defences where frequency of flooding will decrease but severe risk to life will remain. (Ure 2: Ripon)</li> <li>• Ensure that any new development does not affect implementation of</li> </ul>	

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		<p>the potential flood alleviation scheme. (Ure 2: Ripon)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus efforts to promote SUDS in this policy unit to reduce volumes required to be pumped in Regionbridge. (Ure 4: Regionbridge)</li> <li>• Ensure that there is no further development within the flood plain as hazard to life will increase. (Nidd 3 Knaresregion)</li> <li>• Any new development on Oak Beck should have 100 per cent run-off retention capacity. (Nidd 4: Oak Beck and River Crimple)</li> <li>• Ensure any new development that necessarily takes place in flood plain is resilient to flooding. (Ouse 2 North York and city centre and Ouse 3 South of York)</li> <li>• Take every opportunity presented through the planning process to ensure development at Germany Beck reduces</li> </ul>	

Title and overall aim or purpose of document	Relevant objectives identified in the document	Relevant targets and indicators	Implications for the 2009 Update
		<p>risk of flooding of A19 at Fulford from River Ouse. (Ouse 3 South of York)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus effort to promote SUDS in this policy unit to ease backing up issues caused by tide-locking. (Ouse 5: Selby and Selby Dam)</li> <li>• Implement PPS25 to ensure that development is located within the lowest risk areas and that any necessary development is proof against future flood risk. (Ouse 6 Upper Humber).</li> </ul>	
<p><b>River Aire Catchment Flood Management Plan Draft Main Stage Summary Document (Environment Agency, June 2008)</b></p> <p>CFMPs provide the policy direction for managing the long term flood risk within a catchment over the next 50 – 100 years. The individual catchments are broken down into policy units which are sub units of</p>	<p>More than one million people live within the CFMP area, the majority of who are found in the urban areas of Leeds, Bradford and Castleford.</p> <p>The CFMP objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the risk to life does not increase in the future, particularly in vulnerable communities.</li> <li>• Ensure that key community services remain available during and after flood events.</li> <li>• Ensure that critical infrastructure remains operational throughout the catchment during extreme flood events.</li> <li>• Reduce community disruption throughout the CFMP area, particularly in the Lower Aire, Skipton and Leeds.</li> <li>• Ensure that flood risk management expenditure remains proportional to the level of risk in the catchment in the future.</li> </ul>	<p>There is no catchment-wide action plan for the River Aire. There are actions, indicators and targets for each of the individual policy units. The most relevant of these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of true flood risk to critical infrastructure. (Upper Aire)</li> <li>• Completion of detailed site specific flood risk assessments with all planning applications.</li> </ul>	<p>The information provided in the CFMP allows more detailed assessment of the flood risk and should be taken into account in the land allocation in the RSS Update.</p> <p>New development should minimise impact on flood risk areas and avoid locations with identified flood risk.</p> <p>The SA/SEA should ensure</p>

Title and overall aim or purpose of document	Relevant objectives identified in the document	Relevant targets and indicators	Implications for the 2009 Update
<p>the main CFMP area which have similar processes, sources of flooding and levels of risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood risk management activities should be sympathetic to the historic and landscape setting of the catchment</li> <li>• Flooding, including our management options, will have no detrimental effect on European designated sites.</li> <li>• Protect and improve geomorphology, particularly through the protection of undeveloped flood plain.</li> <li>• No adverse impact on water quality as a result of flooding.</li> </ul>	<p>(Upper Aire)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produce reservoir flood plans and ensure issues are taken into account in RSS regarding future development and reservoirs. (Aire Headwaters)</li> <li>• Provide detailed policies regarding the future location of development. (Skipton)</li> </ul>	<p>flooding issues are properly considered.</p>
<p><b>Derwent Catchment Flood Management Plan Draft Main Stage Summary Document (Environment Agency, June 2008)</b></p> <p>CFMPs provide the policy direction for managing the long term flood risk within a catchment over the next 50 – 100 years. The individual catchments are broken down into policy units which are sub units of the main CFMP area which have similar processes, sources of flooding and levels of risk.</p>	<p>The Derwent catchment is predominantly rural, with main settlements at Scarregion, Filey, Helmsley, Malton, Pickering, Pocklington and Stamford Bridge. This catchment include the Sea Cut, an artificial channel initially designed to divert the flows in the Derwent directly to the sea rather than into the Vale of Pickering, and which can now also be used as a flood alleviation measure.</p> <p>The CFMP objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the exposure to high and extreme flood hazard.</li> <li>• Ensure that key community services remain available during and after flood events.</li> <li>• Ensure that critical infrastructure remains operational throughout the catchment during extreme flood events.</li> <li>• Reduce the proportion of the total residential and commercial properties at risk.</li> <li>• Reduce the direct economic damages to property and land.</li> <li>• Ensure that flood risk management expenditure remains proportional to the level of risk.</li> <li>• Ensure that flood risk management activities are sympathetic to the</li> </ul>	<p>There is no catchment-wide action plan for the River Derwent. There are actions, indicators and targets for each of the individual policy units within the catchment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue with planning advice and development control to prevent inappropriate development in the flood plain. (Policy Unit 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16)</li> <li>• Investigate options to minimize disruption to A170. (Policy unit 1,3, 8)</li> </ul>	<p>The information provided in the CFMP allows more detailed assessment of the flood risk and should be taken into account in the land allocation in the RSS Update.</p> <p>New development should minimise impact on flood risk areas and avoid locations with identified flood risk.</p> <p>The SA/SEA should ensure flooding issues are properly considered.</p>

Title and overall aim or purpose of document	Relevant objectives identified in the document	Relevant targets and indicators	Implications for the 2009 Update
	<p>historic and landscape characteristics of the catchment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use soft engineering options to enhance and expand the range and condition of habitats within the catchment whilst reducing flood risk to people.</li> <li>• Allow natural hill slope and river channel processes to operate within the catchment.</li> <li>• Ensure that there is no adverse impact on water quality as a result of flooding.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Don and Rother Catchment Flood Management Plan Draft Main Stage Summary Document (Environment Agency, June 2008)</b></p> <p>CFMPs provide the policy direction for managing the long term flood risk within a catchment over the next 50 – 100 years. The individual catchments are broken down into policy units which are sub units of the main CFMP area which have similar processes, sources of flooding and levels of risk.</p>	<p>The largest areas of residential development in the upper catchment are Sheffield, Stocksbridge, Chesterfield, Rotherham and Barnsley. Doncaster and Goole are the main towns in the middle and lower Don. The catchment has been highly modified through agricultural drainage, river diversions, channel enlargement and construction of flood embankments. These changes have had significant impacts on the geomorphology of the catchment and its natural function.</p> <p>Catchment objectives:</p> <p><u>Social objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the flood hazard to people in the Don Rother catchment.</li> <li>• Manage the impact of flooding on the region’s transport, emergency services and other critical infrastructure.</li> <li>• Reduce the social impact of flooding on communities at risk, especially in areas where there is a high proportion of properties and social assets at risk.</li> <li>• Protect and enhance the landscape character of the Peak District National Park and the joint character areas.</li> <li>• Minimise impact to Scheduled Monuments and other sites of cultural heritage importance in the Don Rother Catchment.</li> </ul> <p><u>Environmental objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute towards the realisation of UK and county biodiversity action</li> </ul>	<p>There is no catchment-wide action plan for the Don and Rother. There are detailed actions, indicators and targets for each of the individual policy units within the catchment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote development and regeneration within the policy unit that complies with PPS25 to safeguard the flood plain from future inappropriate development in the longer term. (Chesterfield, Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster)</li> <li>• Encourage property owners and developers to adopt flood proofing and resilience. (Sheffield)</li> <li>• Production of reservoir flood plans. Policies</li> </ul>	<p>The information provided in the CFMP allows more detailed assessment of the flood risk and should be taken into account in the land allocation in the RSS Update.</p> <p>New development should minimise impact on flood risk areas and avoid locations with identified flood risk.</p> <p>The SA/SEA should ensure flooding issues are properly considered.</p>

Title and overall aim or purpose of document	Relevant objectives identified in the document	Relevant targets and indicators	Implications for the 2009 Update
	<p>plans including lowland raised mire and local objectives for wetlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to improvements in the condition of European / National sites through promotion of land management operations that may also benefit flood risk management.</li> <li>• Identify opportunities for river and flood plain restoration to contribute to improved geomorphology and Water Framework Directive targets.</li> <li>• To encourage changes in land management to reduce surface run-off and help manage diffuse pollution.</li> </ul> <p><u>Economic objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the cost of flood damage for residential and commercial/industrial properties where it is economically viable to do so.</li> <li>• Provide support to agricultural economies to encourage rural diversification and promote sustainable management of agricultural assets.</li> <li>• Ensure current and existing investment in the Catchment is proportional to flood risk.</li> </ul>	<p>within Yorkshire and the Humber RSS regarding future development and reservoirs. (Rotherham)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage property owners and developers to adopt flood proofing and resilience. (Doncaster)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>River Esk Catchment Flood Management Plan Draft Main Stage Summary Document (Environment Agency, June 2008)</b></p> <p>CFMPs provide the policy direction for managing the long term flood risk within a catchment over the next 50 – 100 years. The individual catchments are broken down into policy units which are sub units of the main CFMP area which have similar processes,</p>	<p>The west of the catchment is dominated by agriculture, whilst population and business centres are located in the east along the coastline. The population of the catchment is relatively small and industry and agriculture is largely based around agriculture and tourism.</p> <p>The CFMP objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the exposure to high and extreme flood hazard.</li> <li>• Ensure that key community services remain available during and after flood events.</li> <li>• Ensure that critical infrastructure remains operational throughout the catchment during extreme flood events.</li> <li>• Reduce the proportion of the total residential and commercial properties at risk.</li> <li>• Reduce the direct economic damages to property and land.</li> <li>• Ensure that flood risk management expenditure remains proportional to the level of risk.</li> <li>• Ensure that flood risk management activities are sympathetic to the</li> </ul>	<p>There is no catchment-wide action plan for the River Esk. There are actions, indicators and targets for each of the individual policy units. The most relevant is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue with planning advice and development control to prevent inappropriate development in the flood plain. (Policy Unit 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)</li> </ul>	<p>The information provided in the CFMP allows more detailed assessment of the flood risk and should be taken into account in the land allocation in the RSS Update.</p> <p>New development should minimise impact on flood risk areas and avoid locations with identified flood risk.</p> <p>The SA/SEA should ensure flooding issues are properly considered.</p>

Title and overall aim or purpose of document	Relevant objectives identified in the document	Relevant targets and indicators	Implications for the 2009 Update
sources of flooding and levels of risk.	<p>historic and landscape characteristics of the catchment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use soft engineering options to enhance and expand the range and condition of habitats within the catchment whilst reducing flood risk to people.</li> <li>• Allow natural hill slope and river channel processes to operate within the catchment.</li> <li>• Ensure that there is no adverse impact on water quality as a result of flooding.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Hull and Coastal Streams Catchment Flood Management Plan Draft Main Stage Summary Document (Environment Agency, June 2008)</b></p> <p>CFMPs provide the policy direction for managing the long term flood risk within a catchment over the next 50 – 100 years. The individual catchments are broken down into policy units which are sub units of the main CFMP area which have similar processes, sources of flooding and levels of risk.</p>	<p>The Hull and Coastal Streams CFMP region has experienced widespread flooding in the past. The area at greatest risk is Kingston upon Hull where the majority of the damages and property at risk are located. Many smaller settlements are at risk of ‘flash flooding’ from the Yorkshire Wolds and the extensive chalk aquifers have been the source of groundwater flooding. The CFMP objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the exposure to high and extreme flood hazard.</li> <li>• Ensure that key community services remain available during and after flood events.</li> <li>• Ensure that critical infrastructure remains operational throughout the catchment during extreme flood events.</li> <li>• Reduce the proportion of the total residential and commercial properties at risk.</li> <li>• Reduce the direct economic damages to property and land.</li> <li>• Ensure that flood risk management expenditure remains proportional to the level of risk in the catchment in the future.</li> <li>• Ensure that flood risk management activities are sympathetic to the historic setting and landscape of the catchment.</li> <li>• Use soft engineering options available to flood risk management to enhance and expand the range and condition of habitats within the catchment whilst reducing flood risk to people.</li> <li>• Allow natural hill slope and river channel processes to operate within the catchment.</li> </ul>	<p>There is no catchment-wide action plan. There are detailed actions, indicators and targets for each of the individual policy units. The most relevant of these is outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to work with regional and local planning bodies to deliver sustainable development through the implementation of Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and flood risk (PPS25).</li> <li>• Sustainable urban drainage systems incorporated into all new major developments. (Upper River Hull, Middle River Hull, Lower River Hull, Market Weighton, Gypsey Race,</li> </ul>	<p>The information provided in the CFMP allows more detailed assessment of the flood risk and should be taken into account in the land allocation in the RSS Update.</p> <p>New development should minimise impact on flood risk areas and avoid locations with identified flood risk.</p> <p>The SA/SEA should ensure flooding issues are properly considered.</p>

Title and overall aim or purpose of document	Relevant objectives identified in the document	Relevant targets and indicators	Implications for the 2009 Update
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure there is no adverse impact on water quality as a result of flooding.</li> </ul>	Bridlington, Hornsea, Burstwick, Holderness)	
<p><b>River Trent Flood Management Plan Draft Main Stage Summary Document (Environment Agency, June 2008)</b></p> <p>CFMPs provide the policy direction for managing the long term flood risk within a catchment over the next 50 – 100 years. The individual catchments are broken down into policy units which are sub units of the main CFMP area which have similar processes, sources of flooding and levels of risk.</p>	<p>The main urban areas of the catchment include the West Midlands conurbation, Stoke-on-Trent, Derby, Leicester and Nottingham. Major areas at risk from river flooding, as seen from the widespread floods of Easter 1998 and Autumn 2000, are the urban centres of Burton-upon-Trent and Nottingham, both of which currently have significant asset management systems (as documented in the Fluvial Trent Strategy Report).</p> <p>The CFMP objectives are:</p> <p><u>Environmental objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustain and improve the status of environmentally designed areas through appropriate frequency, extent and duration of flooding, including the utilisation of rivers and floodplains for the benefit of nature conservation.</li> <li>Reduce soil erosion resulting from surface water run-off.</li> <li>Support and encourage land management and land use that will reduce run-off rates from upland areas.</li> <li>Return watercourses to a more natural state, increasing biodiversity and opening up green corridors through urban areas.</li> <li>Sustain and increase the amount of BAP habitat in the catchment.</li> <li>Support and encourage land management that will protect and</li> <li>Improve water quality.</li> </ul> <p><u>Social objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustain and protect cultural and social heritage in the catchment.</li> <li>Reduce the number of people at risk from deep and fast flowing floodwaters or fast onset of flooding.</li> <li>Minimise disruption to people, property and communities caused by flooding, taking into account future pressure resulting from climate change, sea level rise, population growth or land use change.</li> <li>Reduce the disruption caused by flooding to transport and infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p><u>Economic objectives</u></p>	<p>Overarching actions are identified, alongside the individual action plans and targets for the policy units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>continue to maintain and improve local defences in high risk 'flood risk management systems' as identified through the System Asset Management Plan process, regardless of the overall policy;</li> <li>support the development of strategic flood risk assessments by local planning authorities and continue to improve floodplain mapping;</li> <li>influence local and national government to create economic and social conditions that encourage appropriate land use and land management;</li> <li>contribute to research and development to identify best practice for reducing run off through</li> </ul>	<p>The information provided in the CFMP allows more detailed assessment of the flood risk and should be taken into account in the land allocation in the RSS Update.</p> <p>New development should minimise impact on flood risk areas and avoid locations with identified flood risk.</p> <p>The SA/SEA should ensure flooding issues are properly considered.</p>

Title and overall aim or purpose of document	Relevant objectives identified in the document	Relevant targets and indicators	Implications for the 2009 Update
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the cost of flood damage where it is high and economically viable to do so.</li> <li>• Reduce the cost of flood risk management and implement more</li> <li>• Sustainable methods of flood risk management.</li> <li>• Minimise the increase in the cost of flood damage, taking into account future pressures, which may increase flood risk.</li> </ul>	<p>land use change;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide development control advice to prevent inappropriate development on the floodplain and make sure there is no increase in run-off from new developments (seeking to reduce run-off rates where possible);</li> <li>• investigate the feasibility of reconnecting rivers to the floodplains for flood storage whilst incorporating benefits for the environment;</li> <li>• make sure Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) pick up CFMP policies;</li> <li>• identify potential sites for BAP habitat creation</li> </ul> <p>Relevant policy unit specific actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify opportunities to maximise the use and benefits of SUDS, particularly in areas where the sandstone geology will support extensive use, and where</li> </ul>	

Title and overall aim or purpose of document	Relevant objectives identified in the document	Relevant targets and indicators	Implications for the 2009 Update
		<p>a strategy for retro-fitting SUDS may be developed (Sherwood)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close liaison with planners and developers to ensure future urban growth is appropriate and sympathetic to flood risk management. (West Staffs)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Calder Catchment Flood Management Plan Draft Main Stage Summary Document (Environment Agency, June 2008)</b></p> <p>CFMPs provide the policy direction for managing the long term flood risk within a catchment over the next 50 – 100 years. The individual catchments are broken down into policy units which are sub units of the main CFMP area which have similar processes, sources of flooding and levels of risk.</p>	<p>The River Calder is a major tributary of the River Aire which travels through one of the largest populated areas of the United Kingdom – West Yorkshire. More than 770,000 people live within the CFMP area, the majority of who are found in the urban areas of Halifax, Huddersfield, Wakefield and Dewsbury.</p> <p>Across much of its length the Calder is canalized and becomes the Calder and Hebble Navigation. It is also part of the Aire and Calder Navigation and to the east of Castleford it merges into the River Aire before going on to join the River Humber and the North Sea.</p> <p>Catchment objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the risk to life does not increase in the future, particularly in vulnerable communities</li> <li>• Ensure that key community services remain available during and after flood events</li> <li>• Ensure that critical infrastructure remains operational throughout the catchment during extreme flood events</li> <li>• Reduce community disruption throughout the CFMP area.</li> <li>• Ensure that flood risk management expenditure remains proportional to the level of risk in the catchment in the future</li> <li>• Flood risk management activities should be sympathetic to the historic and landscape setting of the catchment</li> </ul>	<p>There is no catchment-wide action plan. There are detailed actions, indicators and targets for each of the individual policy units. The most relevant of these are outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In accordance with the Reservoir Act 1975, produce reservoir flood plans and ensure issues are taken into account in planning documents. (Calder Headwaters)</li> <li>• Ensure the sequential test, as described in PPS25, is fully complied with, particularly near Silsden where the pressure for development is significant. (Spennings)</li> </ul>	<p>The information provided in the CFMP allows more detailed assessment of the flood risk and should be taken into account in the land allocation in the RSS Update.</p> <p>New development should minimise impact on flood risk areas and avoid locations with identified flood risk.</p> <p>The SA/SEA should ensure flooding issues are properly considered.</p>

Title and overall aim or purpose of document	Relevant objectives identified in the document	Relevant targets and indicators	Implications for the 2009 Update
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that flooding, including our management options, will have no detrimental effect on European designated sites</li> <li>• Protect and improve geomorphology, particularly through the protection of undeveloped flood plain</li> <li>• Ensure there is no adverse impact on water quality as a result of flooding.</li> </ul>	<p>Wakefield)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure Kirklees’s SFRA provides detailed flood risk analysis of all sources of flooding and policies to reduce inappropriate development. (Spen)</li> <li>• The SFRA should also take into account the policies and objectives within this CFMP. (Spen)</li> <li>• Ensure Kirklees SFRA provides detailed flood risk analysis of key development areas and policies to reduce inappropriate development. (Colne, Holme and Fenay Beck)</li> <li>• Ensure PPS25 is fully complied with by reviewing the SFRA to include all sources of flooding. (Lower Calder)</li> <li>• Establish areas of flood plain that should be protected from development (Lower Calder).</li> </ul>	
<b>Grimsby and Ancholme Catchment Flood Management Plan</b>	The River Ancholme system covers an area of 573km <sup>2</sup> . The main towns are Market Rasen on the River Rase, Brigg on the River Ancholme, Barton upon Humber, Immingham, Grimsby and Humberston. The catchment is mainly	<p>Relevant catchment wide actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include policies within</li> </ul>	The information provided in the CFMP allows more detailed assessment of the

Title and overall aim or purpose of document	Relevant objectives identified in the document	Relevant targets and indicators	Implications for the 2009 Update
<p><b>Summary of Draft Plan (Environment Agency, June 2006)</b></p> <p>CFMPs provide the policy direction for managing the long term flood risk within a catchment over the next 50 – 100 years. The individual catchments are broken down into policy units which are sub units of the main CFMP area which have similar processes, sources of flooding and levels of risk.</p>	<p>rural and the major land use is agriculture.</p> <p>Catchment objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To manage the flood risk to the built environment.</li> <li>• To reduce the flood related health risk to the population.</li> <li>• To increase awareness of self help methods (flood warning awareness / flood proofing).</li> <li>• To manage flood risk so that the development objectives at a Regional and Local Government level can be achieved.</li> <li>• To reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.</li> <li>• Preservation of heritage – to protect and enhance cultural heritage features where possible.</li> <li>• To protect and enhance landscape character / visual amenity where possible.</li> <li>• To protect / enhance the features and designated areas of nature conservation interest.</li> <li>• To protect / enhance where possible the nature conservation value of the non-designated sites.</li> <li>• To maintain and enhance Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats and species in line with targets.</li> <li>• To maintain and improve water quality standards where feasible.</li> <li>• To protect and enhance recreation amenity facilities where possible.</li> <li>• To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places.</li> <li>• To protect and enhance land quality.</li> <li>• To ensure that water resources are protected and enhanced.</li> <li>• To protect and enhance air quality.</li> </ul>	<p>future spatial strategies to place development in locations that avoid flood risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include policies within future development plans to place development in locations or at levels that reduce future flood risk</li> <li>• Investigate whether development in Brigg is sustainable in the long term and whether this location should instead be reverted to low risk uses</li> </ul>	<p>flood risk and should be taken into account in the land allocation in the RSS Update.</p> <p>New development should minimise impact on flood risk areas and avoid locations with identified flood risk.</p> <p>The SA/SEA should ensure flooding issues are properly considered.</p>
<p><b>Managing Water Abstraction – Interim update (Environment</b></p>	<p>The first cycle of CAMS provided a comprehensive baseline of water availability in England and Wales. The principal aim of CAMS is to provide a framework for resource availability assessment and to produce a licensing</p>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The CAMS identify the available surface and groundwater resource</p>

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<p><b>Agency, June 2008)</b></p> <p>This is the national document that supports the development of CAMS at a local scale beyond 2008. It sets out the national policy and regulatory framework within which CAMS operate.</p>	<p>strategy which aids the sustainable management of water resources on a catchment scale.</p> <p>Duties when considering license applications include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that flows or levels are not caused to artificially fall below the minimum required for the conservation of that environment.</li> <li>• Meeting the needs of existing protected rights and lawful uses (other abstractors and uses) are met.</li> </ul>		<p>availability and the framework within which future resources will be allocated through licences. This identifies areas of potential limitation for large scale future housing development within Yorkshire and Humber region due to limitations in available supply. The SA/SEA should ensure that the implications and limitations of water availability are considered in the assessment of sustainable locations for development.</p>
<p><b>Planning for the rising tides – The Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy (Environment Agency, March 2008)</b></p> <p>A long-term strategy for managing flood risk around the Humber Estuary and the lower reaches of its main tributaries, the Ouse and the Trent.</p>	<p>The overall aims of this strategy are: To manage the risk of flooding around the Humber Estuary in ways that are sustainable for the people who live there, the economy and the environment, taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• natural estuary processes; and</li> <li>• future changes in the environment (built or natural), sea levels or the climate.</li> </ul> <p>To ensure that all proposals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• technically feasible;</li> <li>• economically viable;</li> <li>• environmentally appropriate; and socially beneficial.</li> </ul> <p>Detailed objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To maintain and, where possible, enhance public safety, health and security</li> <li>• To respond to natural processes and to avoid contamination and erosion</li> </ul>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The RSS should take account of the areas of risk and land required for managing flood risk, and ensuring development is targeted in locations which will not be at risk from flooding. The SA/SEA should ensure that the locations identified for development do not contribute to the risk of flooding on the Humber nor are they in locations which now or in the future will bring significant maintenance burdens.</p>

Title and overall aim or purpose of document	Relevant objectives identified in the document	Relevant targets and indicators	Implications for the 2009 Update
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect and, where appropriate, provide opportunities for economic development and employment (including protection of existing land uses where appropriate)</li> <li>• To protect existing transport infrastructure (land and sea)</li> <li>• To protect and, where appropriate, enhance flora and fauna (biodiversity)</li> <li>• To protect the historic environment</li> <li>• To protect and, where appropriate, enhance landscape, amenity and recreational features</li> </ul> <p>The following summarises the overall approach to managing flood risk around the Humber:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. We will manage flood risk round the estuary to protect people and property by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– continuing to maintain existing defences where this is sustainable;</li> <li>– preventing unsuitable development in the floodplain;</li> <li>– providing targeted and timely flood warnings.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. We will withdraw maintenance from defences that are uneconomic but will examine other ways of protecting people and property where this happens, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– building secondary lines of defence;</li> <li>– advising people on how to prepare for flooding.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. We will move defences where doing so will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– provide flood storage to help manage water levels during serious floods and so benefit others;</li> <li>– allow us to stop maintaining defences that are uneconomic;</li> <li>– replace inter-tidal habitat lost because of the strategy.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. We will manage flood risk round the estuary to protect people and property by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– continuing to maintain existing defences where this is sustainable;</li> <li>– identifying potentially unsuitable development in the floodplain;</li> <li>– providing targeted and timely flood warnings.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. We will withdraw maintenance from defences that are uneconomic but will examine other ways</li> </ol>		

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	<p>of protecting people and property where this happens, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– building secondary lines of defence;</li> <li>– advising people on how to prepare for flooding.</li> </ul> <p>6. We will move defences where doing so will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– provide flood storage to help manage water levels during serious floods and so benefit others;</li> <li>– allow us to stop maintaining defences that are uneconomic;</li> <li>– replace inter-tidal habitat lost because of the strategy.</li> </ul>		

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **AVAILABILITY OF BASELINE DATA FOR SA OBJECTIVES**

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## APPENDIX 2: AVAILABILITY OF BASELINE DATA FOR SA OBJECTIVES

(Key: CAPS – key to topic in SEA Directive; **Yellow** – prioritised themes/datasets for each objective given scope of RSS Update)

Objectives and Prompt Questions	Key Themes (scale of data availability)	Potential Information / Data and their Sources	Other Plans, Programmes, Strategies, Databases and Websites
<b>I. Good quality employment opportunities available to all</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it provide employment opportunities for local people?</li> <li>Will it provide or support equal employment opportunities, including those for disadvantaged groups?</li> <li>Will it contribute to improving the diversity of employment opportunities?</li> <li>Will it promote healthy working lives?</li> <li>Will it ensure employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment levels (Local Authority District, County)</li> <li>Split of employment by sector (Local Authority District)</li> <li>Location of areas of major employment (Location)</li> <li>Accessibility of employment sites (Region)</li> <li>Equal opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yorkshire and the Humber Jobs Database and Briefings 2008 (Monthly Report).</li> <li>Office for National Statistics/UK Statistics Authority (Labour Market Statistics)</li> <li>Total employment and change in employment by sector (ONS Labour Market Statistics: Regional; RSS AMR 2007, Economy Key dataset )</li> <li>Yorkshire Forward Experian Modelling of economic growth (2008)</li> <li>Unemployment Benefit Claimant rates (% of population) (GIS data held by the Regional Intelligence Network, original source: ONS/Department for Work and Pensions).</li> <li>Income Support Claimants (GIS data held by the Regional Intelligence Network, original source: Department for Work and Pensions).</li> <li>Total employment and change in employment by sector (ONS Labour Market Statistics: Regional / Regional Trends 40; RSS AMR 2007, Economy Key dataset)</li> <li>Regional Intelligence Network: Percentage of people working in different groups e.g. skilled trade, sales etc, original source Office for National Statistics (Census); RSS AMR 2007, Economy Key dataset (percentage of employees in high-tech/medium high-tech sectors)</li> <li>Possible source: development plans, RPG etc (available from Yorkshire Forward and local authorities).</li> <li>Trips by mode of travel, how workers usually travel to work, etc. Source: DFT, 2008 Transport Statistics Bulletin, Regional Transport Statistics: 2008;</li> <li>Percentage of trips to work by foot, cycle, car and public transport: RSS AMR 2007 Transport Key Dataset</li> <li>Ethnic minority employment and unemployment (ONS quarterly Labour Force Surveys)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department for Work and Pensions <a href="http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.asp">www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.asp</a></li> <li>Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) <a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/regions/regionalstats.htm">www.dti.gov.uk/regions/regionalstats.htm</a></li> <li>GOYH (2004) Business and Jobs – Yorkshire and the Humber.</li> <li>Office for National Statistics (ONS) – Nomis <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">www.nomisweb.co.uk</a></li> <li>ONS (2008) Labour Market Statistics.</li> <li>Yorkshire Forward (2004) Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2015</li> <li>Yorkshire Forward: Monthly Economics Briefing</li> <li>Yorkshire Forward: Regional Economic Trends (and projections to 2030).</li> <li>Yorkshire Forward. A World Class Approach to a World Class Region.</li> <li>Yorkshire Futures (2007) Progress in the Region, Annual Report 2007</li> </ul> <p><b>Additional potential sources of information (not yet reviewed)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County Councils and Yorkshire and North Yorkshire Partnership <a href="http://www.ynypu.org.uk">www.ynypu.org.uk</a></li> <li>Jobdata Plus (e.g. decanting of jobs arising from new inward investment).</li> </ul>

<p>opportunities are accessible by public transport, cycling and walking?</p>	<p>(Local Authority District)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male employee jobs, Annual Employment Survey. Male employee jobs, as % of all employee jobs, Annual Employment Survey. Female employee jobs, Annual Employment Survey. Female employee jobs, as % of all employee jobs, Annual Employment Survey (GIS data held by the Regional Intelligence Network).</li> <li>• Income deprivation – number of people within families that are dependent on means-tested Income Support benefits (DCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2007; ONS/DWP Regional Trends ).</li> <li>• Proportion of lone parents, long-term ill and disabled people who are economically active (<a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/</a>).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For Quality of employment opportunities, try Alison Patey, Regional Public Health.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Gaps in data</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality of employment opportunities</li> <li>• Healthy working lives</li> <li>• Diversity of employment opportunities</li> </ul>			

Objectives and Prompt Questions	Key Themes (scale of data availability)	Potential Information / Data and their Sources	Other Plans, Programmes, Strategies, Databases and Websites
<b>2. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it support existing business?</li> <li>• Will it encourage investment (including inward investment)?</li> <li>• Will it make the best use of public sector investment?</li> <li>• Will it support competitiveness through advice, mentoring and/or support?</li> <li>• Will it set up and support local and regional supply chains?</li> <li>• Will it support community based businesses and/or support local self-help schemes?</li> </ul>	<p>Economic activity (Local Authority District)</p> <hr/> <p>Productivity (Local Authority District)</p> <hr/> <p>Business Confidence (Region)</p> <hr/> <p>Expenditure on Research and Development (Region)</p> <hr/> <p>Business start-ups (Local Authority District)</p> <hr/> <p>European Funding Areas (Local Authority District)</p> <hr/> <p>Manufacturing investment</p> <hr/> <p>Local Skills</p> <hr/> <p>Volunteering and voluntary sector activity</p> <hr/> <p>Location of main business growth areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yorkshire Futures – Labour Market Statistics (Source: ONS Labour Force Survey, 2008)</li> <li>• Yorkshire Forward Experian Modelling of economic growth (2008)</li> <li>• Productivity in Yorkshire and the Humber against the UK average (Source: Progress in the Region Live, spatial database).</li> <li>• Forecast percentage increase in productivity (2009-2030) The Future of Yorkshire and Humber: Trends and Scenarios to 2030 Original Source: Yorkshire Forward / Experian Business Strategies, Regional Econometric Model, 2008).</li> <li>• Business Confidence (Progress in the Region 2007, Original Source: Yorkshire Forward Regional Economic Trends).</li> <li>• Expenditure on Research and Development (2007) (Progress in the Region, 2007, Original Source: ONS).</li> <li>• VAT registered enterprises by group (Progress in the Region Live: online spatial data provided by Yorkshire Futures/Annual Report 2007).</li> <li>• VAT registrations: RSS AMR 2007 Economy Key dataset</li> <li>• Progress in the Regional Live: GIS Data held by the Regional Intelligence Network – European Funding Areas: Objective 1 and 2 European Funding</li> <li>• GOYH European Structural Funding 2007-2013</li> <li>• Manufacturing Investment – UK Firms £m and Foreign Firms £m (Progress in the Region, 2007)</li> <li>• See Objective 3 (Education and training)</li> <li>• See Objective 3 (Education and training)</li> <li>• See Development Plans / RPG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office of National Statistics (various publications).</li> <li>• Yorkshire Forward (2007) Regional Economic Trends Survey for Yorkshire and the Humber.</li> <li>• Yorkshire Futures (2008) Progress in the Region Annual Report</li> <li>• Yorkshire Forward (2005) Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2015</li> </ul> <p><b>Additional potential sources of information (not yet reviewed)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chambers of Commerce do surveys of local and small business trends <a href="http://www.yhchambers.org">www.yhchambers.org</a></li> <li>• Action for Employment (A4E)</li> <li>• Ethnic Minority Business Forum</li> <li>• Sheffield Chambers of Commerce (research on overseas investment, for example how many of the regions businesses have operations overseas, versus outside investment in the region) <a href="http://www.scci.org.uk">www.scci.org.uk</a></li> <li>• Stockholm Environment Institute at York (see footprint work) <a href="http://www.york.ac.uk/inst/sei/welcome.html">www.york.ac.uk/inst/sei/welcome.html</a></li> <li>• South Yorkshire Community Foundation <a href="http://www.sycf.org">www.sycf.org</a>.</li> </ul>

**Gaps in data**

- Import / export balance
- Distribution, types and location of community based businesses and self-help schemes
- Other forms of investment (i.e. in addition to manufacturing)
- Success and distribution of community based business
- Local regional supply chains

Objectives and Prompt Questions	Key Themes (scale of data availability)	Potential Information / Data and their Sources	Other Plans, Programmes, Strategies, Databases and Websites
<b>3. Education &amp; training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it provide accessible training opportunities, including on-the-job training?</li> <li>• Will it promote lifelong learning and widening participation in learning activities?</li> <li>• Will it improve levels of basic skills and/or information / communication technology (ICT)?</li> <li>• Will it support the voluntary sector and/or promote volunteering?</li> <li>• Will it ascertain skills/skills training gaps and/or promote specialised training for areas in transition?</li> <li>• Will it build the confidence, self-esteem and the capacity of individuals?</li> <li>• Will it provide and promote sustainable development education?</li> </ul>	<b>Education and training facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location of Primary and Secondary Schools (GIS data held by the Regional Intelligence Network, source: DfCSF/Edubase.gov.uk).</li> <li>• Identified as a gap: Location of Universities and Colleges</li> <li>• Identified as a gap: Capacity of Universities and Colleges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic Skills Agency (2001) Adult's Basic Skills (Basic Skills Agency).</li> <li>• Yorkshire Forward (2004) Framework for Employment and Skills Action (FRESA)</li> <li>• Yorkshire and Humber ICT Skills Report (2004) Prepared on behalf of Yorkshire Forward.</li> <li>• Yorkshire Forward (2001) ICT Skills Strategy 2001-2010.</li> </ul> <p><b>Additional potential sources of information (not yet reviewed)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yorkshire Universities <a href="http://www.yhua.ac.uk">www.yhua.ac.uk</a></li> <li>• Joseph Rowntree Trust <a href="http://www.jrf.org.uk">www.jrf.org.uk</a></li> <li>• Department for Education and Skills <a href="http://www.dfes.gov.uk">www.dfes.gov.uk</a></li> </ul> <p>WHITE ROSE UNIVERSITIES CONSORTIUM  <a href="http://WWW.WHITEROSE.AC.UK">WWW.WHITEROSE.AC.UK</a>            REGIONAL FORUM</p>
	Educational attainment (Local Authority area)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of pupils attaining 5 GCSE Grade A*s; Percentage of people with no qualifications, etc. (GIS data held by the Regional Intelligence Network, original source: DfCSF/Progress in the Region Live: online spatial data provided by Yorkshire Futures).</li> <li>• GCSE Performance (Progress in the Region Live: online spatial data provided by Yorkshire Futures; Progress in the Region 2007).</li> <li>• A-level performance (Progress in the Region 2007)</li> <li>• University applicants of all ages who were successful (and as a % of resident population) (GIS data held by the Regional Intelligence Network. Original Source: Oxford University; Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS)).</li> </ul>	
	Education and employment (Local Authority District)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of full time students economically inactive, active, etc. (GIS data held by the Regional Intelligence Network, original source: DFES).</li> <li>• 16-18 year/old in education/training (GIS data held by the Regional Intelligence Network, original source Office for National Statistics, Census / DfCSF Participation in Education, Training and Employment by 16-18 year olds in England, 2007; Progress in the Region 2007).</li> </ul>	
	Literacy and numeracy skills (Local Authority District)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of Working Age Population with Poor Literacy Skills and Poor Numeracy Skills by Local Authority District (Regional Intelligence Network, Original source: NIACE).</li> </ul>	
	Skill needs / gaps (Region)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skill needs (see Table 5.22, p.198 Progress in the Region 2007)</li> <li>• Percentage share of all vacancies; % share of all skill gaps (Regional and Sub-Regional), Source: LSC National Employers Skills Survey 2007.</li> </ul>	
	Voluntary sector activity and participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress in the Region 2007: Yorkshire Futures</li> </ul>	

	Training / Workforce Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employers' provision of training and involvement, 2004 Region in figures (Office for National Statistics, Winter 2004/5 No.9)</li> <li>• Employees of working age receiving job-related training: by sex, 2007 (Office for National Statistics, Social Trends 38, 2008)</li> <li>• Workforce skills attainment (NVQ3 or above) (Progress in the Region, 2007)</li> </ul>	<a href="http://WWW.YHREGFORUM.ORG.UK">WWW.YHREGFORUM.ORG.UK</a> LEARNING AND SKILLS COUNCIL (2007) NATIONAL EMPLOYERS SKILLS SURVEY 2007: KEY FINDINGS.
<p><b>Gaps in data</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location of Universities and Colleges and Capacity of Universities and Colleges</li> <li>• Confidence and self-esteem and capacity of individuals</li> <li>• Levels of sustainable development education</li> </ul>			

Objectives and Prompt Questions	Key Themes (scale of data availability)	Potential Information / Data and their Sources	Other Plans, Programmes, Strategies, Databases and Websites
<b>4. Conditions and services to engender good health</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it improve equitable access to health service (pay particular attention to groups of people most excluded and in highest need)?</li> <li>Will it improve the quality and integration of the health service?</li> <li>Will it promote positive health and prevent ill-health?</li> <li>Will it address health inequalities (address the gap between those with worst health and those with better health)?</li> <li>Will it provide health services accessible by public transport, cycling and walking?</li> </ul>	LIFE EXPECTANCY / MORTALITY RATES (LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life expectancy at birth (male and female). Source ONS, 2008 (data is produced annually); Progress in the Region 2007</li> <li>Standardised mortality rate for each local authority (Original Source: Department of Health, Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators <a href="http://www.nchod.nhs.uk">www.nchod.nhs.uk</a> )</li> <li>Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides (Progress in the Region 2007)</li> <li>Mortality by cause (e.g. cancer types, diabetes, stroke, coronary heart disease etc.) <a href="http://www.nchod.nhs.uk">www.nchod.nhs.uk</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Health <a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/Home/fs/en">www.dh.gov.uk/Home/fs/en</a></li> <li>Office of National Statistics – Health Statistics Quarterly</li> <li>Public Health Electronic Library <a href="http://www.phel.gov.uk">www.phel.gov.uk</a></li> <li>Public Health Observatories <a href="http://www.pho.org.uk">www.pho.org.uk</a></li> </ul>
	ILLNESS AND POOR HEALTH / MORBIDITY RATES (HEALTH AUTHORITIES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Death rate from coronary heart disease and stroke related diseases in people under 75 years (Progress in the Region 2007)</li> <li>Respiratory Illness (<a href="http://www.nchod.nhs.uk">www.nchod.nhs.uk</a>)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Additional potential sources of information (not comprehensively reviewed for data)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department for Work and Pensions <a href="http://www.dwp.gov.uk">www.dwp.gov.uk</a></li> <li>Sport England <a href="http://www.sportengland.org">www.sportengland.org</a></li> </ul>
	ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES (REGION)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of patients who are able to be offered an appointment to see a GP within two working days (Original Source: Commission for Health Improvement NHS Performance Indicators and Star Ratings for 02/03).</li> <li>PCTs with GP surgeries offering extended opening hours (DoH Hospital Activity Statistics May 2008 <a href="http://www.performance.doh.gov.uk">http://www.performance.doh.gov.uk</a>)</li> <li>Access to a GP (DCLG Indices of Deprivation, 2007)</li> <li>Access to a hospital (DCLG Indices of Deprivation, 2007)</li> <li>NHS inpatient/outpatient waiting times (DoH/ONS Statistics, August 2008)</li> </ul>	
	HEALTH INEQUALITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health inequalities (AMR 2007; DCLG Indices of Deprivation 2006)</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health Improvement (Annual Monitoring Report 2007)</li> </ul>	
	Sports participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to primary and secondary care health facilities (Annual Monitoring Report 2007)</li> <li>Indices of Deprivation 2007, rank of health domain (out of 8414 wards), DCLG</li> </ul>	
MENTAL HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of people regularly participating in sport or active recreation; Annual Monitoring Report 2007 (Source: Active People Survey 2005/06, SportEngland)</li> <li>Sickness absence statistics (ONS 'Sickness Absence in the UK' 2004)</li> <li>Levels of prescriptions (NHS Statistics <a href="http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/primary-care/prescriptions/prescriptions-dispensed-in-the-community-1997--2007-%5Bns%5D">http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/primary-care/prescriptions/prescriptions-dispensed-in-the-community-1997--2007-%5Bns%5D</a>)</li> </ul>		

**Gaps in data**

- Positive health status (and well-being) of the region's population (could include, for example, access to green space, travel to school mode)
- Access by public transport to health facilities
- Quality and integration of health service

Objectives and Prompt Questions	Key Themes (scale of data availability)	Potential Information / Data and their Sources	Other Plans, Programmes, Strategies, Databases and Websites
<b>5. Safety and security for people and property</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce crime and disorder through design measures?</li> <li>• Will it address the causes of crime and disorder and/or reduce crime through intervention?</li> <li>• Will it prevent re-offending?</li> <li>• Will it provide crime and safety advice?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the fear of crime?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the causes of accidents?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the risk of terrorist acts?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rate of crime (Region)</li> <li>-----</li> <li>Fear of crime (Region)</li> <li>-----</li> <li>Areas of high and low crime (Region)</li> <li>-----</li> <li>Traffic accidents (Region)</li> <li>-----</li> <li>Work related accidents and fatalities</li> <li>-----</li> <li>Re-offending</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Violence against the person, Sexual offences, Robbery offences, Burglary from a dwelling, Theft from a vehicle (GIS data held by the Regional Intelligence Network, original source Home Office).</li> <li>• Incidence of household and personal crime (Crime in England and Wales 2006/07: Yorkshire and Humber)</li> <li>• Fear of selected crimes (Source British Crime Survey, 2006/07: Crime in England and Wales 2006/07 Yorkshire and Humber).</li> <li>• Perceptions of anti-social behaviour, drug use, dealing and confidence in the Criminal Justice System (Crime in England and Wales 2006/06 Yorkshire and Humber)</li> <li>• Recorded Crime per 1,000 Head or Population in Violence against the person, Burglary, Theft of a motor car, Theft from a motor car. Source. British Crime Survey, Crime in England and Wales, 2006/07</li> <li>• Numbers of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents within the region (ONS Regional Trends 38, Key statistics). Statistics no longer updated as part of RSS Annual Monitoring</li> <li>• Work fatalities and injury rates (ONS 2002; DoH Mortality Target Monitoring 2007)</li> <li>• Working days lost through illness (ONS 'Sickness Absence in the UK' 2004)</li> <li>• Reoffending of adults: results from the 2006 cohort (Ministry of Justice 2008);</li> <li>• Reoffending of adults: new measures of reoffending 2000-2005 (MoJ 2008)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime Reduction <a href="http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/regions09.htm">www.crimereduction.gov.uk/regions09.htm</a></li> <li>• Home Office Crime Statistics <a href="http://www.crimestatistics.org.uk/tool/default.asp?region=7&amp;l1=0&amp;l2=0&amp;l3=0&amp;sub=0&amp;v=21">www.crimestatistics.org.uk/tool/default.asp?region=7&amp;l1=0&amp;l2=0&amp;l3=0&amp;sub=0&amp;v=21</a></li> <li>• Latest Crime Figure: Crime in England and Wales 2002/2003: Yorkshire and Humberside Region</li> </ul> <p><b>Additional potential sources of information (not comprehensively reviewed for data)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• British Crime Survey. See Home Office website.</li> <li>• Youth Justice Board <a href="http://www.youth-justice-board.gov.uk">www.youth-justice-board.gov.uk</a></li> <li>• National Probation Service <a href="http://www.probation.homeoffice.gov.uk">www.probation.homeoffice.gov.uk</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Gaps in data</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk of terrorist attacks (could include level of alert)</li> <li>• Inequalities and offending (use Crime indicator in DCLG Indices of Deprivation)</li> </ul>			

Objectives and Prompt Questions	Key Themes (scale of data availability)	Potential Information / Data and their Sources	Other Plans, Programmes, Strategies, Databases and Websites
<b>6. Vibrant communities which participate in decision making</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it support the vibrancy of city, town and village centres?</li> <li>• Will it safeguard and build community capital, capacity and confidence?</li> <li>• Will it increase community participation in activities and/or in the democratic process?</li> <li>• Where appropriate will it devolve decision-making to communities?</li> <li>• Will it support civic engagement?</li> <li>• Will it encourage supportive personal and community networks?</li> <li>• Will it improve and increase community facilities?</li> </ul>	<p>Election turnout (Regional and Sub-regional)</p> <hr/> <p>Community well-being</p> <hr/> <p>Civic Participation</p> <hr/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage voting in national election (Progress in the Region 2007, p.293)</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of people who enjoy living in own neighbourhood, (Source: DCLG Citizenship Survey, 2005). Survey repeated every two years (2007 Survey has not yet released data regarding feelings in relation to neighbourhoods)</li> <li>• Community well being (Progress in the Region 2007, p.210)</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civic participation rates (Progress in the Region 2007, p.286).</li> <li>• Social participation (DCLG Citizenship Survey 2007 – April-Sept 2007)</li> </ul> <hr/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• British Election Study (BES) (<a href="http://www.essex.ac.uk/bes">www.essex.ac.uk/bes</a>)</li> <li>• Home Office Research and Development Statistics <a href="http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm">www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm</a></li> <li>• Neighbourhood Renewal Unit <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/partnerships.asp">www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/partnerships.asp</a></li> <li>• Yorkshire and the Humber Regional Forum <a href="http://www.yhregforum.org.uk">www.yhregforum.org.uk</a></li> <li>• Commission for Patient and Public Involvement in Health <a href="http://www.cppi.org">www.cppi.org</a></li> <li>• General Household Survey (GHS) (<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">www.statistics.gov.uk</a>)</li> <li>• Health Action Zones <a href="http://www.haznet.org.uk">www.haznet.org.uk</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Gaps in data</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of voting in European and Local elections</li> <li>• Level of involvement in Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs)</li> <li>• Location of community facilities</li> <li>• Good governance and accountability of decisions to stakeholders and wider public</li> <li>• Extent of supportive community networks and community wellbeing</li> <li>• Involvement in local voluntary or community activities</li> <li>• Community capital, capacity and confidence (See Social Capital Survey in South Yorkshire)</li> </ul>			

Objectives and Prompt Questions	Key Themes (scale of data availability)	Potential Information / Data and their Sources	Other Plans, Programmes, Strategies, Databases and Websites
<b>7. Culture leisure and recreation activities to all</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it increase provision of culture, leisure and recreation (CLR) activities and venues?</li> <li>Will it increase non-car based access to CLR activities?</li> <li>Will it increase participation in CLR activities by tourists and local people?</li> <li>Will it provide support for CLR providers and/or creative industries?</li> <li>Will it preserve, promote and enhance regional and cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological assets?</li> <li>Will it improve access and affordability of CLR facilities which engender health, quality of life and learning?</li> </ul>	<p>Location of major culture, leisure and recreational activities (including buildings/features of historic interest)</p> <hr/> <p>Participation / Visitors to historic attractions</p> <hr/> <p>PERCENTAGE OF LISTED BUILDINGS AT RISK (Region)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Top ten visitor attractions in the Region (2005). See Table 6.3, p. 215, Progress in the Region, 2007. Original Source: Yorkshire Tourist Board, 2005.</li> <li>Yorkshire Visitor Attraction Monitor 2008 (Yorkshire Tourist Board)</li> <li>Yorkshire Tourist Board Key Data Report: Visitor Attraction Trends in Yorkshire 2007</li> <li>Visitors to historic attractions (Source: Yorkshire Historic Environment Forum – Heritage Counts: The State of Yorkshire’s Historic Environment, November, 2003).</li> <li>Links with Objective 4. SportEngland Active People Survey 2005/6</li> <li>Total tourism spend (UK residents and overseas residents) in the Region. See RPG Annual Monitoring Report, 2003, Fig. 5.5, p.38. Original source: StarUK and UK Tourism Survey – conducted by VisitBritain, 2003.</li> <li>Percentage of Listed Buildings at risk Grades I and II* (Source, English Heritage and Yorkshire Forward Indicators of Yorkshires Historic Environment (2002)).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yorkshire Culture (2004) Cultural Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber- Action Plan 2004-06</li> <li>Regional Economic Strategy objective 6</li> <li>Yorkshire Culture (2001) Deep Roots, Real Achievements, Lofty Ambitions- Vision &amp; Priorities for the Cultural Life of Yorkshire and the Humber 2001-2010</li> <li>Yorkshire Historic Environment Forum (2007) Heritage Counts: The State of Yorkshire’s Historic Environment in 2007</li> <li>Yorkshire Gold: Yorkshire and the Humber’s Strategy for seizing the opportunities of the London 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games</li> </ul>
<p><b>Gaps in data</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retail and leisure work being commissioned</li> <li>Recreation and sports facilities in the region (for regionally important facilities)</li> <li>Access and affordability of CLR facilities</li> <li>Value of tourism to the economy and tourism spend in other regions</li> </ul>			

Objectives and Prompt Questions	Key Themes (scale of data availability)	Potential Information / Data and their Sources	Other Plans, Programmes, Strategies, Databases and Websites
<b>8. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it reduce the need to travel by increasing access to key resources and services by means other than the car (e.g. by improving public transport)?</li> <li>Will it ease congestion on the road/rail network?</li> <li>Will it provide / improve / promote information about alternatives to car-based transport?</li> <li>Will it support less use as well as more efficient use of cars (e.g. car sharing)?</li> <li>Will it improve access to opportunities and facilities for all groups?</li> <li>Will it make the transport/environment attractive to non-car users (e.g. pedestrians and cyclists)?</li> <li>Will it improve the environmental performance of vehicles?</li> <li>Will it encourage freight transfer from road to rail and water?</li> <li>Will it encourage employers to develop green travel plans for staff travel to/from work and at work?</li> <li>Will it provide integrated transport services?</li> <li>Will it increase provision of public transport?</li> </ul>	Location of public transport terminals? (Location)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transport Infrastructure (main ports, airports, rail freight terminals and roads) (RSS).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DFT (2003) Regional Transport Statistics.</li> <li>Department for Transport <a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/">http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/</a></li> <li>Additional potential sources of information (not yet reviewed)</li> <li>Local Highways Authority (possibly for cycle lane information)</li> <li>Sheffield Chambers of Commerce <a href="http://www.scci.org.uk">www.scci.org.uk</a></li> <li>Passenger Transport Executive <a href="http://www.sypte.co.uk/welcome.html">www.sypte.co.uk/welcome.html</a></li> <li>Emergency Services may have road accident figures.</li> </ul>
	Transport congestion (Region)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road Congestion and Targeted Programme of Improvements (RSS).</li> <li>Traffic congestion (Progress in the Region 2007).</li> <li>Average time travelled to work; % of journeys to work by various modes; Total motor vehicle km travelled; traffic volume (vehicle km), traffic volume (average daily motor vehicle flows on all roads) (Progress in the Region, 2007).</li> <li>Time taken to travel to work by Government Office Region of workplace, October to December 2006 (DfT, Transport Statistics Great Britain 2007)</li> </ul>	
	Journeys by Mode (Region)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mode of transport to work 2005 (Progress in the Region 2007 Source: Office of National Statistics, Labour Force Survey). Other sources: DFT (2007) Regional Network Report 2008</li> <li>Percentage of trip to work (by various modes) (AMR 2007)</li> <li>Percentage of trips to school (by various modes) (Progress in the Region 2007; AMR 2007)</li> <li>Travel to work (Regional Transport Strategy 2006).</li> </ul>	
	Road Traffic (Region)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in traffic volume (p.80 Progress in the Region, 2007.)</li> </ul>	
	Public transport passenger journeys (Region)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bus accessibility (DFT)</li> <li>Bus and light rail passenger journeys (DFT, 2007)</li> <li>Taxis and private hire vehicles (DFT, 2007)</li> <li>Work commissioned (initial analysis of public transport provision underway).</li> </ul>	
	Freight transport by road (Region)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freight transport by road (DFT, 2007).</li> <li>Work commissioned (baseline report prepared and issues identified).</li> <li>Percentage of freight tonnes kms in the region by sustainable modes (rail, water &amp; pipeline).</li> </ul>	
	Air transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air transport movement (aircraft landing or take-offs) (DFT, 2007)</li> </ul>	

(passenger numbers  
and movements)  
(Region)

- Terminal passengers (DFT, 2007).

**Gaps in data**

- Provision of cycle lanes (see Local Highways Authority)
- Integration of transport services (See Passenger Transport Executive, and Multi-Modal Studies for further information)
- Green travel plans (Sheffield Chambers of Commerce)
- Environmental performance of vehicles
- Car sharing

Objectives and Prompt Questions	Key Themes (scale of data availability)	Potential Information / Data and their Sources	Other Plans, Programmes, Strategies, Databases and Websites
<b>9. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns, that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it promote the development of communities with accessible services, employment, shops and leisure facilities?</li> <li>• Will it improve the resource efficiency of buildings (water, energy, density, use of existing buildings, designing for a longer lifespan)?</li> <li>• Will it prevent inappropriate development in flood plains?</li> <li>• Will it increase the use of sustainable urban drainage (which reduces run-off and improves water quality)?</li> <li>• Will it increase safety and security in buildings and developments?</li> <li>• Will it ensure that new developments provide essential services accessible without the use of car and are</li> </ul>	<p>Development on greenfield / brownfield sites</p> <hr/> <p>Urban Areas (Local)</p> <hr/> <p>Areas at risk of flooding / floodplain and development in floodplain (Local)</p> <hr/> <p>Accessibility of services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of development plan allocations outside urban areas (AMR, 2007)</li> <li>• Percentage and area of employment allocations on Greenfield land (AMR, 2007)</li> <li>• New homes built on previously developed land (DCLG development control statistics).</li> <li>• See also NLUD</li> <li>• 1991 Urban Areas (Census). Available from MAGIC</li> <li>• Climate change study (YHA, 2008)</li> <li>• Flood defence issues in Yorkshire and the Humber (AMR 2007; Environment Agency).</li> <li>• Flood risk areas in Yorkshire and the Humber, showing urban areas and the Strategic Transportation Network of the Region in, Environment Agency, Yorkshire and Humber Assembly (2004) At Risk? Planning for Flood Risk Management in Yorkshire and the Humber, Appendix C.</li> <li>• River and tidal floodplains in the Yorkshire and the Humber Region showing areas at risk in the absence of flood defences (Source: The Environment Agency Indicative Flood Plain Map 2000. Also in Yorkshire Futures, 2002, p.14.)</li> <li>• Regional Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (YHA, 2008)</li> <li>• Flood Risk Areas (See Draft RPG12, June 2003, Map 9, Original Source: Environment Agency).</li> <li>• Indicative floodplain (fluvial and tidal) (Source: Environment Agency)</li> <li>• Number of planning applications permitted contrary to the advice of EA where the objection was made on flood defence grounds (AMR 2007; DCLG development control statistics).</li> <li>• See Objectives 8 (Local needs met locally) and 9 (Transport network).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Additional potential sources of information (not yet reviewed)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Land Use Database (NLUD) (try Rachael Jones)</li> <li>• BREEAM <a href="http://www.bre.co.uk/services/BREEAM_and_EcoHome.shtml">www.bre.co.uk/services/BREEAM_and_EcoHome.shtml</a></li> <li>• Energy Saving Trust <a href="http://www.est.org.uk">www.est.org.uk</a></li> <li>• CABE <a href="http://www.cabe.org.uk/">www.cabe.org.uk/</a>.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>accessible by public transport?</li> <li>• Will it ensure new design is well designed and appropriate to its setting?</li> <li>• Will it support distinctiveness?</li> <li>• Will it take into account the geomorphology of the land?</li> <li>• Will it encourage the re-use of existing buildings?</li> <li>• Will it protect material assets?</li> </ul>	<p>SUPPORT LOCALS DISTINCTIVENESS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green infrastructure study (YHA, 2008)</li> <li>• Also see Objective 12 (Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Gaps in data</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-use of existing buildings</li> <li>• Resource efficiency of buildings (See BREEAM, Energy Saving Trust and Environment Agency Water Resources Strategy)</li> <li>• Distinctiveness of urban areas</li> <li>• Safety and security of buildings and new developments</li> <li>• Geomorphology</li> <li>• New developments with sustainable urban drainage systems</li> </ul>			

Objectives and Prompt Questions	Key Themes (scale of data availability)	Potential Information / Data and their Sources	Other Plans, Programmes, Strategies, Databases and Websites
<b>10. Quality housing available to everyone</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it make housing available to people in need (taking into account requirements of location, size, type and affordability)?</li> <li>• Will it enable people to obtain and maintain tenancies?</li> <li>• Will it improve the quality of the housing stock (increase safety and security, reduce unfit housing, improve accessibility for people with disabilities)?</li> <li>• Will it improve energy efficiency and insulation in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill health?</li> <li>• Will it increase the use of sustainable design and sustainable building materials in construction?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the number of empty and difficult to let properties?</li> </ul>	<p>Households Tenure (Local Authority District)</p> <hr/> <p>Housing demand (Region)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of dwellings and tenure by local authority area (YH Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix 2006 Data) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/154130.xls">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/154130.xls</a></li> <li>• Local Authority Housing Waiting Lists (YH Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix 2006 Data) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/154130.xls">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/154130.xls</a></li> <li>• Estimate of the total number of households in housing need by local authority area (YH Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix 2006 Data) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/154130.xls">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/154130.xls</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yorkshire and the Humber Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2011.</li> <li>• Yorkshire and the Humber Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2011.</li> <li>• Understanding Housing Demand – Learning from Rising Markets in Yorkshire and Humber (Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2007) <a href="http://www.jrf.org.uk/bookshop/eBooks/1967-housing-demand-markets.pdf">http://www.jrf.org.uk/bookshop/eBooks/1967-housing-demand-markets.pdf</a></li> <li>• Allocation Statement 2006-2008 Yorkshire and Humber, Housing Corporation <a href="http://www.housingcorp.gov.uk/upload/pdf/Yorkshire_and_Humber_Allocation_Statement_2006-08.pdf">http://www.housingcorp.gov.uk/upload/pdf/Yorkshire_and_Humber_Allocation_Statement_2006-08.pdf</a></li> </ul>

<p>Housing Affordability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affordable Housing delivery across Yorkshire and the Humber: outturn 2000/01 to 2006/7 (Annual Monitoring Report, 2007, Table 6.9 page 47: Source Yorkshire and Humber Assembly &amp; ODPM, HIP Returns 2004/HSSA Returns 2005).</li> <li>Patterns of Affordability figure 12.3 (The Yorkshire and Humber Spatial Plan, Regional Spatial Strategy to 2026, Government Office for Yorkshire and Humber, figure 12.3 page 172).</li> <li>Housing Affordability Ratios in 'Progress in the Region', 2007. Table 3.15, page 103 (Source: Joseph Rowntree Foundation).</li> <li>House Prices in 'Progress in the Region' 2007. Table 3.14, page 100 (Source: Land Registry).</li> <li>Provision of Affordable Housing by local authority area (YH Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix 2006 Data) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/154130.xls">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/154130.xls</a></li> </ul>
<p>Housing Stock (Regional)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of properties and type by local authority area (YH Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix 2006 Data) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/154130.xls">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/154130.xls</a></li> </ul>
<p>Number of empty / difficult to let properties (sub-region)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of vacant properties by local authority area (YH Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix 2006 Data) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/154130.xls">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/154130.xls</a></li> </ul>
<p>Houses overcrowded (Local Authority District)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of houses overcrowded (GIS data held by the Regional Intelligence Network, original source Office for National Statistics, Census).</li> </ul>
<p>Standard of housing / unfit dwellings (Local Authority District)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of unfit dwellings by local authority area (YH Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix 2006 Data) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/154130.xls">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/154130.xls</a></li> <li>Dwellings not meeting the decent homes standard (all tenures, private and social by Region) English House Condition Survey 2003. <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/151990.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/151990.pdf</a></li> </ul>

- Rural Housing in the Yorkshire and Humber Region - Research to identify rural areas in Yorkshire and Humber which most need affordable housing. Housing Corporation (2004)  
<http://www.housingcorp.gov.uk/upload/pdf/yorkshumbweb.pdf>

Homelessness (Sub-region)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities and Local Government – Statutory Homelessness, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2008 by local authority area <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/corporate/xls/963639.xls">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/corporate/xls/963639.xls</a></li> </ul>	
Fuel Poverty / Thermal Efficiency (Ward)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>English Fuel Poverty Indicator (See <a href="http://www.cse.org.uk">www.cse.org.uk</a>)</li> <li>Fuel Poverty the Cold Hard Facts A Report by Yorkshire Futures for the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly. (Mapping of households in fuel poverty – evidence base to accompany the Regional Affordable Warmth Plan). <a href="http://www.yorkshirefutures.com/siteassets/documents/YorkshireFutures/B/1/B10DF5E9-A1AC-49F0-B11F-0510C632F970/The%20Cold%20Hard%20Facts%20-%20Fuel%20Poverty%20Report.pdf">http://www.yorkshirefutures.com/siteassets/documents/YorkshireFutures/B/1/B10DF5E9-A1AC-49F0-B11F-0510C632F970/The%20Cold%20Hard%20Facts%20-%20Fuel%20Poverty%20Report.pdf</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fuel Poverty in Yorkshire and Humber. Promoting Health Through Affordable Warmth. YHPHO (2006) <a href="http://www.yhpho.org.uk/Download/Public/850/1/Fuel_Pov_briefing_fnl.pdf">http://www.yhpho.org.uk/Download/Public/850/1/Fuel_Pov_briefing_fnl.pdf</a></li> <li>YH Affordable Warmth Action Plan (2006) <a href="http://www.yhpho.org.uk/Download/Public/707/1/Affordable%20Warmth%20Action%20Plan%20final.pdf">http://www.yhpho.org.uk/Download/Public/707/1/Affordable%20Warmth%20Action%20Plan%20final.pdf</a></li> </ul>
Energy efficiency of housing and sustainable design of new buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy efficiency rating of the region's housing stock (Source: English House Condition Survey, 2003, page 9). <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/151990.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/151990.pdf</a></li> <li>New Private Sector Housing Average SAP Rating (Progress in the Region, Table 3.20 page 115, Source: Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report 2006).</li> </ul>	

Objectives and Prompt Questions	Key Themes (scale of data availability)	Potential Information / Data and their Sources	Other Plans, Programmes, Strategies...
<b>11. Bio-diverse and Attractive Natural Environment</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it protect and enhance existing priority habitats and species and provide for appropriate long term management of wildlife habitats?</li> <li>Will it protect and enhance individual features such as hedgerows, drystone walls, ponds and trees?</li> <li>Will it create new environmental assets and restore wildlife habitats?</li> <li>Will it make use of opportunities wherever possible to enhance the environment as part of other initiatives?</li> <li>Will it increase the quality and quantity of woodland cover in appropriate locations using native species?</li> <li>Will it protect and enhance the region's rivers, estuary and coastal waters?</li> <li>Will it promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment and biodiversity and promote access to wildlife on appropriate sites?</li> </ul>	DESIGNATED NATURE CONSERVATION SITES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RAMSAR sites, Special Conservation Areas, Special Protection Areas, SSSIs, NNRs (GIS data held by the Regional Intelligence Network, original source: Natural England or from MAGIC).</li> </ul>	
	DESIGNATED LANDSCAPES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AONB, Heritage Coasts, National Parks (from MAGIC, Source: Natural England).</li> <li>Environmentally Sensitive Areas (MAGIC, from Natural England).</li> </ul>	
	LOCAL DISTINCTIVENESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scheduled monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered battlefields, World Heritage Sites (from MAGIC, Source: English Heritage).</li> <li>Listed buildings, Conservation Areas (Heritage Counts 2007: The State of Yorkshire's Historic Environment, English Heritage (unsure of availability in GIS format)</li> <li><a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/upload/pdf/HC2007_Yorkshire_Humber_Web_Data_Report.pdf">www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/upload/pdf/HC2007_Yorkshire_Humber_Web_Data_Report.pdf</a></li> </ul>	
	LOCATION OF GRASSLANDS, COMMON LAND AND GRAZING MARSH BAPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grassland Inventory and Lowland Grazing Marsh (available from MAGIC, Source: Natural England).</li> <li>Registered Common land (states on MAGIC that this is to be requested from Natural England)</li> </ul>	
	What is the distribution and extent of nationally important habitats/species (UK BAP Priority Habitats/species) and locally important Habitats/species (regional and local BAP target habitats/species)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats located within Yorkshire and Humber SSSIs. Progress in the Region, Table 4.5 Page 155. Source: Natural England 2007.</li> <li><a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk">www.ukbap.org.uk</a> – outlines LBAPs for YH and the species and habitat action plans which have been prepared.</li> <li>National Biodiversity Network Gateway – dataset for UKLBAP Boundaries Source: JNCC. <a href="http://www.searchnbn.net/datasetInfo/datasetTypeList.jsp">http://www.searchnbn.net/datasetInfo/datasetTypeList.jsp</a></li> <li>NB. Possible that some priority habitats may be mapped by Local Records Centres.</li> <li>Work towards Biodiversity Action Plans within the Region, 2007 (Annual Monitoring Report 2007, page 78, see supplementary data sheets for figures).</li> </ul>	
	LANDSCAPE FEATURES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landscape features – hedges, stone walls and ponds (Source: Quality of Life Counts, DETR, 1999).</li> <li>Joint Character Areas Datasets (available from MAGIC, Source: Natural England).</li> </ul>	
	CONDITION OF SSSIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of SSSIs in favourable condition – <a href="http://www.yorkshirefutures.com">www.yorkshirefutures.com</a></li> </ul>	
	COUNTRYSIDE CHARACTER AND NATURAL AREAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint Character Areas and Natural Areas (available from MAGIC, source Natural England)</li> </ul>	

- Will it contribute to local distinctiveness and countryside character?

WOODLAND AREAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland Trust Areas (GIS data held by the Regional Intelligence Network, original source: Woodland Trust).</li> <li>• National Inventory of Trees and Woodland (noted on MAGIC that this can be obtained from the Forestry Commission).</li> </ul>
IMPORTANT BIRD AREAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Important Bird Areas (MAGIC, original source: RSPB).</li> <li>• Yorkshire and Humber Wild Bird Indices &amp; Changes in Species, Populations: 1994 – 2005 (Annual Monitoring Report, Table 9.1, page 78 Source: Wild Bird Indicators for the English Region: 1994-2003 &amp; 94-04 Defra March 05-07).</li> </ul>
AGRICULTURAL / FARMING LAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural Land Classification (provisional). Available from MAGIC (Source: Natural England).</li> <li>• Organic farming Scheme, Nitrate Vulnerable Areas, Nitrate Sensitive Areas, Moorland, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Common land (GIS data held by the Regional Intelligence Network, original source: Natural England).</li> <li>• Area under agreement under Environmental Stewardship Scheme Agreements (Annual Monitoring Report, 2007 page 83 Source: Natural England, 2007).</li> <li>• Environmental Stewardship Agreements Dataset (available from MAGIC, Source: Natural England).</li> </ul>
LOCATION OF RIVERS, ESTUARIES AND COASTAL WATERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rivers and River catchment areas in Yorkshire and the Humber showing local authority administrative boundaries (Environment Agency, Yorkshire and Humber Assembly (2004) At Risk? Planning for Flood Risk Management in Yorkshire and the Humber, Appendix D.)</li> <li>• Environment Agency Biological River Quality Data and Maps 2007 <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/yourenv/eff/1190084/water/213902/river_qual/gqa2000/186186/?version=1&amp;lang=_e">www.environment-agency.gov.uk/yourenv/eff/1190084/water/213902/river_qual/gqa2000/186186/?version=1&amp;lang=_e</a></li> <li>• (see also Annual Monitoring Report, 2007, page 89 'River Quality' and accompanying data sets).</li> </ul>
QUALITY OF BATHING WATERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defra; Bathing Water Directive (76/160/EEC) Detailed Summary of 2005 Survey Results, United Kingdom (see Annual Monitoring Report, 2007, Resource Management Dataset)</li> </ul>
QUALITY OF RIVERS AND ESTUARIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment Agency Biological River Quality Data and Maps 2007 <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/yourenv/eff/1190084/water/213902/river_qual/gqa2000/186186/?version=1&amp;lang=_e">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/yourenv/eff/1190084/water/213902/river_qual/gqa2000/186186/?version=1&amp;lang=_e</a> (see also Annual Monitoring Report, 2007, page 89 'River Quality' and accompanying data sets and Yorkshire Futures Progress in the Region Live Maps for biological and chemical water quality).</li> <li>• Environment Agency, Estuary Classification Summary 2005 , see Annual Monitoring Report, 2007 accompanying datasets – Resource Management).</li> </ul>

**Gaps in data**

- General quality of coastal waters.
- Awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment and biodiversity

Objectives and Prompt Questions	Key Themes (scale of data availability)	Potential Information / Data and their Sources	Other Plans, Programmes, Strategies, Databases and Websites
<b>12. Minimal pollution levels.</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it clean up land contamination?</li> <li>• Will it reduce air, water, groundwater, land, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution?</li> <li>• Will it raise awareness about pollution and its effects?</li> <li>• Will it provide support, advice and encouragement for the business sector to reduce pollution?</li> <li>• Will it promote innovative and less harmful uses of potential pollutants?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the risk of pollution incidents and environmental accidents (including diffuse pollution)?</li> </ul>	EMISSIONS TO AIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See <a href="http://www.airquality.co.uk">www.airquality.co.uk</a> The site was developed by NETCEN, part of AEA Technology Environment, on behalf of the UK Department for Environment, Food &amp; Rural Affairs and the Devolved Administrations. Includes a summary of current pollution levels, forecasts, data and statistics and Local Air Quality Management Areas.</li> <li>• Emissions data – 1, 3 – Butadiene, Benzene, NOX, PM10, SO2 - <a href="http://www.yorkshirefutures.com/articledetail.aspx?page=559EDDF8-3696-4426-AAA2-6B77B017F825&amp;article=B7704A1F-5AC0-4CAA-966B-8B3EAD77C264">www.yorkshirefutures.com/articledetail.aspx?page=559EDDF8-3696-4426-AAA2-6B77B017F825&amp;article=B7704A1F-5AC0-4CAA-966B-8B3EAD77C264</a></li> </ul>	
	AIR QUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See <a href="http://www.airquality.co.uk">www.airquality.co.uk</a></li> <li>• Regional Air Quality Data by local authority area following on from Phase I of the Regional Air Quality Project:</li> <li>• <a href="http://www.yorkshirefutures.com/articledetail.aspx?page=559EDDF8-3696-4426-AAA2-6B77B017F825&amp;article=B7704A1F-5AC0-4CAA-966B-8B3EAD77C264">www.yorkshirefutures.com/articledetail.aspx?page=559EDDF8-3696-4426-AAA2-6B77B017F825&amp;article=B7704A1F-5AC0-4CAA-966B-8B3EAD77C264</a></li> </ul>	
	Pollution incidents and environmental accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chemical releases to the environment (Quality of Life Counts, DETR, 1999)</li> <li>• Pollution Inventory (Environment Agency).</li> <li>• Discharges from the nuclear industry (Quality of Life Counts, DETR, 1999)</li> </ul>	
	WATER QUALITY AND POLLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure Study (YHA, 2008)</li> <li>• Environment Agency Biological River Quality Data and Maps 2007</li> <li>• <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/yourenv/eff/1190084/water/213902/river_qual/gqa2000/186186/?version=1&amp;lang=e">www.environment-agency.gov.uk/yourenv/eff/1190084/water/213902/river_qual/gqa2000/186186/?version=1&amp;lang=e</a></li> <li>• (see also Annual Monitoring Report, 2007, page 89 'River Quality' and accompanying Resource Management data set).</li> </ul>	
	NOISE POLLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Tranquil Area maps and data (Source: CPRE <a href="http://www.cpre.org.uk">www.cpre.org.uk</a>)</li> <li>• Noise levels (Quality of Life Counts, DETR, 1999)</li> </ul>	
	Light pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Light pollution maps and data (Source CPRE: <a href="http://www.cpre.org.uk">www.cpre.org.uk</a>)</li> </ul>	
<b>Gaps in data</b>			

- Waste -
- Defra: Waste Management Performance of local authorities in Yorkshire and Humber, 2004 for 2000/2003, 2005, 2006. Data for 2003/04 and 2004/05 has been taken from Audit Commission Local Performance Indicators (see Annual Monitoring Report, 2007 Resource Management dataset).
- Thousand tonnes Municipal Waste sent to landfill (Yorkshirefutures.com Progress in the Region Live).
- Diffuse pollution – See Progress in the Region 2007, page 142, Figure 4.19 Overall Risk of Nitrate Pollution (related to land use) to Ground and Surface Water. Source: Environment Agency.
- Location and clean up of contaminated land, including special sites (try Environment Agency) [Low]
- Measures and research to identify and reduce pollution
- Innovative and less harmful uses of potential pollutants
- Support, advice and encouragement for the business sector to reduce pollution (See Environment Agency, NETREGS)

Objectives and Prompt Questions	Key Themes (scale of data availability)	Potential Information / Data and their Sources	Other Plans, Programmes, Strategies, Databases and Websites
<b>13. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change.</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport?</li> <li>• Will it reduce methane emissions from agriculture, landfills and past and present mining activities?</li> <li>• Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from domestic, commercial and industrial sources?</li> <li>• Will it increase energy efficiency in all sectors?</li> <li>• Will it research and monitor the likely effects of climate change and provide evidence and advice on the predicted consequences for affected areas and sectors?</li> <li>• Will it plan and implement adaptation measures for the likely effects of climate change?</li> <li>• Will it increase the amount of energy from renewable</li> </ul>	<p>Greenhouse gas emissions</p> <hr/> <p>Changes in mean temperatures (Region)</p> <hr/> <p>Changes in rainfall (Region)</p> <hr/> <p>Sea level rise</p> <hr/> <p>Areas at risk of flooding / floodplain</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CO2 Emissions tonnes per capita (Yorkshirefutures.com Progress in the Region Live; Defra statistics 2006).</li> <li>• Climate change study (YHA, 2008)</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in mean temperature for the Yorkshire and the Humber Region (Source: UKCIP02. Also in Yorkshire Futures, 2002, p.16)</li> <li>• Increases in temperature in the Region (Source: Yorkshire Futures (2002). Warming Up The Region. Yorkshire and Humber Climate Change Impact Scoping Study, p.6)</li> <li>• Increases in temperature (°C) in Yorkshire and Humber, relative to 1961-1990 (Source: Warming Up the Region Yorkshire and Humber Climate Change Impact Scoping Study, Yorkshire Futures, 2002)</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increases in rainfall in Yorkshire and the Humber (Source: Yorkshire Futures (2002). Warming Up The Region. Yorkshire and Humber Climate Change Impact Scoping Study, p.6)</li> <li>• Increases in rainfall (%) in Yorkshire and Humber, relative to 1961-1990 (Source: Warming Up the Region Yorkshire and Humber Climate Change Impact Scoping Study, Yorkshire Futures, 2002)</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual Sea Level Rise at Immingham, Environment Agency, 2006; Proudman Oceanographic Laboratory, 2007 (see Annual Monitoring Report, 2007 Resource Management Dataset).</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Objective 10.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment Agency, Yorkshire and Humber Assembly (2004) At Risk? Planning for Flood Risk Management in Yorkshire and Humber.</li> <li>• Yorkshire Futures (2002). Warming Up The Region. Yorkshire and Humber Climate Change Impact Scoping Study.</li> <li>• Yorkshire Futures (2004) Regional Greenhouse Gas Emissions Study.</li> <li>• GOYH (2001) Renewable Energy Assessment Study.</li> <li>• UK Climate Impacts Programme (www.ukcip.org.uk)</li> <li>• Environment Agency: Relevant Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs)</li> <li>• YH Climate Change Adaptation Study Ongoing <a href="http://www.yhassembly.gov.uk/docs/Y&amp;H%20Climate%20Change%20Work%20Plan%20-">http://www.yhassembly.gov.uk/docs/Y&amp;H%20Climate%20Change%20Work%20Plan%20-</a></li> </ul>

<p>sources that is generated and consumed in the region?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce risk from flooding?</li> </ul>	<p>Renewable energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installed Renewables Capacity 2005 (yorkshirefutures.com Progress in the Region Live)</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">%20for%20Circulation%20-%20Updated%20Map.PDF</a></p> <p><b>Additional potential sources of information (not yet reviewed)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Grid www.nationalgrid.com/uk/</li> <li>• Yorkshire Electricity Board</li> <li>• DTI (should be monitoring ward level energy use).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Gaps in data</b> ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN BUSINESS / ALL SECTORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of energy from renewable sources that is generated and consumed in the region (See Yorkshire Electricity Board, National Grid and the DTI)</li> <li>• Methane from agriculture / landfill / mining</li> </ul>			

Objectives and Prompt Questions	Key Themes (scale of data availability)	Potential Information / Data and their Sources	Other Plans, Programmes, Strategies, Databases and Websites
<b>14. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it increase efficiency in water, energy and raw material use?</li> <li>• Will it develop renewable energy/resources?</li> <li>• Will it make efficient use of land (appropriate density, protect good agricultural land, use brownfield land in preference to Greenfield sites)?</li> <li>• Will it increase prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste?</li> <li>• Will it increase awareness and provide information on resource efficiency and waste?</li> <li>• Will it reduce use of non-renewable resources?</li> <li>• Will it reduce contamination of soils and safeguard soil quality and quantity?</li> </ul>	<p>WATER RESOURCES (REGION)</p> <hr/> <p>Use of non-renewable resources (Region)</p> <hr/> <p>Energy use / efficiency</p> <hr/> <p>Amount of waste recycled / waste arising and disposal (Local Authority Region to Region)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water leakage (DEFRA Water leakage 2004-05)</li> <li>• Area of water deficit / surplus (Source: Environment Agency National Water Resources Strategy)</li> <li>• Water leakage rate from mains and customer pipes (Source: Audit Commission Voluntary Quality of Life Indicators, 2003)</li> <li>• OFWAT Security of Supply 2006-07 Report (by water company)</li> <li>• Proportion of total aggregates from primary sources (AMR, 2007)</li> <li>• Amount of Recycled and secondary aggregates (possibly available from Yorkshire Forward or WRAP)</li> <li>• Location of Mineral Resources / Workings (available from Yorkshire Forward).</li> <li>• Energy use by household (DBERR Energy Consumption in the UK: domestic data)</li> <li>• Energy efficiency of dwellings (DCLG English House Condition Survey)</li> <li>• See also Objective 8, 9, 10 and 11.</li> <li>• Overlaps with Objectives 13 (pollution levels) and 14 (Greenhouse gas emissions and climate change)</li> <li>• Household Waste Arising – kg/person/yr (+% recycled) (Progress in the region 2007)</li> <li>• Household waste and recycling (AMR, 2007/Progress in the Region 2007)</li> <li>• Waste arising and management (AMR, 2007)</li> <li>• Household Waste Arisings and disposal (+% recycled) (DEFRA Sustainable Development Indicators 2008)</li> <li>• Tonnage of waste imported and exported into and out of the region (AMR, 2007)</li> <li>• Construction and demolition waste going to landfill (DEFRA Sustainable Development Indicators 2008)</li> <li>• Energy from Waste throughput (AMR 2007)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment Agency Waste Statistics for Yorkshire and the Humber Planning Region</li> <li>• GOYH (2001) Renewable Energy Assessment Study.</li> <li>• Yorkshire Futures (2004) Regional Greenhouse Gas Emissions Study.</li> <li>• Environment Agency Waste Statistics for Yorkshire and the Humber Planning Region</li> <li>• Environment Agency Regional Water Resources Strategies and CAMS for relevant catchments.</li> </ul>

Waste (capacity of landfill sites, etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See also Environment Agency Waste Statistics for Yorkshire and the Humber Planning Region</li> <li>• Waste (facilities analysis, construction and demolition, hazardous and special waste) work commissioned.</li> </ul>
Efficient use of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Objective 12 (Bio-diverse and Attractive Natural Environment)</li> </ul>

**Gaps in data**

- Awareness of information on resource efficiency and waste
- Location of landfill sites / landfill capacity.

Objectives and Prompt Questions	Key Themes (scale of data availability)	Potential Information / Data and their Sources	Other Plans, Programmes, Strategies, Databases and Websites
<b>(i) Social inclusion and equity across all sectors</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the activity consider different ways to overcome barriers to communication and participation – for example, investigating ICT links to connect geographically remote and disadvantaged groups to services and resources?</li> <li>Does the activity address the needs of disadvantaged and minority groups?</li> <li>Does the activity address the needs of older and younger people?</li> <li>Does the activity address the needs of disabled people?</li> <li>Does the activity promote religious and racial understanding and address racism and other forms of discrimination?</li> <li>Is the activity likely to cause increased tension or distrust between communities?</li> </ul>	<p>Indices of deprivation (Local Authority District)</p> <hr/> <p>Participation</p> <hr/> <p>HEALTH INEQUALITIES</p> <hr/> <p>Low income Households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of Wards Included in the most 10% most deprived in England (DCLG Indices of Deprivation 2007).</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See Objective 6 (Vibrant communities which participate in decision making)</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See Objective 4 (Conditions which enable business success, economic growth ad investment)</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income deprivation affecting children (DCLG Indices of Deprivation 2007)</li> <li>Child poverty in the Region (Progress in the Region 2007; original source Acxiom 2007)</li> </ul>	<p>ACAS EQUALITY SERVICES ARE WORKING WITH YORKSHIRE FORWARD TO BRING THE BUSINESS ADVANTAGES OF DIVERSITY TO SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED BUSINESSES.</p>
<p><b>Gaps in data</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Needs of disadvantaged groups, older people, disabled people</li> <li>Causes of increased tension or distrust between communities</li> <li>Activities which consider different ways to overcome barriers to communication and participation</li> <li>Religious and racial understanding and forms of other discrimination</li> </ul>			

<b>(ii) A partnership and participative approach</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the planning of the activity involve working in partnership and involve affected groups?</li> <li>Does the activity enable less well-resourced groups to take part?</li> <li>Does the activity take steps to consult and involve “difficult to reach” groups?</li> <li>Does the management of the activity involve stakeholders?</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None Identified</li> </ul>	
<b>Gaps in data</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholder involvement</li> <li>Activities which involve working in partnership and involve affected groups</li> <li>Activities which enable less well-resourced groups to take part</li> <li>Activities that take steps to consult and involve “difficult to reach” groups</li> </ul>			
<b>(iii) Geographic adaptation to the needs of rural and urban communities</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the activity take into account the varying needs and circumstances of the different types of rural and urban communities?</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Links with Objective 8</li> </ul>	
<b>Gaps in data</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Needs of different types of rural and urban communities (See Countryside Agency, map of rural wards - is this being updated?)</li> </ul>			
<b>(iv) Creativity, innovation and the appropriate use of technology</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the activity take steps to increase innovation?</li> <li>Does the activity take steps to use technology appropriately?</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D, as % of GVA (Progress in the Region 2007)</li> <li>R&amp;D Links by Region (Progress in the Region 2007)</li> <li>Patents granted by Region (Progress in the Region 2007)</li> </ul>	
<b>Gaps in data</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities take steps to increase innovation</li> <li>Activities take steps to use technology appropriately</li> </ul>			

**(v) Global Sustainability**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Does the activity take into account and reduce the impacts on other regions and countries?</li><li>• Does the activity learn from good practice?</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• None Identified</li></ul>	
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**Gaps in data**

- Activities take into account and reduce the impacts on other regions and countries (e.g. import/export of waste, energy; ecological footprint)
- Activities learnt from good practice

**APPENDIX 3**

**AUDIT TRAIL OF PROPOSED CHANGES TO SA FRAMEWORK**

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## APPENDIX 3: AUDIT TRAIL OF PROPOSED CHANGES TO SA FRAMEWORK

### RELEVANCE OF OBJECTIVES TO SCOPE OF 2009 UPDATE

SA objective directly relevant and can be assessed spatially.	
SA objective directly relevant but solely dependent on policy.	
SA objective indirectly relevant and solely dependent on policy.	
Not within the scope of 2009 Update but may require an alteration to adopted RSS.	

### SA OBJECTIVE

I. Good quality employment opportunities available to all.

### PROPOSED SUB-QUESTIONS AND CHANGES

- a) Will it provide employment opportunities for local people?
- b) Will it promote or support equal employment opportunities, including those for disadvantaged groups?
- c) Will it contribute to improving the diversity of employment opportunities?
- d) Will it promote healthy working lives (including health and safety at work, work-life/home-life balance, healthy workplace policies and access to occupational health)?
- ~~e) Will it ensure employment opportunities are accessible by public transport, cycling and walking?~~

### JUSTIFICATION FOR CHANGES

This question has been conflated with what was previously Ie) as both questions regard the same issue.

This question has been removed and conflated with I b). 'Cycling and walking' has been added to 'public transport' to ensure the framework fully accounts for all

**Deleted:** e) Will it offer employment opportunities to disadvantaged groups (including people with mental health problems, disabilities, people from black and ethnic minority groups and ex-offenders)?

sustainable transport modes.

## 2. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment.

a) Will it support existing businesses?

This question has been removed as it is a repeat of 3d). It was felt to be more relevant to keep the question under objective 3.

**Deleted:** b) Will it support the voluntary sector and /or promote volunteering?

This has been removed as it is covered by the breadth of questions for objective 3.

**Deleted:** c) Will it maximise local skills?

b) Will it encourage investment (including inward investment)?

c) Will it make the best use of public sector investment?

d) Will it enhance competitiveness through advice, mentoring and/or support?

e) Will it set up and support local and regional supply chains?

This question has been removed as it is covered by the scope of 2b).

**Deleted:** h) Will it increase investment in plant, machinery and R&D?

f) Will it provide direct support for local traders and suppliers through advice, information and training?

This question has been moved from 8a) as it is relevant to business success and enables objective 8 to be deleted.

g) Will it support community-based businesses and/or support local self-help schemes e.g. credit unions?

## 3. Education & training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.

a) Will it provide accessible training opportunities including on-the-job training?

This question has been conflated with 3c) as both questions broadly regard the same issue.

b) Will it promote lifelong learning and widening participation in lifelong learning activities?

This question has been removed and conflated with 3a).

**Deleted:** c) Will it provide appropriate on-the-job training?

- c) Will it improve levels of basic skills and/or information/communication technology (ICT)?
- d) Will it support the voluntary sector and /or promote volunteering?
- e) Will it ascertain skills/skills training gaps and/or promote specialized training for areas in transition?
- f) Will it build the confidence, self-esteem and capacity of individuals?
- g) Will it support sharing of information/resources and co-operative ways of working?
- h) Will it provide and promote sustainable development education?

This question has been moved from 8g) as it is relevant to this objective and enables objective 8 to be removed.

This question has been removed as it is covered by the scope of 3e).

Deleted: i) Will it contribute to meeting identified skills shortages?

#### 4. Conditions and services to engender good health.

- a) Will it improve equitable access to the health service (pay particular attention to groups of people most excluded and in highest need)?
- b) Will it improve the quality and integration of health services?
- c) Will it promote positive health and prevent ill-health?
- d) Will it address health inequalities (address the gap between those with worst health and those with better health)?
- e) Will it provide health services accessible by public transport, cycling and walking?

'Cycling and walking' has been added to 'public transport' to ensure the framework fully accounts for all sustainable transport modes.

#### 5. Safety and security for people and property.

- a) Will it reduce crime and disorder through design measures?
- b) Will it address the causes of crime and disorder and/or reduce crime through intervention?
- c) Will it prevent re-offending?
- d) Will it provide crime and safety advice?
- e) Will it reduce fear of crime?

**6. Vibrant communities which participate in decision making.**

- f) Will it reduce causes of accidents?
- g) Will it reduce the risk of terrorist acts?
- ~~a) Will it support the vibrancy of city, town and village centres?~~
- b) Will it safeguard and build social and community capital, capacity and confidence?
- ~~c) Will it increase community participation in activities and/or in the democratic process?~~
- ~~d) Where appropriate, will it devolve decision-making to communities?~~
- e) Will it support civic engagement?
- f) Will it encourage supportive personal and community networks?
- g) Will it improve and increase community facilities?**

This question has been moved from 8e) as it is relevant to the objective for vibrant communities and enables objective 8 to be removed.

**7. Culture, heritage, leisure and recreation activities to all.**

- a) Will it increase provision of culture, leisure and recreation (CLR) activities/venues?**
- b) Will it increase non-car-based access to CLR activities?
- c) Will it increase participation in CLR activities by tourists and local people?
- d) Will it provide support for CLR providers and/or creative industries?
- ~~e) Will it preserve, promote and enhance regional culture and heritage including architectural and archaeological assets?~~
- f) Will it improve access and affordability of CLR facilities which engender health, quality of life and learning?

This question has been conflated with 7g) as both questions regard the same issue.

This question has been removed and conflated with 7e).

**Deleted:** g) Will it preserve, or where appropriate, enhance architectural, archaeological or other heritage assets?

**8. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimizing detrimental impacts.**

- a) Will it reduce the need to travel by increasing access to key resources and services by means other than the car (e.g. by improving public transport)?
- b) Will it ease congestion on the road/rail network?
- c) Will it provide/improve/promote information about alternatives to car-based transport?
- d) Will it support less use as well as more efficient use of cars (e.g. car sharing)?
- e) Will it improve access to opportunities and facilities for all groups?
- f) Will it make the transport/environment attractive to non-car users (e.g. pedestrians and cyclists)?
- g) Will it improve the environmental performance of vehicles?
- h) Will it encourage freight transfer from road to rail and water?
- i) Will it encourage employers to develop green travel plans for staff travel to/from work and at work?

Objective 8 is a cross-cutting objective, largely covered by questions within other objectives.  
This question has been moved to 2f).

This has been removed as it is a repeat of 2e).

This has been removed as it is covered by the scope of 9a).

This has been removed as it is covered by the breadth of questions for objective 11.

This question has been moved to 6a).

This has been removed and conflated with 1a) as both questions broadly cover the same issue.

This has been moved to 3g).

**Deleted: 8. Local needs met locally.**

**Deleted:** a) Will it provide direct support for local traders and suppliers through advice, information and training?

**Deleted:** b) Will it support the formation, maintenance and use of local and regional supply chains for goods and services?

**Deleted:** c) Will it ensure that essential services (e.g. employment, health services and shops) and resources to serve communities are within reasonable non-car based travelling distance?

**Deleted:** d) Will it provide appropriate housing for local needs?

**Deleted:** e) Will it support the vibrancy of city, town and village centres?

**Deleted:** f) Will it investigate information/communication technology (ICT) links to connect geographically remote and disadvantaged groups to services and resources?

**Deleted:** g) Will it support sharing of information/resources and co-operative ways of working?

**Deleted: 9**

- j) Will it provide integrated transport services?
- k) Will it increase provision of public transport where needed?

**9. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns, that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development.**

- a) Will it promote the development of communities with accessible services, employment, shops and leisure facilities?
- b) Will it improve the resource efficiency of buildings (water, energy, density, use of existing buildings, designing for a longer lifespan)?
- c) Will it prevent inappropriate development in flood plains?
- d) Will it increase the use of sustainable urban drainage (which reduces run-off and improves water quality)?
- e) Will it increase safety and security in buildings and developments?
- f) Will it ensure new developments provide essential services accessible without use of a car and are accessible by public transport?
- g) Will it ensure new design is well designed and appropriate to its setting?
- h) Will it support local distinctiveness?
- i) Will it take account of the geomorphology of land?
- j) Will it encourage re-use of existing buildings?
- k) Will it protect material assets?

Deleted: 10

**10. Quality housing available to everyone.**

- a) Will it make housing available to people in need (taking into account requirements of location, size, type and affordability)?
- b) Will it enable people to obtain and maintain tenancies?

Deleted: 1

c) Will it improve the quality of housing stock (increase safety and security, reduce unfit housing, improve accessibility for people with disabilities)?

d) Will it improve the energy efficiency and insulation in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health?

e) Will it increase use of sustainable design and sustainable building materials in construction?

f) Will it reduce the number of empty and difficult to let properties?

**1 ↓ Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment.**

a) Will it protect and enhance existing priority habitats and species and provide for appropriate long term management of wildlife habitats?

b) Will it protect and enhance individual features such as hedgerows, drystone walls, ponds and trees?

c) Will it create new environmental assets and restore wildlife habitats?

d) Will it make use of opportunities wherever possible to enhance the environment as part of other initiatives?

e) Will it increase the quality and quantity of woodland cover in appropriate locations using native species?

f) Will it protect and enhance the region's rivers, estuary, coastal waters and fisheries to achieve good ecological status?

g) Will it promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment and biodiversity and promote access to wildlife on appropriate sites?

h) Will it contribute to local distinctiveness and countryside character?

Deleted: 2

**12. Minimise pollution levels**

- a) Will it clean up land contamination?
- b) Will it reduce air, water, groundwater, land, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution?
- c) Will it raise awareness about pollution and its effects?
- d) Will it provide support, advice and encouragement for the business sector to reduce pollution?
- e) Will it promote innovative and less harmful uses of potential pollutants?

EIA is covered by EIA regulations and therefore is not relevant with regards SA, which is a strategic exercise.

Deleted: 3

Deleted: Minimal

Deleted: if environmental impacts are a significant result of the activity consider an environmental impact assessment.

- f) Will it reduce the risk of pollution incidents and environmental accidents (including diffuse pollution)?

This question has been removed as SA frameworks do not address the topic of 'research'.

Deleted: f) Will it include measures and research to identify and reduce pollution?

**13. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change.**

- a) Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport?
- b) Will it reduce methane emissions from agriculture, landfills and past and present mining activities?
- c) Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from domestic, commercial and industrial sources?
- d) Will it increase energy efficiency in all sectors?
- e) Will it research and monitor the likely effects of climate change and provide evidence and advice on the predicted consequences for affected areas and sectors?
- f) Will it plan and implement adaptation measures for the likely effects of climate change?

EIA is covered by EIA regulations and therefore is not relevant with regards SA, which is a strategic exercise.

Deleted: 4

Deleted: If environmental impacts are a significant result of the activity consider an environmental impact assessment.

g) Will it increase the amount of energy from renewable sources that is generated and consumed in the region?

h) Will it reduce risk from flooding?

**1.4. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.**

a) Will it increase efficiency in water, energy and raw material use?

**b) Will it develop renewable energy/resources?**

c) Will it make efficient use of land (appropriate density, protect good agricultural land, use brownfield land in preference to Greenfield sites)?

d) Will it increase prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste?

e) Will it increase awareness and provide information on resource efficiency and waste?

f) Will it reduce use of non-renewable resources?

g) Will it reduce contamination of soils and safeguard soil quality and quantity?

Deleted: 5

**(i) Social inclusion and equity across all sectors.**

a) Does the activity consider different ways to overcome barriers to communication and participation *— for example, investigating ICT links to connect geographically remote and disadvantages groups to services and resources?*

b) Does the activity address the needs of disadvantaged and minority groups?

c) Does the activity address the needs of older and younger people?

d) Does the activity address the needs of disabled people?

e) Does the activity promote religious and racial understanding and address racism and other forms of discrimination?

f) Is the activity likely to cause increased tension or distrust between communities?

This has been conflated with what was previously 8f).

This question has been removed as it is a repeat of 4d).

Deleted: g) Does the activity reduce health inequalities?

**(ii) A partnership and participative approach.**

- a) Does the planning of the activity involve working in partnership and involve affected groups?
- b) Does the activity enable less well-resourced groups to take part?
- c) Does the activity take steps to consult and involve “difficult to reach” groups?
- d) Does the management of the activity involve stakeholders?

**(iii) Geographic adaptation to the needs of rural and urban communities**

- a) Does the activity take into account the varying needs and circumstances of the different types of rural and urban communities?

**(iv) Creativity, innovation and the appropriate use of technology.**

- a) Does the activity take steps to increase innovation?
- b) Does the activity take steps to use technology appropriately?

**(v) Global Sustainability.**

- a) Does the activity take into account and reduce the impacts on other regions and countries?
- b) Does the activity learn from good practice?


## **APPENDIX 4**


### **ANALYSIS OF N2K SITE SENSITIVITIES**


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## APPENDIX 4: ANALYSIS OF N2K SITE SENSITIVITIES


Site and Features	Features	Factors Important For Maintaining Integrity	Possible effects of RSS 2009 update	Mitigation	Implications	Status
Kirk Deighton SAC	Great crested newt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance of pond area, depth, water quality, vegetation and lack of fish.</li> <li>Maintenance of a buffer of appropriate terrestrial habitat.</li> </ul>	<p>Potential loss of site through development.</p> <p>Potential disturbance of great crested newt through development in area surrounding the SAC</p>	<p>Exclude the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude 500m<sup>1</sup> buffer around the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Adhere to RSS core, biodiversity and sub area policies.</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Final check to be carried out once preferred option identified</p>	
Denby Grange SAC	Great crested newt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance of pond area, depth, water quality, vegetation and lack of fish.</li> <li>Maintenance of a buffer of appropriate terrestrial habitat.</li> </ul>	<p>Potential loss of site through development.</p> <p>Potential disturbance of great crested newt through development in area surrounding the SAC</p>	<p>Exclude the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude 500m<sup>2</sup> buffer around the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Adhere to RSS core, biodiversity and sub area policies.</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Final check to be carried out once preferred option identified</p>	


 Adverse impact on integrity unlikely, to be confirmed as spatial options defined


 Adverse impact on integrity unlikely, subject to analysis of development in wider area

 Adverse impact on integrity possible, carry forward to Appropriate Assessment


Site and Features	Features	Factors Important For Maintaining Integrity	Possible effects of RSS 2009 update	Mitigation	Implications	Status
Thorne Moor SPA / SAC	Degraded Active Bog Nightjar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hydrological regime.</li> <li>Grazing, cutting and general management regime.</li> <li>Levels of disturbance.</li> </ul>	<p>Potential loss of site through development.</p> <p>Potential damage and disturbance from recreation associated with potential housing development in surrounding area</p>	<p>Exclude the SPA/SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude 1.5km<sup>3</sup> (to also include restricted development on the edge of Thorne Moorend, Crowle, Easloft, Hatfield Woodhouse, Sandtoft, Westgate, Wroot and Epworth) buffer around the SPA/SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Adhere to RSS core, biodiversity and sub area policies.</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Final check to be carried out once preferred option identified</p>	


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
Site and Features	Features	Factors Important For Maintaining Integrity	Possible effects of RSS 2009 update	Mitigation	Implications	Status
Hatfield Moor SPA / SAC	Degraded Active Bog Nightjar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hydrological regime</li> <li>Grazing, cutting and general management regime</li> <li>Levels of disturbance.</li> </ul>	<p>Potential loss of site through development.</p> <p>Potential damage and disturbance from recreation associated with potential housing development in surrounding area</p>	<p>Exclude the SPA/SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude 1.5km<sup>4</sup> (to also include restricted development on the edge of Thorne Moorend, Crowle, Easloft, Hatfield Woodhouse, Sandtoft, Westgate, Wroot and Epworth) buffer around the SPA/SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Adhere to RSS core, biodiversity and sub area policies.</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Final check to be carried out once preferred option identified</p>	


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
Site and Features	Features	Factors Important For Maintaining Integrity	Possible effects of RSS 2009 update	Mitigation	Implications	Status
Fen Bog SAC	Transition mire and quaking bog.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hydrological regime including water quantity and quality.</li> </ul>	<p>Potential loss of site through development.</p> <p>Potential for development within immediate river catchment to adversely affect water quantity and quality</p>	<p>Exclude the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude immediate river catchment from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Adhere to RSS core, biodiversity and sub area policies.</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Final check to be carried out once preferred option identified</p>	
North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC	Mountain Meadows and <i>Molinia</i> Meadows.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grazing and heathland management are key factors for maintaining structure and diversity of the meadows.</li> </ul>	<p>Potential loss of site through development.</p> <p>Potential direct and indirect (hydrological) disturbance to site. Recreational pressure may increase within this buffer but will largely be restricted designated paths.</p>	<p>Exclude the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude 500m buffer around the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Final check to be carried out once preferred option identified</p>	


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
Site and Features	Features	Factors Important For Maintaining Integrity	Possible effects of RSS 2009 update	Mitigation	Implications	Status
Skipwith Common SAC	Dry and Wet heath.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grazing and heathland management.</li> <li>Surface water hydrology.</li> </ul>	<p>Potential loss of site through development.</p> <p>Potential direct and indirect (hydrological) disturbance to site. Recreational pressure may increase within this buffer but will largely be restricted designated paths.</p>	<p>Exclude the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude 150m buffer around the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Final check to be carried out once preferred option identified</p>	
Strensall Common SAC	Dry and Wet heath.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grazing and heathland management.</li> <li>Surface water hydrology.</li> </ul>	<p>Potential loss of site through development.</p> <p>Potential direct and indirect (hydrological) disturbance to site. Recreational pressure may increase within this buffer but will largely be restricted designated paths.</p>	<p>Exclude the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude 150m buffer around the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Final check to be carried out once preferred option identified</p>	


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
Site and Features	Features	Factors Important For Maintaining Integrity	Possible effects of RSS 2009 update	Mitigation	Implications	Status
Ellerswood and Sanddale	Alkaline fen and Gayers whorl snail.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of water quality and chemistry.</li> <li>• Maintenance of groundwater level.</li> </ul>	<p>Potential loss of site through development.</p> <p>Potential development distances which may interfere with groundwater and surface water flows. Unknown factor of where local water supply comes from – but not known to be in an area supplied by groundwater sources.</p>	<p>Exclude the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude 2km or within the immediate water resource catchment area (whichever is larger) from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Final check to be carried out once preferred option identified</p>	
Arnecliffe and Park Hole SAC	Sessile Oak Woodland and Kilarney Fern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland management.</li> <li>• Soil chemistry.</li> <li>• Lack of disturbance and vandalism.</li> </ul>	<p>Potential loss of site through development.</p> <p>Potential damage and disturbance from recreation associated with potential housing development in surrounding area</p>	<p>Exclude the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude 1.5km<sup>5</sup> buffer around the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Adhere to RSS core, biodiversity and sub area policies.</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Final check to be carried out once preferred option identified</p>	


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
Site and Features	Features	Factors Important For Maintaining Integrity	Possible effects of RSS 2009 update	Mitigation	Implications	Status
Ox Close Wood SAC	Hazel woodland and associated ground flora.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland management.</li> <li>• Soil chemistry.</li> <li>• Lack of disturbance and vandalism.</li> </ul>	<p>Potential loss of site through development.</p> <p>Potential damage and disturbance from recreation associated with potential housing development in surrounding area</p>	<p>Exclude the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude 1.5km<sup>6</sup> buffer around the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Adhere to RSS core, biodiversity and sub area policies.</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Final check to be carried out once preferred option identified</p>	
Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs SAC / SPA	Vegetated Sea Cliffs and Kittiwake.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grazing and disturbance levels of cliffs and grassland.</li> <li>• Soil chemistry.</li> <li>• Good supply of marine prey for birds.</li> </ul>	<p>Potential loss of site through development.</p> <p>Potential damage and disturbance from recreation associated with potential housing development in surrounding area</p> <p>Potential increases in recreation pressure from development within wider area (up to 30km).</p>	<p>Exclude the SAC/SPA from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude 1.5km buffer around the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Adhere to RSS core, biodiversity and sub area policies.</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Assessment of any significant developments within a wider area in terms of possible increases in visitor numbers</p>	


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
Site and Features	Features	Factors Important For Maintaining Integrity	Possible effects of RSS 2009 update	Mitigation	Implications	Status
Beast Cliff Whitby	Vegetated Sea Cliffs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grazing and disturbance regime of cliffs and grassland.</li> <li>Soil chemistry</li> </ul>	<p>Potential loss of site through development.</p> <p>Potential damage and disturbance from recreation associated with potential housing development in surrounding area</p> <p>Potential increases in recreation pressure from development within wider area (up to 30km).</p>	<p>Exclude the SAC/SPA from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude 1.5km buffer around the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Adhere to RSS core, biodiversity and sub area policies.</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Assessment of any significant developments within a wider area in terms of possible increases in visitor numbers</p>	
Malham Tarn Ramsar	Highest marl lake in Britain with acidophilous bog, calcareous fen and soligenous mire supporting two nationally rare plant species and five red data book invertebrates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hydrological regime including groundwater and surface water.</li> <li>Soil chemistry and local geology.</li> <li>Grazing and land management.</li> </ul>	<p>Potential loss of site through development.</p> <p>Potential direct and indirect (hydrological) disturbance to site. Recreational pressure may increase within this buffer but will largely be restricted designated paths.</p>	<p>Exclude the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude local water catchment from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Final check to be carried out once preferred option identified</p>	


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
Site and Features	Features	Factors Important For Maintaining Integrity	Possible effects of RSS 2009 update	Mitigation	Implications	Status
Hornsea Mere SPA	Gadwall.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lines of Sight</li> <li>• Availability of roosting and feeding areas</li> <li>• Low levels of disturbance and maintenance of secure islands</li> </ul>	<p>Potential loss of site through development.</p> <p>Potential direct and indirect (hydrological) disturbance to site. Recreational pressure may increase within this buffer but will largely be restricted designated paths.</p>	<p>Exclude the SPA from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude 500m<sup>7</sup> buffer around the SPA from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Final check to be carried out once preferred option identified</p>	


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
Site and Features	Features	Factors Important For Maintaining Integrity	Possible effects of RSS 2009 update	Mitigation	Implications	Status
Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar	Estuarine habitats including salt meadow, mudflats, sandbanks, coastal lagoons and dune systems. Populations of river and sea lamprey and grey seal. Breeding wintering and passage bird assemblages (primarily waders).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hydrological regime including flow rates and volumes and sedimentation regimes.</li> <li>Water quality and chemistry.</li> <li>Levels of disturbance.</li> <li>Lack of instream barriers to movement and migration.</li> <li>Bank structure and 'naturalness'.</li> </ul>	Potential impacts resulting from direct loss of habitat, indirect loss of habitat associated with flood defence infrastructure, changes in water quantity and quality, and potential disturbance from recreation.	<p>Mitigation would require exclusion of the river, floodplain and a 500m buffer to prevent damage to site integrity and disturbance of bird species.</p> <p>There is also a need to consider water resource and flood management issues within the wider catchment</p>	Further assessment required as spatial options defined.	


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
Site and Features	Features	Factors Important For Maintaining Integrity	Possible effects of RSS 2009 update	Mitigation	Implications	Status
River Derwent SAC	Bullhead, lamprey species, otter, water crow-foot communities, and a floodplain supporting ruff, golden plover, teal, wigeon, lapwing and mallard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water quality.</li> <li>• River structure and function – natural channel and banks.</li> <li>• Hydrological regime.</li> <li>• Levels of Disturbance.</li> </ul>	Potential impacts resulting from direct loss of habitat, indirect loss of habitat associated with flood defence infrastructure, changes in water quantity and quality, and potential disturbance from recreation.	<p>Exclude the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude floodplain plus 500m<sup>8</sup> buffer around the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Final check to be carried out once preferred option identified</p>	
Lower Derwent SAC SPA and Ramsar	Lowland hay meadows and transitional wet habitats .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cutting and grazing regimes.</li> <li>• Hydrological regime.</li> <li>• Adjacent feeding habitat for bird species.</li> <li>• Levels of disturbance.</li> <li>• Maintenance of sight lines.</li> </ul>	Potential impacts resulting from direct loss of habitat, indirect loss of habitat associated with flood defence infrastructure, changes in water quantity and quality, and potential disturbance from recreation.	<p>Exclude the SAC/SPA from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude floodplain plus 1.5km<sup>9</sup> buffer around the SAC/SPA from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Final check to be carried out once preferred option identified</p>	


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
Site and Features	Features	Factors Important For Maintaining Integrity	Possible effects of RSS 2009 update	Mitigation	Implications	Status
South Pennine Moors SAC and SPA	Upland Moorland including Blanket bog, North Atlantic wet heath and dry heath. Golden plover, Merlin, Dunlin and Short eared owl.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grazing and moorland management regime.</li> <li>Hydrological regime.</li> <li>Disturbance levels.</li> </ul>	<p>Potential loss of site through development.</p> <p>Potential damage and disturbance from recreation associated with potential housing development in immediate surrounding area</p> <p>Potential increases in recreation pressure from development within wider area (up to 10km).</p>	<p>Exclude the SPA/SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude 1km<sup>10</sup> buffer around the SPA/SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Adhere to RSS core, biodiversity and sub area policies.</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Final check to be carried out once preferred option identified</p> <p>Assessment of any significant developments within a wider area (up to 10km) in terms of possible increases in visitor numbers</p>	


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
Site and Features	Features	Factors Important For Maintaining Integrity	Possible effects of RSS 2009 update	Mitigation	Implications	Status
North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA	Upland moorland with blanket bog, North Atlantic wet heath, European dry heath, old sessile oak woods, calaminarian grassland and a variety of spring fen, rocky and grassland habitats including habitat supporting marsh saxifrage. Golden plover, hen harrier, marline, peregrine, upland pasture, curlews.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grazing and moorland management regime.</li> <li>Hydrological regime for bogs and marsh saxifrage.</li> <li>Erosional disturbance on sensitive grasslands including erosion and extent of path networks.</li> <li>Disturbance levels are important for bird species.</li> </ul>	<p>Potential loss of site through development.</p> <p>Potential damage and disturbance from recreation associated with potential housing development in immediate surrounding area</p> <p>Potential increases in recreation pressure from development within wider area (up to 10km for Lovely Seat and Mallerstang).</p>	<p>Exclude the SPA/SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude 1km<sup>11</sup> buffer around the SPA/SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Adhere to RSS core, biodiversity and sub area policies.</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Assessment of any significant developments within a wider area (up to 10km for Lovely Seat and Mallerstang) where increased local walking may affect sensitive grasslands) in terms of possible increases in visitor numbers</p> <p>Final check to be carried out once preferred option identified</p>	


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
Site and Features	Features	Factors Important For Maintaining Integrity	Possible effects of RSS 2009 update	Mitigation	Implications	Status
North York Moors SAC and SPA	Upland moorland with blanket bog, North Atlantic wet heath and dry heath.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grazing and moorland management regime.</li> <li>Hydrological regime.</li> <li>Erosional disturbance on sensitive grasslands including erosion and extent of path networks.</li> <li>Disturbance levels are important for bird species.</li> </ul>	<p>Potential loss of site through development.</p> <p>Potential damage and disturbance from recreation associated with potential housing development in surrounding area</p>	<p>Exclude the SPA/SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude 1km<sup>12</sup> buffer around the SPA/SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Adhere to RSS core, biodiversity and sub area policies.</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Assessment of potential allocations within 10km to ensure no effect on pastures supporting golden plover feeding areas.</p> <p>Final check to be carried out once preferred option identified</p>	


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 Adverse impact on integrity unlikely, subject to analysis of development in wider area

 Adverse impact on integrity possible, carry forward to Appropriate Assessment

Site and Features	Features	Factors Important For Maintaining Integrity	Possible effects of RSS 2009 update	Mitigation	Implications	Status
Craven Limestone Complex SAC	Limestone pavements, alkaline fen, petrifying springs, <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests on slopes, screes and ravines, calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation, and semi-natural dry grassland and scrub facies on a calcareous substrate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local geology.</li> <li>Grazing / trampling levels and nutrient levels.</li> <li>Hydrological regime.</li> </ul>	<p>Potential loss of site through development.</p> <p>Potential direct and indirect (hydrological) disturbance to site. Recreational pressure may increase within this buffer but will largely be restricted designated paths.</p>	<p>Exclude the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude local water catchment from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Final check to be carried out once preferred option identified</p>	

 Adverse impact on integrity unlikely, to be confirmed as spatial options defined

 Adverse impact on integrity unlikely, subject to analysis of development in wider area

 Adverse impact on integrity possible, carry forward to Appropriate Assessment


Site and Features	Features	Factors Important For Maintaining Integrity	Possible effects of RSS 2009 update	Mitigation	Implications	Status
Ingleborough Limestone Complex SAC	Limestone pavements, alkaline fen, blanket bog, petrifying springs, <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests on slopes, screes and ravines, calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation, and semi-natural dry grassland and scrub facies on a calcareous substrate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local geology.</li> <li>Grazing / trampling levels and nutrient levels.</li> <li>Hydrological regime.</li> </ul>	<p>Potential loss of site through development.</p> <p>Potential direct and indirect (hydrological) disturbance to site. Recreational pressure may increase within this buffer but will largely be restricted designated paths.</p>	<p>Exclude the SAC from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p> <p>Exclude local water catchment from 'areas of search' for the spatial options</p>	<p>Likely that of RSS 2009 update can be implemented without effect on site integrity.</p> <p>Site plus buffer to be identified as exclusions in identification of spatial options.</p> <p>Final check to be carried out once preferred option identified</p>	


<sup>1</sup> Great crested newt mitigation guidelines (English Nature 2001) – 500m average maximum dispersal distance of gcn.


<sup>2</sup> Great crested newt mitigation guidelines (English Nature 2001) – 500m average maximum dispersal distance of gcn.

<sup>3</sup> Thames Basin Heaths SPA assessment of the impacts of housing and recreational disturbance on nightjar – densities increase as recreation pressure declines. The site is important *locally* for recreation and therefore localised housing development should be restricted.

<sup>4</sup> Thames Basin Heaths SPA assessment of the impacts of housing and recreational disturbance on nightjar – densities increase as recreation pressure declines. The site is important *locally* for recreation and therefore localised housing development should be restricted.

 Adverse impact on integrity unlikely, to be confirmed as spatial options defined

 Adverse impact on integrity unlikely, subject to analysis of development in wider area

 Adverse impact on integrity possible, carry forward to Appropriate Assessment

<sup>5</sup> Distance considered great enough to restrict the majority of casual dog walking and vandalism

<sup>6</sup> Distance considered great enough to restrict the majority of casual dog walking and vandalism

<sup>7</sup> This distance ensures that the minimum 200m lines of sight are maintained (as specified in the site condition monitoring guidance), as well as retaining pasture around the site for Gadwall. Levels of visitors will already be moderately high and are not considered to vary significantly in response to localised development.

<sup>8</sup> Abstractions for water supply do take place on the River Derwent – however, Yorkshire is connected by a grid supply and it is between the EA and Yorkshire Water to undertake supply and treatment decisions and assess their impact under the WFD and the HRA. The Derwent is already classed as NO WATER available in the CAMs. Therefore it is assumed that additional development in this area would be supplied from outside the catchment.


<sup>9</sup> Buffer allows no disruption of hydrological regimes, maintains extent of adjacent wet pasture, maintains sight lines and is considered a distance that would reduce casual levels of disturbance by dog walkers and groups of children


<sup>10</sup> Short eared owl require a maximum sight line of 1km (Natural England site condition monitoring target).


Distance assumes no significant impact from recreational increase as paths will be used by most upland walkers, despite the right to roam, and the south Pennines area is already well populated and used by walkers. Where the levels of housing development within a 10km area are significant, an assessment of increased levels of usage should be undertaken.

<sup>11</sup> 1km to reduce direct visual disturbance of bird species. Where the levels of housing development within a 10km area are significant, an assessment of increased levels of usage should be undertaken.

<sup>12</sup> Requirement for 200m sight lines for golden plover and also a site condition monitoring requirement that adjoining areas of pasture within a minimum of 10km are maintained as feeding areas for bird species.

 Adverse impact on integrity unlikely, to be confirmed as spatial options defined

 Adverse impact on integrity unlikely, subject to analysis of development in wider area








 Adverse impact on integrity possible, carry forward to Appropriate Assessment



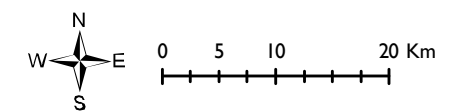
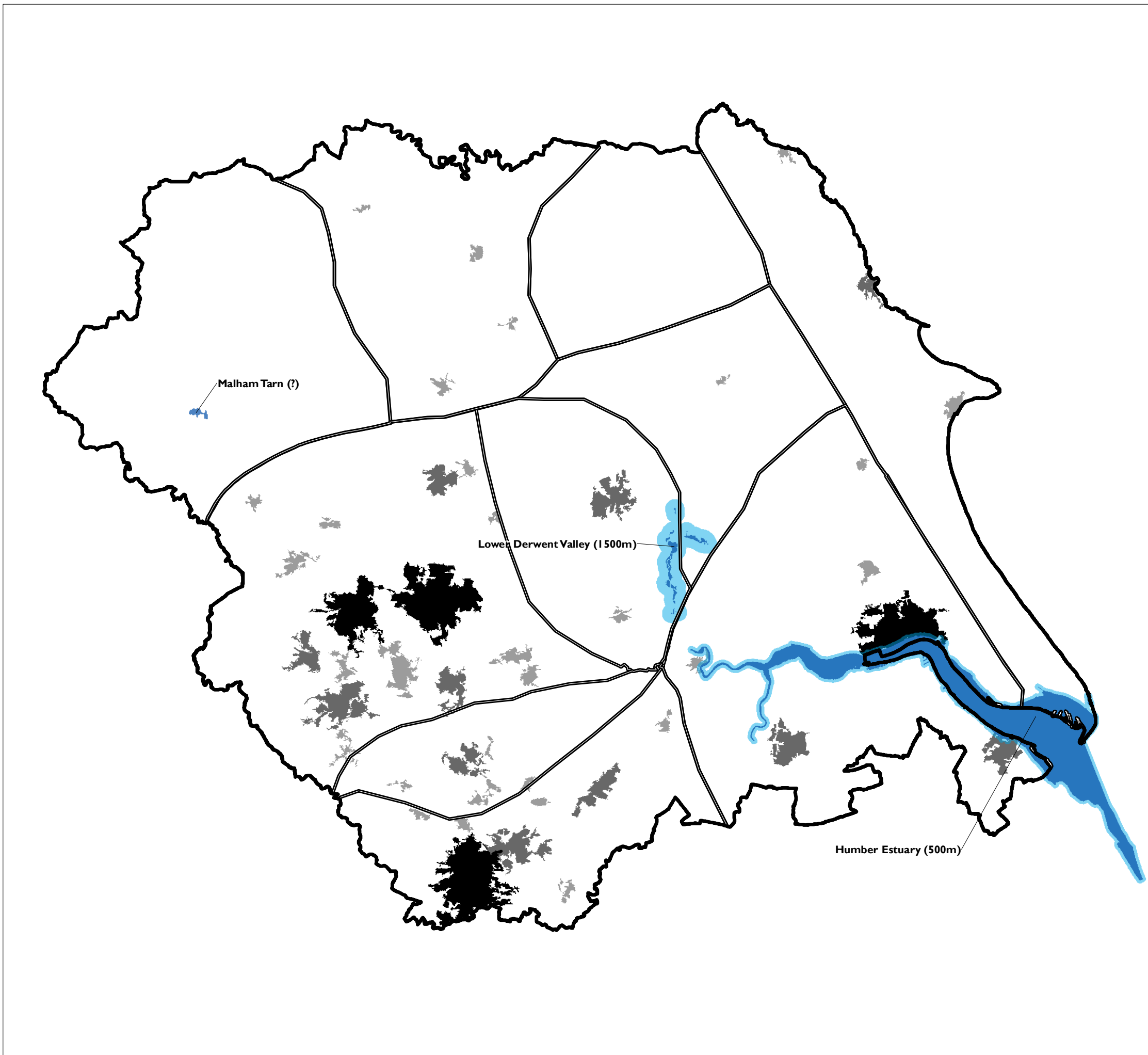
# HRA of the 2009 Update to the Yorkshire and Humber Plan

## Appendix 4 Figure 1: Ramsar sites

### Key

-  Yorkshire and Humber Boundary
-  Sub-area boundaries
-  Ramsar sites
-  Draft HRA buffers
-  Regional Cities
-  Sub Regional Cities and Towns
-  Principal Towns

Please note: Malham Tarn buffer has not yet been mapped - need more information on the extent of the local water resource catchment zone



Source: Natural England, Yorkshire and Humber Assembly

Date: 07/11/2008  
Revision:










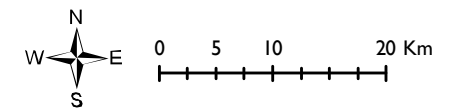
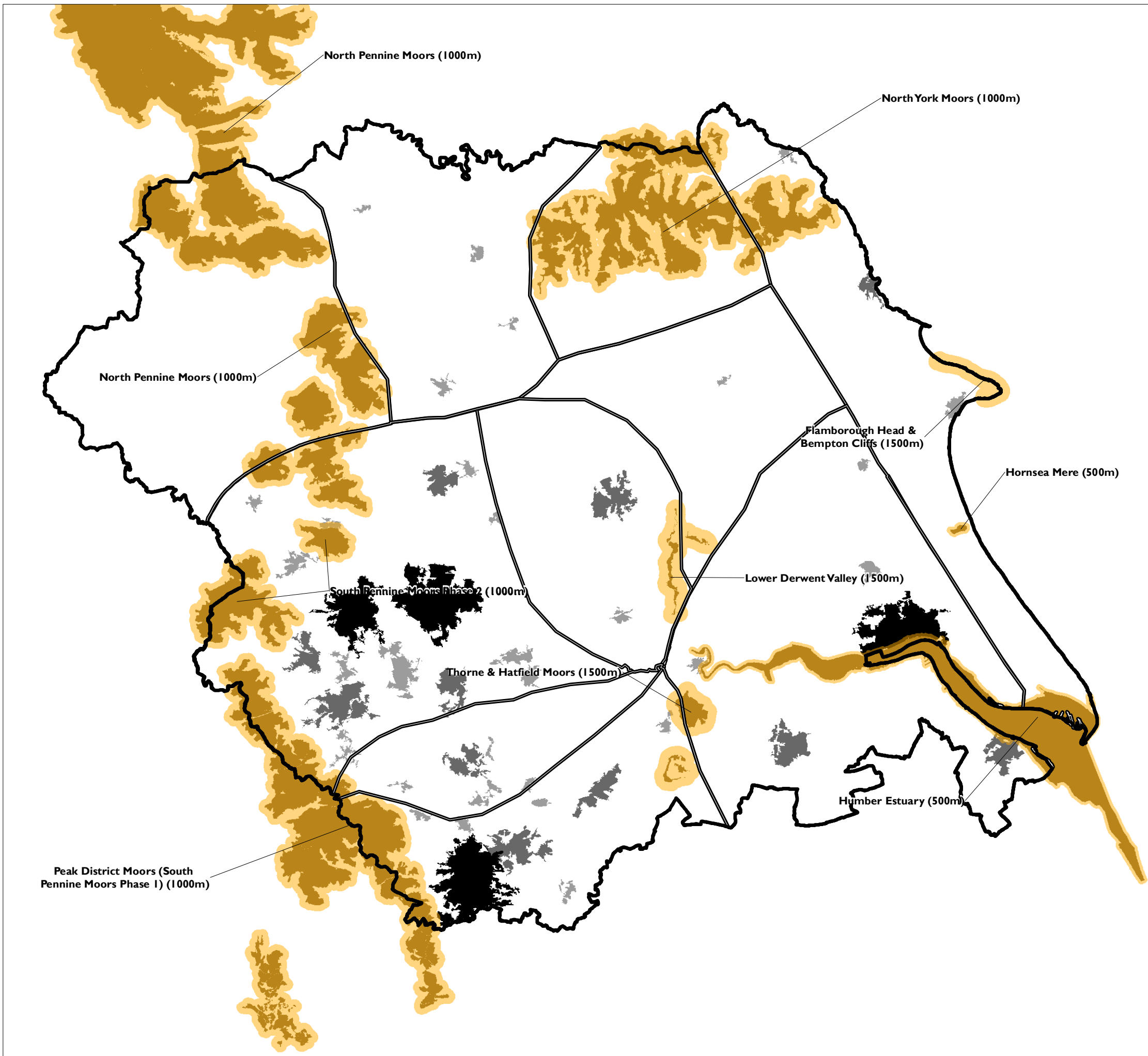


# HRA of the 2009 Update to the Yorkshire and Humber Plan

## Appendix 4 Figure 2: Special Protection Areas

### Key

-  Yorkshire and Humber Boundary
-  Sub-area boundaries
-  Special Protection Areas
-  Draft HRA buffers
-  Regional Cities
-  Sub Regional Cities and Towns
-  Principal Towns



Source: Natural England, Yorkshire and Humber Assembly

Date: 07/11/2008  
Revision:












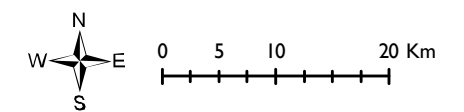
# HRA of the 2009 Update to the Yorkshire and Humber Plan

## Appendix 4 Figure 3: Special Areas of Conservation

### Key

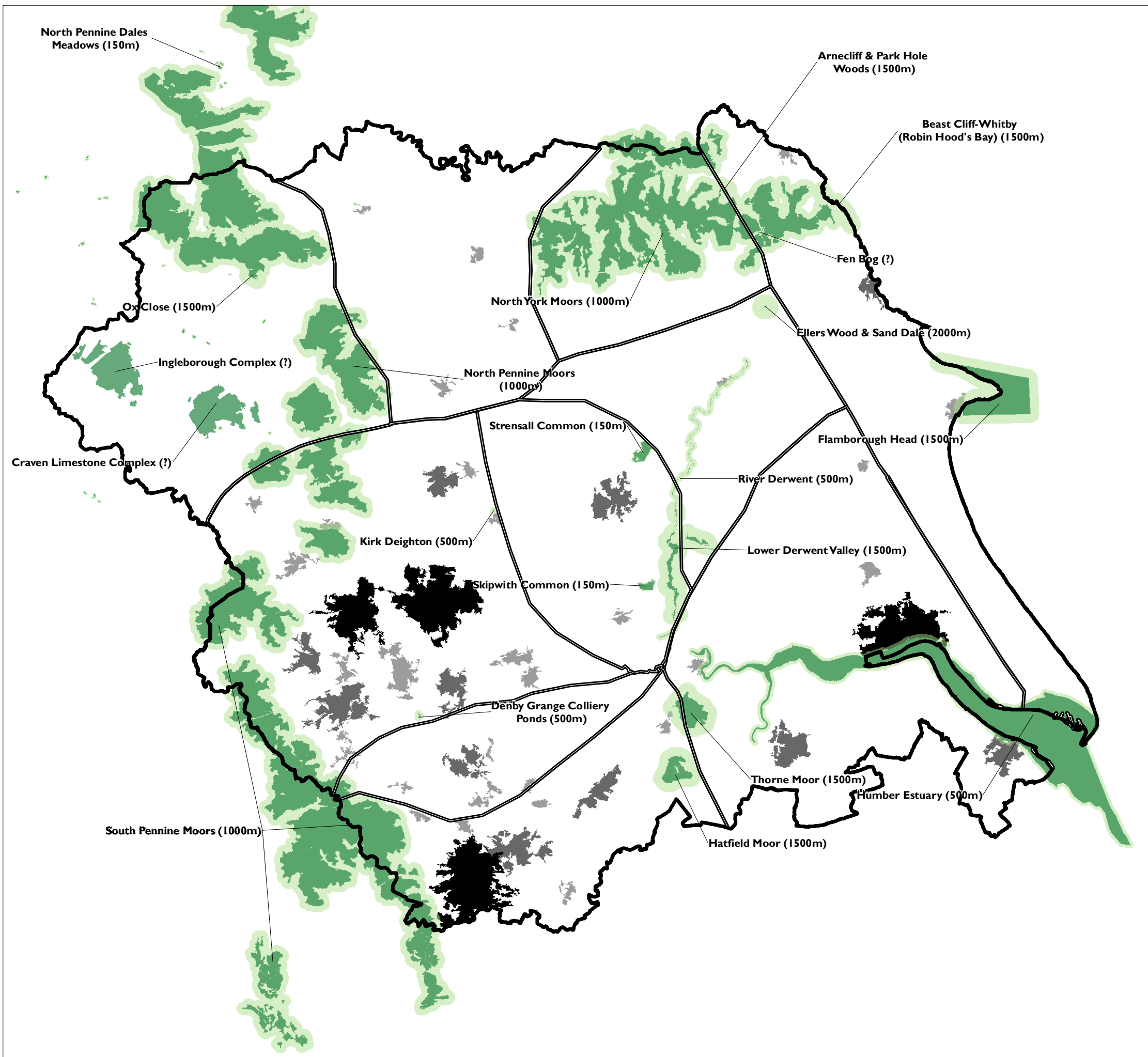
-  Yorkshire and Humber Boundary
-  Sub-area boundaries
-  Special Areas of Conservation
-  Draft HRA buffers
-  Regional Cities
-  Sub Regional Cities and Towns
-  Principal Towns

Please note: Ingleborough Complex, Craven Limestone Complex and Fen Bog buffers have not yet been mapped - need more information on the extent of the local water resource zone



Source: Natural England, Yorkshire and Humber Assembly

Date: 07/11/2008  
Revision:





**APPENDIX 5**

**CRITICAL REVIEW OF YHA APPROACH TO OPTIONS DEVELOPMENT**

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## APPENDIX 5: CRITICAL REVIEW OF YHA APPROACH TO OPTIONS DEVELOPMENT

Relevance of objectives to scope of 2009 Update	
SA objective directly relevant and can be assessed spatially.	
SA objective directly relevant but solely dependent on policy.	
SA objective indirectly relevant and solely dependent on policy.	
Not within the scope of 2009 Update but may require an alteration to adopted RSS.	

SA objective and sub-questions	Relevance of sub-question to RSS Update	Extent to which SA objective is reflected in YHA approach to options development	Uncertainties or gaps in YHA approach and how these can be addressed
<b>I. Good quality employment opportunities available to all.</b>			
a) Will it provide employment opportunities for local people?	N/R	The Experian assessment of effect of economic growth on CLG household growth projections will help to ensure scale of housing reflects employment opportunities.	In order to address 1b) there is a need to understand whether the spatial options will provide sufficient housing of the right type to support levels of employment in deprived areas in the region. <b>Type of housing to be provided will be determined at the preferred options stage. Alignment with employment in deprived areas can be assessed through the SA.</b>  In order to address 1f) there is a need for
b) Will it promote or support equal employment opportunities, including those for disadvantaged groups?	Direct spatial		
c) Will it contribute to improving the diversity of employment opportunities?	Indirect policy	A forecast of job growth alongside housing growth forecasts will indicate how closely the two are aligned and hence the likelihood of ensuring employment opportunities are available in reasonable proximity to where people will live.	
d) Will it promote healthy working lives (including health and safety at work, work-life/home-life balance, healthy workplace policies and access to occupational health)?	Indirect policy		

<b>SA objective and sub-questions</b>	<b>Relevance of sub-question to RSS Update</b>	<b>Extent to which SA objective is reflected in YHA approach to options development</b>	<b>Uncertainties or gaps in YHA approach and how these can be addressed</b>
e) Will it ensure employment opportunities are accessible by public transport, cycling and walking?	Direct spatial	Broad locations to be focussed in areas with good public transport access.	information on the availability of employment land and its proximity to public transport corridors. <b>YHA to provide information on availability of employment land by sub-region.</b>
<b>2. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment.</b>			
a) Will it support existing businesses?	Direct spatial	The Experian assessment of effect of economic growth on CLG household growth projections will help to ensure scale of housing reflects employment opportunities.  A forecast of job growth alongside housing growth forecasts will indicate how closely the two are aligned and hence the likelihood of ensuring employment opportunities are available in reasonable proximity to where people will live.	There is little more that can be done spatially to ensure new housing in the region meets the needs of existing business. At the preferred options stage, consideration should be given to whether the type of housing is likely to be appropriate for employees of local businesses given the type of workforce they attract.
b) Will it encourage investment (including inward investment)?	Indirect policy		
c) Will it make the best use of public sector investment?	Indirect policy		
d) Will it enhance competitiveness through advice, mentoring and/or support?	Indirect policy		
e) Will it set up and support local and regional supply chains?	Indirect policy		
f) Will it provide direct support for local traders and suppliers through advice, information and training	Indirect policy		
g) Will it support community-based businesses and/or support local self-help schemes e.g. credit unions?	Indirect policy		
<b>3. Education &amp; training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.</b>			
a) Will it provide accessible training opportunities, including on-the-job training?	Indirect policy	Education and training does not feature within YHA's approach to developing spatial	A positive contribution to this objective is largely dependent on existing policies of the adopted RSS

SA objective and sub-questions	Relevance of sub-question to RSS Update	Extent to which SA objective is reflected in YHA approach to options development	Uncertainties or gaps in YHA approach and how these can be addressed
b) Will it promote lifelong learning and widening participation in lifelong learning activities? c) Will it improve levels of basic skills and/or information/communication technology (ICT)? d) Will it support the voluntary sector and /or promote volunteering? e) Will it ascertain skills/skills training gaps and/or promote specialized training for areas in transition? f) Will it build the confidence, self-esteem and capacity of individuals? g) Will it support sharing of information /resources and co-operative ways of working? h) Will it provide and promote sustainable development education?	Indirect policy Indirect policy Indirect policy Indirect policy Indirect policy Indirect policy Indirect policy	options.	and whether they are sufficiently robust to meet the needs of an increased population in the region.
<b>4. Conditions and services to engender good health.</b>			
a) Will it improve equitable access to health service (pay particular attention to groups of people most excluded and in highest need)? b) Will it improve the quality and integration of health services? c) Will it promote positive health and prevent ill-health? d) Will it address health inequalities (address the gap between those with worst health and those with better health)?	Direct spatial Indirect policy Indirect policy Direct policy	Health does not feature within YHA's approach to developing spatial options.	In order to address 4a) there is a need to determine whether health facilities will be provided alongside new housing in those areas that need it most i.e. areas with high levels of health deprivation. <b>Provision of infrastructure alongside new housing development will be determined at the preferred options stage. As a proxy at the spatial options stage, the SA can compare the distribution of housing with the pattern of health deprivation in the</b>

SA objective and sub-questions	Relevance of sub-question to RSS Update	Extent to which SA objective is reflected in YHA approach to options development	Uncertainties or gaps in YHA approach and how these can be addressed
e) Will it provide health services accessible by public transport, cycling and walking?	N/R		region.
<b>5. Safety and security for people and property.</b>			
a) Will it reduce crime and disorder through design measures?	Direct policy	Safety and security does not feature within YHA's approach to developing spatial options.	A positive contribution to this objective is largely dependent on existing policies in the adopted RSS. In particular there will be a need to consider whether policies to design-out crime within new developments are sufficiently robust given the increasing population and evidence on levels and types of crime in the region.
b) Will it address the causes of crime and disorder and/or reduce crime through intervention?	Indirect policy		
c) Will it prevent re-offending?	Indirect policy		
d) Will it provide crime and safety advice?	Indirect policy		
e) Will it reduce fear of crime?	Indirect policy		
f) Will it reduce causes of accidents?	Indirect policy		
g) Will it reduce the risk of terrorist acts?	Indirect policy		
<b>6. Vibrant communities which participate in decision making.</b>			
a) Will it support the vibrancy of city, town and village centres?	Indirect policy	Community capacity and participation does not feature within YHA's approach to developing spatial options.	A positive contribution to this objective is largely dependent on existing policies in the adopted RSS.
b) Will it safeguard and build social and community capital, capacity and confidence?	Indirect policy		
c) Will it increase community participation in activities and/or in the democratic process?	Indirect policy		
d) Where appropriate, will it devolve decision-making to communities?	Indirect policy		
e) Will it support civic engagement?	Indirect policy		

SA objective and sub-questions	Relevance of sub-question to RSS Update	Extent to which SA objective is reflected in YHA approach to options development	Uncertainties or gaps in YHA approach and how these can be addressed
f) Will it encourage supportive personal and community networks?	Indirect policy		
g) Will it improve and increase community facilities?	N/R		
<b>7. Culture, heritage, leisure and recreation activities to all.</b>			
a) Will it increase provision of culture, leisure and recreation (CLR) activities/venues?	N/R	Green infrastructure assets will inform location of strategic opportunity areas.	<p>In order to address 7b) and 7f) there is a need to establish what assets are included in the definition of green infrastructure and whether there is a need to obtain any further evidence on other CLR assets. <b>YHA to clarify what CLR assets green infrastructure includes and further evidence available on other CLR assets by sub-region.</b></p> <p>There is a need for heritage assets (e.g. Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens) to be considered in defining broad locations. <b>Preservation of heritage assets should be incorporated into the approach to developing spatial options.</b></p>
b) Will it increase non-car-based access to CLR activities?	Direct spatial	Strategic opportunity areas to be focussed in areas with good public transport access.	
c) Will it increase participation in CLR activities by tourists and local people?	Indirect policy		
d) Will it provide support for CLR providers and/or creative industries?	Indirect policy		
e) Will it preserve, promote and enhance regional culture and heritage, including architectural and archaeological assets?	Indirect policy		
f) Will it improve access and affordability of CLR facilities which engender health, quality of life and learning?	Direct spatial		
<b>8. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimizing detrimental impacts.</b>			
a) Will it reduce the need to travel by increasing access to key resources and services by means other than the car (e.g. by improving public transport)?	Direct spatial	Integrated infrastructure will be considered in reviewing strategic opportunity areas.	<p>In order to address 9a) and 9e) there is a need to better understand the evidence on key resources, services and facilities. <b>YHA to clarify what evidence is available on key resources,</b></p>
		Broad locations to be focussed in areas with	

SA objective and sub-questions	Relevance of sub-question to RSS Update	Extent to which SA objective is reflected in YHA approach to options development	Uncertainties or gaps in YHA approach and how these can be addressed
b) Will it ease congestion on the road/rail network?	Indirect policy	good public transport access.	<p><b>services and facilities by sub-region. As a proxy, the SA can consider the proximity of broad locations to the settlement network, where most essential services will be based.</b></p> <p>Aside from locating new housing development in close proximity to public transport nodes and corridors, meeting this objective is also dependent on the capacity of the existing public transport network. <b>The capacity of the public transport network and need for expansion or improvements should be considered by YHA in developing spatial options. The aim should be to make the best use of existing capacity in the first instance.</b></p> <p>Meeting this objective is also dependent on whether a range of policies in the adopted RSS are sufficient to bring about improvements to public transport infrastructure and measures to reduce the need to travel by car e.g. encouraging improved pedestrian and cycle access at the local level.</p>
c) Will it provide/improve/promote information about alternatives to car-based transport?	Indirect policy		
d) Will it support less use as well as more efficient use of cars (e.g. car sharing)?	Indirect policy		
e) Will it improve access to opportunities and facilities for all groups?	Direct spatial		
f) Will it make the transport/environment attractive to non-car users (e.g. pedestrians and cyclists)?	Indirect policy		
g) Will it improve the environmental performance of vehicles?	Indirect policy		
h) Will it encourage freight transfer from road to rail and water?	Indirect policy		
i) Will it encourage employers to develop green travel plans for staff travel to/from work and at work?	Indirect policy		
j) Will it provide integrated transport services?	N/R		
k) Will it increase provision of public transport where needed?	N/R		
<p><b>9. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns, that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development.</b></p>			

SA objective and sub-questions	Relevance of sub-question to RSS Update	Extent to which SA objective is reflected in YHA approach to options development	Uncertainties or gaps in YHA approach and how these can be addressed
a) Will it promote the development of communities with accessible services, employment, shops and leisure facilities?	Direct Policy	<p>YHA's use of Regional Flood Risk Appraisal and Catchment Flood Management Plans in the review of broad locations will guide current and future development so as to reduce flood risk (through use of probability information).</p> <p>Broad locations are to be focussed in areas with good public transport access. This will support urban intensification, and hence the accessibility of existing services to residents.</p>	<p>A positive contribution to objective 10 is dependent on existing policies in the adopted RSS, e.g. regarding sustainable design and construction, and whether these are sufficiently robust given the scale and timing of proposed housing growth.</p> <p><b>In order to better understand the likelihood of development taking place in areas of flood risk, information is needed on the supply of housing land and underused buildings, potential development densities and resulting greenfield/brownfield ratios.</b></p> <p><b>YHA must consider the geomorphology of land in developing spatial options as this has implications for flood risk.</b></p> <p><b>The type and design quality standards of development to be determined at the preferred options stage, should take account of its potential impact on flood risk.</b></p> <p><b>Concurrent to ensuring new developments have accessible essential services, YHA needs to consider the capacity of existing services and infrastructure (e.g. transport networks) in developing spatial options.</b></p>
b) Will it improve the resource efficiency of buildings (water, energy, density, use of existing buildings, designing for a longer lifespan)?	Direct Policy		
c) Will it prevent inappropriate development in flood plains?	Direct Spatial		
d) Will it increase the use of sustainable urban drainage (which reduces run-off and improves water quality)?	Direct Policy		
e) Will it increase safety and security in buildings and developments?	Direct Policy		
f) Will it ensure new developments provide essential services accessible without use of a car and are accessible by public transport?	Direct Policy		
g) Will it ensure new design is well designed and appropriate to its setting?	Direct Policy		
h) Will it support local distinctiveness?	Direct Policy		
i) Will it take account of the geomorphology of land?	Direct Policy		
j) Will it encourage re-use of existing buildings?	Direct Spatial		
k) Will it protect material assets?	Indirect Policy		

SA objective and sub-questions	Relevance of sub-question to RSS Update	Extent to which SA objective is reflected in YHA approach to options development	Uncertainties or gaps in YHA approach and how these can be addressed
<b>I0. Quality housing available to everyone.</b>			
a) Will it make housing available to people in need (taking into account requirements of location, size, type and affordability)?	Direct Spatial	SHMAs and the Experian assessment of the need for non-market forms of housing will inform YHA of how much affordable housing is needed.	<p>In order to address I1a) there is a need to understand the type of housing that will be provided, e.g. ratio of family housing to flats, how much affordable housing will be provided, and how the spatial distribution of affordable housing correlates with deprivation distribution.</p> <p><b>Levels of affordable housing and type of housing to be provided will be determined at the preferred options stage.</b></p> <p>A positive contribution to objective I1 is also dependent on existing policies in the adopted RSS, e.g. regarding sustainable design and construction, designing-out-crime, inclusive design, housing types and tenures, and whether these are sufficiently robust given the scale and timing of proposed housing growth.</p>
b) Will it enable people to obtain and maintain tenancies?	Direct Policy		
c) Will it improve the quality of housing stock (increase safety and security, reduce unfit housing, improve accessibility for people with disabilities)?	Direct Policy		
d) Will it improve the energy efficiency and insulation in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health?	Direct Policy		
e) Will it increase use of sustainable design and sustainable building materials in construction?	Direct Policy		
f) Will it reduce the number of empty and difficult to let properties?	Direct Policy		
<b>I1. Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment.</b>			
a) Will it protect and enhance existing priority habitats and species and provide for appropriate long term management of wildlife habitats?	Direct Spatial	YHA's consideration of nationally and internationally important designations and green infrastructure assets when identifying broad locations will help to support the	A positive contribution to objective I2 is largely dependent on existing policies in the adopted RSS, and whether these are sufficient and can be realistically achieved given the increases in housing

<b>SA objective and sub-questions</b>	<b>Relevance of sub-question to RSS Update</b>	<b>Extent to which SA objective is reflected in YHA approach to options development</b>	<b>Uncertainties or gaps in YHA approach and how these can be addressed</b>
b) Will it protect and enhance individual features such as hedgerows, drystone walls, ponds and trees?	Direct Policy	protection of existing habitats and species.  The need for habitat enhancement in certain parts of the region is recognised within the list of “additional considerations”.	numbers.  The Habitats Regulations Assessment of the RSS Update will be the main mechanism for ensuring that adverse effects (direct or indirect) on European protected sites as a result of increased housing development are avoided.
c) Will it create new environmental assets and restore wildlife habitats?	Direct Policy		
d) Will it make use of opportunities wherever possible to enhance the environment as part of other initiatives?	Direct Policy		
e) Will it increase the quality and quantity of woodland cover in appropriate locations using native species?	Indirect Policy		
f) Will it protect and enhance the region’s rivers, estuary, coastal waters and fisheries to achieve good ecological status?	Direct Policy		
g) Will it promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment and biodiversity and promote access to wildlife on appropriate sites?	Indirect Policy		
h) Will it contribute to local distinctiveness and countryside character?	Direct Policy		
<b>12. Minimise pollution levels.</b>			
a) Will it clean up land contamination?	Direct Policy	The use of SHLAAs will highlight available brownfield land for development.  SHMA will highlight where markets overlap, specifically in urban parts of the region, which could support more efficient use of urban	In order to fully address this objective there is a need to take account of contaminated land, air, noise and light pollution in developing and assessing the spatial options.  <b>Referral to CPRE light pollution and</b>
b) Will it reduce air, water, groundwater, land, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution?	Direct Spatial		
c) Will it raise awareness about pollution and its effects?	Indirect Policy		

SA objective and sub-questions	Relevance of sub-question to RSS Update	Extent to which SA objective is reflected in YHA approach to options development	Uncertainties or gaps in YHA approach and how these can be addressed
d) Will it provide support, advice and encouragement for the business sector to reduce pollution?	Indirect Policy	land (i.e. brownfield) for housing delivery.	<b>tranquillity maps would ensure the potential for noise and light pollution is considered in the development of spatial options. Information on Air Quality Management Areas and contaminated land should also be incorporated.</b>
e) Will it promote innovative and less harmful uses of potential pollutants?	Indirect Policy	YHA's use of "regeneration priorities" in identifying broad locations may also support use of brownfield land and hence the clean up of land contamination.	
f) Will it reduce the risk of pollution incidents and environmental accidents (including diffuse pollution)?	Indirect Policy	YHA's referral to Ground Water Protection Zones in its identification of broad locations will limit the potential for groundwater pollution.  The potential for domestic sources of pollution is partly dependent on the capacity of supporting infrastructure. This should be covered by the inclusion of "critical infrastructure" as an "additional consideration".	
<b>13. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change.</b>			
a) Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport?	Direct Spatial	The Experian assessment of job growth will support alignment of housing provision and employment opportunities, which in turn supports opportunities for greater efficiencies in transport use and CO <sub>2</sub> emitting resource use. Aligning broad locations with key public transport corridors will also more sustainable transport usage.	In order to address 14a) there is the need to better understand evidence on the capacity of the current public transport network.  <b>This evidence and the potential need for network expansion or improvements should be considered by YHA in developing spatial options.</b>
b) Will it reduce methane emissions from agriculture, landfills and past and present mining activities?	N/R		
c) Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from domestic, commercial and industrial sources?	Direct Policy		
d) Will it increase energy efficiency in all sectors?	Direct Policy		

SA objective and sub-questions	Relevance of sub-question to RSS Update	Extent to which SA objective is reflected in YHA approach to options development	Uncertainties or gaps in YHA approach and how these can be addressed
e) Will it research and monitor the likely effects of climate change and provide evidence and advice on the predicted consequences for affected areas and sectors?	Direct Policy	YHA's use of Regional Flood Risk Appraisal and Catchment Flood Management Plans in the identifying broad locations will guide current and future development so as to reduce flood risk (through use of probability information).	<p>A strategic awareness of flood susceptibility will reduce risk from flooding, i.e. how increases in housing in one area will influence susceptibility in another.</p> <p><b>Development type (e.g. level of green infrastructure provision within housing development), decided at the preferred options stage, should be sensitive to its potential impact on flood risk.</b></p>
f) Will it plan and implement adaptation measures for the likely effects of climate change?	Direct Policy		
g) Will it increase the amount of energy from renewable sources that is generated and consumed in the region?	N/R		
h) Will it reduce risk from flooding?	Direct Spatial		
<b>14. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.</b>			
a) Will it increase efficiency in water, energy and raw material use?	Direct Policy	<p>Consideration of “critical infrastructure” as an “additional consideration” should help to ensure that these objectives are addressed by the spatial options.</p> <p>The Experian assessment of job growth will support alignment of housing provision and employment opportunities. This in turn supports opportunities for greater efficiencies in resource use – e.g. reducing use of non-renewable resources through limiting the need to travel, increasing efficiencies in raw material use through concentrating development (i.e. infrastructure can be shared</p>	<p>A positive contribution to this objective is also dependent on policies of the adopted RSS.</p> <p><b>In order to address 15a) in particular, there is the need to determine the extent to which policies of the existing RSS are sufficiently robust to ensure that adverse effects on the environment are avoided.</b></p> <p>In order to address 15c) there is a need to clarify how SHMA and SHLAA data will be integrated into YHA's approach to options development, e.g. through potential density ranges, existing brownfield policy.</p>
b) Will it develop renewable energy/resources?	N/R		
c) Will it make efficient use of land (appropriate density, protect good agricultural land, use brownfield land in preference to Greenfield sites)?	Direct Spatial		
d) Will it increase prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste?	Direct Policy		

SA objective and sub-questions	Relevance of sub-question to RSS Update	Extent to which SA objective is reflected in YHA approach to options development	Uncertainties or gaps in YHA approach and how these can be addressed
e) Will it increase awareness and provide information on resource efficiency and waste?	Indirect Policy	more efficiently).	<p>Greater housing densities, where appropriate, would support more efficient use of non-renewable resources.</p> <p><b>Potential development densities should be considered by YHA in developing spatial options.</b></p> <p><b>Evidence on urban capacity should be drawn upon by the YHA when developing spatial options as this will inform the brownfield/greenfield split in land use.</b></p>
f) Will it reduce use of non-renewable resources?	Direct Policy	YHA's use of SHMA data in its development of spatial options – specifically, looking at where markets join and overlap, and using these areas to support housing delivery – will support more efficient use of land, e.g. through use of brownfield land.	
g) Will it reduce contamination of soils and safeguard soil quality and quantity?	Indirect Policy	SHLAA will indicate the availability of suitable housing land, in turn supporting efficient use of land and avoiding the need to develop on greenfield land in the first instance.	
<b>(i) Social inclusion and equity across all sectors.</b>			
a) Does the activity consider different ways to overcome barriers to communication and participation – for example, investigating ICT links to connect geographically remote and disadvantaged groups to services and resources?	Indirect Policy	Social inclusion and equity do not feature within YHA's approach to developing spatial options.	A positive contribution to this objective is largely dependent on existing policies in the adopted RSS.
b) Does the activity address the needs of disadvantaged and minority groups?	Indirect Policy		
c) Does the activity address the needs of older and younger people?	Indirect Policy		
d) Does the activity address the needs of disabled people?	Indirect Policy		

SA objective and sub-questions	Relevance of sub-question to RSS Update	Extent to which SA objective is reflected in YHA approach to options development	Uncertainties or gaps in YHA approach and how these can be addressed
e) Does the activity promote religious and racial understanding and address racism and other forms of discrimination?	Indirect Policy		
f) Is the activity likely to cause increased tension or distrust between communities?	Indirect Policy		
<b>(ii) A partnership and participative approach.</b>			
a) Does the planning of the activity involve working in partnership and involve affected groups?	Indirect Policy	The development of partnerships and participation do not feature within YHA's approach to developing spatial options.	A positive contribution to this objective is largely dependent on existing policies in the adopted RSS.
b) Does the activity enable less well-resourced groups to take part?	Indirect Policy		
c) Does the activity take steps to consult and involve "difficult to reach" groups?	Indirect Policy		
d) Does the management of the activity involve stakeholders?	Indirect Policy		
<b>(iii) Geographic adaptation to the needs of rural and urban communities.</b>			
e) Does the activity take into account the varying needs and circumstances of the different types of rural and urban communities?	Direct Policy	SHMA data and the Experian assessment of the need for non-market forms of housing will inform YHA of the nature of housing demand and how this varies between rural and urban localities.	A positive contribution to objective (iii) is dependent on existing policies in the adopted RSS – e.g. regeneration priorities. <b>Differences in need between rural and urban communities (e.g. type of housing needed) should be considered by YHA at the options and preferred options stage.</b>
<b>(iv) Creativity, innovation and the appropriate use of technology.</b>			

SA objective and sub-questions	Relevance of sub-question to RSS Update	Extent to which SA objective is reflected in YHA approach to options development	Uncertainties or gaps in YHA approach and how these can be addressed
a) Does the activity take steps to increase innovation?	N/R	Not relevant given the scope of the RSS Update.	Not relevant given the scope of the RSS Update.
b) Does the activity take steps to use technology appropriately?	N/R		
<b>(v) Global Sustainability.</b>			
a) Does the activity take into account and reduce the impacts on other regions and countries?	Direct Policy	YHA's consideration of Nationally and Internationally important environmental designations when identifying broad locations will encourage some awareness of the impact of new development on other regions/countries.	However, there is no clear recognition of the relationship of Yorkshire and Humber with surrounding regions.
b) Does the activity learn from good practice?	Direct Policy		<b>There is a need to incorporate an understanding of the relationship with surrounding regions in developing the scale and distribution of housing e.g. the demand for employment in Manchester and the effect on commuting patterns to and from the region.</b>
			The design and construction of new housing and infrastructure should be sensitive to sustainability principles in order to minimise negative impacts new development may have on other regions and countries. <b>The achievement of (v) (a) is also dependent on existing policies of the adopted RSS and YHA should ensure this is considered at the preferred options stage.</b>

