

ANNEX A GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Access This term refers to the methods by which people with a range of needs (such as disabled people, people with children, people whose first language is not English) find out about and use services and information. For disabled people, access means the freedom to participate in the economy, in how the Region is planned, in the social and cultural life of the community.

Accessibility This term is used in two distinct ways;

- the extent to which employment, goods and services are made available to people, either through close proximity, or through providing the required physical links to enable people to be transported to locations where they are available and
- the extent of barriers to movement for users who may experience problems getting from one place to another, including disabled people.

Advancing Together The over-arching framework, or vision of the Region which key regional partners have agreed to work.

Affordable Housing Housing accessible to households who cannot afford open market rental or purchase. It includes a range of tenure types including

- discounted market housing
- equity sharing
- shared ownership
- sub market renting
- key worker housing
- subsidized social renting.

Aggregates Granular material used in construction. Aggregates may be primary, artificial or recycled. Primary aggregates are made up of crushed rock or sand and gravel extracted from mineral working sites.

Agricultural Land Classification Classification system developed by DEFRA which allows agricultural land to be classified from best (Grade 1) to worst (Grade 5) in a way which is consistent across the country.

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) Designated under Environmental Act 1995 as local authority areas where action plans will be required to enable them to achieve national air quality objectives.

Amenity An amenity is an element of a location or neighbourhood that helps to make it attractive or enjoyable for residents and visitors.

Ancient Woodland Land that has had continuous woodland cover since at least 1600AD.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) Report prepared by the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly to cover performance against targets and indicators set out in RSS.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Site with statutory national landscape designation to provide special protection of the area's natural beauty. There are two wholly within the Region: Nidderdale and Howardian Hills; also three that straddle the regional boundary: Forest of Bowland North Pennines and Lincolnshire Wolds.

Assisted Areas The Government designates Assisted Areas, on the basis of unemployment and other economic criteria, for regional aid to industry.

Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) The BPEO procedure establishes, for a given set of objectives, the option that provides the most benefits or the least damage to the environment as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long-term as well as in the short term.

Biodiversity This refers to the variety of plants and animals and other living things in a particular area or region. It encompasses habitat diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity. Biodiversity has value in its own right and has social and economic value too.

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) UK's initiative to maintain and enhance Biodiversity generally prepared by local authorities.

Biological Treatment Any biological process that changes the properties of waste (e.g. anaerobic digestion, composting).

Biomass Biomass is the total dry organic matter or stored energy of plant matter. As a fuel it includes energy crops as well as forestry and agricultural residues.

Brownfield Land Previously developed land. This can include both land and premises and refers to a site that has previously been used or developed and is not currently fully in use, although it may be partially occupied or utilised. It may also be vacant, derelict or contaminated. Brownfield land excludes open spaces and land where the remains of previous use have blended into the landscape, or have been overtaken by nature conservation value or amenity use and cannot be regarded as requiring development. The full definition of previously developed land can be found in Annex C of PPD3 Housing.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Carbon dioxide is a naturally occurring gas comprising 0.04 per cent of the atmosphere. The burning of fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide fixed by plants many millions of years ago, and this has increased its concentration in the atmosphere by some 12 per cent over the past century. It contributes about 60 per cent of the potential global warming effect of man-made emissions of greenhouse gases.

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) A prioritised plan to alleviate the effects of excessive abstraction within given water catchment areas.

Catchment Flood Management Plan DEFRA/Environment Agency developed plans to consider holistic approaches to flood management at the catchment scale.

Change Management A way of approaching improving performance and organisational change by considering the way:

- Things are done,
- Resources are managed,
- Operations are structured and,
- Improvements delivered.

Civic Amenity Sites (CA Sites) Civic Amenity Sites provided by local authorities, to which the public can bring household waste. CA sites usually provide sites for recycling (aka Bring Sites).

Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) The CAA is the UK's specialist aviation regulator responsible for Air Safety, Economic Regulation, Airspace Regulation, Consumer Protection, Environmental Research and Consultancy.

Climate Change The UK Programme DEFRA 2000. Terminology to describe the rise of average global temperature arising from worldwide industrialization.

Climate Change Impact Study A study to identify the potential impact of climate change on the Region – both opportunities and threats – so as to inform land use planning.

Clusters Geographic concentrations of interconnected companies, specialized suppliers, service providers, firms in related industries and associated institutions in particular fields that compete, but also co-operate.

Coalfields Most of South Yorkshire and parts of Wakefield, Leeds and Selby (Coalfields Taskforce definition). The Coalfields Taskforce Body was set up in October 1997 with the vision “To set the framework which will empower coalfield communities affected by pit closures and job losses to create their own new start, forging their own sustainable and prosperous future, and to engage the active support of all partners, particularly the Government, in its delivery”. The Taskforce’s report ‘Making the Difference – A New Start for England’s Coalfield Communities’ was published in June 1998.

Combined Heat and Power (CHP) The combined production of electricity and usable heat is known as Combined Heat and Power (CHP). Steam or hot water, which would otherwise be rejected when electricity alone is produced, is used for space or process heating.

Commercial Waste Waste arising from premises used wholly or mainly for trade, sport, recreation or entertainment.

Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE)

A government funded public body worth for a higher quality of life for people and communities across England.

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) EU policy aimed at improving productivity and shifting emphasis away from productivity subsidies.

Community Forest Part of a national programme of major environmental improvements, shaped by local partnerships which use multipurpose forestry to improve countryside around towns and cities by restoring area scarred by industrial dereliction, creating sites for recreation and forming new wildlife habitats. There are currently 12 in the UK including one in the Region: the South Yorkshire Community Forest.

Community Strategies These are practical tools for promoting or improving the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the area of jurisdiction of a local authority area. Such strategies are to be prepared allowing for local communities (based upon geography and/or interest) to articulate their aspirations, needs and priorities usually preformed by a local strategic Partnership.

Composting The process that converts biodegradable material (such as garden and kitchen waste), in the presence of oxygen in the air, into a stable granular material.

Congestion Charging This refers to applying charges to reduce the number of vehicles and level of congestion in congested areas.

Construction and Demolition Waste This is waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures, including roads. It consists mostly of brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil, but it can contain quantities of timber, metal, plastics and occasionally special (hazardous) waste materials.

Countryside Agency Government Agency set up on 1 April 1999 by the merger of the Countryside Commission and Rural Development Commission.

Countryside Character and Natural Areas Areas of distinctive landscape, wildlife, natural and historic features as defined by Countryside Agency, of which there are 24 in the Yorkshire & Humber Region.

Countryside Character Assessment An assessment of countryside character.

Countryside Stewardship Government scheme-making payments to farmers to enhance and conserve English landscapes, their wildlife and history, and to help people enjoy them. This scheme operates outside Environmentally Sensitive Areas only.

Cultural Quarters Designated areas of city or town centres where a critical mass of cultural activities and related uses are emerging, usually in historic or interesting environments. They can contribute to urban regeneration.

DCMS Department of Culture Media and Sport.

Dearne Valley Development Zone A Regionally significant location as referred to in RSS and the RES.

DEFRA Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

Density (Housing) The definition and method for calculating density on a site-by-site basis is set out in National Policy Guidance - notably PPG 3 Housing Annex 3.

Derelict land and buildings Land so damaged by previous industrial or other development that it is incapable of beneficial use without treatment. This includes abandoned and unoccupied buildings (including former single residential dwellings) in an advanced state of disrepair and land damaged by development, but which has been or is being restored.

Development Brief This brief sets out the vision for a development. It set out the economic, social, environmental and planning context. Apart from aspirational qualities, development briefs include site constraints and opportunities, infrastructure and transport access planning policies. It also sets out proposed uses, densities and other design requirements.

Dft Department for Transport.

Dph Dwellings per hectare, a measure of density and hence efficiency of the land used for housing.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) Supports businesses, public agencies and voluntary bodies in the agricultural forestry and food processing sector.

E-Economy/E-Commerce A sector of business which comprises companies deriving at least some portion of their revenues from Internet-related products and services.

Employment Land Land allocated in development plans for businesses, industrial and storage/distribution uses B1, B2 and B8 uses as defined in the General Development Order (TCPACT).

England Forestry Strategy Government strategy, published in December 1998, committed to increasing the quantity of woodland through new planning initiatives and also conserving existing forests and woodlands.

Energy Efficiency Making the best or most efficient use of energy in order to achieve a given output of goods or services, and of comfort and convenience.

Energy Forum A Regional forum set up by Yorkshire Forward to assist delivery of national and regional targets on reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, to promote development of strong and sustainable energy industries in the Region and to promote energy efficiency in order to aid business competitiveness and tackle fuel poverty.

Energy Recovery To recover energy in the form of heat and/or electric power from waste. Examples include combined heat and power, combustion of landfill gas and gas produced during anaerobic digestion.

Environment Agency Government Agency set up with the aim of protecting or enhancing the environment, taken as a whole in order to play its part in attaining the objective of sustainable development.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) An assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of a project to inform whether the project should go ahead or not (DETR Nov 2000).

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) DEFRA scheme offering farmers incentives for adopting agricultural practices which will safeguard and enhance designated areas of the country of particularly high landscape, wildlife or historic value. The Pennine Dales is the ESA in this region.

England Rural Development Programme (ERDP) A programme to protect and improve the countryside and to encourage sustainable enterprise and thriving rural communities.

ESDP European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) A non-statutory document produced by the Informal Council of Ministers setting out principles for the future spatial development of the EU.

e-tailing Electronic retailing – usually via the internet.

EU European Union.

EU Bathing Directive Directive aimed at the reduction of pollution in coastal bathing waters.

European Funding Interreg IIC EU initiative to promote trans-national cooperation in spatial planning within the context of the ESDP.

European Funding LEADER + EU initiative to promote rural development.

European Funding Objective 1 ERDF objective to support development and structural adjustment of Regional whole development is lagging behind. In this region the 'administrative region' of South Yorkshire is an Objective 1 area.

European Funding Objective 2 ERDF objective to support economic and social progress of areas facing structural difficulties. Eligible areas in this Region include parts of rural and coastal North and East Yorkshire and parts of West Yorkshire, North and North East Lincolnshire and Hull.

Examination in Public An examination into draft Regional Spatial Strategies to provide an informal opportunity for the discussion and testing in public and before a panel appointed by the Secretary of State, of selected matters arising from consideration of the draft guidance.

ERDF European Regional Development Fund.

Farm Diversification Generally involves a new use for agricultural land, away from core agricultural activities, other than one that is already allowed under permitted development rights.

Flood Map Map produced by the Environment Agency showing the best current estimate of the 1% annual fluvial flood event (a 100 year flood) and the 0.5% annual tidal event (a 200 year flood) but with defences and the area they protect superimposed.

Flood Plain Land adjacent to a watercourse over which water flows in times of flood or would flow but for the presence of flood defences where they exist.

Flood Risk Assessment Assessment of risk of flooding within a defined area for forward planning or development control purposes.

Freight Facilities Grant Grants made available to help with the extra capital costs of moving freight by water or by rail.

Freight Quality Partnership Local partnerships whereby local authorities, freight operators, businesses and developers work together to agree on sustainable approach to freight transport issues.

FRESA Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action.

GDP Gross Domestic Product.

General Quality Assessment (GQA) (Chemical and Biological)

The Environmental Agency measure of chemical water quality.

Green Belt Green Belts are a national policy designation that helps to prevent urban sprawl contain development, protect the countryside, promote brownfield development and assist in urban renaissance. There is a general presumption against inappropriate development in the Green Belt.

Green Corridors This refers to relatively continuous areas of open space linked through the built environment, which may be linked and may not be publicly accessible. They may allow animals and plants to be found further into the built-up area than would otherwise be the case and provide an extension to the habitats of the sites they join.

Greenfield Site Not previously developed land.

Gross Value Added (GVA) The sum of incomes earned from production of goods and services in an area, equivalent to GDP less taxes and subsidies.

Ha Hectares.

Habitat Action Plan English Nature led action plan for protection of endangered habitats.

Health Action Zone (HAZ) Partnerships between NHS, Local Authorities, Community, Voluntary and Business Sectors.

Health Improvements and Modernisation Plans (HIMPS) Local strategy bringing together statutory and voluntary bodies for improving health and healthcare and modernisation services within a Health Authority.

HEI Higher Education Institution

Heritage Coast Designation by Countryside Agency of scenic coastal areas managed so that their natural beauty is conserved and accessibility is improved. Includes much of the North Yorkshire and some of the East Riding Coast.

Highways Agency Executive Agency of DfT who manage and maintain the motorway and trunk road network in England.

HIP Housing Investment Programme.

Household Waste All waste collected by Waste Collection Authorities under Section 45(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, plus all waste arising from Civic Amenity sites and waste collected by third parties for which collection or disposal credits are paid under Section 52 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 for most of the Region's waste.

Humber Trade Zone (HTZ) Regionally significant location as proposed in the Regional Economic Strategy.

ICT Information and Communications Technology.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) – process that brings together all those involved in the development, management and the use of the coast. Can result in preparing a ICZM plan.

Incineration The burning of waste at high temperatures in the presence of sufficient air to achieve complete combustion, either to reduce its volume (in the case of municipal solid waste) or its toxicity (such as for organic solvents and polychlorinated biphenyls). Municipal solid waste incinerators recover power and/or heat. The main emissions are carbon dioxide (CO₂), water and ash residues.

INDICATORS:

Indicators factor to be monitored to assess the efficiency of plan policies. These are two types - output and contextual indicators. **Output** indicator relates to matters where the Plan is likely to have a significant effect as implemented through action of other bodies principally local planning and highway authorities. **Contextual** indicators relate to matters only partially effected by plan policies which provide an understanding of the evolving context in which the Plan operates.

Industrial Waste Waste from any factory and any premises occupied by industry (excluding mines and quarries) as defined in Schedule 3 of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992.

Integrated Development Plan (IDP) Documents produced as part of the EU Objective 1 and 2 Programmes providing a strategic framework for focusing resources to achieve the overall objectives of the programme.

IRS Integrated Regional Strategy.

Kerbside Recycling Collection of recyclable or compostable wastes usually from the pavement outside premises, most commonly from households, but also from businesses.

Landfill Sites Licensed facilities where waste is permanently deposited for disposal.

Local Development Documents (LDDs) – a general name for the range of planning documents that make up the local Development Framework.

Local Development Framework (LDF) A range of statutory planning policy documents that will provide a framework for advising the particular communities economic, social and environmental aims, usually comprising a portfolio of development documents including a core strategy, proposals and a series of Action Plans and supplementary planning documents.

Local Development Scheme (LDS) – A document that sets out a Local Planning Authorities annual work programme for preparing documents to be included in the LDF.

Local Environment Agency Plans (LEAP) – set out a vision for the quality of the environment in a particular area (particularly with regards to water resources) and how that may be achieved through appropriate management.

Lifetime Homes Ordinary homes designed to provide accessible and convenient homes for a large segment of the population from young children to frail older people and those with temporary or permanent physical or sensory impairments.

Listed Buildings Buildings of special architectural or historic interest protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Local Authority (LA) There are 21 local (district, borough and unitary) authorities in Yorkshire and the Humber and one County Council. There are also two National Park Authorities.

Local Nature Reserve A designation under S21 of the National Parks and Access to Countryside Act 1949, often used by Local Planning Authorities in Development plans to protect sites with local biodiversity value.

Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) Cross-sectoral, cross-agency umbrella partnerships, which are focused and committed to improving the quality of life and governance in a particular locality. They seek to enable services and priorities to be aligned in a way that effectively meets the needs and aspirations of those who use them.

LPA Local Planning Authority.

Local Transport Plan (LTP) A statutory requirement of local authorities, under Transport Act 2000, plans which aim to deliver more sustainable transport. Produced every five years by Local Highway Authorities.

Main Urban Areas The urban extent of the main cities and towns (key cities and subregional centres) of the Region shown on the Key Diagram, which are a focus of most new development.

Market Towns Initiative An funding initiative, led by Yorkshire Forward in market towns to provide jobs and economic regeneration.

Materials Recycling Facilities (MRF) A facility for sorting and baling waste.

Mechanical biological treatment This is the treatment of residual waste using a combination of mechanical separation and biological treatment.

Mixed Use Development Development for a variety of activities on single sites or across wider areas such as town centres.

Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) The local authorities responsible for minerals and waste planning.

Minerals Planning Guidance (MPG) Note – prepared and issued by central Government as advice to minerals planning authorities and the minerals industry.

Multi-Modal Studies Studies in which consideration is given to transport problems and possible solutions affecting all modes of travel. The initial programme of Studies were identified during the course of the 1998 Roads Review. These include the South and West Yorkshire Multi-Modal Study.

Municipal Waste Waste collected by or on behalf of local authorities.

National Nature Reserve Site with statutory protection. They were established to protect the most important areas of wildlife habitat and geological formations in Britain.

National Park Site with statutory national landscape designation to provide special protection of the area's natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage and to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the area's special qualities by the public. There are two national parks covered by this RSS: the Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors.

National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal An action plan setting out a range of Governmental initiatives aiming to narrow the gap between deprived areas and the rest of the country.

Natura 2000 Title for a network of areas designed to conserve natural habitats and species of plants and animals which are rare, endangered or vulnerable in the European Community. The term Natura 2000 comes from the 1992 EC Habitats and Species Directive which symbolises the conservation of precious natural resources for the year 2000 and beyond.

Natural Areas Natural Areas are sub-divisions of England defined by English Nature each with a unique identity resulting from the interaction of wildlife, landforms, geology, land use and human impact.

Nature conservation Protection, management and promotion for the benefit of wild species and habitats, as well as the human communities that use and enjoy them. This also covers the creation and re-creation of wildlife habitats and the techniques that protect genetic diversity and can be used to include geological conservation.

Navigable Waterways Functional classification used by British Waterways for canals and rivers with a minimum width of 7 feet at its narrowest structure for narrow navigable, with broad navigable being any waterway with a width of 14ft 3in and above.

New Approach to Appraisal (NATA) Methodology introduced in the Government White Paper A New Deal for Transport, used in appraising major transport improvements. Details of the methodology are set out in "Guidance on the Methodology for Multi-Modal Studies".

North European Trade Axis (NETA) – transnational spatial planning across Ireland, Northern England, Netherlands and Germany.

New Deal for Communities An initiative that supports the intensive regeneration schemes that deal with problems such as poor educational attainment and poor job prospects in a small number of deprived local authorities.

NHS Local Delivery Plans Local strategy, bringing together statutory and voluntary bodies, for improving health and health care and modernising services within a Primary Care Trust area.

Northern Way An emerging strategy to promote regeneration and growth in the three northern English regions (the North East, North West and Yorkshire and the Humber regions).

ODPM The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, the Government department responsible for planning, local government, housing and regional development.

Open space All land that is predominantly underdeveloped, other than by buildings or structures that are ancillary to the open space use. The definition covers the broad range of types of open space, whether in public or private ownership and whether public access is unrestricted, limited or restricted.

Pathfinder ODPM initiative is to address failing housing markets. There are two Pathfinders in the Region gateway Hull East Riding and transform South Yorkshire.

Plan, Monitor and Manage (PMM) Approach to housing provision involving: Plan for an overall annual rate and distribution of housing, Monitor the proposed provision against targets and indicators, Manage the process of delivery of additional housing.

Planning Obligations Agreements between LPAs and developers secured in the context of a planning consent to ensure the provision of specific items – open space, infrastructure, affordable housing etc. Also referred to as section 106 agreement after the relevant part of the Town and Country Planning Act.

Polycentric development Is an important concept in regional spatial planning. It aims to connect a number of places to form a network and develop businesses, services and facilities. Polycentric development is the alternative to monocentric development in which one city region dominates all others.

PPG/PPS Planning Policy Guidance/Planning Policy Statements – Documents produced by central Government setting out its policies on different areas of planning – being updated and replaced by PPSs (Planning Policy Statements). PPS Regional Spatial Strategies is a particularly important starting point for RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber.

Precautionary Principle This principle states that where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

Preferred Industrial Location (PIL) Strategic employment site normally suitable for general industrial, light industrial and warehousing uses.

Priority Habitat Area Priority Habitats for protection due to environmental or habitat value are set out in PPG9: Nature Conservation and also further developed for this Region in the Regional Biodiversity Audit.

Progress in the Region A report produced by Yorkshire Futures to provide an economic, social and environmental analysis of Yorkshire and Humber.

Proximity Principle This advises dealing with waste as near as practicable to its place of production.

PTE/PTA Passenger Transport Executive/Passenger Transport Authority. Two in the Region covering South and West Yorkshire.

Public Realm The space between and within buildings that are publicly accessible, including streets, squares, forecourts, parks and open spaces.

Ramsar Sites Sites listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance. All sites are designated as SSSIs, some will also be SPAS and/or SACs.

RAYH Regional Assembly Yorkshire and Humber.

RCYH Regional chambers Yorkshire and Humber.

Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP) – Partnership of members of Mineral Planning Authorities, Aggregates Industry and Government, set up to prepare guidelines on the provision of aggregates in the Region.

Regional Development Agency (RDA) – Yorkshire Forward. Represents the Region to Central Government as a non-departmental Public Body. Responsible for RES, regeneration and inward investment.

Recycling Recycling involves the reprocessing of waste, either into the same product or a different one. Many non-hazardous wastes such as paper, glass, cardboard, plastics and metals can be recycled. Hazardous wastes such as solvents can also be recycled by specialist companies, or by in-house equipment.

Recyclates Secondary or waste/recovered material used as feedstock in a manufacturing process to create a new product.

Reduction Reducing or minimising the quantity of waste production.

Regional Action Plan (RAP) This Regional Action Plan for Yorkshire and Humber sets out the actions being taken to implement the Regional Economic Strategy produced by Yorkshire Forward and its partners to revitalise the Region's economy.

Regional Biodiversity Audit 'A Biodiversity Audit of Yorkshire and the Humber' – published in 1999 by the Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Forum. A comprehensive review of the most important habitats and species in the Region.

Regional Competitiveness Indicators Indicators that present statistical information to illustrate the factors determining regional competitiveness.

Regional Cultural Strategy Strategy prepared by Yorkshire Culture, a partnership of regional cultural interests, with backing from DCMS.

Regional Economic Strategy (RES) Yorkshire Forward's 10 year strategy for sustainable economic growth in the Region.

Regional Employment Land Survey Survey to be carried out and kept up to date by Yorkshire & Humber Assembly. Its findings will be published in Yorkshire & Humber Assembly's annual monitoring report.

Regional Housing Strategy (RHS) Produced by the Regional Housing Board, the RHS sets out priorities for housing in the Region and includes a Regional Investment Plan for funding housing initiatives and interventions.

Regional Self-Sufficiency Principle of waste management as defined in Box 1 of PPG 10 i.e. most waste should be treated or disposed of within the Region in which it is produced. Each region should provide for sufficient facilities to manage the quantity of waste expected to be dealt with over a period of at least 10 years.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) Provides a spatial framework to inform the preparation of Local Development Documents, Local Transport Plans and regional and sub regional strategies and programmes that have a bearing on land-use activities.

Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) A strategic framework providing the context for regional activity, which sets targets and indicators, identifies necessary regional action and sets out a sustainability appraisal mechanism.

Regional Planning Body (RPB) The institution responsible for monitoring and preparing draft versions of RPG. In this region, the RPB was RAYH (see above) during the preparations of RPG. From October 2001 the RPB became the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly.

Regional Planning Guidance (RPG) Regional Planning Guidance has been replaced by the Regional Spatial Strategy, prepared on the basis of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Regional Tourism Strategy Yorkshire Tourist Board strategy setting out a vision and direction for tourism for Yorkshire and the Humber for period 1998-2003. Replaced by Tourism Action Plan in 2002, produced by Yorkshire Tourist Board and Yorkshire Forward.

Regional Water Resources Strategy Environment Agency's strategy for the management and protection of water resources in the Agency's NE region.

Renewable Energy Energy derived from a source which is continually replenished, such as wind, wave, solar, hydroelectric and energy from plant material, but not fossil fuels or nuclear energy. Although not strictly renewable, geothermal energy is generally included.

Regional Renewable Energy Assessment and Targets Study A Study to identify both the renewable energy capacity of the Region and broad locations for the development of renewable energy production proposals in Yorkshire and Humber.

Residual Waste Waste remaining after materials for re-use, recycling and composting have been removed.

Re-use Using materials or products again, for the same or different purpose, without material reprocessing.

Road Hierarchy A categorisation of the road network into different categories determined by the functions they perform.

Route Management Strategy (RMS) Highways Agency strategy aimed at serving the interests of all those who use or are affected by a particular route.

Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) – Gives impartial technical advice on waste management and disposal issues.

RTS Regional Transport Strategy (included in the RSS).

Rural Bus Challenge Fund Government fund supporting innovative, cost-effective promotion by local authorities of rural bus transport.

Rural Bus Subsidy Grant Government Grant to local authorities to improve rural bus routes.

Rural Transport Partnerships Government funded partnerships between local authorities, transport operators, community groups etc., aimed at developing a range of solutions to transport related problems in rural areas.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) – site with statutory protection of international importance to biodiversity. Designated under EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora. Also covered by Natura 2000.

Scheduled Ancient Monument Nationally important archaeological sites statutorily protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, requiring owners to obtain consent from DCMS before carrying out works to them.

Section 106 Agreements These agreements confer planning obligations on persons with an interest in land in order to achieve the implementation of relevant planning policies as authorised by section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Self-Sufficiency In relation to waste this means dealing with wastes within the administrative region where they are produced.

Sequential Approach The sequential approach applies to all town centre-related activities it determines that, if possible, facilities should be accommodated in the centre, failing that on the edge of the centre and, in only exceptional specified circumstances, out of the centre. It can be used in a broader sense, to emphasise that all significant development should be located in main urban areas or if due is not possible or practical either on the edge or main urban areas or in smaller, but connected settlements. Separate sequential approaches for planning for flood risk (in PPG 25), housing and planning (PPG 6) and town centre used (PPG3).

SEZ Strategic Economic Zones (within Objective 1 SPD).

SME Small and Medium Sized Enterprises.

Shoreline Management Plans (SMP) identify and implement the best ways to reduce risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment. There are three existing SMPs that cover the coastline and Humber Estuary in the Region – Saltburn to Flamborough Head, Flamborough Head to Donna Nook and the Environment Agency's Humber Estuary SMP.

SPA Specially Protected Area

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) A classification notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended).

Social Exclusion A term for what can happen when people or areas suffer from a combination of linked problems such as unemployment, poor skills, low incomes, poor housing, high crime environments, bad health and family breakdown.

Social Infrastructure The retail, sport, recreation, health and education facilities of a particular place.

SPD Single Programme Document (Objective 1 and 2 areas).

Spatial Vision for North West Europe A non-statutory document prepared by a group of research institutions under the INTERREG IIC programme, which, building on the principles of the ESDP, provides a multi-sectoral vision for the future spatial development for North West Europe (also Norvision).

Species Action Plan English Nature led action plan for the protection of endangered species.

Special Protected Area (SPA) Site with statutory protection of international importance to biodiversity. Classified under EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds.

Special Waste Defined by the Environmental Protection (Special Waste) Regulations 1996 – Any waste on the European hazardous waste list that has one or more hazardous properties.

Sport England A government-backed organisation which aims to lead the development of sport in England by influencing and serving the public, commercial and voluntary sectors.

SPITS South Pennines Integrated Transport Strategy.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) A classification of industry and commerce by type of business.

Standardised Mortality Rate (SMR) Allows comparison of actual number of deaths in an area with the expected number based on national age-specific death rates.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – A statutory requirement of SEA Regulations 2004 to assess significant effects of all scales of statutory plans on the environment.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Assessment of risk of flooding within a defined area for forward planning purposes only.

Strategic Highway Network Core network of trunk roads together with other roads of regional or sub-regional importance, as shown on the key diagram.

Strategic Waste Management Assessment (SWMA) An Environmental Agency publication providing information about amounts and types of waste produced and how they are managed.

Sub-areas are functionally coherent spatial areas for describing policy at the sub-regional level. There are sub-areas in the Region:

- Leeds City Region
- Vales and Tees links
- Remoter Rural
- Coast
- South Yorkshire
- Humber Estuary
- York

Sub Regional Housing Partnership A partnership involving local authorities and other stakeholders that manage the delivery of the RES at the sub regional level.

Sub Regional Investment Partnership A partnership involving local authorities and other stakeholders that manage the delivery of the RES at the sub regional level through a sub regional investment plan (SRIP).

Sub Regional Renewable Energy and Assessment and Targets Study. A study to identify both the renewable energy capacity of the sub region. Potential local authority targets for renewable energy and identify broad locations accordingly.

Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) – environmentally friendly ways of dealing with surface water run-off in developments, which avoids the problems associated with conventional drainage practices.

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) An SPG does not form a part of the statutory plan. It can take the form of design guides or area development briefs, or supplement other specific policies in the plan. However it must be consistent with the national, regional and local statutory planning framework.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Appraisal of plans, strategies and proposals to test them against the four broad objectives set out in the Government’s sustainable development strategy “Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for sustainable development for the UK” (published in 1999) and the aims of the Regional Sustainable Development Framework.

Sustainable Development Development that meets the need of the present without compromising the ability of any future generations to meet their own needs. It means meeting four objectives;

- Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone,
- Effective protection of the environment,
- Prudent use of natural resources and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment

TARGETS:

Output – desired changes which RSS policies are intended to achieve. Where possible they are defined in terms of a measurable change in a specified period of time, or, if not, in terms of a desired direction of change. They relate to matters where RSS is likely to have a significant effect as implemented through the actions of other bodies, principally local planning and highway authorities.

Contextual – desired changes which would be likely to occur if the RSS vision, objectives and overall strategy is being achieved. Where possible they are defined in terms of a desired direction of change. They relate to matters which are only partially or indirectly affected by RSS policies.

Targeted Programme of Improvements Government programme of trunk road and motorway improvement schemes to be started within the 7 year period from July 1998, subject to the satisfactory completion of statutory procedures.

Trans European Network (TEN) – strategic trans-national rail, road and sea routes and airports designated by the European Union because of their importance for the future development of Europe. In this Region, the TEN is the east-west E20 and the corridor which is made up of the A1/M1 and ECML.

The State of the Region Annual Report produced by Yorkshire Forward.

Traffic Calming These are self-enforcing measures that are designed to encourage drivers to make their speeds appropriate to local conditions. Traffic calming schemes can improve the environment and reduce accidents.

Traffic Restraint The discouragement of traffic, especially the car, by traffic management, fiscal measures and the co-ordinated application of transport and planning policy.

Transport Assessment This is prepared and submitted alongside planning applications for developments likely to have significant transport implications. For major proposals, assessments should illustrate the following: accessibility to the site by all modes, the likely modal split of journeys to and from the site and proposed measures to improve access by public transport, walking and cycling.

Travellers' Sites These are sites either for settled occupation, temporary stopping places, or transit sites for people of nomadic habit of life, such as travellers and gypsies.

Trunk Road Those roads under the remit of the Highways Agency, as opposed to local authorities.

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Urban Capacity Study A requirement of PPG3. These studies identify available, or potential available land for housing development in urban areas to inform the re-allocation of housing land and review of development plans.

UDP Unitary Development Plan now replaced by Local Development Frameworks.

Urban Design Frameworks Non-statutory documents that inform preparing local development framework policies, in particular areas, where there is a need to control, guide and promote change to the design of buildings.

Urban Fringe Intermediary area between the main urban area and open countryside.

Urban Renaissance Urban Renaissance is the rediscovery of the opportunities offered by cities to accommodate changing population, work and leisure patterns through the creation of practical, attractive, safe and efficient urban areas which offer a vibrant and desirable quality of life.

URC Urban Development Corporation.

Use Classes Order Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 which permits certain changes of use without the need for planning permission from the local authority.

Vacant buildings Unoccupied buildings, that are structurally sound and in a reasonable state of repair (i.e. capable of being occupied in their present state). (Single residential dwellings are excluded to the difficulties of identifying significant long-term vacancy within housing stock).

Washland Areas specifically set aside to hold floodwater until it can be safely released.

Waste Hierarchy A guiding principle for sustainable waste management originally set out in the 1975 Waste Framework Directive. Based on the premise that higher levels of the hierarchy (reduction, reuse, recycling) reflect more sustainable practices than the lower levels (energy from waste and landfill)

Waste Management Licensing The system of permits operated by the Environment Agency under the Environmental Protection Act to ensure activities authorised to recover or dispose of waste are carried out in a way that protects the environment and human health.

Waste Transfer Station This is a site to which waste is delivered for separation or bulking up before being removed for recovery or disposal.

Windfall Sites Sites that come forward for development that couldn't be identified previously as they were then in active use.

World Heritage Site UNESCO designation – A site of cultural or natural heritage considered to be of outstanding universal value and worthy of special protection. There are two in the Region – Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal and at Saltaire.

Yorkshire Forward Regional development agency for the Region.

YHA Yorkshire and Humber Assembly. Formed in October 2001 following the merger of RAYH and RCYH. The Regional Planning Body.

MONITORING OVERVIEW

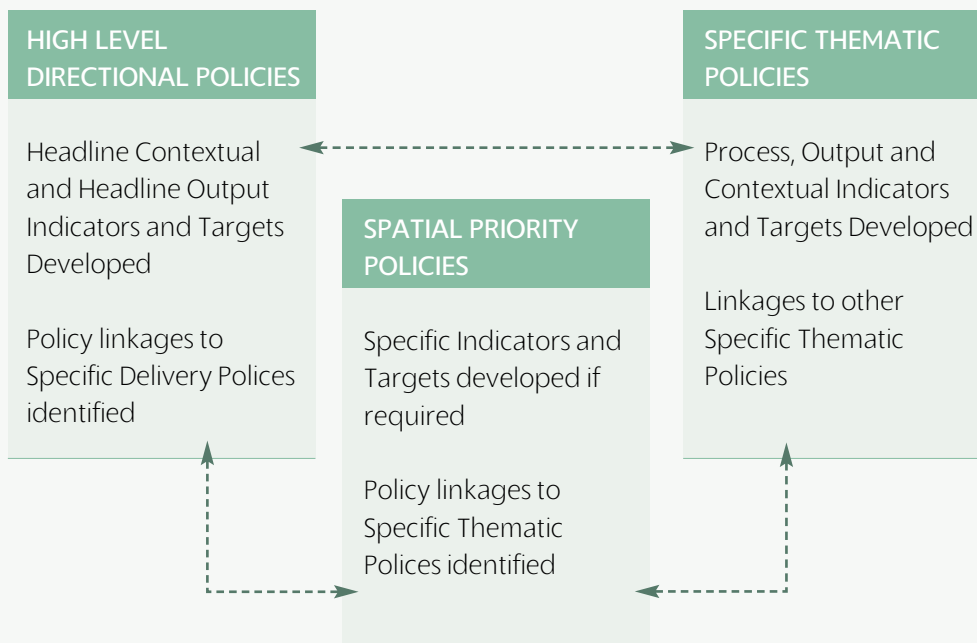
INTRODUCTION

The outcomes of the High Level Directional Policies set out in section 4 of the Plan, are monitored by a series of Headline Contextual Indicators and Headline Output (Core ODPM) Indicators. This enables the general performance of the Region to be monitored over the lifetime of the plan. The linkages to 'spatial priority' policies (in sections 6-12) and specific 'thematic' policies (in sections 13-16) are also identified.

The Spatial Priority Policies (in sections 6-12) draw upwards to the High Level Directional Policies and downwards to the Specific Thematic Policies - and apply them to a specific spatial area. The outcomes of the Spatial Priority Policies are monitored through specific outcome indicators if required, and by acknowledging linkages to the Specific Thematic Policies and their associated indicators.

The outcomes of the Specific Thematic Policies (in sections 13-16) are monitored by a series of process, output and contextual indicators and targets to monitor their success and delivery. Linkages between policies and indicators are identified.

MONITORING OVERVIEW



Section 5 explains a three-phase approach to delivering the plan. Where possible, indicators and targets have been identified to align with these time phases. This allows for developing of output indicators in the medium to long term once process indicators have been achieved or the results of further baseline research have identified alternative indicators and data sources.

TARGETS

Where applicable, targets have been identified for regional and sub regional policy objectives. These targets are considered to be SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound) in line with ODPM guidance. The targets have been largely drawn from RSS policy and other regional level documents such as the Regional Economic Strategy. The targets define the extent of change in the Region within a specified time period. It is against the policy objectives and these targets that the performance of the RSS will be measured. Different circumstances mean that not all separate parts of the Region or individual sub-areas will be expected to meet the targets – other parts should be able to outperform the targets, which have been set for the Region as a whole.

For a number of policies, it has not been possible to include targets at this stage, in some cases because of the lack of baseline data or the need for further work to define the targets (these gaps will be filled following consultation). In addition, a number of aspirational targets have been identified to highlight the general direction of change

INDICATORS

A suite of provisional indicators has been developed to track progress against identified targets and long-term policy outcomes. The indicators are divided into three broad categories – output, contextual and process indicators:

- Output indicators relate to the measurement of the direct effects of policy and provide the benchmark for evaluating the progress of the Plan towards its stated outcomes
- Contextual indicators provide a description of the wider social, economic, environmental and demographic background to the Plan, helping to evaluate progress towards sustainable development objectives
- Process indicators measure the extent to which policies set out in the Plan are being taken up at the local level in Local Development Frameworks

Headline Indicators are also identified in the Plan. These are either contextual or output indicators and are intended to be measured annually to inform decision makers as to whether Plan is broadly on course, or whether all or parts of the Plan require review. The headline indicators take account of the national core indicators that are promoted by the Government to facilitate a consistent approach to monitoring key national objectives at the regional level. In a number of circumstances a single indicator measures the implementation of more than one policy (cross references are used to avoid repetition).

FREQUENCY OF MONITORING

With the exception of the Headline Indicators it is not intended to monitor all indicators on a yearly cycle. How regularly indicators are monitored will depend on the targets set, the extent of potential change anticipated over time and the availability of data. For some indicators it will be impossible to measure change annually, and for others data may only be collected or plans updated every three years. The reporting frequency for each indicator will be identified in the final version of the Plan.

INDICATOR LIFESPAN

Some indicators, in particular process indicators (which measure conformity between the RSS and LDFs), will have a relatively short lifespan and will be replaced by output indicators between 2011 and 2021. In some cases 'proxy' indicators have been identified to measure the implementation of specific policies where further work is required to identify a more suitable indicator.

DATA COLLECTION

The monitoring framework in the final version of the plan will set out the potential data sources and the existing information gaps. Where possible the indicators will be monitored using data from readily available sources such as Yorkshire Futures, Office of National Statistics, Progress in the Region, The Environment Agency's Annual State of the Environment Report and Defra. Some indicators require a separate piece of work to be commissioned to provide a baseline from which to monitor. Other indicators require specific work to be undertaken to define an appropriate data collection methodology. In addition many of the indicators require data to be collected at a number of different levels e.g. ward, Local Authority, Sub Area, Region. The final version of the Plan will identify the extent of disaggregation required in data collection.

WASTE TABLES

INTERPRETING THE TABLES

Planning Policy Statement 10 indicates that Regional Spatial Strategies should provide waste arisings forecasts to support the development of local waste management and planning strategies. The data required can be summarised as annual tonnage forecasts for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and Commercial & Industrial waste (C&I) to the district level. These forecasts should “avoid spurious detail” and be based on reasonable scenarios and use the best available data. The plan extends this approach, and includes estimated requirements for treatment/recycling capacity and landfill. The tables have been presented in several ways for this consultation version of the plan .

This Annex contains tables of forecasts for five waste streams; MSW (Table C1), C&I (C2), Construction and Demolition (C3), Agricultural (C4) and Hazardous waste (C5). Full details of how the forecasts were calculated and the assumptions utilised are set out in the “RTAB waste data spreadsheet”. This is available as a functional Excel spreadsheet from the YHA.

Difficulties in acquiring sufficiently detailed or differentiated data have dictated the contents and suggested approach to utilising the tables. Table C1 and C2 set out maximum landfilling tonnages. It is logical that the remaining waste will need to be recycled or have value recovered from it by some other means. While the minimum recycling tonnages targets are listed, it will be for local waste strategy to determine the choice of management technology and, therefore, the precise split between recycling and recovery.

It should be noted that current landfill capacity is expressed in cubic metres. To convert from tonnes to cubic metres multiply by 0.769 (inert waste) or 1.2 (non inert waste)

TABLE C1 – MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (see page C3)

Five forecast scenarios were considered for Municipal Solid Waste. Table C1 is based on two of those scenarios; #1 (historical local authority growth) and #3 (Defra advised 3% growth rate). These scenarios capture the full range of forecasted tonnages. North Yorkshire County Council is combined of 7 Waste collection authorities plus waste from Civic Amenity (CA) sites. The CA waste is not a separate authority, but waste arisings for this have been separately forecasted.

“Treatment” and landfill requirements are based on the recovery targets set out in the Waste Strategy 2000.

2005	40% Recovery
2010	45% Recovery
2015	67% Recovery

As recovery includes recycling and alternative disposal treatments, the recovery rates have been applied to the “Treatment capacity” requirements uniformly across the Region and therefore anything that is not recovered is counted as “landfill” capacity requirements. However, there could be a higher landfill requirement depending on the treatment facilities/mix chosen by Authorities.

TABLE C2 – COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE (see page C5)

Regional Econometric Modelling carried out by the YHA and Yorkshire Futures has been used to inform developing several components of RSS. The forecasts for commercial and industrial waste are based in part upon levels of activity in the regional economy. Two scenarios from the Regional Econometric Model have been utilised; Scenario A (Historic trend) and Scenario C (aspirational Sectoral change and impact of major schemes).

As these forecasts for C&I waste are based upon already modelled data supplied by the Environment Agency, the district based figures for waste should be treated with caution.

The only targets set for commercial and industrial waste is a non-statutory target to reduce the C&I waste arisings produced in 1998 to 85% by 2005 in the National Waste Strategy. The second C&I survey and forecast indicates that the Region decreased waste arisings to 93%. Therefore to reach the 85% target, a further application of 91% is required and has been applied consistently to reach the 85% target.

TABLE C3 – CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION WASTES (see page C7)

Information from the Environment Agency states that 93% of construction and demolition Waste is either recycled or put to beneficial use. Much of the reuse of the waste takes place on exempt or unlicensed sites, there is therefore no accurate monitoring data. For purposes of the plan the 93% estimation is expected to continue.

TABLE C4 – AGRICULTURAL WASTE (see page C7)

Agricultural waste has not been provided with a required treatment capacity. Agricultural Waste is considered to be managed on farm or recyclable material dealt with in conjunction with manufacturers. At the moment, no additional waste is considered to go to landfill from this source. However, in light of recent changes and updates to agricultural waste regulations, this may need reviewed. The figure is therefore provided as a context.

TABLE C5 – HAZARDOUS WASTE (see page C7)

Hazardous Waste was forecasted at a Regional Level. Sub regional forecasts have been calculated by applying average ratios. The average ratios are as follows:

Humber	14%	South Yorkshire	35%
North Yorkshire	6%	West Yorkshire	45%

Information was sourced from Environment Agency "Hazardous Waste production Trends by sub region 1998/9-2003". Landfill capacity requirements for special waste is calculated using the percentage landfilled in 2003. It has been assumed that the increase in waste will not affect the overall percentage of landfill. Treatment required capacities have been calculated from this figure.

TABLE C1 – MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE													
	WASTE FORECASTS				CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS ¹⁶								
	Tonnes to be managed per annum 2005	Annual Tonnes to be managed by 2015	Annual Tonnes to be managed by 2021	Current Landfill Capacity (Total M3 non-inert)	Landfill capacity required for 2005	Landfill capacity required for 2015	Landfill capacity required for 2021	Total treatment capacity required for 2005	Total treatment capacity required for 2015	Total treatment capacity required for 2021	Maximum Tonnage to be Recycling 2005/6	Maximum Tonnage to be Recycling by 2015	Maximum Tonnage to be Recycling by 2021
					60%	33%	33%	40%	67%	67%	(LA Target 18-33%)	Min 33%	Min 33%
					Range of tonnage/annum	Range of tonnage/annum	Range of tonnage/annum	Range of tonnage/annum	Range of tonnage/annum	Range of tonnage/annum	Range of tonnage/annum	Range of tonnage/annum	Range of tonnage/annum
Region TOTALS	2,878,000 - 3,110,000	2,944,000 - 4,180,000	3,224,000 - 4,991,000	75,303,692	1,727,000 - 1866,000	972,000 - 1,379,000	1,064,000 - 1,647,000	1,151,000 - 1,244,000	1,972,000 - 2,801,000	2,160,000 - 3,344,000	1,064,000 - 1,647,000	972,000 - 1,379,000	1,064,000 - 1,647,000
Humber sub region	585,000	782,000 - 787,000	932,000 - 939,000	18,209,164	351,000	258,000 - 259,700	307,600 - 309,900	234,000	523,900 - 527,300	624,400 - 629,100	307,600 - 309,900	258,000 - 259,700	307,600 - 309,900
East Riding	212,000	284,000 - 285,200	338,400 - 340,500	4,229,556	127,200 - 127,300	93,700 - 94,100	111,700 - 112,400	84,800	190,300 - 191,100	226,700 - 228,100	111,700 - 112,400	93,700 - 94,100	111,700 - 112,400
Kingston upon Hull	160,700 - 163,200	216,000 - 237,100	257,900 - 296,700	0	96,400 - 97,900	71,300 - 78,200	85,100 - 97,900	64,300 - 65,300	144,700 - 158,900	172,800 - 198,800	85,100 - 97,900	71,300 - 78,200	85,100 - 97,900
North East Lincolnshire	98,100 - 99,100	124,700 - 133,200	144,100 - 159,100	0	58,900 - 59,500	41,200 - 44,000	47,600 - 52,500	39,200 - 39,600	83,500 - 89,200	96,500 - 106,600	47,600 - 52,500	41,200 - 44,000	47,600 - 52,500
North Lincolnshire	111,200 - 113,400	135,700 - 152,400	153,000 - 181,900	13,979,608	66,700 - 68,000	44,800 - 50,300	50,500 - 60,000	44,500 - 45,400	90,900 - 102,100	102,500 - 121,900	50,500 - 60,000	44,800 - 50,300	50,500 - 60,000
North Yorkshire sub region	515,000 - 531,000	597,000 - 713,000	653,000 - 852,000	20,820,560	309,000 - 318,600	197,000 - 235,300	215,500 - 281,200	206,000 - 212,400	400,000 - 477,700	437,500 - 570,800	215,500 - 281,200	197,000 - 235,300	215,500 - 281,200
North Yorkshire County Council	392,900 - 405,300	451,900 - 544,700	491,500 - 650,500	NA	235,700 - 243,200	149,100 - 179,800	162,200 - 214,700	157,200 - 162,100	302,800 - 364,900	329,300 - 435,800	162,200 - 214,700	149,100 - 179,800	62,200 - 214,700
NYCC CA Site	65,000 - 74,300	74,800 - 99,900	81,400 - 119,200	NA	39,000 - 44,600	24,700 - 33,000	26,900 - 39,300	26,000 - 29,700	50,100 - 66,900	54,500 - 79,900	26,900 - 39,300	24,700 - 33,000	26,900 - 39,300
Craven	28,900	33,200 - 38,900	36,200 - 46,400	NA	17,300	11,000 - 12,900	11,900 - 15,300	11,600	22,200 - 26,100	24,300 - 31,100	11,900 - 15,300	11,000 - 12,900	11,900 - 15,300
Hambleton	45,100 - 45,900	52,800 - 60,600	57,500 - 72,400	NA	27,000 - 27,500	17,400 - 20,000	19,000 - 23,900	18,000 - 18,400	35,400 - 40,600	38,500 - 48,500	19,000 - 23,900	17,400 - 20,000	19,000 - 23,900
Harrogate	75,600 - 76,500	87,000 - 102,900	94,600 - 122,800	NA	45,400 - 45,900	28,700 - 34,000	31,200 - 40,500	30,200 - 30,600	58,300 - 68,900	63,400 - 82,300	31,200 - 40,500	28,700 - 34,000	31,200 - 40,500
Richmondshire	27,500 - 28,300	31,700 - 38,000	34,400 - 45,400	NA	16,500 - 17,000	10,500 - 12,500	11,400 - 15,000	11,000 - 11,300	21,200 - 25,500	23,000 - 30,400	11,400 - 15,000	10,500 - 12,500	11,400 - 15,000
Ryedale	44,300 - 44,800	51,000 - 60,200	55,400 - 71,900	NA	26,600 - 26,900	16,800 - 19,000	18,300 - 23,700	17,700 - 17,900	34,200 - 40,300	37,100 - 48,200	18,300 - 23,700	16,800 - 19,000	18,300 - 23,700
Scarborough	28,700 - 28,900	33,200 - 38,500	36,100 - 46,000	NA	17,200 - 17,300	11,000 - 12,700	11,900 - 15,200	11,500 - 11,600	22,200 - 25,800	24,200 - 30,800	11,900 - 15,200	11,000 - 12,700	11,900 - 15,200
Selby	76,700 - 78,700	88,200 - 105,800	95,900 - 126,300	NA	46,000 - 47,200	29,100 - 34,900	31,600 - 41,700	30,700 - 31,500	59,100 - 70,900	64,300 - 84,600	31,600 - 41,700	29,100 - 34,900	31,600 - 41,700
City of York	122,500 - 125,500	145,600 - 168,700	161,500 - 201,400	NA	73,500 - 75,300	48,000 - 55,700	53,300 - 66,500	49,000 - 50,200	97,600 - 113,000	108,200 - 135,000	53,300 - 66,500	48,000 - 55,700	53,300 - 66,500
South Yorkshire sub region	592,000 - 721,000	319,000 - 969,000	231,000 - 1,157,000	14,209,450	355,200 - 432,600	105,300 - 319,800	76,200 - 381,800	236,800 - 288,400	213,700 - 649,200	154,800 - 775,200	76,200 - 381,800	105,300 - 319,800	76,200 - 381,800
Barnsley	120,000 - 139,600	75,600 - 187,600	57,200 - 224,000	786,419	72,000 - 83,800	24,900 - 61,900	18,900 - 73,900	48,000 - 55,800	50,700 - 125,700	38,300 - 150,100	18,900 - 73,900	24,900 - 61,900	18,900 - 73,900
Doncaster	172,300 - 195,600	122,600 - 262,900	100,000 - 313,900	7,386,783	103,400 - 117,400	40,500 - 86,800	33,000 - 103,600	68,900 - 78,200	82,100 - 176,200	67,000 - 210,300	33,000 - 103,600	40,500 - 86,800	33,000 - 103,600
Rotherham	118,900 - 141,500	66,600 - 190,100	47,000 - 227,000	844,484	71,300 - 84,900	22,000 - 62,700	15,500 - 74,900	47,500 - 56,600	44,600 - 127,400	31,500 - 152,100	15,500 - 74,900	22,000 - 62,700	15,500 - 74,900
Sheffield	181,000 - 244,500	54,100 - 328,600	26,200 - 392,400	5,191,784	108,600 - 146,700	17,900 - 108,400	8,600 - 129,500	72,400 - 97,800	36,200 - 220,200	17,600 - 262,900	8,600 - 129,500	17,900 - 108,400	8,600 - 129,500
West Yorkshire sub region	1,186,000 - 1,272,000	1,246,000 - 1,710,000	1,409,000 - 2,042,000	22,064,518	711,600 - 763,200	411,200 - 564,300	465,000 - 673,900	474,400 - 508,800	834,800 - 1,145,700	944,000 - 1,368,100	465,000 - 673,900	411,200 - 564,300	465,000 - 673,900
Bradford	321,400 - 341,000	431,900 - 616,800	515,700 - 880,100	351,970	192,800 - 204,600	203,500 - 142,500	290,400 - 170,200	128,600 - 136,400	289,400 - 413,300	589,700 - 245,500	290,400 - 170,200	203,500 - 142,500	290,400 - 170,200
Calderdale	100,200 - 109,000	88,300 - 146,500	81,900 - 175,000	1,168,803	60,100 - 65,400	29,100 - 48,300	27,000 - 57,700	40,100 - 43,600	59,200 - 98,200	54,900 - 117,300	27,000 - 57,700	29,100 - 48,300	27,000 - 57,700
Kirklees	218,700 - 245,100	166,200 - 329,400	141,000 - 393,300	3,369,374	131,200 - 147,100	54,800 - 108,700	46,500 - 129,800	87,500 - 98,000	111,400 - 220,700	94,500 - 263,500	46,500 - 129,800	54,800 - 108,700	46,500 - 129,800
Leeds	340,000 - 386,400	240,900 - 519,300	195,900 - 620,100	15,755,931	204,000 - 231,800	79,500 - 171,400	64,600 - 204,600	136,000 - 154,600	161,400 - 347,900	131,300 - 415,500	64,600 - 204,600	79,500 - 171,400	64,600 - 204,600
Wakefield	185,900 - 210,600	133,800 - 283,000	109,900 - 337,900	1,418,440	111,500 - 126,400	44,200 - 93,400	36,300 - 111,500	74,400 - 84,200	89,600 - 189,600	73,600 - 226,400	36,300 - 111,500	44,200 - 93,400	36,300 - 111,500

TABLE C2 – COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL																							
FORECASTS							CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS ¹⁷													TARGET LANDFILL REDUCTION (ANNUAL TONNES TO BE LANDFILLED) ¹³			
Annual Tonnes to be managed 2005		Annual Tonnes to be managed 2015		Annual Tonnes to be managed 2021		Current Landfill Capacity (m ² /total non inert)	Landfill capacity required for 2005		Landfill capacity required for 2015			Landfill capacity required for 2021		Treatment capacity required for 2005		Treatment capacity required for 2015		Treatment capacity required for 2021		2005 (present capacity)	2015 (present capacity reduced by factor below)	2021 (present capacity reduced by factor below)	
Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max		34%		34%			34%		66%		66%		66%		91%	91%	91%	
							Min forecast arisings	Max forecast arisings	Min forecast arisings	Max forecast arisings		Min forecast arisings	Max forecast arisings	Min forecast arisings	Max forecast arisings	Min forecast arisings	Max forecast arisings	Min forecast arisings	Max forecast arisings				
Yorkshire & Humber	11,188,500	11,412,700	11,292,300	12,393,500	11,325,800	13,026,200	75,303,692	3,804,090	3,880,318	3,839,382	4,213,790		3,850,772	4,428,908	7,384,410	7,532,382	7,452,918	8,179,710	7,475,028	8,597,292	3,489,850	3,489,850	3,489,850
Humber	3,670,200	3,743,500	3,621,600	3,959,000	3,602,700	4,110,900	18,209,164	1,247,868	1,272,790	1,231,344	1,346,060		1,224,918	1,397,706	2,422,332	2,470,710	2,390,256	2,612,940	2,377,782	2,713,194	780,780	780,780	780,780
East Riding	1,258,879	1,284,021	1,271,182	1,389,609	1,264,548	1,442,926	4,229,556	428,019	436,567	432,202	472,467		429,946	490,595	830,860	847,454	838,980	917,142	834,601	952,331	267,808	274,054	274,054
Hull	1,112,071	1,134,281	1,100,966	1,203,536	1,095,221	1,249,714	0	378,104	385,655	374,329	409,202		372,375	424,903	733,967	748,625	726,638	794,334	722,846	824,811	236,576	237,357	237,357
NE Lincs	631,274	643,882	597,564	653,235	594,446	678,299	0	214,633	218,920	203,172	222,100		202,111	230,621	416,641	424,962	394,392	431,135	392,334	447,677	134,294	128,829	128,829
N Lincs	667,976	681,317	651,888	712,620	648,486	739,962	13,979,608	227,112	231,648	221,642	242,291		220,485	251,587	440,864	449,669	430,246	470,329	428,001	488,375	142,102	140,540	140,540
North Yorks	2,718,500	2,771,700	2,739,700	2,995,300	2,734,600	3,124,300	20,820,560	924,290	942,378	931,498	1,018,402		929,764	1,062,262	1,794,210	1,829,322	1,808,202	1,976,898	1,804,836	2,062,038	981,890	981,890	981,890
NYCC (excl York)	2,006,253	2,045,515	2,032,857	2,222,513	2,029,073	2,318,231	na	682,126	695,475	691,172	755,654		689,885	788,198	1,324,127	1,350,040	1,341,686	1,466,858	1,339,188	1,530,032	724,635	728,562	728,562
York	712,247	535,925	706,843	772,787	705,527	806,069	na	242,164	246,903	240,326	262,748		239,879	274,064	470,083	479,282	466,516	510,040	465,648	532,006	257,255	253,328	253,328
South Yorks	1,541,900	1,572,400	1,533,200	1,686,200	1,525,200	1,762,300	14,209,450	524,246	534,616	521,288	573,308		518,568	599,182	1,017,654	1,037,784	1,011,912	1,112,892	1,006,632	1,163,118	673,400	673,400	673,400
Barnsley	218,950	223,281	219,248	241,127	218,104	252,009	786,419	74,443	75,915	74,544	81,983		74,155	85,683	144,507	147,365	144,703	159,144	143,948	166,326	95,623	96,296	96,296
Doncaster	329,967	336,494	328,105	360,847	326,393	377,132	7,386,783	112,189	114,408	111,556	122,688		110,974	128,225	217,778	222,086	216,549	238,159	215,419	248,907	144,108	144,108	144,108
Rotherham	299,129	305,046	285,175	313,633	283,687	327,788	844,484	101,704	103,716	96,960	106,635		96,454	111,448	197,425	201,330	188,216	206,998	187,234	216,340	130,640	125,252	125,252
Sheffield	695,397	709,152	700,672	770,593	697,016	805,371	5,191,784	236,435	241,112	238,229	262,002		236,986	273,826	458,962	468,041	462,444	508,592	460,031	531,545	303,703	307,744	307,744
West Yorks	3,257,900	3,325,100	3,397,800	3,753,000	3,463,300	4,028,700	22,064,518	1,107,686	1,130,534	1,155,252	1,276,020		1,177,522	1,369,758	2,150,214	2,194,566	2,242,548	2,476,980	2,285,778	2,658,942	1,053,780	1,053,780	1,053,780
Bradford	654,838	668,345	686,356	758,106	699,587	813,797	351,970	222,645	227,237	233,361	257,756		237,859	276,691	432,193	441,108	452,995	500,350	461,727	537,106	211,810	212,864	212,864
Calderdale	283,437	289,284	295,609	326,511	301,307	350,497	1,168,803	96,369	98,356	100,507	111,014		102,444	119,169	187,069	190,927	195,102	215,497	198,863	231,328	91,679	91,679	91,679
Kirklees	498,459	508,740	516,466	570,456	526,422	612,362	3,369,374	169,476	172,972	175,598	193,955		178,983	208,203	328,983	335,769	340,867	376,501	347,438	404,159	161,228	160,175	160,175
Leeds	1,358,544	1,386,567	1,444,065	1,595,025	1,471,903	1,712,198	15,755,931	461,905	471,433	490,982	542,309		500,447	582,147	896,639	915,134	953,083	1,052,717	971,456	1,130,050	439,426	447,857	447,857
Wakefield	459,364	445,563	455,305	502,902	464,082	539,846	1,418,440	156,184	159,405	154,804	170,987		157,788	183,548	303,180	309,434	300,501	331,915	306,294	356,298	148,583	141,207	141,207

TABLE C3 – CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION

YH REGIONAL FORECAST			TARGETS MAX NON BENEFICIAL USE (TONNES) ²²		
Annual Tonnes to be managed 2005	Annual Tonnes to be managed 2015	Annual Tonnes to be managed 2021	2005 (est. present amount landfilled)	Annual Tonnes to be managed 2005	Annual Tonnes to be managed 2005
			7%	7%	7%
12,001,800	12,778,100	13,306,400	840126	894467	931448

TABLE C4 – AGRICULTURAL

FORECAST ARISING

2005	2015	2021
5,125,000	2,829,000	1,982,000

TABLE C5 – HAZARDOUS

FORECAST ARISING

CAPACITY

	FORECAST ARISING			CAPACITY					
	2005	2015	2021	Landfill 2005	Landfill 2015	Landfill 2021	Treatment 2005	Treatment 2015	Treatment 2021
				35%	35%	35%	65%	65%	65%
Yorkshire & Humber	774,000	1,048,000	1,048,000	270,900	366,800	366,800	176,085	238,420	366,800
Humber	108,360	146,720	146,720	37,926	51,352	51,352	24,652	33,379	33,379
North Yorkshire	46,440	62,880	62,880	16,254	22,008	22,008	10,565	14,305	14,305
South Yorkshire	270,900	366,800	366,800	94,815	128,380	128,380	61,630	83,447	83,447
West Yorkshire	348,300	471,600	471,600	121,905	165,060	165,060	79,238	107,289	107,289

THE YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER PLAN

For INFORMATION about the Plan and for copies of the RESPONSE FORM, please contact:

Yorkshire and Humber Assembly
18 King Street
Wakefield
WF1 2SQ

tel: 01924 331598

email: theplan@yhassembly.gov.uk

To make REPRESENTATIONS to support, oppose or comment on any part of the Plan, please send your response form by post or email, by 13 April 2006, to:

Panel Secretary
Room 1103
City House
New Station Street
LEEDS
LS1 4US

tel: 0113 283 5285

email: yhpanelsecretary@goyh.gsi.gov.uk

To make an ONLINE RESPONSE (your response will be sent directly to the Panel Secretary), by 13 April 2006, please visit:

www.yhassembly.gov.uk

The Plan is available from the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly:

- online at www.yhassembly.gov.uk
- as a document for £30 inc. p&p
- in a CD format
- in a short summary form

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