

Appendix C. Sustainability drivers and data for sub-areas

Humber Estuary

Sustainability opportunities

- The Humber has high levels of manufacturing, transport and communications firms, and public administration employment.
- Humber ports carry 14% of UK overseas trade and contribute £250m annually to the regional economy, supporting 47,000 jobs (12% of Humber sub-region employment).
- Other established business clusters are in food production (incl. agriculture), chemicals, construction, engineered products and metals.
- 100% of the region's estuarine waters are "good" or "fair" quality
- Immingham has a good record of moving things inland by train.

Sustainability constraints

(those in bold italics are particularly significant)

- Lower than average economic activity rates, higher than average unemployment, low educational attainment and other qualifications, and low business start-up rates. The sub-area has proportionately fewer people in 'higher-order' knowledge occupations and industries than nationally.
- The Humber area has some of lowest life expectancy in the region. Hull and Grimsby/ Cleethorpes score poorly on IMD health domain score.
- ***Hull is the sixth most deprived district in the country in the Index of Multiple Deprivation.***
- Hull and Grimsby have a high percentage of people who face fuel poverty.
- The Humber region has relatively high levels of crime – in particular violent crime, theft and burglary
- ***The Humber Estuary is a major estuary draining one fifth of the land area of England and Wales. It is of national and international conservation value and contains a range of important habitats including mudflats, saltmarsh, reedbeds and coastal lagoons and supports more than 20,000 wintering waterfowl.***
- ***The Goole-Hull 'corridor' has significant environmental constraints (flooding, Ramsar site)***
- The area is sensitive to eutrophication.
- Sea level rise would have a particularly marked effect on the Humber Estuary.
- ***No additional ground or surface water is available in the Hull area, and the water resource is potentially overcommitted on south bank of the Humber.***
- Cleethorpes is virtually surrounded by areas that are vulnerable to flooding, and coast is SPA, Ramsar, SSSI

SA/SEA Objective	Relevant Targets, context, issues
1. Good quality employment opportunities available to all.	<p>Manufacturing employment is highest in the Humber (20%)</p> <p>Humber region has a higher proportion of transport and communications firms, but a lower percentage of financial services companies than the rest of the region.</p> <p>Local variations in employment exist across the Y+H region, with the Humber having notably high level of public administration employment.</p>
2. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment.	<p>The Humber ports carry 14% of UK overseas trade and contribute £250m annually to the regional economy, supporting 47,000 jobs (12% of Humber sub-region employment). These trends are forecast to continue.</p> <p>Apart from ports, established business clusters are concentrated in manufacturing; strongly represented groups are food production (including agriculture), chemicals, construction and construction products, engineered products, and metals and metal products (mainly steel).</p> <p>Business start-up rates are significantly lower than regionally and nationally</p>

SA/SEA Objective	Relevant Targets, context, issues
3. Education & training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.	The Humber has lower-than-average economic activity rates, higher-than-average unemployment, and low educational attainment and other qualifications. However specific skills gaps have not been identified.
4. Conditions and services to engender good health.	<p>The Humber area has some of lowest life expectancy in Y+H</p> <p>Hull and Grimsby/ Cleethorpes score poorly on IMD health domain score</p> <p>Hull remains the highest ranking LAD in the region. Since the last Index of Multiple Deprivation, Hull has 'moved up' six places to be now considered the sixth most deprived district in the country in terms of local concentration.</p> <p>Hull and Grimsby have a high percentage of people who face fuel poverty</p>
5. Safety and security for people and property.	The Humber region has relatively high levels of crime – in particular violent crime, theft and burglary
6. Vibrant communities which participate in decision making.	
7. Culture, heritage, leisure and recreation activities to all.	
8. Local needs met locally.	
9. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimizing detrimental impacts.	
10. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns, that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development.	
11. Quality housing available to everyone.	
12. Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment.	The Humber Estuary is a major estuary draining one fifth of the land area of England and Wales. It is of national and international conservation value and contains a range of important habitats including mudflats, saltmarsh, reedbeds and coastal lagoons and supports more than 20,000 wintering waterfowl. The area is sensitive to eutrophication.
13. Minimal pollution levels if environmental impacts are a significant result of the activity consider an environmental impact assessment.	The most recent assessment (2000) identified that 100% of the estuarine waters in the region was of "good" or "fair" quality. The area is sensitive to eutrophication.
14. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change. If environmental impacts are a significant result of the activity consider an environmental impact assessment.	Sea level rise would have a particularly marked effect on the Humber Estuary
15. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	No additional ground or surface water is available in the Hull area, and the water resource is potentially overcommitted on south bank of the Humber.
(i) Social inclusion and equity across all sectors.	
(ii) A partnership and participative approach.	
(iii) Geographic adaptation to the needs of rural and urban communities.	
(iv) Creativity, innovation and the appropriate use of technology.	The sub-region has proportionately fewer people in 'higher-order' knowledge occupations and industries than nationally
(v) Global Sustainability.	

South Yorkshire

Sustainability opportunities

- Low value homes and increasing developer interest in completing new homes has had historic and recent consequences for house prices. Over 2002/03, average property prices in South Yorkshire rose faster in South Yorkshire (especially in Sheffield) than regionally

Sustainability constraints

(those in bold italics are particularly significant)

- ***Employment in low-skill jobs is high, and in high-skilled jobs low***, compared to the regional and national average; this particularly the case in Rotherham and Barnsley.
- ***The proportion of economically active adults is relatively low.***
- ***Nearly 36% of adults in South Yorkshire have no qualifications***; 7% higher than the national average.
- ***41% of all households in South Yorkshire contain one or more persons with a limiting long-term illness***, 7% higher than the national average. 22.2% of the total population feel they have a long-term illness or disability that limits their daily activities or work.
- The sub-region has high levels of burglary and vehicle crime.
- ***Considerable areas of multiple deprivation (housing, health, education) in Barnsley, Sheffield, Doncaster.***
- ***Poor air quality, particularly around the M1/M18 corridors.*** DfT announced in July 2003 that it plans to add capacity to M1 J30-42 widening, and M18 M1 to J3
- This is the only sub-area where people killed or seriously injured increased between 1994-8 and 2002-3 (though children killed or seriously injured decreased by more than 25%)
- Flood risk, particularly along Rivers Dearne and Don. The area to east of Doncaster is all floodplain. ***Almost the entire Doncaster/Robin Hood/Scunthorpe corridor is at threat from flooding.***
- Nitrate Vulnerable Area through much of the sub-area
- ***Over-committed groundwater resources and limited additional surface water resources mean that water resources are likely to pose a real constrain in this sub-area.***
- The area to the west of Sheffield is SPA/SSSI. Hatfield Moors to S of M180 and Thorne Moors to N of M180 are SCA/SPA/SSSI.

SA/SEA Objective	Relevant Targets, context, issues
1. Good quality employment opportunities available to all.	Relatively high dependence on employment in manufacturing compared to England and Wales. This is particularly true for employed people living in Rotherham and Barnsley People employed in managerial and professional occupations account for 32.6% of all people aged 16-74 in employment. This is lower than the average for England and Wales and for the region. More people work in skilled or service occupations within the sub-region (41.6%) than the national (39.5%) and regional (40.6%) average.
2. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment.	The proportion of economically active adults is lower in the sub-region (62.6%), than it is for England and Wales as a whole (66.5%) and the region (65.5%).
3. Education & training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.	Nearly 36% of adults in South Yorkshire have no qualifications, which is 7% higher than the average across England and Wales. Within South Yorkshire, Barnsley has the highest proportion of people without any qualifications (41%)
4. Conditions and services to engender	41% of all households in South Yorkshire contain one or more persons with

SA/SEA Objective	Relevant Targets, context, issues
good health.	<p>a limiting long-term illness, a figure 7% higher than the national picture.</p> <p>South Yorkshire: 22.2% of the total population feel they have a long-term illness or disability that limits their daily activities or work, higher than both the national and regional average.</p>
5. Safety and security for people and property.	The sub-region has high levels of burglary and vehicle crime.
6. Vibrant communities which participate in decision making.	
7. Culture, heritage, leisure and recreation activities to all.	
8. Local needs met locally.	
9. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimizing detrimental impacts.	<p>Poor air quality, particularly around the M1/M18 corridors.</p> <p>DfT announced in July 2003 that it plans to add capacity to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M1, J30-42 widening • M18, M1 to J3 <p>This is the only sub-area where people killed or seriously injured increased between 1994-8 and 2002-3 (children killed or seriously injured decreased by more than 25%)</p>
10. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns, that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development.	<p>Flood risk, particularly along Rivers Dearne and Don. Area to east of Doncaster is all floodplain</p> <p>Some major areas of brownfield land in unsustainable locations</p>
11. Quality housing available to everyone.	<p>Profile of low value homes and increasing developer interest in completing new homes has had historic and recent consequences for house prices. Over 2002/03, average property prices in South Yorkshire rose faster in South Yorkshire (especially in Sheffield) than regionally</p>
12. Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment.	Area to west of Sheffield is SPA/SSSI
13. Minimal pollution levels if environmental impacts are a significant result of the activity consider an environmental impact assessment.	Nitrate Vulnerable Area through much of the sub-area
14. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change. If environmental impacts are a significant result of the activity consider an environmental impact assessment.	
15. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	Over-committed groundwater resources and limited additional surface water resources.
(i) Social inclusion and equity across all sectors.	
(ii) A partnership and participative approach.	
(iii) Geographic adaptation to the needs of rural and urban communities.	
(iv) Creativity, innovation and the appropriate use of technology.	
(v) Global Sustainability.	

Leeds City Region

Sustainability opportunities

- GVA per head is considerably higher than the regional average.
- The sub-area is inherently multi-centric, with distinct cities and towns: Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Wakefield and York
- Considerable heritage assets, particularly York and the historic market towns
- Extensive areas with high housing demand
- Higher land and rental values than elsewhere in the region
- High level of R&D links between firms and universities
- Relatively high number of business start-ups

Sustainability constraints

(those in bold italics are particularly significant)

- Employment levels rose in Leeds up to 2000/01 but have fallen sharply since, from around 79% to just over 73%.
- Coalfields and urban fringe areas are degraded
- ***Significant areas of deprivation (overcrowding, inadequate housing, health deprivation, educational deprivation)***: Between 2000 and 2004, Leeds rose by 47 places in the Index of Multiple Deprivation, and is now ranked as the 31st most deprived district in the country
- Educational deprivation
- Leeds and Bradford have higher levels of burgled dwellings than the rest of the region
- ***Much housing is of poor standard***
- South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC in west of sub-area
- Environmental constraints in Aire Valley area (Keighley Moor SCA, SSSI etc.)
- ***The sub-area has some of the worst air quality in the region.*** However for 2001-2002 and 2003, Bradford and Leeds had better air quality than the England and Wales urban average
- Flood risk
- Areas of steep topography and of landscape value

SA/SEA Objective	Relevant Targets, context, issues
1. Good quality employment opportunities available to all.	<p>Percentage in employment rose in Leeds up to 2000/01 but has fallen sharply since, from around 79% to just over 73%.</p> <p>GVA per head is considerably higher in Leeds than the average for Y+H.</p> <p>Coalfields and urban fringe areas are degraded</p> <p>Land values in Leeds are considerably higher than in other parts of the region</p> <p>Between 2000 and 2004, Leeds rose by 47 places in the Index of Multiple Deprivation, and is now ranked as the 31st most deprived LAD in the country</p>
2. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment.	<p>Leeds has relatively high number of business start-ups</p> <p>Leeds has very high office rental and commercial property values relative to the wider region</p>
3. Education & training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.	Educational deprivation
4. Conditions and services to engender good health.	
5. Safety and security for people and property.	Leeds and Bradford have higher levels of burgled dwellings than the rest of the region
6. Vibrant communities which participate in decision making.	
7. Culture, heritage, leisure and recreation activities to all.	

SA/SEA Objective	Relevant Targets, context, issues
8. Local needs met locally.	
9. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimizing detrimental impacts.	The sub-area is inherently multi-centric, with distinct cities and towns: Brodford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Wakefield and York
10. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns, that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development.	Considerable heritage assets, particularly the setting of York and the character of historic market towns
11. Quality housing available to everyone.	There are extensive areas with high demand for housing Poor standard of much housing
12. Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment.	South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC in west of sub-area Environmental constraints in Aire Valley area (Keighley Moor SCA, SSSI etc.) could limit potential for greenfield development
13. Minimal pollution levels if environmental impacts are a significant result of the activity consider an environmental impact assessment.	The sub-area has some of the worst air quality in the region. However for 2001-2002 and 2003, Bradford and Leeds had better air quality than the England and Wales urban average
14. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change. If environmental impacts are a significant result of the activity consider an environmental impact assessment.	
15. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	Flood risk Areas of steep topography and of landscape value which cannot accommodate significant development
(i) Social inclusion and equity across all sectors.	Significant areas of deprivation (overcrowding, inadequate housing, health deprivation, educational deprivation) Between 2000 and 2004, Leeds rose by 47 places in the Index of Multiple Deprivation, and is now ranked as the 31 st most deprived LAD in the country
(ii) A partnership and participative approach.	
(iii) Geographic adaptation to the needs of rural and urban communities.	Coalfields and urban fringe areas are degraded
(iv) Creativity, innovation and the appropriate use of technology.	Leeds has high level of R&D links between firms and universities (7.9% of firms compared to 6.5% for West Yorkshire and 7.0% for Y+H)
(v) Global Sustainability.	

Remoter Rural

Sustainability opportunities

- The sub-area has a high quality environment, with potential for tourism, agricultural diversification and possibly biofuels
- The health of the sub-area's population is generally good

Sustainability constraints

(those in bold italics are particularly significant)

- ***No additional groundwater resources are available, and additional surface water resources available only in west***
- Most of this area does not yet have broadband coverage
- ***The region is (by definition) remote, with difficult access. Journeys to the main urban centres are likely to be long, with corresponding environmental and social impacts.*** The topography of the area has an impact on communication links.
- The A65 and Skipton/Settle/Bentham 'rail corridor' has only one train every 3-4 hours at peak time
- Almost 6% of rural dwellers in North Yorkshire (which does not correspond exactly with this sub-area) live more than 8km from a doctor's surgery.
- ***National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty cover much of the area***
- No additional groundwater resources are available, and additional surface water resources are available only in the west of the sub-area

Appraisal Objective (Appendix A gives more detail)	Relevant Targets, context, issues
1. Good quality employment opportunities available to all.	
2. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment.	Most of this area does not yet have broadband coverage
3. Education & training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.	
4. Conditions and services to engender good health.	The health of the sub-area's population is generally good Almost 6% of rural dwellers in North Yorkshire (which does not correspond exactly with this sub-area) live more than 8km from a doctor's surgery.
5. Safety and security for people and property.	
6. Vibrant communities which participate in decision making.	
7. Culture, heritage, leisure and recreation activities to all.	
8. Local needs met locally.	Transport links in the area are sparse, both road and rail
9. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimizing detrimental impacts.	Transport links in the area are sparse, both by road and by rail: high access deprivation (IMD) The topography of the area has an impact on communication links
10. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns, that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development.	
11. Quality housing available to everyone.	
12. Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment.	National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty cover much of the area
13. Minimal pollution levels if environmental impacts are a significant result of the activity consider an environmental impact assessment.	
14. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects	

Appraisal Objective (Appendix A gives more detail)	Relevant Targets, context, issues
of climate change. If environmental impacts are a significant result of the activity consider an environmental impact assessment.	
15. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	No additional groundwater resources are available, and additional surface water resources are available only in the west of the sub-area
(i) Social inclusion and equity across all sectors.	
(ii) A partnership and participative approach.	
(iii) Geographic adaptation to the needs of rural and urban communities.	
(iv) Creativity, innovation and the appropriate use of technology.	
(v) Global Sustainability.	

Vale and Tees Links

Sustainability opportunities

- The sub-area has a high quality environment
- The health of the sub-area's population is generally good
- Local heritage significance at Richmond and Ripon
- Flooding is not a particular problem
- Water availability/provision is less of a constraint than in the rest of the region

Sustainability constraints

(those in bold italics are particularly significant)

- Localised floodplain constraints
- Most of this area does not yet have broadband coverage
- ***Almost 6% of rural dwellers in North Yorkshire (which includes this sub-area) live more than 8km from a doctor's surgery***
- Geological constraints at Ripon
- The sub-area adjoins National parks, SPA/SAC/SSSIs
- Air quality problems along the A1 corridor
- Much of the sub-area is a nitrate vulnerable area
- ***Much of the sub-area is quite remote, with lengthy (primarily car) journeys needed to reach large urban centres.***
- Northallerton is 25 miles from the Tees city region with (at present) only hourly train services.

Appraisal Objective (Appendix A gives more detail)	Relevant Targets, context, issues
1. Good quality employment opportunities available to all.	
2. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment.	Most of this area does not yet have broadband coverage
3. Education & training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.	
4. Conditions and services to engender good health.	The health of the sub-area's population is generally good Almost 6% of rural dwellers in North Yorkshire (which includes this sub-area) live more than 8km from a doctor's surgery.
5. Safety and security for people and property.	
6. Vibrant communities which participate in decision making.	
7. Culture, heritage, leisure and recreation activities to all.	
8. Local needs met locally.	
9. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimizing detrimental impacts.	
10. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns, that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development.	Local heritage significance at Richmond and Ripon Geological constraints at Ripon Flooding is not a particular problem in this sub-area
11. Quality housing available to everyone.	
12. Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment.	Adjoining National parks, SPA/SAC/ SSSIs, but relatively few constraints in sub-area itself
13. Minimal pollution levels if environmental impacts are a significant result of the activity consider an environmental impact assessment.	Air quality problems along the A1 corridor Much of the sub-area is a nitrate vulnerable area Water is less of a constraint than in the rest of the region
14. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change. If environmental impacts are a significant result of the activity consider an environmental impact assessment.	
15. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal	

Appraisal Objective (Appendix A gives more detail)	Relevant Targets, context, issues
production of waste.	
(i) Social inclusion and equity across all sectors.	
(ii) A partnership and participative approach.	
(iii) Geographic adaptation to the needs of rural and urban communities.	
(iv) Creativity, innovation and the appropriate use of technology.	
(v) Global Sustainability.	

Coast

Sustainability opportunities

- Attractive environment & settings
- Potential for offshore energy, tourism, outdoor recreation, agriculture, biofuels
- No particular flood risk at main towns

Sustainability constraints

(those in bold italics are particularly significant)

- Structural decline of traditional industries
- ***Lowest GDP of all the region's sub-areas***
- Health in the northern part of the sub-area is poorer than in other parts of the region
- ***Peripheral area with limited road and particularly rail access within the sub-area and the rest of the region/country; increase in journeys to the main urban areas would typically be lengthy, with consequent environmental and social impacts:***
 - Whitby is in a National Park, hard to get to (especially by train), with excellent water quality.
 - Scarborough is 40 miles from York by road, and one train service per hour.
 - Bridlington is 30 miles from Hull along A165. Driffield is 22 miles, but along a more convoluted network of smaller roads. Half-hourly train services.
- Significant coastal erosion, e.g. since 1950s 0-0.7m/year at Bridlington, 0.3-1.8m/year at Skipsea, 0.05-3.0m/year at Hornsea. Managed retreat practiced in some areas.
- Flood risk along the Humber.
- The coast at Flamborough Headland and along the North York Moors National Park has Heritage Coast designations
- Bathing water quality along the sub-area has been improving steadily over the last 5 years, but emerging tighter regulations are likely to be a problem (see Additional Notes).
- Nitrate vulnerable area in the south of the sub-area.
- ***National Park, SPA, SCA, SSSIs in north of sub-area; Ramsar site in south of sub-area.*** There is an SCA off Bridlington, and coastal water quality is quite high and improving.
- Lower than average economic activity rates, higher than average unemployment, low educational attainment and other qualifications, and low business start-up rates. The sub-area has proportionately fewer people in 'higher-order' knowledge occupations and industries than nationally.

Appraisal Objective (Appendix A gives more detail)	Relevant Targets, context, issues
1. Good quality employment opportunities available to all.	Structural decline of traditional industries Lowest GDP of all the region's sub-areas
2. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment.	
3. Education & training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.	
4. Conditions and services to engender good health.	Health in the northern part of the sub-area is poorer than in other parts of the region
5. Safety and security for people and property.	
6. Vibrant communities which participate in decision making.	
7. Culture, heritage, leisure and recreation activities to all.	
8. Local needs met locally.	
9. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimizing detrimental impacts.	Limited road and particularly rail access between the sub-area and the rest of the region/ country

Appraisal Objective (Appendix A gives more detail)	Relevant Targets, context, issues
<p>10. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns, that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development.</p>	<p>No particular flood risk at main towns</p> <p>Significant coastal erosion, e.g. since 1950s 0-0.7m/year at Bridlington, 0.3-1.8m/year at Skipsea, 0.05-3.0m/year at Hornsea (www.hull.ac.uk/coastalobs)</p> <p>The coast at Flamborough Headland and along the North York Moors National Park has Heritage Coast designations</p>
<p>11. Quality housing available to everyone.</p>	
<p>12. Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment.</p>	
<p>13. Minimal pollution levels if environmental impacts are a significant result of the activity consider an environmental impact assessment.</p>	<p>Bathing water quality along the sub-area has been improving steadily over the last 5 years, but emerging tighter regulations are likely to be a problem (see Additional Notes).</p> <p>Nitrate vulnerable area in the south of the sub-area.</p>
<p>14. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change. If environmental impacts are a significant result of the activity consider an environmental impact assessment.</p>	
<p>15. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.</p>	
<p>(i) Social inclusion and equity across all sectors.</p>	
<p>(ii) A partnership and participative approach.</p>	
<p>(iii) Geographic adaptation to the needs of rural and urban communities.</p>	
<p>(iv) Creativity, innovation and the appropriate use of technology.</p>	
<p>(v) Global Sustainability.</p>	