

Appendix D. Review of other policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives affecting the RSS

These were correct at September 2005. However some documents are in draft form, and some were reviewed online, so these may change over time.

Document title	Relevant objectives	Relevant targets and indicators	Implications for RSS
Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and daughter Directives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain adequate information on ambient air quality and ensure that it is made available to the public, inter alia by means of alert thresholds, Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases. Establish limit values and, as appropriate, alert thresholds for concentrations of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air intended to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	
Framework Waste Directive (Directive 75/442/EEC, as amended)	<p>Article 3: Member States shall take appropriate measures to encourage:</p> <p>Firstly, the prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness, in particular by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of clean technologies more sparing in their use of natural resources, The technical development and marketing of products designed so as to make no contribution or to make the smallest possible contribution, by the nature of their manufacture, use or final disposal, to increasing the amount or harmfulness of waste and pollution hazards, The development of appropriate techniques for the final disposal of dangerous substances contained in waste destined for recovery; <p>Secondly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation or any other process with a view to extracting secondary raw materials, or The use of waste as a source of energy. 		
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	<p>The WFD establishes a range of environmental objectives for surface waters and groundwaters. Its main aims are to improve water quality while reducing any danger a water body poses, such as flooding. It is also designed to stop the deterioration of wetlands and improve aquatic habitats for wildlife.</p> <p>The WFD recognises that quantity is also a major issue for</p>	<p>The WFD requires all inland and coastal waters to reach 'good status' by 2015. It will do this by establishing a river basin district structure.</p>	<p>The western area of the region is already at or near water capacity. This could restrict the type of further development permitted in those areas. See section 5.6 of the main SEA report.</p>

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	<p>groundwater. For good management, only that portion of the overall recharge not needed by the ecology can be abstracted - this is the sustainable resource, and the Directive limits abstraction to that quantity.</p> <p>Article 1 of the WFD establishes a framework for the protection of inland water which: '(a) prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; (b) promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources;'</p> <p>Article 4 encourages member states to 'protect, enhance and restore all bodies of groundwater, ensure a balance between abstraction and recharge of groundwater, with the aim of achieving good groundwater status at the latest 15 years after the date of entry into force of this Directive...'</p>		
EU Birds Directive	To protect, manage and regulate all bird species naturally living in the wild, and maintain the habitats.		
EU Habitats Directive	To conserve natural habitats and wild flora and fauna in the EU through a network of 'special areas of conservation' and 'special protection areas'.		There are links between requirements for appropriate assessment under the Habitats Directive and SEA under the SEA Directive
<p>Sustainable Communities Plan</p> <p>The Sustainable Communities Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of our public spaces</p> <p>Published by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister in 2003. Document can be found at www.communities.odpm.gov.uk</p>	<p>Main elements (Nationally):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable communities • Step change in housing supply • New growth areas • Decent homes • Countryside and local environment <p>In Yorkshire & Humber:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 2003-04 and 2005-06, 400,000 fewer households in social homes below the decent homes standard, and 80,000 vulnerable households in the private sector helped to make their homes decent • High quality local authority service deliver on local environment, public spaces and parks – every authority should have green spaces that achieve the Green Flag standard for care of parks • Neighbourhood wardens in over 500 communities, improving the local environment and reducing crime and fear of crime • By 2010, all social housing will have been made decent and a further 130,000 vulnerable households in the private sector will have had their homes made decent • Improved design quality of public buildings and places integrated into all communities, especially new and revitalised communities in growth areas and market renewal pathfinder areas • By 2005 strategic action plans in place for all market 	<p>Need for RSS to support attractive environments in new developments</p> <p>Affordable homes provided for by RSS must meet decent standards</p> <p>RSS needs to encourage high-quality public realm throughout the region and address quality issues in the pathfinder areas of South Yorkshire, Hull and the East Riding</p> <p>Need to tackle areas of low demand in the housing market e.g. South Yorkshire and Hull</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Tackling deprivation and renewing Communities • Economic growth and skills 	<p>renewal pathfinder projects. Large scale clearance, refurbishment and new build work underway across all pathfinders, complemented by improvements in local services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2005 first areas seeing derelict and obsolete housing replaced where appropriate with the beginnings of properly planned, high quality new developments • Restructuring of priority areas. Clearance, refurbishment and new build work complete in pathfinder areas • A turn round in declining demand across the country by 2010 – thereby meeting the commitment in the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal • By 2005 a major programme of affordable homes for low cost rent or home ownership, both for key public sector workers and for those in priority housing need. Precise numbers will depend on advice from regions on allocation of resources • A sustained reduction in rough sleeping, so that it remains at or below one third of 1998 levels. • An end to the use of B&B hotels for homeless families with children, except in emergencies, by March 2004. • In the long term ensuring a better balance between housing supply and demand through continuing to plan, monitor and manage housing provision. We will continue to ensure that planned levels of housing provision are delivered in all regions • By 2005 1,500 hectares of brownfield land restored and managed through the Land Restoration Trust • Over 5,000 affordable homes provided in small settlements between 2003-04 and 2005-06 • In the longer term maintain and increase the amount of green belt land in the region • By 2016, the application of the density direction should save over 4,000 hectares of land from development • A new Y&H Regional Housing Board will oversee the preparation of a Regional Housing Strategy consistent with other regional strategies for sustainable land use, transport and economic development • Where people cannot afford to occupy houses available on the open market, local authorities will be encouraged to use planning powers to ensure developers meet the housing needs of local people and local economies • Work will be done with partners to increase housing development on previously developed sites from less than 50% throughout most of the 1990s to at least 60% 	<p>RSS to indicate recommended allocations for housing</p> <p>Need to ensure adequate provision of affordable homes in areas of need</p> <p>The RSS should assess the needs to maintain or increase the amount of green belt land</p> <p>Need for consistency between RSS and RHS. RHS is to be reviewed commencing summer 2004</p> <p>Sustainability impacts of transport priorities will need to be considered</p> <p>Increased traffic and vehicle emissions</p> <p><i>Sustainable Communities in Y & H</i> is light on environmental implications – consider these when implementing above.</p>

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		<p>by 2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODPM working with YHA to complete a draft review of RPG by June 2003 • Targets will be agreed with Yorkshire Forward in delivering Urban and Rural Renaissance programmes • Ministers will take decisions on the recommendations of the Hull and South and West Yorkshire motorway box Multi-Modal Studies • Work will be done with the Highways Agency to deliver agreed trunk and motorways projects including upgrading the A1 to motorway standard in North Yorkshire • Work will be done with local authorities to deliver agreed major local transport schemes • Work with YHA to define clear transport priorities in the RSS • To support local communities Neighbourhood Renewal Programmes will be effectively delivered across the region • We will use the Pathfinder Initiative and work with partners to become a leader in community cohesion, reducing the tensions within and between minority ethnic and other communities. • £1billion of European Structural Funds are being invested across the region over the 2000-2006 period supporting the transformation of the economy, communities and skills in Yorkshire and the Humber 	
<p>Energy White Paper</p> <p>The Energy White Paper defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals.</p> <p>The document was published by the Department for Trade & Industry (DTI) in 2003. It is available at the DTI website at www.dti.gov.uk</p>	<p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions (60% by 2050) – the main contributor to global warming – by creating a low-carbon economy through improved energy efficiency and increased use of renewables • To maintain the reliability of energy supplies through, among other things, upgrading the infrastructure • To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth ,to improve our productivity and become leaders in new technology • To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated 	<p>15.4% reduction by 2015/16.</p> <p>Nobody in Britain should be living in fuel poverty by 2016-18.</p> <p>White Paper proposes to ensure that a strategic approach to energy is developed and implemented in each region. Ideally this strategic approach will be integrated as appropriate into existing strategies. It is expected that it will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out a strategic vision of the interaction between national energy policy and specific local and regional concerns • Include regional targets (such as for renewables and energy efficiency) negotiated between the region and national Government 	<p>RSS needs to take account of government long term aspirations and targets</p>

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		<p>Set out an action plan showing how regional bodies and local authorities intend to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to deliver objectives on energy through their various roles and functions • Act as a contribution by the region to the development of national policy 	
<p>Air Transport White Paper (The Future of Air Transport)</p> <p>The White Paper sets out a strategic framework for the development of airport capacity in the United Kingdom over the next 30 years, against the background of wider developments in air transport</p> <p>The White Paper is published by the Department for Transport and can be found on their website at www.dft.gov.uk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant growth at many airports in the North of England is anticipated and supported • Additional terminal capacity and a runway extension at Leeds Bradford Airport are supported, but should be accompanied by measures to minimise and mitigate noise impacts and improve access • Developments in relation to Doncaster – Finningley and Sheffield will be determined through the normal regional and local planning processes. • White paper states that Humberside airport should be encouraged to attract as much traffic as it can. • Environmental Impacts – At the local level, decisions about the amount and location of future airport capacity must properly reflect environmental concerns • Respects the rights and interests of those affected by airport development 	<p>Local controls should manage the environmental impact of aviation and airport development so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise impacts are limited, and where possible reduced over time • Local air quality is maintained within legal limits across all relevant pollutants in order to protect human health and the wider environment • Loss of landscape and built heritage is avoided wherever possible, and otherwise minimised and mitigated to the greatest extent possible • All relevant water quality and other mandatory environmental standards are met • Surface access to airports is designed to help limit local environmental impacts • Impacts on biodiversity, such as disturbance of habitats and species, are minimised 	<p>Increased air traffic and greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>Increased vehicle traffic to and from airports causing increased greenhouse gas emissions. Possibility of increased congestion.</p> <p>Inappropriate developments should be discouraged or prohibited around airports</p>
<p>National Air Quality Strategy (Working Together for Clean Air)</p> <p>The National Air Quality Strategy describes the plans drawn up by the Government and the devolved administrations to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium-term</p> <p>The document is available at the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs at www.defra.gov.uk</p> <p>A 2003 Addendum tightened controls for particles, benzene and carbon monoxide, and introduced controls for polycyclic aromatic</p>	<p>Objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health</p> <p>Two objectives to protect vegetation and ecosystems</p> <p>Under local air quality management (LAQM), local authorities will work towards achieving the objectives prescribed by regulation for seven of the pollutants but not that for ozone. Nor will they have statutory responsibility for the new objectives for protecting vegetation and ecosystems.</p>	<p>The documents includes a number of technical objectives to be included in regulations for the purposes of Local Air Quality Management</p> <p>Since <i>Working Together for Clean Air</i> circumvents regional responsibility, should the RSS-SA look at key LAQS instead?</p>	<p>Underlines the need to cut congestion and pollution caused by road traffic emissions</p> <p>Regional Air Quality data is being compiled to identify areas most affected by poor air quality. Proposals in the RSS will need to ensure that they address areas with poor air quality and do not worsen the air quality in any areas.</p> <p>RSS needs to relate to the powers local authorities have for achieving air quality objectives in their areas. These include Local Air Quality Strategies, smoke control and local traffic powers. Land use planning and the new local transport plans and strategies will also have a</p>

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hydrocarbons.			direct effect on improving air quality.
<p>Government Response to Strategy Unit Report, 'Waste not, want not'</p> <p>Published in 2003 the document is available on the DEFRA website at www.defra.gov.uk</p>	<p>34 main recommendations from the strategy unit. Majority of recommendations accepted by government. Government supports the direction or intent of many of the others</p>	<p>Building regulations to be revised to include space for recycling containers in new housing developments</p> <p>Revision of planning system so it can deliver the required facilities for recycling, composting and waste management</p> <p>Waste and Emissions Trading Bill to include powers in respect of joint municipal waste management strategies and delivery of separated waste to disposal authorities</p>	<p>New housing developments need to take into account recycling provision</p> <p>Integrate planning revisions into RSS</p> <p>Sustainable construction techniques to reduce construction waste. Provision of new waste management facilities in new housing developments</p>
<p>UK Sustainable Development Strategy <i>Securing the Future</i></p> <p>The strategy builds on its 1999 predecessor, bringing the environment, social progress and the economy alongside each other at the heart of policy making, with greater emphasis on regional contributions. Published in March 2005 the strategy is available on the government's sustainable development website at www.sustainable-development.gov.uk</p>	<p>Five main principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly <p>Four key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production • Climate change and energy • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement • Sustainable communities 	<p>20 UK Framework Indicators relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions • Resource use and waste • Biodiversity and environmental quality • Economic output • Healthy, safe, just and participative communities • Employment, education and poverty • Environmental equality and wellbeing <p>48 further indicators measure progress on the key priorities</p>	<p>Headline indicators (at least) need to be integrated into RSS monitoring</p> <p>RDA and RA have responsibility for mainstreaming sustainable development within all regional programmes, with continued focus on consultative RSDFs.</p>
<p>UK Climate Change Programme (<i>currently under review</i>)</p> <p>The programme sets out the Government's and the devolved administrations' approach to the challenge of climate change</p> <p>Published in 2000 by the then DETR the document is available on the DEFRA website at www.defra.gov.uk</p>	<p>Key priority of the programme is to ensure the UK meets its legally binding target under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 level by 2008-2012</p> <p>Programme also designed to move towards the domestic goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve business' use of energy, stimulate investment and cut costs • Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation • Cut emissions from the transport sector • Promote better energy efficiency in the domestic sector, saving householders money • Improve the energy efficiency requirements of the building regulations • Continue the fall in emissions from agriculture • Ensure the public sector takes a leading role 	<p>Need to be aware of short, medium and long term governmental targets for cuts in emissions, including cross-over between Climate Change Programme and Energy White Paper targets</p> <p>Encouragement of rail travel and freight</p> <p>Energy efficiency should be integrated into new housing developments</p>

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<p>Northern Way Growth Strategy <i>Moving Forward: The Northern Way</i></p> <p>The purpose of the strategy is to harness the untapped potential for economic growth in the North of England along key economic and transport corridors</p> <p>Produced by the three northern Regional Development Agencies in 2004 information on the strategy can be found at www.thenorthernway.co.uk</p>	<p>Establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity combining a world-class economy with a superb quality of life. This will be achieved by focusing on eight city regions that drive economic growth.</p>	<p>Ten key priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring more people into employment and away from benefits. • Strengthen the North's knowledge base and drive innovation. • Build a more entrepreneurial North. • Capture a larger share of global trade. • Meet employer skills needs. • Prepare a Northern airports priorities plan and improve surface access to key airports. • Improve access to the North's sea ports. • Create premier transit systems in each city region and create stronger linkages between regions. • Create truly sustainable communities. • Market the North to the world 	<p>RSS and RES, while focusing on housing, transport and economic development, need to ensure that rural issues are not neglected by Northern Way growth strategy</p> <p>Focus on skills and education.</p> <p>Reconcile tensions between increased road, air and sea traffic and environmental objectives of other plans. Exploit any overlap.</p>

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<p>Rural White Paper (Our Countryside: the future – a fair deal for rural England)</p> <p>The aim of the White Paper is to deliver an improved quality of life for everyone in the countryside</p> <p>Published by the then DETR in 2000 the document is available on the DEFRA website at www.defra.gov.uk</p> <p>Possibly remove this section in favour of the more recent Rural Strategy (below)?</p>	<p>Vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services • A working countryside, with a diverse economy giving high and stable levels of employment • A protected countryside in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy • A vibrant countryside which can shape its own future and with its voice heard by Government at all levels <p>The aim is to sustain and enhance the distinctive environment, economy and social fabric of the English countryside for the benefit of all</p>	<p>Ten ways to make a difference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support vital village services • Modernise rural services • Provide affordable homes • Deliver local transport solutions • Rejuvenate market towns and a thriving local economy • Set a new direction for farming • Preserve what makes rural England special • Ensure everyone can enjoy an accessible countryside • Give local power to country towns and villages • Think rural <p>Headline Rural Indicators (Themes/Objectives in brackets) (A Living Countryside)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Equitable access to services) Geographical availability of key services in rural areas; % of households within x km of food shops, post offices, cash points, child nurseries, primary schools, GP surgeries • (Tackling poverty and social exclusion) Low income: % of people in rural wards in low income bands • (Better education for all) Qualifications of young people in rural areas • (An affordable home) Proportion of rural population disadvantaged in access to housing • (Better rural transport) Proportion of households in rural areas within about 10 minutes walk of at least hourly bus service • (Safer communities) Recorded crime levels and fear of crime in rural areas <p>(A Working Countryside)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (High, stable levels of employment) Employment activity rates in rural areas, unemployment rates in rural areas • (Prosperous market towns) Proportions of market towns that are thriving, stable or declining (based on service provision, business activity and employment) • (Thriving rural economies) Business health: new business start ups and turnover of businesses in rural areas 	<p>Ensure access to services and local transport provision</p> <p>Integrate into RSS monitoring</p> <p>Ensure accessibility and mobility to, within and between rural areas.</p> <p>Protection of natural environment through sustainable agricultural practices.</p>

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<p>The Rural Strategy 2004</p> <p>A new approach to policy and delivery - based on targeting the greatest needs and working in partnership at national, regional and local level – in</p>	<p>Three priority areas:</p> <p>Economic and social regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need.</p>		

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<p>CAP Reforms</p> <p>In 2003 EU farm ministers adopted a fundamental reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Information on these can be found at http://europa.eu.int/</p>	<p>Agenda 2000 (the last CAP reform agreement):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further reduction in intervention support • Introduced the Rural Development Regulation <p>2004 Reforms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage farmers to produce what the market wants, getting away from 'farming for subsidies' • Remove the environmentally negative incentives • Improve and provide encouragement for more sustainable farming practices • Provide more money for rural development 	<p>Reform will happen by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking away the incentive to 'farm for the subsidy' – via decoupling • Committing the farmer to environmental stewardship – via cross compliance • Maintaining some form of income support – via the single farm payment (SFP) • Divert part of farmers SFP to rural development funds – via modulation 	<p>The removal of the incentive to overgraze could lead to an increase in fallow land (but management important). This will particularly effect areas with large numbers of middle sized farmers;</p> <p>Greater incentive to enter agri-environment schemes will help increase biodiversity in farming areas;</p> <p>More funding for rural development including community based projects;</p> <p>The reforms may lead to more diverse employment in rural areas, reduced inputs may impact on agricultural suppliers and a possible reduction in livestock numbers may impact on markets, vets etc. RSS needs to be aware of these potential impacts on the rural economy and services.</p>
<p>Sustainability Appraisal of Advancing Together (The vision and strategic framework for Yorkshire and Humber)</p> <p>ENTEC UK Ltd undertook an independent sustainability appraisal of Advancing Together. They produced a report in May 2003.</p>	<p>No major gaps identified. Document covers relevant issues</p>	<p>Does the SA of the RSS need to explore links to other SAs or just the resultant strategies?</p>	
<p>Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Planning Guidance (Entec, June 2003)</p>	<p>RPG needs to develop a stronger spatial dimension</p> <p>No instances where a policy would definitely move away from the achievement of an SD aim were identified</p>	<p>Climate change, flood risk and renewable energy are notable areas where a stronger spatial dimension can be developed</p>	<p>In relation to climate change and rising sea levels areas of managed retreat should be identified</p> <p>RSS should include sub-regional targets for renewable energy development</p>
<p>Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Economic Strategy (Entec, September 2002)</p>	<p>Each of the appraisal aims are addressed by at least one RES deliverable.</p>	<p>Appraisal aims that are only partially addressed by the RES deliverables are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim 2 – Conditions which enable business success, 	<p>Strategic economic zones should not be in locations that are difficult to access without a car</p>

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	<p>However, in several cases only part of the aim is addressed</p> <p>None of the RES objectives were considered to be incompatible with each other</p>	<p>economic growth and investment. The objective to 'promote ethical purchasing of goods, services and financial services' is not considered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim 3 – Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population. The objective to 'provide and promote sustainable development education' is not considered • Aim 13 – Minimal pollution levels. The objective to 'raise awareness about pollution (indoor and outdoor) and its effects' is not considered • Appraisal cross cutting theme 1 – Social inclusion and equity across all sectors. The question 'does the activity consider the needs of disabled people?' is not explicitly addressed, and the question 'does the activity consider the needs of older and younger people?' is only partially addressed because there is no specific mention of older people in the strategy (for example those of working age who are finding it difficult to find employment) <p>However, within RES Objective 6 several potential incompatibilities were identified</p>	<p>and that require the development of Greenfield sites</p>
<p><u>Advancing Together</u> – overarching regional policy framework that sets out the region's vision for directing, joining up and integrating all regional strategies, including the RSS.</p> <p>Advancing Together is published on the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly website at www.yhassembly.gov.uk</p>	<p>Advancing Together has 6 relevant objectives:</p> <p>Y & H will have a world class prosperous and sustainable economy</p> <p>Y & H will have physical infrastructure and communications that meet the needs of people, businesses, places and the environment</p> <p>Y & H will have high quality natural and man-made environments</p> <p>Y & H will have exceptional education and training, widespread learning and skills and a healthy labour market without skills gaps or shortages</p> <p>Y & H will be a socially cohesive and inclusive region. Our people will have the capacity, resources and equitable access to quality services needed to live well</p> <p>Y & H will possess and portray the highest standards of governance at all levels and the highest levels of civic participation in decision-making and community life</p>	<p>Advancing Together has 32 indicators that cover all these objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic growth 2. Productivity 3. Enterprise 4. Innovation 5. Investment 6. Employment 7. Rural Economy 8. Traffic Volume 9. Transport Use 10. Housing Completions 11. Housing Affordability 12. Land Re-use 13. Air Quality 14. Water Quality 15. Biodiversity 16. Waste 17. Emissions 18. Energy Consumption 19. Young People's Education & Skills 20. Basic Skills 21. IT Skills 	<p>Advancing Together objectives need to be fully integrated in RSS, and many of them are compatible with other plans (eg, Sust. Communities Plan, UK Sust. Dev. Strategy, Northern Way Growth Strategy)</p> <p>Advancing Together indicators need to be included in RSS monitoring framework</p>

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		22. Workforce Skills and Training 23. Higher Level Skills 24. Deprivation 25. Health 26. Culture 27. Crime 28. Urban and Rural Renaissance 29. Access to Services 30. Community Well-Being 31. Civic Participation 32. Good Governance	
<p><u>Regional Planning Guidance</u> – this is a spatial and development strategy for the region covering land use and transport issues. The current version, RPG12, was issued in October 2001. This version of Regional Planning Guidance has recently undergone a selective review and an amended version of the guidance was published for consultation during 2003 as Draft Revised Planning Guidance for Yorkshire and Humber to 2016.</p> <p>RPG12 provides the basis for developing the RSS. RPG 12 and the Draft Revised Planning Guidance are published on the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly website at www.yhassembly.gov.uk</p>	<p>Regional Planning Guidance has four strategic themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic regeneration and growth 2. Promoting social inclusion 3. Urban and Rural Renaissance 4. Conserving and enhancing natural resources 	<p>RPG12 includes an extensive set of indicators and targets. These are reported in an annual monitoring report. The latest version of this produced in 2003 is published on the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly website on www.yhassembly.gov.uk</p>	<p>RPG indicators need to be integrated into RSS monitoring</p>
<p><u>Regional Planning Guidance Select Review Panel Report</u></p> <p>The Selective Review of Regional Planning Guidance underwent an examination in public by a panel appointed by the First Secretary of State. The findings of the panel will influence how RSS will develop.</p>	<p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Format and content of what currently comprise the sustainability and regional spatial strategy should be reviewed so that linkages between them and with other parts of RSS are clearer • Sub-regional targets in Policy R6, 'Energy Generation, Transmission and Supply should include existing capacity at 2001 within the figures for capacity in 2010 with the figure for Humber adjusted downwards to take out the offshore element. In addition a separate target 	<p>Additional or amended targets recommended by the panel report</p>	<p>Recommendations should be incorporated into RSS</p>

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Copies of the Report of the Panel are available from Yorkshire and Humber Assembly	<p>for offshore generation of 160MW should be within the policy. Furthermore added to the end of section (a) should be "a regional target for renewable energy generation capacity by 2021 of 1850 MW".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Text of Policy R6 should be altered to read "Such increases in capacity should result in the 2010 and 2021 targets in Policy S6 for generation of electricity from renewable sources being met". • Text of Policy R6 should be altered to disaggregate the offshore element from the Humber sub-regional, by reducing the figures for the Humber to 120MW and adding a separate 160MW offshore element. • Variable nature of the relationship between capacity and output for different sources of renewable energy needs to be recognised and that, if excessive attention is paid to meeting targets for generation capacity rather than power generation, there is a danger of an in-built bias in favour of wind energy over other sources of renewable energy. • More detailed spatial and locational guidance in relation to renewable energy generation should be taken forward in RSS • Text of Policy S5, 'Climate Change', should be amended to express reductions in terms of greenhouse gas emissions and to include targets for 2010 and 2015. In addition a sentence should be added to explain that the regional target nests within the national target as part of an obligation to promote an international response to a global problem • In the preparation of RSS regard should be had to the Regional Climate Change Action Plan 		
<p><u>Regional Sustainable Development Framework</u> – the region's strategy for integrating sustainability into regional strategies and plans. It includes 15 sustainability aims that provide the basis of the region's sustainability appraisal and the appraisal to be used with the RSS.</p> <p>The Regional Sustainable Development Framework is</p>		<p>The Regional Sustainable Development Framework shares most of its indicators with Advancing Together but is also has some additional ones:</p> <p>Listed buildings Area of woodland cover Average energy efficiency of housing stock Housing quality</p>	<p>RSDF aims, objectives, cross-cutting themes and indicators should be fully integrated into RSS.</p>

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<p>published on the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly website at www.yhassembly.gov.uk</p> <p><i>Building the Benefits</i> due for review in 2005.</p>			
<p><u>Regional Economic Strategy</u> – this is a ten-year strategy to improve the economy and contribute to the sustainable development of the region. The Strategy has aims, objectives, cross-cutting themes, priority actions and 2 sets of targets (Tier 1 and Tier 2). RSS should both inform the development and priorities of the Regional Economic Strategy and provide a land-use framework to supports its delivery.</p> <p>The Regional Economic Strategy, published in 2000, is currently under review and available at the Yorkshire Forward website at www.yorkshire-forward.com</p>	<p>The regional Economic Strategy has 6 objectives and 6 cross-cutting themes that are intended collectively to deliver sustainable development.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grow the region's businesses 2. Higher business birth rates 3. More private and public investment 4. Improving education, learning and skills 5. Connecting communities to economic opportunity 6. Enhanced infrastructure and environment <p>Cross-cutting themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Environmental good practice o Partnerships o Geographic adaptation o Social inclusion and diversity o Creativity, innovation and technology o Employment and skills 	<p>Tier 1 targets (by 2010):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Create 150,000 new jobs o Double the rate of business start-ups per 10,000 population o Treble investment o 3 million people trained in IT skills o Halve the number of deprived wards o Cut greenhouse gases by over 20% o A year on year increase in GDP growth above EU average <p>Tier 2 targets (by 2005)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Employment rate above 72.8% o Increase productivity by at least 6% o Increase level of business innovation o 10% increase in number of people considering going into business o 6% increase in productivity of small firms o 10% increase?? in disadvantaged communities o 620 active investment cases o 98 successful investment projects o Achieve LSC targets on structured learning, NVQ level 2 & 3, numeracy and literacy skills and workforce development o In wards in the most deprived 20% in England: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Remove 34,00 adults from income support households o Remove 9,600 adults out of income-based job-seekers allowance households o Reduce unemployment claimant count from 59,000 to 53,000 o A 0.15% population increase in wards falling wholly within urban areas o In six pilot market towns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Provide 1,100 learning opportunities o Create/assist 615 new firm formations o Create/safeguard 1,125 jobs o 60% of new housing to be built on 	<p>RSS needs to have regard to RES targets and indicators</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ previously developed land ○ Reclaim at least 219 hectares of previously developed land ○ A year on year increase in GDP above the EU average 	
<p><u>Regional Housing Strategy</u> – this strategy sets the strategic priorities for housing in the region and the priorities for public investment in housing. RSS should both inform the development and priorities of the Regional Housing Strategy and provide a land-use framework to supports its delivery.</p> <p>The Regional Housing Strategy is published on the Government Office for Yorkshire and Humber website at www.goyh.gov.uk Due for review in 2006 (see below).</p> <p>Draft RHS for 2005 – 2021 builds on the previous (transitional) RHS and aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Learn from what has gone well (and what has gone less well) in the current RHS; ▪ Get the most out of new policy making and thinking; ▪ Strengthen alignment with the Regional Economic Strategy (RES) and Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), and achieving greater impact from the alignment of resources and delivery that results; ▪ Build on an understanding of recent regional market developments and set out a more aspirational vision 	<p>The Regional Housing Strategy has a vision and 4 programme objectives. Vision: We will work in partnership to provide good quality homes and successful neighbourhoods that meet the aspirations of current and future residents</p> <p>Objective 1: Regeneration and renewal Objective 2: Provision of sufficient new homes, creating mixed-income communities Objective 3: Improving homes to meet decent standards and aspirations Objective 4: Fair access to quality housing for all groups</p> <p>Vision: <i>Work to ensure the delivery of a range of high quality housing and services in successful neighbourhoods, contributing to a superb quality of life for current and future residents</i></p> <p>Three basic themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creating better places; ▪ Delivering better homes, choices and opportunity; ▪ Fair Access 	<p>% of housing completions on brownfield land* Number of deprived wards * Population change in urban areas* Community well-being* % of vacant dwellings Turnover rates of social housing Achievement of Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder targets Number of house-sales at very low prices House price affordability* New housing completions* Completions of affordable homes* Number of homeless ness applications accepted Completions of affordable homes Number of households in temporary accommodation Number of households with children in B&B temporary accomodation Homes judged unfit to live in* Homes failing to meet decent homes standard – target is to meet the decent homes standard for all social housing by 2010 Tenant and resident satisfaction with home Reduce regional greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2010* Reduce the number of households in fuel poverty Promoting community integration Housing conditions for minority groups Quality of housing for older people Provision of new or converted housing for people with special needs Effective delivery of floating support services Eradication of rough sleeping * denotes this indicator is also included in Advancing Together</p> <p>Targets: Close by a third the gap between the level of vacancies and house values in Pathfinder areas and West Yorkshire low demand areas compared to the regional average. Achieve population stability in the main urban areas. Achieve an overall regional vacancy rate of between 2.5 and</p>	<p>Objectives to be integrated into development of RSS</p> <p>Indicators to be included in monitoring framework Ensure targets and monitoring are integrated within RSS</p>

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for housing in the region.		<p>3.5% by 2010, and sustain it within this threshold thereafter. Deliver 360 affordable homes in rural areas – 50% of which to be in settlements with a population of less than 3,000.</p> <p>Ensure all social housing tenants live in decent homes by 2010, as a minimum, and continue to do so thereafter. Increase the proportion of vulnerable private sector households living in decent homes to at least 70% by 2010. End fuel poverty for vulnerable households by 2010, and for all households by 2016; including increasing average home energy rating across all homes to SAP 65 by 2016 including reducing the percentage of homes with a SAP rating of less than 30 to below 1% in social housing and 2% (or less) in private sector housing.</p> <p>The number of homelessness acceptances across the region to be reduced by at least 30% by 2010 from the Quarter 3, 2004 level Continue to ensure that no families with children are placed in Bed & Breakfast accommodation for longer than 6 weeks throughout the region</p>	
<p><u>Regional Waste Strategy</u> – this strategy sets out objectives and priorities for creating sustainable waste management systems in the region. It includes regional planning guidance on waste that is also part of Regional Planning Guidance.</p> <p>The strategy, published in 2003, is available on the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly website at www.yhassembly.gov.uk</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gain community support and involvement in the delivery of the strategy 2. Reduce waste production and increase re-use, recycling and composting 3. Manage residual waste in the most sustainable way 4. Provide technical support and advice 	<p>Reduce the annual increase in waste production per household to 2% by 2008/9</p> <p>Achieve statutory targets of 21% regionally for recycling and composting household waste by 2005/06 and 33% by 2015/16.</p> <p>Municipal waste management strategies and new waste disposal contracts should be evaluated using Best Practicable Environmental Option, sustainability appraisal and health impact assessment.</p>	<p>Objectives and targets should be fully integrated into RSS</p> <p>RSS needs to provide the necessary land-use policies to fulfil the objectives of the RWS, including provision of extra capacity.</p>
<p><u>Regional Environment Enhancement Strategy</u> – this presents regional objectives and actions for environmental enhancement over the next 10-15 years, together with an Enhancement Action Plan to 2006. The strategy aims to deliver some of the</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building knowledge and understanding – creating a region where decisions are based on a real understanding of the environment and a desire to enhance it 2. Conserving environmental resources – making radical improvements in resource efficiency to reduce the region's consumption and prevent further climate change 3. Managing environmental change – seizing opportunities to enhance environmental wealth by repairing damage and 	<p>Regional Environmental Indicators (from Progress in the Region 2002):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Quality • Household Waste Arising • % of housing developed on previously used land • Industrial Property – rental costs • Total Motor Vehicle Km travelled 	<p>Objectives, indicators and monitoring should be fully integrated into RSS</p> <p>RSS needs to provide the necessary land-use policies to fulfil the objectives of the Enhancement Strategy</p>

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<p>environmental objectives of the Regional Sustainable Development Framework and influence the development of other regional strategies, including RSS, to ensure that they address environmental issues.</p> <p>The strategy, published in 2003, is available on the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Environment Forum website at www.yhref.org.uk</p>	<p>giving people and nature the chance to thrive</p> <p>4. Making community connections – engaging with people and organisations to ensure that everyone can enjoy the environment and have the chance to participate in shaping and enhancing the environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of journeys to work by walk/cycle/public transport • Average time taken travelling to work (mins) • Mean traffic speed (kph) • Natural Environment - % of England's Area of National Parks + 	<p>When the Regional Spatial Plan for Biodiversity is developed by the Y&H Biodiversity Forum RSS should incorporate its objectives and targets</p>
<p><u>Regional Cultural Strategy</u> – this seeks to ensure that cultural issues are central to decision-making and considered in all other strategies, including the RSS</p> <p>Cannot seem to find this anywhere on web – will have to assume is current...</p>	<p>The strategy has four aspirations and four priorities:</p> <p>Aspirations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Everyone in the region leads a rich, diverse and fulfilling cultural life with a strong sense of community and a healthy lifestyle ○ Culture and creative industries make a substantial contribution to a thriving regional economy ○ All barriers to participation in the region's culture are removed – whether due to geography, education, background, ability or income ○ The distinctive, diverse, world=class culture of Yorkshire and the Humber holds its rightful place in Britain, Europe and the world ○ Local, regional, national and European resources are maximised to provide excellent, accessible, well-used cultural services and facilities <p>Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Supporting business growth ○ Training and professional development ○ Education and life long learning <p>Volunteers</p> <p>The strategy contains three sustainability related objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the principles of sustainability at the heart of the region's cultural development • Ensure that the regions historic environment in its widest sense is understood, appreciated, used and re-used in a sustainable way and where necessary, enhanced without compromising its qualities or character • Support the sustainability of cultural facilities and 	<p>The strategy contains a number of sustainability related outcomes</p>	<p>Integrate aspirations, priorities and sustainability objectives into RSS</p>

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<p>Regional Framework for Health – this strategy is currently being developed by the Regional Public Health Group. It will take forward the keys issues for public health in the region identified in the consultation report ‘Our Region, Our Health’.</p> <p>Our Region, Our Health is available on the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly website at www.yhassembly.gov.uk</p>	<p>services and ensure proper standards of stewardship so that future generations can enjoy all aspects of the region’s cultural heritage</p> <p>The consultation document contains a number of relevant recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Care Trusts and Local Authorities should develop joint objectives and targets on diet and physical activity. This should involve a wide range of partners to, amongst other things, increase cycling, walking and physical recreation • The reduction of alcohol-related violence and anti-social behaviours be reflected in the approaches taken to urban design and the provision of infrastructure, including public transport • Incentives are developed to promote a rapid increase in the development of School Travel Plans and Walking Buses • Partners should assess the health impact of the Regional Transport Strategy and work in supporting the new Regional Spatial Strategy to promote healthy transport policies • Through the Regional Strategic Framework for Health, and working with Yorkshire Forward, fully embedding social and environmental regeneration within physical and economic regeneration in the region <p>A number specifically relate to ‘healthy and sustainable communities’:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional partners support community development in their work, with meaningful user participation as a means to build healthy communities. The new Commission for Public and Patient Involvement in Health and Healthcare should be invited to collaborate, working with other networks for community empowerment in the region • The health needs of refugees and asylum-seekers are addressed in policy development in the Region, supporting the aims of the Regional Integration Strategy • Support is provided to the RSDF and the sustainability appraisal process – in particular, in relation to objectives for social inclusion and health impact assessment 	<p>To be developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the need to improve cycling, walking and physical recreation ▪ the need to reflect alcohol-related violence and anti-social behaviours in approaches to urban design and infrastructure provision, including public transport ▪ the need to promote rapid increase in the development of school travel plans and walking buses ▪ the need for local authorities to lower road speeds, particularly in residential areas, through wider adoption of “home zones”, “school zones” and 20mph roads in line with Health Development Agency evidence ▪ the need to assess the health impact of the Regional Transport Strategy ▪ the need for the Regional Housing Strategy to improve housing standards and fairer access to quality housing for all groups ▪ the need for well-designed public and green space ▪ the need to support the RSDF sustainability process, especially in relation to social inclusion and health impact assessment 	<p>The RSS is a tool that can help address key public health issues such as spatial inequalities in health. It should be informed by the recommendations of the consultation document and development of the framework</p>

Document title	Relevant objectives	Relevant targets and indicators	Implications for RSS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work is undertaken to identify where regional strategies do not take account of communities of interest and their specific needs • Regional action on poverty and social exclusion is supported and strengthened • Further exploration is undertaken of how public health and the health sector in the region can work together with and impact on the Sustainable Communities Plan – Making it happen the Northern Way • Regional-level working on arts in health is supported to promote the involvement of communities in assessing their own needs, civic participation, and the celebration of diversity in the Region's communities • Health Development Agency Practice Development Collaborating Centre for community engagement and partnerships should support regional partners in accessing evidence of effectiveness in developing healthy communities 		
<p>Regional Forestry Framework <i>The Value of Trees in Our Changing Region</i> The strategy, co-ordinated by the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly, Yorkshire Forward, the Countryside Agency, the Forestry Commission and the Regional Woodland Forum, was published 1st July 2005, and is available at http://www.goyh.gov.uk/goyh/menvrur/eniss/275149/?a=42496</p> <p>The strategy runs to 2020, subject to five yearly reviews.</p>	<p>The strategy sets out priorities for managing trees and woodland in the region for economic, social and environmental gains. Among the its core aims are the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ improve knowledge and understanding about the value of trees and woodlands amongst the region's policy makers and decision takers; ▪ improve skills and business expertise within the forestry sector; ▪ increase woodland creation in the reclamation of derelict and underused land; ▪ protect and improve woodland Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Ancient Woodlands; ▪ increase accessible woodland near to where people live; ▪ increase the use of wood in sustainable construction and as a source of renewable energy; ▪ increase tree and woodland planting to help reduce flood risk. 	<p>The strategy has eight thematic aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to ensure that transformation and expansion of the region's tree and woodland resource takes account of and respects the historic, natural and cultural identity of the region while contributing positively to its economic, environmental and social development and regeneration; ▪ to ensure the benefits provided by the region's trees and woodlands are understood, recognised and valued ▪ a sustainably managed regional tree and woodland resource supporting the retention and development of a viable and vibrant forestry sector, and contributing to the overall sustainable development of the region ▪ to utilise the many environmental strengths of trees and woodlands to underpin the economic and social renaissance of the region ▪ to achieve maximum biodiversity gain for the region through appropriate tree and wood-landplanting and management that takes account of the needs of all species and habitats ▪ to help the region address issues of ill-health by maximising the contribution of trees and woodlands, particularly in areas of greatest health inequalities ▪ to help the region combat climate change through 	<p>The RSS should integrate and facilitate its objectives, desired outcomes and Outline Action Plan.</p>

Document title	Relevant objectives	Relevant targets and indicators	Implications for RSS
		maximising the contribution of trees and woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to achieve effective and efficient implementation of the aims and objectives of the strategy. 	
Environment Agency Humber Estuary Flood Defence Strategy	The HEFDS presents a timetabled list of flood defence works that will help to prevent flooding of key assets along the Humber.		The HEFDS will help to protect assets in the Humber region. The biggest negative impacts of these projects will be during construction. Cumulatively with the RSS, the HEFDS could have significant effects on the Humber Estuary.
Environment Agency Wetlands Policy	The Agency will take action to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve, enhance and re-create the wetland capacity of catchments as part of our contribution to rebuilding biodiversity on a landscape scale • Secure the long term sustainable management of wetlands when planning and implementing regulatory and operational business, thereby meeting our local, national and international responsibilities • Promote a better understanding of the functions and value of our wetland assets and the need to maintain their services as part of a sustainable solution to the effects of flooding, pollution and climate change Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To demonstrate how the Agency will fulfil its responsibilities towards wetlands • To provide an overall statement of intent and greater clarity on our role with respect to wetlands in a single strategic document for internal and external use • To list key areas of work and priorities for the Agency • To ensure a nationally consistent approach and make all staff are aware of the advantages of wetland conservation and their potential involvement 	Desired Outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping to maintain or achieve favourable condition for wetland SSSIs • Supporting the development and use of a shared GIS based wetland inventory • Developing and promoting the use of robust economic techniques for valuing wetland ecosystems in cost:benefit analyses • Adopting an integrated approach to river basin and flood risk management planning and the conservation of wetlands, seeking greater integration of plans and policies as an important step towards achieving the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive • Developing and supporting a strategic and co-ordinated approach to wetland scientific research, e.g. the water requirements of wetlands, the effects of land management on flooding and water resources, the development of land capability assessment methods and the control of alien invasive species • Contributing to the development and implementation of a consistent and appropriate wetland monitoring programme • Developing plans and pursuing opportunities for landscape-scale wetland restoration and re-creation through community-based projects and capital schemes (particularly to create upper catchment storage and address coastal squeeze) • Working to create sustainable and dynamic coasts and estuaries that reduce flood risks and provide habitats for wildlife 	RSS must ensure that wetland areas are protected and enhanced, particularly those that are SSSIs RSS should advocate the use of fabricated reedbeds as part of a comprehensive Sustainable Urban Drainage strategy for all appropriate new developments, particularly in relation to local transport planning and Regional Housing Strategy. RSS should consider opportunities for creation of new wetlands.

Document title	Relevant objectives	Relevant targets and indicators	Implications for RSS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeking flexible and complementary policy and funding mechanisms to achieve the sustainable use of floodplains and the protection of catchment headwaters • Developing technical guidance and decision support tools to assist with the creation, improved management and rehabilitation of wetlands • Promoting the role of wetlands in the remediation of diffuse pollution and the reduction of sediment burdens in rivers • Promoting the use of man-made wetlands and reed beds for the control of highway and urban run-off • Promoting at every opportunity a more widespread awareness and understanding of the importance of our wetland assests • Setting priorities in our daily work for action to protect wetlands and restore functioning floodplains through our regulatory, advisory and operational activities 	
<p>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP)</p> <p>The Action Plan is the UK Government's response to the International Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed in 1992.</p> <p>It describes the UK's biological resources, commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources and has 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions</p> <p>Further information can be found at www.ukbap.org.uk</p>	<p>To conserve, protect and enhance biological diversity</p>	<p>To measure progress on the 436 action plans a three to five yearly reporting cycle has been established</p> <p>A large number of monitoring measures can be found in the individual plans</p>	<p>RSS needs to take due regard of the 24 local biodiversity action plans in the region as well as habitat and species action plans that are relevant to Yorkshire and Humber</p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Notes</p> <p>The Governments planning guidance notes set out the policy framework within which local planning authorities are</p>	<p>Key Policy Objectives:</p> <p>PPG 3: Planning for Housing (2000) and Updates (2005): Key objectives for the location of development and the allocation of land are:</p>	<p>National target:</p> <p>By 2008 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously developed land and through conversions of existing buildings.</p>	<p>RSS must fully take into account the policies (both general and specific) and principles of the guidance notes, and integrate appropriate monitoring measures</p>

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<p>required to draw up their development plans and take decisions on individual applications. The notes have been developed with the UK Sustainable Development Framework in mind.</p> <p>The notes can be found on the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister's website at www.odpm.gov.uk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the planning system identifies an adequate and continuous supply of housing land to meet future requirements which is both available and sustainable • Make effective use of land within urban areas, by allocating the maximum amount of housing to previously-developed sites within existing larger urban areas, which have access to a range of transport and other facilities, whilst protecting open space, playing fields and green spaces including in cities and towns • Outside urban or village areas, to promote land for housing in locations which are or will be well served by public transport and with good access to employment and a range of services including leisure, shopping, education and health facilities, ie within or adjoining existing rural settlements and avoiding greenfield sites • To provide a mixture and range of types of housing to meet the increasingly varied types of housing requirements, including the need for affordable and special needs housing, with a view to creating mixed communities • To ensure that housing is available where jobs are created, pursuing more sustainable patterns of development • RSS should provide clear advice on the scale and distribution of provision by county and metropolitan districts for new housing to be made in development plans over a 15 year period • Place the needs of people before ease of traffic movement in residential areas, seek to reduce car dependency and promote good design that creates high-quality, attractive living environments in which people choose to live. <p>PPG 4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms (2001): Policies should take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contribution to regenerating existing urban areas • Access to customers • Access to raw materials and suppliers • Links with other businesses and the special needs of small businesses • The workforce catchment area • The Availability of adequate infrastructure • Various transport considerations including the 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Housing trajectory showing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the RSS period, whichever is the longer; (ii) net additional dwellings for the current year; (iii) projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the RSS period or over a ten year period from its publication, whichever is the longer; (iv) the annual net additional dwelling requirement; and (v) annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years' performances. 2. Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land. 3. Percentage of new dwellings completed at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare; (ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and (iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare: by local authority area. 4. Affordable housing completions: by local authority area. <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amount of land developed for employment by type: by local authority area. 2. Amount of land developed for employment by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). 3. Percentages of 1a by type, which is on previously developed land: by local authority area. 4. Employment land supply by type: by local authority area. 	<p>to comply with annual reporting requirements (AMR).</p>

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	<p>particular needs of the freight industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development plans should encourage new enterprise and investment by setting out clear land-use policies for industrial and commercial development • Development plans should provide for new development which will be consistent with the goals for transport policy • Development plans should ensure that new development is compatible with the objectives of sustainable development including the re-use of previously developed land and clean air <p>PPS 6: Planning for Town Centres (2005): The Government's key objective is to promote their vitality and viability by planning for the growth and development of existing centres and promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all. This is to be achieved by::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ enhancing consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community, and particularly socially-excluded groups; ▪ supporting efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure, tourism and other sectors, with improving productivity; ▪ improving accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport; ▪ to promote social inclusion, ensuring that communities have access to a range of main town centre uses, and that deficiencies in provision in areas with poor access to facilities are remedied; ▪ to encourage investment to regenerate deprived areas, creating additional employment opportunities and an improved physical environment; ▪ to promote economic growth of regional, sub-regional and local economies; ▪ to deliver more sustainable patterns of development, ensuring that locations are fully exploited through high-density, mixed-use development and promoting sustainable 	<p>Core performance indicators relevant to town centres are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the amount of completed retail, office and leisure development; and ▪ the percentage of completed office, retail and leisure development in town centres 	

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	<p>transport choices, including reducing the need to travel and providing alternatives to car use;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to promote high quality and inclusive design, improve the quality of the public realm and open spaces, protect and enhance the architectural and historic heritage of centres, provide a sense of place and a focus for the community and for civic activity and ensure that town centres provide an attractive, accessible and safe environment for businesses, shoppers and residents. <p>PPS 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas through the promotion of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - thriving, inclusive and sustainable rural communities, ensuring people have decent places to live by improving the quality and sustainability of local environments and neighbourhoods; - sustainable economic growth and diversification; - good quality, sustainable development that respects and, where possible, enhances local distinctiveness and the intrinsic qualities of the countryside; and - continued protection of the open countryside for the benefit of all, with the highest level of protection for our most valued landscapes and environmental resources ▪ To promote more sustainable patterns of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - focusing most development in, or next to, existing towns and villages; - preventing urban sprawl; - discouraging the development of 'greenfield' land, and, where such land must be used, ensuring it is not used wastefully; - promoting a range of uses to maximise the potential benefits of the countryside fringing urban areas; and - providing appropriate leisure opportunities to enable urban and rural dwellers to enjoy the wider countryside ▪ Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential - by developing competitive, diverse and thriving rural enterprise that provides a range of jobs and underpins strong economies ▪ To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors where farming achieves high 		

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	<p>environmental standards, minimising impact on natural resources, and manages valued landscapes and biodiversity; contributes both directly and indirectly to rural economic diversity; is itself competitive and profitable; and provides high quality products that the public wants.</p> <p>PPS 9: Biological and Geological Conservation (2004):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to promote sustainable development by ensuring that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of social, environmental and economic development, so that policies and decisions about the development and use of land integrate biodiversity and geological diversity with other considerations. ▪ to conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites; the natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support. ▪ to contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, recognising that healthy functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and to people's sense of well-being; and –ensuring that developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment. <p>PPS 10: Sustainable Waste Management (2005) (Partial fulfilment of the Waste Framework Directive): Regional planning bodies and planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities, prepare and deliver planning strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for; 	<p>Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance. <p>The RSS should include a concise strategy for waste management and should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ look forward for a fifteen to twenty year period; ▪ comprise a distribution of waste tonnage requiring management, a pattern of waste management facilities of national, regional or sub-regional significance, and supporting policies. <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity of new waste management facilities by type: by waste planning authority. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ help implement the national waste strategy ▪ help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment, and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations; ▪ reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness; ▪ protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed green belt boundaries; and ▪ ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. <p>PPG 13: Land Use and Transport (2001): Local authorities should integrate their transport programmes and land-use policies in ways which help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; ▪ promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and ▪ reduce the need to travel, especially by car <p>The RSS should therefore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ actively manage the pattern of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport, and focus major generators of travel demand in city, town and district centres and near to major public transport interchanges; ▪ locate day to day facilities which need to be near their clients in local centres so that they are accessible by walking and cycling; ▪ accommodate housing principally within existing urban areas, planning for increased intensity of development for both housing and other uses at locations which are highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling; ▪ ensure that development comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services offers a realistic choice of access by public transport, walking, and cycling, recognising that this may be less achievable in some rural areas; ▪ in rural areas, locate most development for housing, jobs, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by management type and the percentage each management type represents of the total waste managed: by waste planning authority. 1. Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with the car-parking standards set out in the Regional Transport Strategy (RTS): by local authority area. 	

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	<p>shopping, leisure and services in local service centres which are designated in the development plan to act as focal points for housing, transport and other services, and encourage better transport provision in the countryside;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ensure that strategies in the development and local transport plan complement each other and that consideration of development plan allocations and local transport investment and priorities are closely linked; ▪ use parking policies, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys; ▪ give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres, local neighbourhoods and other areas with a mixture of land uses; ▪ ensure that the needs of disabled people as pedestrians, public transport users and motorists - are taken into account in the implementation of planning policies and traffic management schemes, and in the design of individual developments; consider how best to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and seek by the design and layout of developments and areas, to secure community safety and road safety; and ▪ protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements. <p>PPG 15: Planning and the historic environment (1994):The government's position is that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields or the wider historic landscape, will need to be taken fully into account both in the formulation of authorities' planning policies and in development control. <p>There are no specific objectives.</p> <p>PPG 16: Archaeology and Planning (1990):</p> <p>Objective is to promote positive planning and management to bring about sensible solutions to the treatment of sites</p>		

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	<p>with archaeological remains and reduce the areas of potential conflict between development and preservation.</p> <p>PPG 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002): Planning policies should contribute to the delivery of broader government objectives by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ supporting an urban renaissance ▪ supporting a rural renewal ▪ promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion ▪ health and well being ▪ promoting more sustainable development <p>PPS 22: Renewable Energy (2004): Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should adhere to the following key principles in their approach to planning for renewable energy:</p> <p>(i) Renewable energy developments should be capable of being accommodated throughout England in locations where the technology is viable and environmental, economic, and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily.</p> <p>(ii) Regional spatial strategies and local development documents should contain policies designed to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources.</p> <p>(iii) Planning authorities should set out the criteria that will be applied in assessing applications for planning permission for renewable energy projects. Planning policies that rule out or place constraints on the development of all, or specific types of, renewable energy technologies should not be included in regional spatial strategies or local development documents.</p> <p>(iv) The wider environmental and economic benefits of all proposals for renewable energy projects, whatever their scale, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be granted planning permission.</p> <p>(v) Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should not make assumptions about the technical and commercial feasibility of renewable energy projects.</p> <p>(vi) Planning authorities should not reject planning applications simply because the level of output is small.</p> <p>(vii) Local planning authorities, regional stakeholders and</p>	<p>Regional Targets</p> <p>The Energy White Paper indicated that the Government would be looking to work with regional and local bodies to deliver the Government's objectives, including establishing regional targets for renewable energy generation.</p> <p>The Regional Spatial Strategy should include the target for renewable energy capacity in the region, derived from assessments of the region's renewable energy resource potential, and taking into account the regional environmental, economic and social impacts (either positive or negative) that may result from exploitation of that resource potential.</p> <p>Targets should be expressed as the minimum amount of installed capacity for renewable energy in the region, expressed in megawatts, and may also be expressed in terms of the percentage of electricity consumed or supplied. Targets should be set for achievement by 2010 and by 2020⁴. Progress towards achieving these targets should be monitored by regional planning bodies.</p> <p>Where appropriate, targets in regional spatial strategies may be disaggregated into sub-regional targets. It may also be appropriate to give a broad indication of how different technologies could contribute towards regional targets.</p>	

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	<p>Local Strategic Partnerships should seek to promote knowledge of and greater acceptance by the public of prospective renewable energy developments that are appropriately located. Developers of renewable energy projects should engage in active consultation and discussion with local communities at an early stage in the planning process, and before any planning application is formally submitted.</p> <p>(viii) Development proposals should demonstrate any environmental, economic and social benefits as well as how any environmental and social impacts have been minimised through careful consideration of location, scale, design and other measures.</p> <p>PPS 23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004): The PPS is in line with government policy commitment to sustainable development, the precautionary principle and the importance of controlling and minimising pollution. Appendix A contains matters that should be considered in the preparation of development plan documents, but there are no specific objectives.</p> <p>PPG 24: Planning and Noise (2004): Provides guidance for determining applications both for noise-sensitive developments and for noise-generating activities and introduces noise exposure categories for residential developments.</p> <p>PPG 25: Development and Flood Risk (2001): Aims to strengthen co-ordination between land use and development planning and the operational delivery of flood and coastal defence strategy. Main principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognising that the susceptibility of land to flooding is a material planning consideration; • giving appropriate weight to information on flood-risk and how it might be affected by climate change in preparing development plans and considering individual proposals for development; • consulting the Environment Agency, which has the lead role in providing advice on flood issues at a strategic level and in relation to planning applications, and other relevant organisations; 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • applying the precautionary principle to decision-making so that risk is avoided where possible and managed elsewhere; • improving the information available to the public about the risks of locating human activities in areas susceptible to flooding; • taking into account the responsibility of owners for safeguarding their own property as far as is reasonably practicable; • recognising that flood plains and washlands have a natural role as a form of flood defence as well as providing important wildlife habitats and adding to landscape value; and • recognising that engineered flood reduction measures may not always be the appropriate solution, since they can have economic and environmental costs and impacts on the natural and built environment, need maintenance and replacement and cannot eliminate all risk of flooding. 		
<p>Catchment Flood Management Plans (The plans are currently in production)</p>			<p>RSS will need to show due awareness of the plans when completed</p>
<p>The Humber Shoreline Management Plan</p> <p>Published in September 2000 the document sets out the Environment Agency's strategy for managing the flood defences of the Humber Estuary over the next 50 years.</p> <p>The document can be found on the Environment Agency's website at www.environment-agency.gov.uk</p>	<p>Overall Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop a coherent and realistic plan for the estuary's flood defences that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compatible with natural estuary processes • Compatible with adjacent developments, including preferred options for adjoining lengths of frontage; and • Sustainable, taking into account future changes in the environment (human, built or natural), in sea levels and in the climate. 2. To ensure that all proposals are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technically feasible • Economically viable • Environmentally appropriate • Socially acceptable <p>Detailed Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flood defence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the risk to people and property from flooding and erosion 		<p>RSS must pay full regard to the Humber Shoreline Management Plan</p>

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	<p>2. Land Use and Planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide standards of protection that are consistent with existing land use while permitting future development where appropriate • To encourage the recognition of flood risk as an issue in regional planning guidance and in structure and local plans <p>3. Nature Conservation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To comply with all statutory obligations arising from national and international designations and related legislation • To encourage habitat development that contributes to the UK Biodiversity Action Plan • To create areas of new habitat in compensation for any habitat lost <p>4. Industry and Commerce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide appropriate protection for industry and commerce and encourage future industrial and commercial development in suitable locations <p>5. Navigation and port development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid adversely affecting navigation in the estuary or opportunities for its development <p>6. Fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid adversely affecting fisheries (inland or in the estuary) or the fishing industry <p>7. Agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect, where appropriate, high quality agricultural land by the estuary • To minimise the impact of natural processes on land drainage to the estuary <p>8. Community Interests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect the overall interests of people living near the estuary <p>9. Sport, recreation and access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain and, where possible, improve the provision of sporting and recreational facilities by the estuary <p>10. Tourism:</p>		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To allow for the importance of tourism to the local economy <p>11. Estuary Processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To build an understanding of the natural processes taking place within the estuary and work with these processes • To respond to future climate change and sea level rise <p>12. Heritage and cultural resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid actions that adversely affect the estuary's heritage and cultural resources • To comply with all statutory obligations arising from national and local designations and related legislation • To protect, where necessary, the estuary's heritage and cultural resources against erosion <p>13. Landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and, where possible, enhance the estuary's existing landscape character • To complement the objectives of the Heritage Coast Management Strategies 		
<p>Flood Risk Management Strategy</p> <p>The Flood Risk Management Strategy was produced by the Environment Agency in 2003. The document sets out a five-year strategy for how the Environment Agency will work to manage and reduce flood risk.</p> <p>The document can be found at www.environment-agency.gov.uk</p>	<p>Vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood risk will be reduced year on year across England and Wales to an agreed level and investment will be sufficient to maintain that level even with the pressures of climate change • Flood risk will be understood, known and acted on by those who live, work, play, travel and invest in areas at risk from flooding • Flood risk management activities will be supported by the public, stakeholders and politicians and enhance the quality of life, the environment and sustainable development <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Flood Risk Management activities to deliver the environmental outcomes within MiH and our Environmental Vision • Deliver the Service Delivery Agreement targets for the Government's Spending Review 2002 • Deliver efficiencies through business process development • Improve effectiveness in communicating and influencing 	<p>Aims:</p> <p>In the first three years to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have no loss of life through flooding • Reduce the risk of flooding to life, major infrastructure, environmental assets and some 80,000 homes <p>Key targets for 2007, working with Defra, the Welsh Assembly and others to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that 75% of residents in flood risk areas will take effective action • Improve the coverage of flood warning services to 77% of properties in flood risk areas • Achieve a reduction in the proportion of properties within the floodplain exposed to a 'high risk' of flooding • Produce Catchment Flood Management Plans for all principal catchments in England and Wales • Prevent all inappropriate development inside floodplains • Ensure that in urban areas 70% flood defence systems are in good condition or better by 2008, and no more than 3% are in poor condition or 	<p>RSS should ensure developments help meet the relevant targets of the strategy in flood risk areas</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the availability and accuracy of information on flood risk Change thinking about flooding from flood 'defence' to 'risk management' 	<p>worse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet Biodiversity Action Plan targets for all species and habitats for which we have the lead, and to contribute to Government targets to bring 95% of all Sites of Special Scientific Interest in England into favourable condition by 2010 	
<p>Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS)</p> <p>The Environment Agency launched the CAMS process in April 2001 and set out a six-year programme to develop a CAMS for every catchment in England and Wales</p> <p>CAMS are strategies for the management of water resources at a local level. They make more information on water resources and licensing practice available and allow the balance between the needs of abstractions, other water users and the aquatic environment to be considered in consultation with the local community and interested parties.</p> <p>Information about CAMS can be found on the Environment Agency website at www.environment-agency.gov.uk</p>	<p>Main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make information on water resources and licensing practice available to the public To provide a consistent approach to local water resource management, recognising the reasonable needs of water users and the environment To provide the opportunity for greater public involvement in managing the water resources of a catchment 	<p>There are a number of CAMS either completed or under development in Yorkshire and Humber.</p>	<p>RSS needs to be take into account CAMS and the impact of developments on water resources</p>
<p>Sustainable Urban Drainage Guidance</p> <p>There are several useful guidance documents available at www.ciria.org.uk</p>	<p>Topics covered include road surface run-off, flood risk management, habitat creation, pollution control, etc.</p>		
<p>Coastal Habitat Management Plans (CHaMPS)</p> <p>The ChaMP initiative was developed by English Nature,</p>	<p>CHaMPS quantify habitat change, (loss and gain), and recommended measures to prevent future losses. They modify flood and coastal defence options to avoid damage or identify the necessary habitat restoration or recreation works needed to compensate for unavoidable losses. They look at</p>	<p>Each CHaMP sets out a monitoring framework</p>	<p>As and when ChaMPs are developed RSS will have to take them into account in relation to developments in coastal areas of the region</p>

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<p>the Environment Agency and the former Ministry for Agriculture and Fisheries (MAFF) and Defra. Information on CHaMPS can be found on the English Nature website at www.english-nature.org.uk</p>	<p>the cumulative impact on these features over a 30 – 100 year timescale.</p> <p>Six pilot ChaMPs have been developed none of which are in Yorkshire & Humber</p>		