



City of York

LDF | Local
Development
Framework

ANNEX C
EXECUTIVE
1ST MARCH 2011

Core Strategy
Submission DRAFT
Sustainability
Appraisal

City of York Council's Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy Submission Document

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 City of York Council is currently preparing the City of York Local Development Framework. The LDF will supersede the Draft Local Plan adopted for Development Control purposes in April 2005. It will set out the planning policy for York and where, for example housing and economic growth will be concentrated as well as protection for the historic and natural environment.

LDF Documents

- 1.2 The LDF is comprised of a suite of documents, known as Local Development Documents (LDDs), that will set out the blueprint for the economic, social and environmental future of York which will provide the framework for implementing the Council's aims and objectives that affect the use of land and buildings. There are two types of LDD produced: Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). The first are statutory documents, which will undergo public examination while the latter may expand a particular policy or policies within the plan giving greater detail and delivery mechanisms. Specific areas within York are also progressing as part of Area Action Plans (AAPs), which are focussed plans detailing the vision and objectives for development in that area. The Council is currently working on the following documents within its LDF:

- **Core Strategy DPD**
This will set out the overall direction of the plan by driving forward the spatial planning framework for the city. It will set out a vision, strategic objectives, targets and policies that will ensure the protection and enhancement of the city's historical and green assets whilst ensuring that new development are brought forward to meet local need in line with national and regional policy. This SA document focuses on the development of the Core Strategy.
- **Allocations DPD**
This DPD will set out the key allocations for the city in terms of housing, employment and retail sites as well as determining the Greenbelt Boundary. A "call for sites" was undertaken in Spring/Summer 2008, which has provided sites to be considered. This document has a SA Scoping Report and an initial statement, which accompanied the Issues and Options consultation.
- **City Centre Area Action Plan**
This is an AAP focussing on the vision for the city centre and what/how it should develop into the future. This AAP has undergone an issues and Options consultation and is being worked into a Preferred Options document. This document is subject to SA and has an existing SA scoping Report and SA Statement for the Issues and Options stage.

- 1.3 The council is also hoping to produce SPDs on:

- York Northwest
- Affordable Housing
- Sustainable Design and Construction
- Air Quality

The Local Development Scheme

- 1.4 The LDS is a document which details the timescales of which stages of the LDDs will be undertaken when. The LDS was revised and published in June 2008 to take account of the revised changes in PPS12. The LDS sets out the Council's Scheme for 2008 to 2011. Its main purposes are:

- to inform the community and other partners of the Local Development Documents (LDDs) that will make up the LDF for the area and the timescales they can expect for their preparation; and
- to establish the Council's priorities for the preparation of LDDs and their associated work programmes, including in relation to budgeting and resources.

1.5 The preparation of sustainability appraisals will be in line with the LDS and document production. As the sustainability appraisal process is iterative, there has been ongoing dialogue during the preparation of the Core Strategy document and this formal report has been produced to document the SA findings of the Preferred Options.

1.6 From the LDS it is anticipated that the Core Strategy document will be submitted to Government Office in December 2009. This will be accompanied by a full SA report.

Previous LDF Consultation

1.7 The LDF process in York has been subject to consultation at all major stages of the DPD or AAP production. The Core Strategy Submission document follows on from the Preferred Options stage, which went out for Consultation in June 2009. Further information regarding this is within chapter 4 of this report. Two consultations for the Issues and options stage also took place and had accompanying SA reports. For a link to this document see paragraph ??(RE: SA Process).

1.8 The Submission document draws together the consultation responses from the Preferred Options stage and feeds in recent evidence base findings as well as national / regional policy. A summary of the consultation comments made during the Preferred Options stage are documented in the Consultation Statement available from the Council's website. The Submission document is now subject to a last round of consultation prior to Examination by the Secretary of State and the report has been subject to a sustainability appraisal.

Core Strategy Objectives

1.9 The City of York Core Strategy provides the spatial delivery mechanism for York's Sustainable Community Strategy. 'York – A city making history: York City Vision and Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2025' sets out the following vision:

Making our mark by:

- *Building confident, creative and inclusive communities*
- *Being a leading environmentally friendly City of York Council Being at the forefront of innovation and change with a prosperous and thriving economy*
- *Being a world class centre for education and learning for all*
- *Celebrating our historic past whilst creating a successful and thriving future.*

1.10 The Core Strategy objectives are set out within each chapter prior to the policy. The chapters are grouped under the relevant vision headings of the Sustainable Community Strategy (as below) and are set out in full within the policy analysis in chapter 5 of this document.

- York's Special Historic and Built Environment
 - York's Special Historic and Built Environment
- Building Confident, Creative and Inclusive Communities
 - Housing Growth, Distribution and Density
 - Access to housing: Affordability and type
 - Access to Services

- A Prosperous and Thriving Economy
 - Future Economic Growth
 - Retail Growth and Distribution
- A Leading Environmentally Friendly City of York Council
 - Sustainable Transport
 - Green Infrastructure
 - Resource Efficiency
 - Flood Risk
 - Sustainable Waste Management
 - Minerals

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.11 Each of the core documents within the LDF will be subject to Sustainability Appraisal (SA). SA is a process of identifying and evaluating a plan's impacts on social, economic and environmental objectives for the city and recommends how the plan can become more sustainable by suggesting amendments to avoid or mitigate any negative impacts identified. The findings of the SA are then taken on board within the Plan's development and reflected in further drafts of the strategies to ensure it maximises its contribution towards sustainable development.
- 1.12 The SA process for York incorporates the requirement for European legislation (EU Directive 2001/42/EC), which requires spatial and land use plans to undergo Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). SEA is an iterative assessment process whereby the potential significant environmental effects arising from the plan/programme are identified, assessed, mitigated and communicated to plan-makers. This document clearly sets out where the requirements of the SEA Directive have been addressed. Figure 1 indicates where information required by the SEA Directive can be found in this report.

Figure 1: Signposting of SEA requirements

Environmental Report Requirements ¹	Relevant report / chapter
a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Scoping Report / Section 2/ Fig 3
b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	Scoping Report / Section 2
c) The environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected	Scoping Report / Section 2
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Scoping Report / Section 2
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Scoping Report / Section 2
f) The likely significant effects ² on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water,	Section 4 / Section 5

¹ As listed in Annex 1 of the SEA Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of plans and programmes on the environment

² These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.

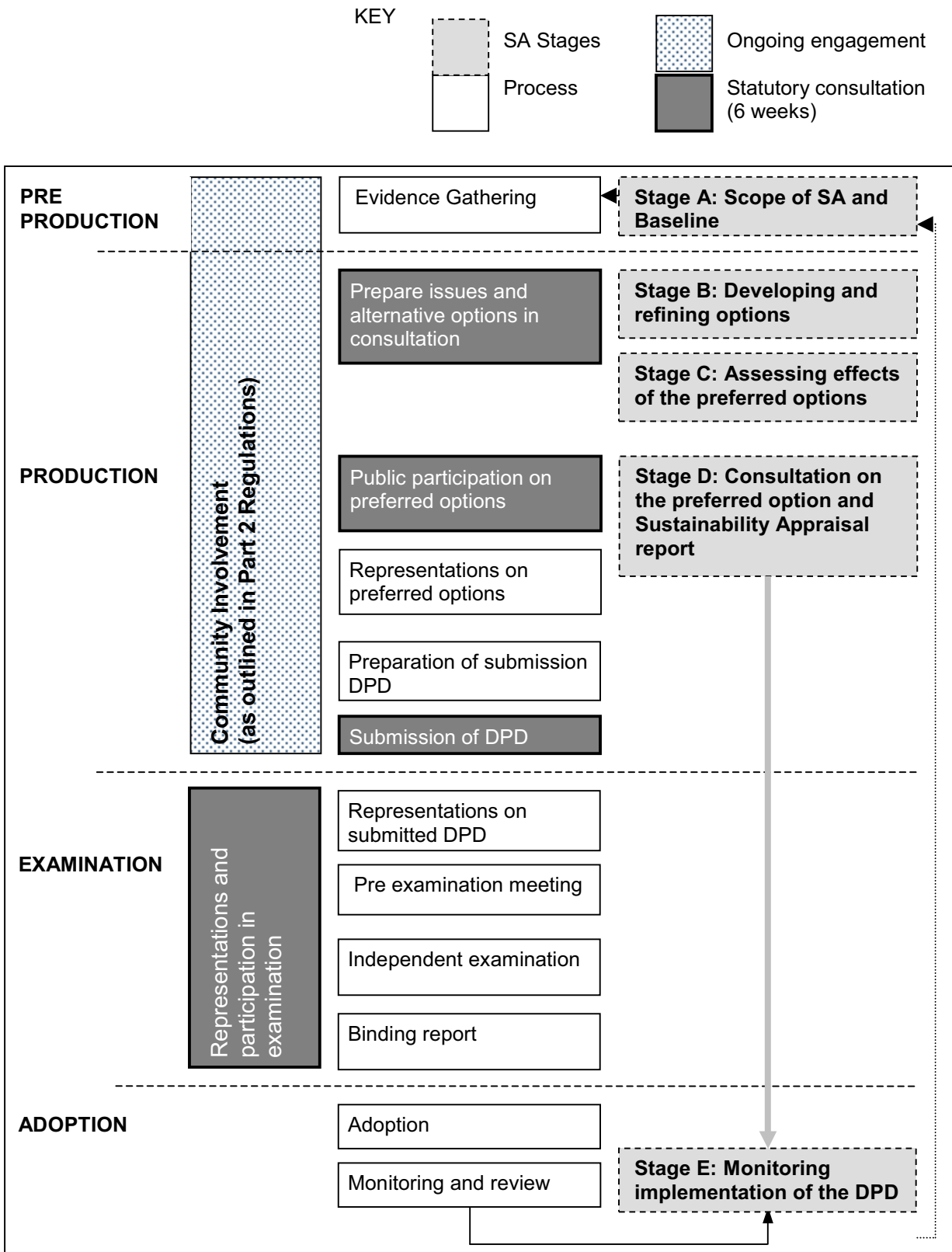
air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors;	
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	Section 4 / Section 5
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Section 3 (methodology) / Section 4
i) A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with article 10	Section 6
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Non Technical Summary Document

SA Process

- 1.13 The published Government guidance on SA advocates a five-step approach to undertaking the process. Figure 2 sets out the main stages of the SA and when they are undertaken in line with the emerging DPDs.
- 1.14 Stage A of the SA process has been completed through the production of a Scoping Report. The scoping report establishes the framework for undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal through the production of a set of sustainable development objectives against which the sustainability performance of the plan can be measured and monitored. The report also establishes the baseline data and sets the sustainability context for York. This scoping report is available on the Council website via the following link:
http://www.york.gov.uk/environment/Planning/Local_development_framework/Sustainability_appraisal/
- 1.15 Stage B of the SA process is to prepare an appraisal of the options generated through the Core Strategy process. The Issues and Options 2 stage of the Core Strategy preparation identified options for different options to tackle key issues within the city. The appraisal of these options was undertaken in August 2007 and documented in a Sustainability Statement. This report went out for consultation alongside the Core Strategy Issues and Options document and a summary of the findings is documented in Annex 3 to this report. This document is also available on the Council website via the following link:
http://www.york.gov.uk/environment/Planning/Local_development_framework/Sustainability_appraisal/
- 1.16 Stage C of the SA Process, Preferred Options, was completed in 2009 with the production of a Report and accompanying SA in June 2009. The consultation period starting in June 2009 also fulfilled the requirement for stage D of the SA process. The consultation responses and SA commentary have been taken into account to help produce this Submission Document for the Core Strategy. This document is also available on the Council website via the following link:
http://www.york.gov.uk/environment/Planning/Local_development_framework/Sustainability_appraisal/
- 1.17 This report satisfies stage D of the SA process, reporting the sustainability analysis of the preferred policy options for the Core Strategy. Similarly to previous stages, the SA

process has been used to inform the production of the Core Strategy document and any outstanding issues have been documented in this report for further consideration.

Figure 2: The SA and Development Plan Document preparation process.



Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA)

- 1.19 The Habitat Regulation Assessments is a statutory document which determines whether the policies and proposals in the City of York Core Strategy will have a significant effect on the integrity of European Conservation Sites, known as Natura 2000 Sites, within the vicinity of York.
- 1.20 The European Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna (the 'Habitats Directive') provides a legal framework for the protection for habitats and species of European importance. Article 2 of the Directive requires the maintenance or restoration of habitats and species of interest in the EU in favourable condition. This is implemented through a network of protected areas referred to as Natura 2000 sites. The Natura 2000 network of sites is made up of Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Offshore Marine Sites (OMS). Whilst Ramsar sites are not included within the European Directive, PPS9 indicates that Ramsar sites should be treated as fully designated European sites for considering developments, which affect them and therefore have been included in the City of York HRA alongside SPA and SACs.
- 1.21 The Natura 2000 sites being assessed as part of the HRA are:
- Strensall Common (SAC)
 - Lower Derwent Valley (SAC, SPA, RAMSAR)
 - River Derwent (SAC)
 - Skipwith Common (SAC)
 - Kirk Deighton (SAC)
 - Humber Estuary (SAC)
- 1.22 A separate HRA has been produced to accompany the Core Strategy Submission document. This can be found on the Core Strategy page of the City of York Council website via the following link: www.york.gov.uk/LDF/corestrategy

Report Structure

- 1.23 The Sustainability Appraisal is structure as follows:
- Section 2 – Sets out the SA Framework and findings of the Evidence base
 - Section 3 - Sets out the Appraisal methodology
 - Section 4 - Summarises the findings of the Submission Policies appraisal
 - Section 5 - Explores the cumulative impacts of the Submission policies
 - Section 6 – Explains how the SA will be monitored in the future
 - Section 7 - Sections what happens next in the Core Strategy and SA process.

2 Stage A: Evidence Base and SA Framework

The SA process is based upon a five step approach as per figure 2. Stage A of this process is also split into 5 key tasks:

A1	Identify other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will influence the LDF
A2	Collect baseline information to provide an evidence base for sustainability issues, effects, prediction and monitoring.
A3	Identifying key sustainability issues for the SA to help focus analysis, setting of the SA framework, prediction of effects and monitoring.
A4	Develop the SA Framework , consisting of the SA objectives and sub-objectives, to provide a means by which the sustainability of the plan can be appraised.
A5	Consult on the scope of the SA to ensure the appraisal covers the key sustainability issues.

Task A1: Sustainability review of relevant plans

- 2.1 The first stage of the the SA involves reviewing relevant International, National, Regional and Local policy guidance , plans and strategies to identify their key environmental/ sustainability objectives and requirements and how these need to be taken on board by the City of York Local Development Framework. The requirement to undertake a context review and set out environmental and wider sustainability objectives is set out in the SEA Directive :

An 'Environmental Report' required under the SEA Directive should include:

“An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes” to determine “the environmental protection objectives, established at international (European) community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme...and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation” (Annex 1 (a), (e)).

- 2.2 The main issues for which the LDF and Sustainability Appraisal should address were identified through the policy and context review. Consideration of the objectives and targets also helped to determine the objectives for the Sustainability Appraisal. The key documents arising from the review are set out in Figure 3. The main review of plans is set out in Annex 2 of the revised SA Scoping Report (August 2010), which is available on the Council's website. The key issues arising from the SA Scoping Report Plan Review were unchanged although issues associated with climate change have become more dominant.. The key issues arising fro the plan review were:

- York should be a model sustainable city with a quality built and natural environment and a modern integrated transport network
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to tackle climate change
- Protect and enhance habitats and conservation areas in York with no detrimental impact on biodiversity.
- The improvement of air quality for human health
- Implement the waste hierarchy by reducing landfill and encouraging reducing, recycling and reusing materials.
- Ensure access to local services and local transport provision

- Reduce the reliance of car based transport
- Encourage high standards of energy efficiency
- Enhance and maintain water quality in York as well as encouraging prudent use of water
- Re-use of existing land and buildings (brownfield land)
- Protection and maintenance of the Greenbelt. The LDF should focus on setting a suitable Greenbelt boundary for York.
- Provide affordable housing to meet local requirement
- At least 60% of housing to be provided on previously developed land
- Make more efficient use of land
- Provide a mix of housing types to meet the needs of the people
- Provision of sites to allow growth of the city to accommodate needs into the future
- Create and maintain local character and distinctiveness
- Consideration for the historic baseline and protection and enhancement of the historic environment to increase its contribution into the future
- Respect and preserve sites of archaeological interest and their setting
- Ensure the availability of openspace in the local area
- Encourage existing and future prosperity of tourism
- Contribute towards renewable energy targets
- Protect floodplains from development
- Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk
- Encourage development and infrastructure to be developed in tandem
- Continue Science City York
- Develop York's Key influences in the Region
- Support expansion of educational facilities including Heslington East
- Improve connectivity to the region
- Engage everyone in LDF process to encourage participation in decision making
- Promote social inclusion
- Maintain economic growth to secure long-term future of the city and jobs
- Create mixed and vibrant communities
- Support adaptation in response to climate change.

Figure 3: Relevant Plans and Programmes

International														
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development	Kyoto Climate Change Protocol	European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC	UN Convention on Human Rights	European Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC	European Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC	European Directive on the Conservation of the Wild Birds 91/676/EEC	European Water Framework Directive 29000/60/EC	European Waste Framework Directive	European EIA Directive 97/11/EC	European SEA 2001/42/EC	Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy July 2003	European Sustainable Development Strategy June 2001		
European Directive Performance of buildings 2002/91/EC	European Environmental Noise 2002/49/EC	Aarhus Convention 1998	EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan 1600/2002/EC	Directive 1996/62/EC Ambient Air Quality and Management	Directive 1989/30/EC Limit Values for SO ₂ , NO _x , PM ₁₀ and Lead	Directive 96/61/EC Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control	EU Landfill Directive 99/31/EC	Ramsar Global Convention, 1979	European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention)	The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe	The European on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention)			
Securing the Future: Planning for the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA 2005)	Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities - The Future (2000)	Rural White Paper: Our Countryside - The Future (2000)	Energy White Paper - Creating a Low Carbon Economy	National Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air (2007)	Rural Strategy (2004)	Sustainable Communities Plan (2003)	Sustainable Communities A Shared Agenda, A Guide for Local Authorities	UK Climate Change Programme (2008)	Waste Strategy for England and Wales (2007)	PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development	PPS 1 supplement: Planning for climate change (2007)	PPS1 Supplement: Planning for Ecotowns (2009)		
PPS4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth	PPS: Planning for the Historic Environment	PPG 8: Telecommunications	PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	PPS 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	PPS 11: Regional Spatial Strategy 2004	PPS 12: Local Development Frameworks	PPG 13: Transport	PPG 14: Development on Unstable Land	PPG 17: Planning for Open Spaces, Sport and Recreation	PPS 22: Renewable Energy	PPS 23: Planning and Pollution Control	PPS 25: Development and Flood Risk and Circular 4/06 – Flooding Direction		
Circular 01/94 – Green Spaces and Planning for Circular 22/9 – Travelling Show people	Strategy for Flood Risk Management 2003	Biodiversity Strategy for England 2002	10 year Strategy for Culture 2004	White Paper: Heritage for the 21 st Century (2007)	Greener Homes for the Future (2008)	Lifetime homes, neighbourhoods (2008)	Energy White Paper: Meeting the Challenge (2007)	UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	UK Low Carbon Transition Plan (2008)	Adapting to Climate Change in England (2008)	York and N. Yorks Road Safety Strategy 2005	Low Carbon Transport: A Green Future (2009)	Low Emissions Strategies (2010)	Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010
Quality of Life Counts: Indicators for Sustainable Development for the UK (2004 Update)	Climate Change: Adaptation by Design (2007)	Environmental Quality of Spatial Planning (2007)	Environmental Quality of Spatial Planning (2007)	Communities Plan - Sustainable Communities for Yorkshire and the Humber 2008-2015	Regional Economic Strategy 2003 and Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2015	Regional Housing Strategy 2005 - 2021	Regional Housing Strategy 2005 - 2021	Regional Waste Strategy (2009)	Regional Biodiversity Strategy	Regional Biodiversity Strategy	York and N. Yorks Road Safety Strategy 2005	Environmental Limits in Yorkshire and Humber: Discussion Paper (2005)	Delivering sustainable Energy in North Yorkshire (2005)	Historic Environment Strategy for Yorkshire and Humber 2009-2013 (YHHEF)
Regional Environmental Enhancement Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber 2005	Leeds City Region Development Programme:	Leeds City Region Transport Vision (2006)	Regional Planning Guidance (RPG12)	Historic Environment Strategy for the Yorkshire and the Humber 2009-2015	Regional Framework for Health	North Yorkshire Energy Planning Guidance 2008	Climate Change Plan for York Yorkshire the Humber 2009-2014 (2009)	Quality of Place: The North's Residential Offer	Regional Forestry Framework	Countywide Character Volume 28: Vale of York	Yorkshire and the Humber Rural Climate Strategy (2006)	Rights of Way Improvement Plan for North Yorkshire (2007)	Regional Climate Change Action Plan	Economic Impact of Heritage in Yorkshire and Humber (2010)
York – a city making history Vision and Sustainable Community Strategy (Without Walls) 2006	Science City York Strategy	Social Inclusion Policy	Biodiversity Action Plan	Local Delivery Plan 2005-08, Selby and York PCT	Healthy Progress: The Health Strategy for Selby and York PCT 2003-06	Contaminated Land Strategy 2001 (revised 2010)	Equality Strategy 2005-2008	Action Plan for Implementing the Waste Strategy for York	York Supporting People Strategy 2005-2010	Let's Talk Rubbish: A municipal waste management strategy for CYC and N Yorks 2006-2026	Healthier Lives: NHS N Yorks and York's Strategic Plan	City of York Rights of Way Improvement Plan (draft) 2005	York Road Safety Strategy	City of York Economic Development Strategy (2003)
Local Agenda 21 Strategy 2000	Lifelong Learning and Leisure Plan 2005-2008	The Education and Leisure Plan 2005-2008	Children's and Young People's Plan 2005-2012	Taking Forward - A Play Strategy for York 2006	Local Transport Plan 2: 2006-11 (March 2006)	Housing Strategy 2006-2009	Housing Strategy (Draft) 2006-2009	Community Safety Plan 2008-2011	Air Quality Report 2010	Air Quality Action Plan 2 (2006)	York Climate Change Impacts Profile (Draft 2010)	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (Draft)	Biodiversity Audit	PPG17 Openspace Assessment 2008
City Council Homelessness Review and Strategy 2003-2008	River Ouse Flood Risk Management Strategy (Environment Agency)	The Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse Catchment Management Strategy 2004, Environment Agency	Core Strategy Issues and Options Report and Appraisal June 2006	Strategic Housing Market Assessment Report 2007	Employment Land Review Phase 1 (2007) and Phase 2 (2008)	Annual Monitoring Report 2009	York Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (plus amendments) 2007	First Stop York Tourism Strategy	Older Person's Strategy (Draft)	Low Emissions Strategy (to be completed)	Green Streets: The neighbourhood carbon footprint of York (2009)	Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (To be completed)	York Retail Study 2008	York Retail Study 2008
National														
Regional														
Local														

Task A2: Baseline Information

- 2.3 In order to understand the character and context of York it has been important to collect relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information. This is a key component of the SA process and a legal requirement under the SEA Directive.

An 'Environmental Report' required under the SEA Directive should include:

"The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme" and "the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected".

- 2.4 The review of other plan and programmes undertaken previously has provided a considerable amount of baseline information and this information has been complemented by collection of data on key indicators relating to the SEA topic areas, as well as additional social and economic indicators for York. The baseline information also provides a basis for predicting effects and from which to monitor identified sustainability issues.
- 2.5 The baseline information has been updated since it's original collection into a revised scoping report (August 2010) and has been linked into the Annual Monitoring report indicators as well as those for different policies within the Core Strategy itself. Some of the Key Baseline indicators have been linked with the identification of sustainability issues set out by Figure 4. The original baseline information is set out in Annex 3 of the Core Strategy Scoping Report.

Task A3: Sustainability Issues

- 2.6 The requirement to identify sustainability problems and issues arises from the SEA Directive.

An 'Environmental Report' required under the SEA Directive should include:

"Any existing problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any area of particular importance such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (the 'Bird's Directive') and 92/43/EEC (the Habitats Directive)".

- 2.7 The issues have been identified relevant to the Core Strategy through using the plans and context review as well as the baseline data but is an iterative and ongoing process. Additional issues have been included as the Core Strategy has progressed to record any emerging issues within the authority. The issues and their reason for identification are included below alongside an indication of future trends without policy intervention:

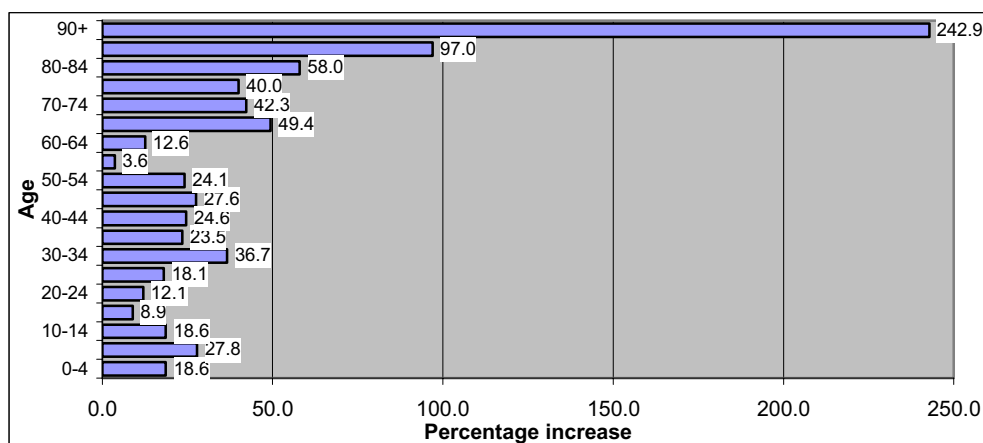
Figure 4: Sustainability Issues and Supporting Baseline Information

Issue	Baseline
Population	
The increasing and aging population	The 2009 Mid Year Estimate states that York has a population of 198,800. Population projections for York (2008 based) stated that the population is expected to increase by 23% between 2008 and 2030 This increase compares to a national increase of 16% over the same period. There is also an expected increase in the number of people aged over 65 in line with the national aging population trend. The cohorts expected to increase the most are for people aged 80-84 (68% increase) and 85 plus (111% increase). York has been acknowledged to have experienced one of the highest growth rates of all small cities in the country ³ .
Changing household types.	<p>The 2001 Census revealed that York had an above average number of single person households. Of these 50% were pensioner households. The 2006 based household projections show that overall the number of households in York is expected to increase between 2009 and 2031 by 30%. In the future the largest growth will be in cohabiting couples followed by houses in multiple occupation. There is also an anticipated rise in single person households.</p> <p>Household size is set to decrease from 2.27 persons in 2004 to 2.08 persons in 2031. The main driver for this is the increase in single person households, which is set to increase by 60% between 2006 and 2031. The implications for this in the future are on housing provision and types of dwelling required. It is obvious that there will need to be a mix of household types within York to accommodate the future household trends. For example, the increase in single person households will increase the overall need for housing while larger properties may be more in demand from multiple occupant living.</p> <p>The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2006) sets out more specifically the needs for types of homes in York and who they should be aimed at. A summary of this is contained with the Housing chapter.</p> <p>Evidence base for Gypsies and Travellers and Showpeople also indicates that more sites are needed in order to meet the demand which is present in York. The need in York has been identified through the "Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation assessment" (2008) and "The North Yorkshire Accommodation requirements of Showmen" (2009) which both recognise that these communities need more permanent and temporary locations where they can live or stop on route. Showpeoples people's lifestyles have changed in line with their work habits and now specifically require a permanent base here they can locate their families and wagons they work from on site.</p>

2008 based population Projections:

Summary of 2008 Population Projections for Yorkshire and Humber										
	2008	2009	2010	2012	2016	2021	2026	2029	2031	2033
Population	5217.	5260.	5305.	5394.	5572.	5797.	6018.	6143.	6221.	6296.
	5	1	1	8	0	2	0	3	4	0
Males	2569.	2595.	2623.	2678.	2784.	2915.	3040.	3110.	3153.	3195.
	3	8	9	5	9	5	1	1	6	4
Females	2648.	2664.	2681.	2716.	2787.	2881.	2977.	3033.	3067.	3100.
	2	3	8	3	1	7	9	3	7	7
Summary of 2008 Population Projections for York (in thousands)3195.4										
	2008	2009	2010	2012	2016	2021	2026	2029	2031	2033
Population	194.4	197.5	200.3	205.1	213.5	223.2	233.3	239.3	242.7	246.0
Males	94.8	96.3	98.0	100.9	106.0	111.8	116.3	120.7	122.6	124.4
Females	100.1	101.2	102.3	103.3	104.2	105.0	105.8	118.6.	120.1	121.6

³ Centre for Cities Report (2010)



(Source: Office of National Statistics, (2010), 2008 based population projections)

Future Trends: Population

The population of York will grow but understanding to what extent will be determined by levels of natural change and migration as well as planning policy decisions. Currently the population is estimated to be 198,800 (ONS, 2009) rising to 233,300 in 2026 and 246,000 in 2033. It is anticipated that the number of people aged 18-24 will increase as this would be inline with the student population at the higher educational establishments in York. Similarly, the number of older people is increasing which will put different pressures on service provision and housing needs.

Without policy intervention it is likely that the population will still grow in York and given the population projections are trend based, it is not unreasonable to assume that an increase of population will occur. Recent evidence base for York regarding a review of housing assumptions for the Core Strategy in light of the economic downturn has indicated that migration levels have slumped and this estimate refers to a period of economic boom. This evidence suggests that the rate of growth will have reduced during the recession, mainly due to a drop in migration and therefore population growth may not be as high as indicated by the 2008 projections.

The Core Strategy will set a quantum target for the number of houses to be built per year until 2030. This will help deliver market and affordable homes in York to accommodate the anticipated population growth. However, this number of homes is below the anticipated growth in households and population so it will be likely that the planning policy will constrain the overall population and household growth within the city. Another issue will be the availability of affordable homes given the reduced volume of properties to be built.

ECONOMY	
<p>Encourage sustainable economic growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high Job growth forecast within York - York to be a sub-regional centre 	<p>The Employment land Review (ELR) Stage 1 and 2 studies have forecast a large net increase in the number of jobs to be created in York over the forthcoming years. Figures below sets out overall requirement for land up until 2026. Overall, the Stage 2 ELR estimates that York will have a growth of 1000 jobs per year. The number of land and jobs associated with Office (B1a) has the highest forecast and further demonstrates York's transition away from manufacturing / B2 uses to office based businesses. The Council's support for the Science City Initiative is a key driver for this and is expected to contribute to jobs in B1 uses primarily in the future. Recent evidence from Arup for the Core Strategy suggests that this figure may have been constrained recently due to the economic downturn and that York can expect approximately 960 jobs per annum, provided that migration into York remains high.</p> <p>There are currently low levels of unemployment in the city compared to the national trend. York does have however, comparably high levels of relatively poorly paid jobs, most associated with the tourism sector. In terms of wages, there is also a discrepancy between the amount people earn and the cost of living in York. Wages</p>

in York are above the regional average but below the equivalent national figure. The table below illustrates how much people earn in York. The figures are split into how much people earn who live in York and how much people earn who work in York. Further interrogation of the figures also show a disparity between male and female earnings. In addition to this, the 2007 SHMA states that the average household income for York is £29,743 compared to the median figure of £23,750..

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) 2010, Office of National Statistics.

	Place of residence (York)	Place of Work (York)
Mean Income for all employees	£25,159	£24,139
Median Income for all employees	£21,168	£19,805
25% of people earn less than	£12,834	£11,707
40% of people earn less than	£18,094	£16,615
60% of people earn less than	£24,248	£23,042
75% of people earn less than	£31,108	£30,163
Mean income for all full-time employees	£29,922	£30,274
Mean income for all part-time employees	£11,481	£10,150

NB: The above data quotes the annual gross income for all employees unless stated otherwise.

Provide for sustainable tourism	<p>The preservation of York's heritage assets will also be important to maintain economic growth as this forms the basis for the tourism sector in York. York will always be a popular tourist destination because of the high number of historic assets within the city and is a primary driver of attracting people to York. Consequently this needs to be protected and safeguarded, yet at the same time the city needs to be commercially successful. Having buildings in occupation is the best way to ensure they are maintained, given that the overwhelming majority are in private hands.</p> <p>York receives approximately 7 million visitors a year. This vast number, whilst good for the economy, does cause some tension due to the sheer volume of people influencing traffic congestion, maintenance of the historic assets and the environment. Attracting tourists is a sustainable way also paramount. 22.5% of visitors come to the city by train, 65.5% by car. Visitor spend and length of stay has risen faster than visitor numbers (which are basically static).</p>
Town centre vitality and viability, including Acomb District Centre	<p>York City Centre is essentially healthy, having a low overall vacancy level and a continued high level of interest from operators. However, the city lacks a high-profile department store, a new-format supermarket and higher order fashion outlets, partly because of its historic design and layout.</p> <p>In order for the city to remain competitive nationally and within the region, it is important that the city increases its market share through the development of further retail spaces. It is paramount that any new retail development will be complementary to the existing offer and does not damage the integrity of the existing city centre offer in any way.</p> <p>It will also be paramount that in conjunction to the retail offer there will also be office and leisure uses within the city centre as this also forms part of the vibrancy of the city centre. In planning for the city centre there needs to be co-ordination of approaches between retail, business and leisure.</p>
Provision of working age and skilled employees in York	<p>In order for the economy in York to function optimally, there will always be a need for an appropriately skilled workforce in York. Figures for 2008-09 (ONS) estimate that there are 127,000 people of working age in York aged between 16-65, 106,900 of which are economically active.</p> <p>York has 2 universities, an agricultural college, a law college and sixth form college. These institutions provide training and skills to a variety of people which will always provide skilled labour within the authority. There is a particular link between the universities and businesses associated with Science City. The University of York expansion will also provide further B1(b) uses on site. It has also been stated that</p>

there is a link between skills and jobs which has made York more resilient to the economic downturn.

Requirement for employment Land:

Use Class	Floorspace Requirement 2006 – 2026 (2029) (sqm)	Land Requirement 2006 – 2026 (2029) (ha)	Land Developed 2006 - 2009 (ha)	Net Land Requirements 2010 – 2026 (2029) ⁴ (ha)
Offices B1(a)	160,325 (193,329)	12.53 (15.10)	3.5	9.03 (11.6)
Research & Development B1(b)	8,329 (9,651)	1.04 (1.21)	0.01	1.03 (1.2)
B1(c) , B2 and B8	114,168 (133,154)	28.54 (33.29)	10.8	17.74 (22.49)

(source: Employment Land Review, 2009)

Future Trends: Economy

York's economy will be affected by national market conditions and to a large extent things out of the control of planning policy. However, in order to maintain this position in the region it will be necessary to develop and attract investment into the city through employment development and job growth. Planning policy for employment in the Core Strategy does not identify specific sites as this will be taken forward through the allocations document but the retail policy highlights city centre sites which will direct development to certain locations, namely Castle Piccadilly within the City Centre. It also specifies that the city wishes to create up to 1,000 jobs per year. This will help the vitality of York's economy through increasing development space for future employment and retail potentially helping York keep up with comparable centres in terms of regional attractiveness and investment.

Future employment development will need to encourage jobs accessible to local people to discourage high levels of in-commuting or out commuting for skilled jobs through a co-ordinated approach with Housing. Should this balance not be addressed a situation may arise where the in-commute increases into the city causing associated problems with infrastructure. The associated social and environmental impact of growth will also need to be captured.

HOUSING

Provide housing for all

House prices are consistently high across York and the rest of the North Yorkshire area. In 2008 the peak average house price in York was £194,000. During the economic downturn the average house price decreased to £166,623 in 2009 (January to March) compared to £124,000 in the Yorkshire and Humber region. The average house price in York in August 2010 was £186,000 which again is above the regional average. Consistently high house prices make it difficult for people to afford to buy homes as the average wages in York would not raise a mortgage enough to afford the average price for a house. York is one of 5 districts within the region where a third or more of young working households do not earn enough to raise a mortgage on a starter home. Consequently York has a high affordable housing need.

The estimated net annual housing need in York is 1,218 per annum. Older person households show much lower levels of net need than households with children or other households. The largest demand for housing is 2 and 3 bedroom properties. In terms of tenure, the greatest demand is for owner occupied properties, followed by Social rented. Further to this, there is a need for pitches and locations to suit and house Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople, within York which needs to be met to aid their way of life.

⁴ The Net figure includes an allowance for completions between 2006 and 2009.

	<p>There are currently 3,163 people on the City of York housing waiting list (as per July 2010), which also includes 600 people existing council tenants requesting a transfer. The 2007 HMA showed that in terms of affordable housing, the backlog of existing need together with projected need concludes a total affordable need of 727 households per annum over the next five years. During the 2008/09, housing monitoring figures show that 130 affordable homes were completed (this includes those which came forward outside of the planning system).</p> <p>There is a growing proportion of single person households causing a drop in average household size. As household sizes decrease and there are changes in household formation, the types of property required to be built may change to suit the types of households within York</p> <p>The main priority is to provide family accommodation for affordable rent.</p>
Provision of Decent and sustainable homes	There is a clear steer from national and local planning policy that the provision of homes should be to the Government's "Decent Homes" standard. In addition to this, the "Code for Sustainable Homes" outlines sustainability measures should be included to meet the different incremental stages of the Code.
Social Inclusion and sustainable communities	At the heart of a sustainable community is the population which resides within it. In order to create a balanced and sustainable community, the types of housing and population residing in an area should be mixed. No one sect of society should be discriminated against in terms of housing provision, services needs or accessibility for example.

2006 based Household Projections												
	2004	2006	2009	2010	2011	2012	2016	2021	2026	2029	2031	
York UA*	80	82	87	88	90	92	97	104	110	114	117	
Household types												
married couple	36	35	35	35	35	35	36	37	37	38	38	
cohabiting couple	8	9	11	12	12	13	14	16	17	17	18	
lone parent	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	
other multi-person	25	26	28	29	29	30	33	36	40	42	43	
one person	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	10	10	11	
Private household population	181	186	194	196	199	201	211	221	232	238	242	
Average household size	2.27	2.25	2.23	2.22	2.21	2.2	2.16	2.13	2.1	2.09	2.08	

(Source: ONS, 2008)

Future Trends: Housing

The requirement for homes in York is currently high. It is likely that the house prices, although experiencing a dip in the current market due to the recession (2008-2010), will not lower to such an extent that they become affordable for all who currently work in the city. This is likely to be a long-term problem which will heighten the need for affordable housing.








Core Strategy planning policy constrains the amount of land available for development overall and will need to maximise its use for competing uses including housing. The Dynamic Viability Model set out in the Core Strategy aims to deliver affordable housing by setting a percentage able to be developed for affordable dwellings whilst taking account of the sites viability and associated costs on site. Nationally the focus is on developing brownfield sites, which is a trend set to continue into the future to limit any development on greenfield sites.

The compulsory quality of homes provided on across York in the future will largely be dependent upon national guidance. Any changes to this guidance should be reflected in the development and therefore the provision of good quality and decent homes in the future. Currently, the Government's

Decent Homes Standard, Lifetime Homes – Lifetime Neighbourhoods, the Code for Sustainable Homes and Building Regulations set out the criteria for the quality of housing to be provided.	
Social Infrastructure	
Varying levels of poverty and affluence across the City	<p>The IMD 2007 has 8 Local Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that fall within the most deprived 20% nationally, 1 within the 10% most deprived. This is an improvement on the 11 LSOAs that fell within the most deprived 20% nationally in the IMD 2004.</p> <p>The City of York is ranked 242nd out of 354 areas where a rank of 1 is the most deprived in the country and a rank of 354 is the least deprived. This is an improvement on the IMD 2004 where York was ranked 219th and shows the authority has become overall less deprived. Looking at income specifically, the City of York is ranked 127th out of 354 Local Authorities, which is also an improvement from the rank of 120 in 2004. With the national average being 177 it shows York has more income deprivation than the average authority.</p>
Improve access to services and essential facilities	<p>Further work is being undertaken to understand where there are gaps in provision of local services and facilities across York. This work is emerging through the Neighbourhood Parades Study and the Area Asset Management Plans which will also identify the types of parades and facilities which are available and the needs of the local communities around York.</p> <p>Core Strategy policies will need to promote services and facilities within York, particularly where it will need to be developed concurrently with any housing development and increase in resident population.</p>
Improve health and well-being through creating sustainable communities	<p>Generally, the health of the City is good and life expectancy continues to rise with an overall average life expectancy of 81.3. The average life expectancy from birth for males in York is 79.4 and for females it is 83.2. However, the population is aging and this will require additional services and facilities to support its well-being. In order for the continuation of good health, local healthcare provisions as well as spaces for recreation and leisure are required.</p> <p>The provision of openspace and recreational facilities will be particularly important across York to respond to the needs of the population. See the section below for more detailed information.</p> <p>Improving air quality in York is also inextricably linked to improving health. Fundamental to this is the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, particularly carbon, as well as other air pollutants such as nitrous oxides and particulate matter. The city has breached or nearly breached the set targets for NO₂ in several locations resulting in 2 AQMAs in York. There are known links between air pollution and respiratory diseases, the instances of which will only improve if air quality improves.</p>
Improving provision to openspace	<p>The provision of openspace and recreational facilities will be particularly important across York to meet the needs of the future population and redress any deficits which have been identified through the Openspace PPG17 Study. The standards set out in this evidence base should be used to make sure any new openspace is developed well and will positively contribute to the overall provision.</p>
A safe place to live	<p>The number of crimes in York is decreasing year on year and the average crime rate for various offences is generally lower than the national average. The Community Safety Strategy 2008-2011 identifies the following priorities for York: Safer neighbourhoods, violent crime, drugs and alcohol and Violent Crime. Planning safety into new developments will be paramount in order to address these priorities.</p> <p>Perception of crime however is low when compared to the regional average. Of those residents surveyed, 64% felt that York is a safe place to live (2008/09)</p>

Improving educational attainment	<p>Development across York will need to make sure that there is availability in primary and secondary schools in order to cater for the uplift of numbers of children from population increase on housing sites. The success of the development in terms of creating a sustainable community will come from how this is implemented across the site. It is known that there is varying capacity at different schools across the city which will need to be understood further so that there are places locally for each child who needs them.</p> <p>Educational attainment in York is high, GCSE/GNVQ and GCE/VCE A/AS achievements are significantly higher than both the Yorkshire and Humber and England average. However, According to the Basic Skills Agency (2003) 23% of the population aged 16-60 years have poor literacy and numeracy skills. In order to maintain good educational standards and improve training and skills within York, there needs to be sufficient access and provision to educational establishments, training courses and skill building activities. Recent evidence has shown however that the high skills base in York has been positively contributing to the economy and will need to continue in order to maintain the high skills base and redress any identified skills gaps.</p>
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Indices of Multiple Deprivation:

Indices Of Deprivation	Within the 20% Most Deprived		of which this number is within the 10% Most Deprived		Improvements Since 2004 IMD?
	2004 IMD	2007 IMD	2004 IMD	2007 IMD	
Overall IMD for York	11	8	1	1	
Income	10	9	3	1	
Employment	10	7	3	1	
Health Deprivation & Disability	3	2	0	0	
Education Skills & Training	14	13	7	7	
Barriers to Housing & Services	5	12	1	1	
Crime	35	26	18	14	
Living Environment	15	12	1	3	?
IDACI	11	8	6	4	?
IDAOP1	4	6	2	1	?

(Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation (2007) Communities and Local Government)

Future Trends: Social Infrastructure

The policies set out in the Core Strategy, including the York Northwest Policy form the basis on which the principles set out in the SPD stand. The Core Strategy has policies relating to access to community facilities, educational establishments, provision of openspace etc, which will need to be adhered to throughout the city and on strategic development sites. Evidence bases set out the requirements for different elements of social infrastructure in order to achieve a vibrant and sustainable communities across York. Previous comments for the Core Strategy from the SA is that development of social infrastructure should be developed in tandem with housing and employment to make sure there is sufficient provision from the time residents inhabit the site.

Transport and the pattern of movement

Provision of Sustainable transport	Currently running alongside the British Sugar sites are a number of bus routes. The most frequent of these is the number 10 at every 20-30 minutes, whilst the majority of other routes are non frequent. (see figure ??)
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<p>modes</p>	<p>Whilst the site is adjacent to the railway line there is no current access to trains. York rail station is located approximately 1 mile to the south east of the site.</p> <p>The site itself does not currently have any transport infrastructure to support a mixed use development on it.</p> <p>The Transport Topic Paper has set out that sustainable travel modes and promoting behavioural change will be particularly important in order to minimise the impacts of development. Options included for the sustainable case put forward were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maximising accessibility to a range of destinations via walking and cycling ○ Ensuring cyclists are accommodated with dedicated routes and segregated from pedestrians and vehicles but integrated wherever possible ○ Ensure high quality appropriate frequency public transport provision from identified origins ○ Facilitate optimal use of the Park and ride sites ○ Minimise public transport times ○ Ensure easy availability of public transport ○ Promote public transport options as the travel option for residents ○ Potential for a tram-train ○ Minimise parking availability ○ Reduce direct vehicular trips to the city centre ○ Establish car clubs in low parking zones ○ Promote the use of environmentally friendly vehicles ○ Mitigating the residual impacts of car users on site
<p>Improving and mitigating Traffic congestion</p>	<p>An overarching theme for York is to become more sustainable through the use of different transport modes. Currently, there is some success of capturing people driving into the city centre through the use of park and ride schemes and a good bus network.</p> <p>Development across York for housing and employment purposes will increase the need for alternative modes of transport to the car to reduce the amount of overall trips. An inevitable impact included within any residential development will be an element of car ownership. Increasing car ownership coupled with traffic generated by new housing/employment development could increase congestion if no action is taken to manage growth.</p> <p>Some of the key radial routes around the city are also known to be at or close to capacity. It will be necessary to direct development to areas where there is greater capacity for sustainable transport movements.</p>
<p>Improve air quality</p>	<p>Currently 26% of York's carbon emissions come from transport. In order to help tackle air quality reductions in carbon, nitrous oxide and other particulates needs to take place. The council declared its first AQMA in January 2002 due to predicted exceedances of the annual average air quality objective for nitrogen dioxide in some areas of the city, of which the main source in York is traffic. A second AQMA was declared in Fulford in April 2010 due to the continual breach of the annual average objective for nitrogen dioxide specified in Air Quality Regulations 2000. Development within York will need to take account of this and aim to limit further exceedances of air quality around the city. Consideration for sustainable transport measures and support for air quality improvement measures such as electric and bio-methane vehicles and charging points need to be considered at a policy level in order to improve air quality in York.</p> <p>Further to this it will have added health benefits across the population. A Low Emission Strategy is currently being drawn up, which will aim to embed low emission policies into all aspects of land use and transport planning. The LES aims to accelerate the uptake of low emission fuels and technologies as well as changing</p>

	<p>lifestyles across the city to work in a low emission way. This may involve development contributions towards low emissions commercial vehicles such as lorries, waste trucks and buses used with the city. Developers will also be expected to contribute towards the cost of tackling poor air quality and use best endeavours to minimise emissions from heating/ power and transport systems.</p>
<p>Future Trends: Transport</p> <p>Improvements to the transport system throughout the city would occur as per those set out in the emerging City of York's Local Transport Plan 2011 and beyond (LTP3). This is due to be in place by 01 April 2011 and will replace the city's current Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 (LTP2).</p> <p>The LDF and LTP3 are inextricably linked, as the future housing and employment rates from the Core Strategy form the crucial element in setting the long-term strategy for LTP3. Conversely, the deliverability of the strategy and actions within LTP3 will determine to a large extent how the LDF Core Strategy is realised.</p> <p>These two complementary documents help to make improvements not only to the road network but also aim to achieve a modal shift towards using more sustainable modes of transport. In addition to this, the air quality policy in the Core Strategy will support the Climate Change Action Plan and Low Emissions Strategy to help set out ways in which to decrease carbon emissions and other air pollutants, particularly from vehicles and using low emission technologies. Promotion of cleaner fuels such as electric vehicles and associated charging points will be promoted throughout the city.</p>	
<p>Culture and heritage</p>	
<p>Protection and enhancement of York's built heritage and other heritage assets,</p>	<p>The City, its historic core, the suburbs and surrounding countryside is a heritage rich landscape and townscape dominated by the Minster, one of Europe's most important Gothic Cathedrals. This heritage includes visible remains of the Roman, Viking and medieval city as well as York's 18th and 19th century industrial past. These heritage assets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 35 Conservation Areas ○ 22 Scheduled Ancient Monuments ○ 1,580 Grade I, II and II* listed buildings ○ 4 registered Historic Parks and Gardens ○ 4,926 non-designated sites and monuments recorded in the Historic Environment Record ○ 121 sq km of significant or complete historic landscape set out in the North Yorkshire Landscape Character Study although the whole authority has been included within the study
<p>Protection and enhancement of the character and setting of the historic environment of the City of York</p>	<p>The skyline of the City, views of the Minster and views towards and from heritage assets such as the City Walls and Clifford's Tower are key elements which contribute towards the special character of the City. This character is reinforced by the existing suburban urban forms, natural areas, green wedges and strays as well as the existing layout of roads and sequential development of buildings.</p> <p>A Heritage Impact Assessment has been undertaken for York which firstly tries to understand and capture the qualities of the city building a view of how it creates the special character and the significances of the historic environment. Secondly, this document provides a methodology for testing, at a high level, the potential impacts of the policies set out by emerging policy and projects. The SA has used this document as evidence base to capture and help evaluate the special qualities of York with regards to planning policy. The HIA document should therefore be read alongside this Sustainability Appraisal.</p> <p>A views analysis and Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal are also expected to be delivered before 2012 which will also give more advice and evaluation of the historic and built environment useful for planning policy.</p>

Green Belt land	The Green Belt surrounding York is not adopted but has a draft boundary. There is a requirement to set a boundary for the Greenbelt around York. It will be necessary to balance the need to allow space for development into the future, which will help to provide housing and employment, against the need to protect the historic character and setting of the city.
<p>Future Trends: Culture and Heritage</p> <p>York has 35 existing conservation areas which have undergone an appraisal and formally identified. It is within the Council's control whether further areas are designated or if amendments are made. It is likely that in the future, a review of the conservation will be undertaken but no areas will have this status removed. 3 of the conservation areas are currently on English Heritage's National "At Risk" register as they are judged to have a trend of deterioration. These areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Towthorpe, ○ Strensall; and ○ The Racecourse and Terry's Factory. <p>The city has a large number of listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments. It is likely that this number will continue to increase as further buildings currently undesignated become of more interest. The City Council also intends to support the establishment of a Local List of historic buildings, monuments and sites.</p> <p>The Core Strategy's spatial principles will help direct development away from sensitive areas, such as areas identified as Greenbelt, particularly those identified in the Greenbelt Character Appraisal. In addition to this, the main policy sets out how important the different and combined elements of the historic built and natural landscape contribute to the city and the intention of preserving and enhancing these in the future. The Heritage Impact Assessment will also aid understanding of the City's vulnerability to change by identifying what makes York special. The York Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal and views analysis will contribute to this understanding. They will be a valuable aid in the future to evaluate large schemes against various criteria to understand their contribution to, or impact on the city's culture and heritage overall.</p>	
Environment	
Reduce the impact on climate change	<p>The National Performance Indicators 188 and 186 show that York is making some progress towards climate change. NPI186 shows that between 2005 and 2007 a 10.4% carbon reduction in per capita emissions took place. NPI188 shows we have achieved Level 1 of the indicator. As part of this, York has undertaken a Climate Change Impact Profile. This risk based assessment considers the significant vulnerabilities to weather and climate now and in the future. The study concludes that with changes in the climatic parameters, the main and direct impact on the City of York are likely to be :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased flooding (pluvial and fluvial) • Overheating • Changes to biodiversity and ecosystem health • Pressures in water resources • Increased risk of disease and pests (non human) • Increased physical stress on cultural heritage. <p>In order to limit the impact of these impacts, planning policy will need to plan to adapt to and mitigate these effects.</p> <p>York has also committed to tackling climate change through the development of the climate change Framework and Action Plan. This will form the foundation for a coordinated response to climate change across the city and aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce carbon emissions and other greenhouse gas emissions in line with national and regional targets • Better prepare the city to adapt to likely future climatic changes. <p>The aspirations of this document should be embedded within the LDF in order to achieve a co-ordinated response and delivery of adaptation and mitigation measures against climate change.</p>

	<p>The main source of carbon dioxide is from combustion of fossil fuels is through electricity generation or vehicle emissions. Buildings are also a big source of carbon dioxide emissions in the UK. Encouraging the use of renewable energy and sustainable design and construction techniques as well as supporting and implementation sustainable travel modes will be key in addressing this aspect of climate change (see also Air Quality).</p>
Flood risk	<p>Flooding is serious during extreme events and may well worsen in years to come as a result of rising sea levels caused by global warming. Flooding in York is an ongoing concern and limiting the impact of flood risk is a key issue for the city. The city have 3 key rivers, the Rivers Ouse, Foss and Derwent. The Foss and Ouse run through and converge within the city centre and is prone to flood and it will be particularly important to limit any potential increase in flood risk and run-off from new development in this area. In assessing the policies it will be important to consider the potential impact on all types of flooding across York and any mitigation factors which can be or have been incorporated. (see Figure ??)</p>
Water abstraction	<p>Water for York is abstracted from the River Ouse and River Derwent. Increase in development and population will lead to further water resource abstraction. The depletion of the Sherwood aquifer is a priority consideration for development in the York sub zone. Yorkshire Water's final Water Resources Management Plan 2009: "Striking the Balance" has weighed up the demand and supply of water for the forthcoming 25 years. The document forecasts demand and the measures which will help to ease any deficit in the future. The final WRMP supply-demand balance assessments showed no deficits in the dry year annual average scenarios for all three water zones. It also says that the Grid SWZ zone will remain in surplus throughout the planning scenarios both with and without the integration of the East GWZ in 2011/12. The two resource management options selected from the draft plan were the Swale groundwater source option and the River Ouse treatment works extension option. As a result of the revised demand forecast, Yorkshire Water are no longer forecasting a deficit in the supply/demand balance and remain in surplus throughout the planning period to 2034/35. This was including the potential impact of climate change on supply and demand forecasts.</p>
Water quality	<p>The 2008 survey results from the Environment Agency state that the quality of the Rivers Ouse and Foss are very good in terms of their chemistry, biology, phosphates and nitrate concentrations. Tang Hall Beck is stated to be of lower quality than the main rivers.</p>
Improve air quality	<p>The Environment Act, 1995, requires Local Authorities to monitor air quality and declare Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) where health based air quality objective values are unlikely to be met in certain areas. The council declared its first AQMA in January 2002 due to predicted exceedances of the annual average nitrogen dioxide objective in some areas of the city. Source apportionment studies have revealed that the main source of nitrogen dioxide in York is traffic. A second AQMA was declared in Fulford in April 2010 due to further breaches of the annual average objective for nitrogen dioxide in the village. Development within York will need to take account of this, and aim to minimise emissions as far as practically possible to help prevent further air quality deterioration in the city. This requires consideration of sustainable transport measures and support for low emission technologies such as electric and bio-methane vehicles. The provision of facilities such as electric car charging points and gas refuelling facilities need to be considered at a policy level in order to reduce emissions and improve air quality in York.</p>
Improve health and well-being of the York population	<p>Generally, the health of the City is good and life expectancy continues to rise with an overall average life expectancy of 81.3. The average life expectancy from birth for males in York is 79.4 and for females it is 83.2. Poor air quality leads to poor human health. There are short-term effects on, for example, the respiratory system, and more serious impacts due to long-term exposure, including permanent reductions in lung function. Air pollution has been</p>

	<p>linked to asthma, chronic bronchitis, heart and circulatory disease, and cancer. Some age cohorts are also more sensitive to poor air quality, such as children and the elderly.</p>
<p>Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and nature conservation</p>	<p>Within a relatively small area, City of York boasts a range of sites and habitats, which provide for some of Britain's rarest breeding birds and a diverse range of plant life and are recognised as being of exceptional nature and conservation value. They include ancient flood meadows, species-rich grasslands, lowland heath, woodlands and wetlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 9 SSSIs covering a land area of over 895 hectares. ▪ 3 sites of international importance which comprise 3 Special Areas of Nature conservation and also a Special Protection Area ▪ 1RAMSAR site <p>City of York have also completed a biodiversity audit whereby 101 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation have been identified. These are strategically important sites that also need to be recognised for their value. New development should not affect the integrity such sites or the favourable status of important species.</p>
<p>Increase energy efficiency</p>	<p>Given the increase in population and intentions to provide housing and employment opportunities, it is important that York plans to be increasingly energy efficient. The Code for sustainable Homes and BREEAM (for industry) help to define the building and energy efficiency standards. Currently there is limited use of large-scale renewable energy schemes within York and encouraging renewable energy and sustainable construction techniques within developments will help to increase energy efficiency.</p> <p>The emerging Renewable Energy Study should also set out technologies and suitable areas for implementing renewable energy in York This should form part of the baseline evidence and be taken into consideration when it is available.</p>
<p>Waste reduction, waste treatment and increased recycling</p>	<p>Waste management is a serious concern for York, with an increasing population producing more waste and the Government introducing ever higher recycling targets and fines for landfill.</p> <p>The kg of waste collected per head of the population in York is decreasing. The amount of waste sent to landfill is also decreasing alongside an increasing trend for recycling and composting of waste. The proportion of the population served by kerbside collection of one and two renewables also continues to grow. With the increasing population and planned development it will be important that this positive trend is continued and recycling schemes are rolled out across any new development .</p> <p>In dealing with waste in the future, any new proposals for waste sites could also link in with energy generation to help recover energy from waste through the implementation of different treatment methods. This links to the authority's PFI project.</p>

Future Trends: Environment

There are a number of issues relating to the environment encapsulated within the baseline information. In order for clarity, this section is split under relevant topic headings.

○ **Climate change**

If climate change is not addressed through policy, it is likely that the situation will exponentially get worse. The baseline sets out the results of the Climate Change impact assessment which states that the likely major impact on York will be:

- Increased flooding (pluvial and fluvial)
- Overheating
- Changes to biodiversity and ecosystem health
- Pressures in water resources
- Increased risk of disease and pests (non human)
- Increased physical stress on cultural heritage.

One of the main culprits leading to climate change will be the transport sector who continue to emit greenhouse gases from their consumption of fuel. In addition to this, road traffic and congestion will continue and there is an increasing need to change peoples habits in terms of using more sustainable modes and fuel types. New more energy efficient and sustainable technologies are being explored by larger companies but the technologies are yet to be incorporated as standard.

It is also likely that as the population grows the need for energy will continue to increase. The future need for more energy will have a direct impact on climate change if renewable technologies are not more readily adopted. Fossil fuels are still used in the majority of power stations and will continue to have a negative impact on climate change whilst they emit greenhouse gas emissions.

Reducing waste going to landfill will also help to reduce the amount of methane being released into the atmosphere. Harnessing the waste for energy in the future and by promoting reuse and recycling will help to diminish this at the local level.

○ **Air quality**

City of York Council's Low Emission Strategy (LES), due for publication in 2011, will sit alongside the Climate Change Action Plan. The Climate Change Action Plan is focused primarily on reducing emissions of greenhouses gases such as carbon dioxide. The LES will aim to reduce all emissions to air and ensure a balanced approach is taken to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and managing air pollutants of specific local concern.

Areas of poor air quality are generally associated with high levels of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions as both types of emission arise from combustion sources. In most cases, air quality improvement measures will also reduce carbon emissions. However, some air quality improvement measures and carbon reduction policies can have conflicting outcomes so must be carefully managed. One example of this is biomass burners, which can reduce carbon dioxide emissions but can increase local emissions of nitrogen dioxide and particulates. These increases may be acceptable in rural environments where there is no population and relatively low background pollutant concentrations, but in city centre and suburban environments, single large scale biomass burners, or clusters of smaller installations can result in a deterioration in local air quality. Through the policies contained in these documents, and ongoing national advances in vehicle technology, some improvement in local air quality is likely in future years.

The Air Quality Management Areas will be in place until the health based air quality objectives for nitrogen dioxide are met at all relevant locations in the city. A 'relevant' location is a place where members of the public are regularly exposed to pollution. Monitoring of air quality around the city will continue for the foreseeable future and other AQMAs may be designated should other areas of air quality exceedance be identified.

○ **Biodiversity**

Without the Core Strategy, existing biodiverse habitats may continue in the same manner. The Core

Strategy uses nature conservation sites as a key constraint to development and therefore should help to retain existing habitats as well as potentially improving some areas through the Green Infrastructure policy.

- **Energy**

National standards have also been set for residential and commercial buildings, the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM, require certain standards to be achieved on site with respect to energy generation and waste processing. Development in the future will need to adhere to these standards.

The core strategy needs to ensure through its policies on Renewable Energy Generation and Waste that it works positively towards the provisioning and implementation for cleaner and more efficient use of energy as well as the sustainable treatment of waste.

Task A4: SA Framework

- 2.8 The Sustainability Framework is a key component in completing Stage A of the SA process as it will be used as a set of criteria against which the predicted effects of the plan will be gauged. The SA is fundamentally an objective led approach whereby the potential impacts of the plan and policies are assessed in relation to a series of objectives for sustainable development. The review of relevant plans and programmes, the evolving baseline, analysis of key sustainability issues and consideration of which issues can potentially be addressed by the strategy have all been considered in the development of 22 sustainability objectives for York.
- 2.9 The framework also takes into account the SEA directive requirements. Whilst the SEA Directive does not specifically require the use of objectives and indicators, this has proved a useful way in which to describe, analyse and compare the environmental and sustainability effects of the plan. The SA Scoping Report scoped in all of the topics required by SEA and sets out in more detail the reasons for scoping in each topic.
- 2.10 Figure 6 sets out the SA Objectives and which objective addresses each SEA topic. Although the objectives are referenced, e.g. EC1, no priority has been given to ranking as each objective has been seen as important.

Figure 5: SA Objectives and related SEA topics

Headline Objective		
To reduce York's Ecological Footprint from its current level of 5.3 hectares per person to 3.5 hectares by 2033 and ultimately to reduce to the One Planet Living target of 1.8 hectares		
Economic		
SEA	Objective	Sub-objective
Population	(EC1) Good quality employment opportunities available for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide employment opportunities for local people • Promote or support equal employment opportunities • Offer employment opportunities to disadvantaged groups • Seek to improve accessibility to employment opportunities (incorporating the provision of quality affordable housing and public transport infrastructure)
Population	(EC2) Good education and training opportunities for all which build the skills capacity of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote lifelong learning and widening • Promote job creation skills and training linked to the development • Improve levels of basic skills • Build the confidence, self-esteem and capacity of individuals
Not applicable	(EC3) Conditions for business success, stable economic growth and investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage investment • Enhance competitiveness • Maximise local skills • Support community-based businesses • Promote an evening economy in parts of the area to complement the town centre activity

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen and diversify economic activity and promote regional economic growth
Population	(EC4) Local food, health care, education/training needs and employment opportunities met locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that essential services are accessible by non-car modes Support the vibrancy of the City Centre Ensure employment opportunities are accessible by public transport Ensure that there is an adequate number of local services to cater for new development
Social		
Human Health/ Cultural Heritage/ Population	(S1) Enhance access to York's urban and rural landscapes, public open space/recreational areas and leisure and cultural facilities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase provision of leisure facilities and recreation activities/venues Increase participation in leisure and recreation activities Improve access and affordability of local leisure and recreation facilities Encourage participation by all user groups Promote provision of high quality public realm Provide additional community and leisure facilities Increase provision of cultural activities/venues Provide support for cultural providers and/or creative industries Improve access and affordability of cultural facilities
Human health	(S2) Maintain or reduce York's existing noise levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce noise pollution from current activities and potential for such pollution
Human Health	(S3) Improve the health and well being of the York Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote health and prevent ill health Address health inequalities
Population	(S4) Safety and Security for people and property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce actual crime Reduce 'fear of crime' Reduce causes of road traffic accidents
Population	(S5) Vibrant communities that participate in decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage engagement in community activities Increase the ability of people to influence decisions Improve community relations
Air/ Climatic Factors/ Human Health	(S6) Reduce the need to travel by private car	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the need to travel by increasing access to key resources and services by means other than the car Provide/improve/ promote information about alternatives to car-based transport Encourage employers to develop travel plans for staffs travel to/from work Promote the use of car clubs Promote a reduced car modal share target Encourage car free and low car dependency housing Encourage restricted parking for non-residential uses Direct development to more sustainable locations and reduce the need to travel

Air/ Climatic Factors/ Human Health	(S7) Developments which provide good access to and encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that new developments provide access to opportunities and facilities for all groups • Make sure that new developments provide transport/environment attractive to pedestrians and cyclists • Ensure that new developments provide better facilities for cyclists • Ensure that new developments promote new cycle and pedestrian links • Minimise the number of motorised journeys
Air/ Climatic Factors/ Human Health	(S8) A transport network that integrates all modes for effective non car based movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the need to travel by increasing access to key resources and services by means other than the car • Provide/promote/ improve information about alternatives to car-based transport • Improve access to opportunities and facilities for all groups • Encourage freight transfer from road to rail and water
Material Assets/ Human Health/ Population	(S9) Quality affordable housing available for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing available to people in need (taking into account requirements of location, size, type and affordability) • Improve quality of the housing stock • Increase use of sustainable design and construction in York • Reduce the number of empty and difficult to let properties
Population	(S10) Social Inclusion and equity across all sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the needs of disadvantaged and minority groups • Address the needs of older and younger people • Address the needs of disabled people • Promote religious and racial understanding
Environmental		
Material Assets	(EN1) Land use efficiency that maximises the use of brownfield land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make efficient use of land (appropriate density, protect good agricultural land, use brownfield land in preference to Greenfield sites)
Cultural Heritage	(EN2) Conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage of York and preserve the character and setting of the historic city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve, promote and enhance local culture and heritage • Preserve and enhance the character and appearance of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other culturally important features and their settings • Safeguard the special character or setting of the city.
Biodiversity/ Flora and Fauna	(EN3) Conserve and enhance a bio-diverse, attractive and accessible natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance existing priority habitats and species and provide for appropriate long-term management of wildlife habitats • Increase understanding of ways to create new environmental assets and restore wildlife habitats • Increase the quality and quantity of woodland cover in appropriate locations • Promote, educate and raise awareness of the natural environment & biodiversity and promote access to wildlife on appropriate sites

Climatic factors/ Air	(EN4) Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and develop a managed response to the effects of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from domestic, commercial and industrial sources • Plan and implement adaptation measures for the likely effects of climate change
Climatic factors/ Air	(EN5) Improve Air Quality in York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce all emissions to air from current activities and the potential for such emissions • Minimise all emissions to air from new development • Improve air quality sufficiently to allow the revocation of all existing Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) and prevent the need to declare further AQMA • Provide support, advice and encouragement for the business sector to reduce emissions to air • Promote innovation and development of low emission technology based industries • Support the development of city wide low emission infrastructure (e.g buses, taxis, EV recharging network etc)
Material Assets/ Air/ Climatic Factors	(EN6) The prudent and efficient use of energy, water and other natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase efficiency in water, energy and raw material use • Develop renewable energy/resources • Increase awareness and provide information on resource efficiency • Reduce use of non-renewable resources • New buildings to be designed to be energy efficient and minimise waste • Incorporate sustainable design principles and practices including construction techniques and technologies
Material assets	(EN7) Reduce Pollution and waste generation and increase levels of reuse and recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste • Increase awareness and provide information on resource efficiency and waste • Develop renewable energy/resources •
Climatic Factors/ Water	(EN8) Maintain and Improve Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the area's controlled waters • Prevent pollution of the water environment
Climatic Factors/ Water	(EN9) Reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in York.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce risk from flooding • Manage the effects of climate change from flooding • Ensure no new inappropriate development in the flood plain • Ensure the use of sustainable urban drainage systems

Task A5: Consultation on the Scope of the SA

2.11 The 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act as well as the SEA Directive require the Council to consult with the statutory bodies: Natural England, Environment Agency and English Heritage on the scope of the report. In addition to the statutory consultees, the Scoping Report consultation also included neighbouring local authorities, Government Office for Yorkshire and Humber, Yorkshire Environment Forum, internal council officers and was available for to the general public via the website.

2.12 A revised Scoping Report was published in October 2010. This report took into consideration issues and evidence base which had emerged since the production of the original scoping report. This report was consulted on with the Statutory bodies whose comments were used to inform the final document. The revised Scoping report is available to download from the City of York Council website.

3 Appraisal Methodology

- 3.1 The sustainability appraisal for the Core Strategy Preferred Options set out the sustainability analysis of the Core Strategy Policy options to meet the requirements of Stage B of the SA Process. The Preferred Options SA also summarised the findings of the Sustainability Statement which accompanied the Issues and Options and Issues and Options 2 consultations and judged whether the recommendations from this had been taken on board.
- 3.2 This chapter sets out the methodology for appraisal in this report and supports the approach SEA Directive which requires the methodology to be set out clearly.

The SEA Directive requires:
 A description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of knowledge) encountered in compiling the required information”

- 3.3 The Appraisal has been carried out using the objectives set out by the SA framework which was developed in the Scoping Report. New policies, or those which have been significantly revised since the preferred options stage, have been assessed against the SA objectives. A matrices showing the specific policy analysis against each of the objectives sits within Annex 2.
- 3.4 The appraisal of each policy relies on an element of qualitative and subjective assessment. The Submission Core Strategy analysis has been undertaken in-house and relies upon the professional judgment of officers as well as work previously carried out for past stages of the DPD production including the scoping report , Issues and Options SA’s and the Preferred Options SA. In order to understand the wider implications, evidence has also been drawn from the various evidence base documents which have been produced to underpin the LDF.
- 3.5 In order to comply with the SEA Directive in terms of assessing the impacts of the DPD against the SEA topics, the commentary and impact of each Policy on each objective is summarised according to the key in figure 6. When determining the significance of effects, consideration was given to the characteristics of the effects and the sensitivity of the receptors involved. The character of the city and sustainability issues set out in Key Task A2 and A3 have also been taken into account when making this distinction.

Figure 6: Appraisal Scoring System

Symbol	Likely effect on the SA Objective
++	The option is likely to have a very positive impact
+	The option is likely to have a positive impact
0	No significant effect / no clear link
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to determine impact
-	The option is likely to have a negative impact
--	The option is likely to have a very negative effect
I	The option could have a positive or negative impact depending on how it is implemented

- 3.6 The SEA Directive and SA guidance recommend that the SA puts forward a series of recommendations for additions and amendments where policies could better meet the sustainability objectives and mitigate any potential effects identified.
- 3.7 An environmental report required under the SA Guidance should include:
“the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme”.
- 3.8 In order to assess whether the Submission document takes on board recommendations made in the SA for Preferred Options, the structure in chapter 4 includes a summary of the changes made, a summary of the sustainability implications and any additional recommendations/ comments. Where there have been significant changes to policies, a new appraisal has been undertaken against the SA framework of objectives. Annex 2 sets out the revised policies and any additional analysis undertaken for policies. Sustainability appraisal comments made at the Preferred options stage are set out in annex 3.
- 3.9 Alongside the development of the sustainability framework, potential monitoring indicators were proposed against each objectives. The original indicators have been revised in line with changes in the National Performance Indicators, the Annual monitoring report and Sustainable Community Strategy.

Difficulties encountered

- 3.10 The key issue encountered was one of uncertainty in identifying the impacts of the policy against the sustainability objectives and their relative significance using the appraisal scoring system. In order to address this, evidence for the analysis was drawn from the LDF evidence base documents as well as the expertise of colleagues from around the Council. A key assumption was made that the options would be fully implemented although in some areas tensions have been identified between priorities. Where this is the case, the report tries to highlight the potential implications.
- 3.11 Another key issues has been the changing political arena and the change in the approach to planning policy. The adoption of the Localism agenda and abolition of Regional Spatial Strategies has lead to uncertainty in surrounding the approach to policy previously stated at the regional level and which has lead to a further review of appropriate policies at the York level. In order to deal with this, the SA relies other evidence base in order to help underpin the decisions made both with in the Core strategy document and the sustainability appraisal.

4 Appraisal Findings

- 4.1 This Chapter sets out the findings of the Submission Core Strategy Vision, Objectives and Policies.
- 4.2 The revised PPS12 expects local planning authorities to demonstrate that the “*plan is the most appropriate having gone through an objective process of assessing alternatives*”. Similarly, the SEA Directive states that: “*reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated*” (article 5(1)).

PPS12 requires:

“the local planning authority to seek out and evaluate reasonable alternatives promoted by themselves and others to ensure that they bring forward those alternatives which they consider the LPA should evaluate as part of the plan-making process.”

The SEA Environmental Report is also required to include:

“an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with”.

- 4.3 Many of the recommendations are in the form of general recommendations or points for consideration, rather than points to counter specific impacts. Following this consultation the Council will make a justified response to the recommendations made by the SA and any comments made by stakeholders during the consultation. The Council’s responses will then be considered at the following stage of the plan-making process – the Examination in Public.

CORE STRATEGY SUBMISSION VISION APPRAISAL

Core Strategy Vision

- 4.4 The purpose of the vision is key to understanding the aspirations of the overall Core Strategy and plan to respond to the planning issues and challenges facing York in the years to come. The revised vision has an additional element to form 5 key strands to the vision. The new addition to the vision is a strand for “A world class centre for education an learning for all”. This builds upon the educational component picked up previously in the economy strand at the Preferred Options stage.

Figure 7: Matrix evaluating the Core Strategy Vision

SA Objective	Vision Objective				
	York’s Special historic and Built environment	Building Confident, Creative and Inclusive Communities	A World Class Centre for Education and Learning for All	A Leading Environmentally Friendly city	A Prosperous and Thriving Economy
Headline objective	+	+	?	++	?
EC1	O	+	+	O	++
EC2	O	O	++	O	+
EC3	++	+	++	+	++
EC4	O	++	++	O	++
S1	++	+	+	++	+
S2	O	O	O	I	I

S3	O	+		++	O
S4	O		O	O	O
S5	+	++	+	+/	+
S6	O	+/		+/	
S7	O			++	+
S8	O	O	O		O
S9	O	++	O	O	O
S10	+	++	++	+	+
EN1	+	++			++
EN2	++	?	+	++	+/
EN3	+		O	++	O
EN4	++	+	O	++	+
EN5	O	+/	O	++	+/
EN6	++		O	++	+
EN7	O	O	O	++	?
EN8	O	O	O	+	O
EN9	O	O	O	++	O

4.5 The matrix evaluates the vision against the sustainability objectives to further understand how it meets York's sustainable development objectives. A short analysis of vision section is below:

York's Special Historic and Built Environment

4.6 This section of the vision focuses on the need to preserve and protect the elements which make York unique and special. The vision aims to cover all aspects of the historic environment which contribute to the character and setting of the city and surrounding villages including its outstanding architectural and archaeological assets, historic infrastructure such as the key radial routes and green infrastructure including strays, river corridors and openspaces. Not only this but the vision refers to rediscovering and reinterpreting the assets contained in York which the SA finds interesting. The ways in which this will be undertaken is in the anticipated detail of the policy but overall it should lead to enhancing the historic assets to enlighten and broaden peoples perspective on the city. The purpose of the greenbelt is also stated to preserve the city's setting and character as this will set an area of limited development opportunity around the sub-regional centre. For this reason the matrix shows that this meets sustainability objectives EN2 and EN3 directly. Further to this, the vision picks up sustainable design and construction issues. It states the Council's intention to contribute to the unique environment through the "delivery of appropriate high quality, low carbon, sustainable urban design and architecture across the whole area". This therefore contributes to meeting objectives EN4 and EN6 directly regarding minimising greenhouse gas emissions and developing a managed response to climate change as well as the prudent and efficient use of energy, water and other natural resources. The SA appreciates that the design and construction element is combined with the future of the historic environment as the two will need to be coordinated and balanced to deliver and meet the expectations of the vision to "safeguard York outstanding heritage for future generations... (and) development which respects the City's special character and encourages opportunities for rediscovering and reinterpreting those assets which make it an attractive, beautiful and accessible city".

4.7 In addition, this strand of vision makes a good link between the historic city and its contribution to the economy. It has been acknowledged that the unique character and setting of the city is vital for continued economic success as it is the main driver for tourism and positively impacts on investment and employment. This is reflected in the analysis matrix to show that the vision supports EC3 relating to conditions for business success, stable economic growth and investment. It is also considered that the green

infrastructure which contributes to the character and setting also meets objective S1 regarding access to public openspace and recreational areas.

Building Confident, Creative and Inclusive Communities

- 4.8 This section of the Vision sets the aspirations for developing communities within York and strongly works towards facilitating how and where they shall live. Overarching this is the focus that the communities to be developed will be cohesive, strong, supportive and durable which will make a positive contribution to social inclusion and equity (objective S10) as well as S5 regarding vibrant communities. This section of the vision achieves a broad range of other social sustainability objectives supporting S9 and S1 relating to the provision of new housing development and helping to address the various accommodation needs of the population including affordable housing, provision of recreational activities, openspaces and sport facilities. There is a particular emphasis on the provision of sports facilities and recreational space which will lead to healthy lifestyles achieving objective S3.
- 4.9 In addition to this, the vision links well to the economy through supporting the development of communities which will primarily form the workforce for the city. The vision also aims to tackle gaps in provision and ensure that development is located where people will be able to access jobs and key services including education, training, healthcare and recreation. This is particularly important for meeting objective EC4 regarding local provision of employment opportunities and services as well as to some extent EC2. All of this will also underpin economic success and the achievement of objective EC3.
- 4.10 There is also a crossover to the achievement of certain environmental issues such as through creating sustainable communities where people live lower carbon lifestyles. This is picked up more greatly in the section with regards to an Environmentally Friendly City but links well to the anticipated lifestyles that the new communities will living. This will work towards achieving EN4 regarding climate change as well as EN5 and EN6 regarding air quality and the prudent use of resources respectively. The development of the specified strategic sites will also have positive impact for objective EN1 regarding maximising the brownfield land. This is positive in connecting building confident and inclusive communities and development of sites as a key element of this and as a key theme for the Core Strategy to address.
- A World Class Centre for Education and Learning for all***
- 4.11 This is a new section for the Submission Vision compared to the Preferred Options stage. It aims to recognise the important contribution that different educational institutions make within York and how the Core Strategy aims to support this in the future. York is recognised as being a place for international and national centre for learning and is a reputation the core strategy wants to support and continue by responding their the needs of the different institutions over the lifetime of the plan. This includes responding to the needs that development may incur in terms of educational provision as well as wider skills and training opportunities in wider industry. These aspects of the vision particularly meet economic objective EC2 regarding education and training opportunities for all which build the skills of the nation and well as being a fundamental element for business success. In addition to this, the vision supports the sharing of facilities for community use which in turn meets objective EN4 and S1 regarding provision of local facilities and recreational space. These elements also have a positive influence for social inclusion and equity of access to education, skills (objective 10).
- 4.12 Considering the influence that education has had in York, particularly due to influences of the universities, the SA considers that setting out in the vision the intention to support

their function and associated development also goes some way to supporting and continuing forward one of the themes that underpins the historic character of the city and objective EN2.

A Prosperous and Thriving Economy

- 4.13 Continuing and supporting economic success is a fundamental part of the sustainable development objectives for York. The section of the vision aims to deliver this throughout the core strategy. In particular, the vision wants to remain a key driver in the regional economy and support key industries within the York such as Science city and tourism. Supporting industries should also encourage them to invest in the city and engage them with the city as a whole which should prove positive in term of creating a vibrant business community and link to objective S5. The vision acknowledges that, in order to deliver this vision, a process to identify sufficient land and sites for growth will need to be undertaken alongside the identification of York Central for Office use. The SA supports that this will be subject to taking into consideration the character and setting of the city as well as a focus on the city centre. Working towards this will help to achieve all of the economic objectives in the sustainability appraisal.
- 4.14 This section also links well to environmental objectives. There is a recognition that the role of the city centre will be strengthened as a sub-regional shopping and entertainment centre as well as a site for business growth. This reinforces its existing role to maintain its character and achieve objective EN2. The SA particularly welcomes the acknowledgement for smaller independent retailers which have become part of shopping experience and form part of the unique characteristics of York. The SA thinks this section could be strengthened however through more acknowledgement for the cultural side of the city centre by adding in (in italics) “York City Centre will have strengthened its role a strong sub-regional shopping, *cultural* and entertainment centre” as this is a fundamental element in the city centre which links to economic prosperity as well the Historic city element of the Vision. Further these environmental considerations, the section makes a link to addressing the challenge of climate change with the promotion of the low carbon economy central to this approach. The SA welcomes this inclusion which should help to meet EN4, EN5 and EN6 in particular.

A Leading Environmentally Friendly City

- 4.15 The vision comprehensively different environmental aspects to tackle through the course of the plan. This section firstly aspires to deliver a reduction in York’s ecological footprint and well as litigate climate change. It also covers transport issues and the creation of green infrastructure as well as a permanent Greenbelt boundary. Given the broad range of issues covered, more detail is given below:
- Primarily the vision wants to play a key role in delivering the Climate Change Framework and Action Plan through contributing to a reduction in the carbon and eco-logical footprints as well as helping the city adapt to and mitigate against climate change. The vision acknowledges that this will require balance between physical growth, environmental sustainability and ensuring the consequences of any actions are adequately managed. This approach will meet the headline objective to reduce the ecological footprint as well as EN4 regarding climate change. The SA also supports approach as it almost acts as an objectives for tackling a range of environmental issues. For example the vision expands to include the Council’s ambition to tackle resource efficiency through minimising use, setting ambitious renewable energy targets and ensuring future development is sustainable in design and construction. Waste issues are also set out detailing that Council wish to reduce waste and support improvements to current practices following the waste hierarchy. This approach helps to meet objective EN6 and EN7 in their own right but also work towards achieving the headline objective.

- The SA supports the vision to ensure new development is not subject to or contributes to flood risk. This is an issues flagged up in the baseline as serious for York and therefore the SA welcomes this inclusion, particularly as it also links to the likely impacts of climate change. It should also have an influence socially on the safety and security of people and property in the short and long-term relevant to meeting objectives EN9 and S4 respectively.
- One of the main issues in this section is the aspirations for transport. The Council's vision is to address the city's transport issues such as congestion, accessibility and safety alongside its associated environmental impacts such as air quality. This links well to working towards objective EN5, improving air quality, in line with the Council's aim to implement a low emission strategy. It also links well to the achievement of social objectives related to an integrated transport network minimising the use of the car as well as accessibility and building where people have access to sustainable modes of transport. These relate to objectives S6, S7 and S8. In addition to this, increasing accessibility will also be positive for social inclusion (S10). Further to this, the aspirations of transport should have a positive impact for objective EC3 regarding economic success as this should help to improve movement and accessibility around the city.
- The Vision's aspirations for Green Infrastructure and the Greenbelt will also meets a range of environmental objectives. The Greenbelt will preserve the character and setting of the city similarly to the provision and enhancement of the green infrastructure (EN2). The provision of green infrastructure also meets social objective S1, S3 and S8 regarding accessibility to openspace and recreation the natural environment, promoting healthy lifestyles and well-being and for accessibility around the city. Not only this but it links well with maintaining biodiversity and the natural environment associated with objective EN3. The SA welcomes more information regarding the Green Infrastructure Strategy to be set out.
- Waste and mineral issues are also set out detailing that Council wish to reduce waste and support improvements to current practices to following the waste hierarchy meeting objective EN7. Minerals are also to be safeguarded. The SA is cautious over the extraction of mineral and its potential environmental effects and looks forward for more detail set out in the policy.

Core Strategy Objectives

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- 4.16 Each of the objectives sit within the chapters of the document. Due to this, analysis of the objectives has been considered alongside each section and policy analysis in the Core Strategy.

SUBMISSION POLICIES APPRAISAL

- 4.17 This section summarises the appraisal of the core policies. Some of the policies have changed significantly since the Preferred Options stage. Where this is the case, the policy has been reappraised against the SA matrix. The findings of the matrices are located within Annex 2.

THE SPATIAL STRATEGY

The Spatial Strategy

- 4.18 The Principles set out in the Core Strategy will be considered together in the analysis below.

How has the Spatial Strategy changed?

<p>The principles in SP3 have been amalgamated into SP1 to leave 2 spatial principles. Due to this, a full sustainability analysis has been undertaken for the revised SP1, which also takes consideration of the Preferred Options comments.</p>

<p>SP1 now covers the settlement hierarchy and expectations of development as well as stating the Council's intention not to develop strategic expansions and its policy to consider small scale developments. The policy also specifically references the York Northwest site as strategically important to meet the city's future demands.</p>
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<p>The settlement hierarchy in SP1 has remained the same but the name has changed for the 2nd tier settlements to "Large Villages" from "Local Service Centres".</p>

<p>The emphasis in SP2 is the same but there have been changes to wording to each bullet point to make it more specific. The previous wording for preserving the character and setting of York has been now includes "York's special historic and built environment" and the principle has been expanded to reference "Green Infrastructure, including ...nature conservations sites" as opposed to just nature conservation sites.</p>

Have the recommendations been taken onboard

Yes

What are the sustainability implications of the changes made to SP1?
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<p>There are several aspects of the revised SP1 which have potentially conflicting arguments which will only be unveiled through implementation of the plan in the future.</p>
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<p>Previously the SA supported the approach that an expansion to the sub-regional centre may in fact be positive for the city in providing flexibility for the location of housing, employment and associated leisure if required towards the end of the plan period if it was coupled with sustainable transport and access to services. This approach was deemed to be a sustainable solution in making sure the city provided an adequate amount of development required in the future with limited environmental and social impacts on other areas of the city. This has now been removed and the SA is cautious over the implications of this. The policy states that there will be no strategic expansion of the city, which will be positive in preserving the setting of the historic city now but may have negative effects of other aspects of the historic city, such as building heights, historic infrastructure and density should development be mainly concentrated in the sub-regional centre and develop any more than the sites identified through this policy and policies CS6, CS16 and CS17.</p>
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<p>The York Northwest site has been included within the Sub-regional category as being of strategic importance as well as an employment site near to the A59. Other sites for housing are set out within Policy CS6. With respect to how the Spatial Strategy allows for the future development of the York, it is right to discuss alternatives if the York Northwest site is not realised to meet the potential required. The SA supports that the spatial strategy will direct development to locations primarily within the sub-regional centre followed by other settlements within the settlement hierarchy. However, housing demand in the city is particularly high and currently, the Submission Core Strategy does not plan to the demand anticipated by the baseline evidence. Given the first argument in this section,</p>

should the YNW site not be realised to its full the potential it will greatly influence other aspects of the city's achievement of achieving the objectives set out in this appraisal. The SA continues to support that limited development takes place in the villages and small village and that larger villages are able to take more development due to the services provided. The SA welcomes the reference regarding that the level of services will need to also keep pace of any development to make sure residents are served adequately and to help the viability of existing services.

The SA recognises that an employment site in the vicinity of the A59 is now included within policy SP1. Whilst the SA supports this for economic reasons, it would also suggest that without increased sustainable transport links, this development may increase use of cars for commuting which in turn has detrimental environmental and social impacts. The SA also welcomes the cross reference to SP2 in small scale non-strategic developments to make sure both policies are applied when required.

What are the sustainability implications of the changes made to SP2?

The sustainability implications for SP2 are largely the same as at the Preferred Options stage. In addition to these, the SA welcomes the changes regarding the incorporation of the term "Green infrastructure" which takes on board one of the SA recommendations. This will help to reduce adverse impacts on anything which features which form part of the Green Infrastructure network in York.

Are there any outstanding recommendations

No

Core Strategy Policy 1: The Role of York's Greenbelt

4.19 The policy concentrates on setting of the greenbelt boundary

How has the Policy changed

The revised policy has been made more concise and tighter in specification compared to the Preferred Options version. Specific detail regarding areas which should be retained for openness, including the green wedges, has been removed and a new sentence regarding the valuable role it has on conserving the countryside has been added. The statement to preserve the historic character and setting of the city remains.

Detail regarding how the greenbelt boundary needs to allow for the development needs of York up until 2030 has also been removed. This is now referred to through the second statement regarding the extent of greenbelt to be established through the Allocations DPD and the last statement regarding the allowance of restricted types of development appropriate to the Greenbelt will be permitted.

Confirmation that the Greenbelt boundary will endure until 2031 has been stated.

Have the recommendations been taken onboard

The original recommendation was to positively encourage enhancement of the greenbelt to make it a true asset to the city instead of just a protection tool for the character and setting of the city. Whilst the final statement relates to restrictive development appropriate to the greenbelt, the SA is unsure of if this includes positive enhancement to fulfil the multifunctional aspect that it could perform.

What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?

There are issues which have arisen with regards to the revised policy. The SA recognises that the revised policy is stricter in its designation of the greenbelt. It is implied that a tighter designation around the city will be made through the Allocations document which will endure until 2031. Whilst this will be positive for maintaining the current boundary of

the city to retain its setting, it also reflects the removal of flexibility for catering for the future needs of the city. This strongly links to the approach taken through the Spatial Principles in not designating land for strategic expansion. Consideration at the Allocations stage will have to balance the need for preserving the greenbelt for the historic character and setting against how it allows and influences the need for the city to grow sustainably.

The SA understands that the designation of a Greenbelt boundary is positive in retaining the natural environment, particularly the historic wedges that include the Strays and Ings which have a range of social and environmental benefits. The SA also acknowledges that preserving the character and setting of York will be positive in terms of continuing to support the tourism industry. Whilst determining a greenbelt boundary however, consideration needs to be given to other elements of the historic environment. Whilst presenting a tight greenbelt boundary may be positive in keeping the setting of the present city, continued growth confined to the urban areas may have detrimental effects on other aspects of the historic character such as building mass and form, higher densities and increasing pressure on the historic infrastructure, including the road network. The SA is therefore cautious at evaluating the different considerations so that a balanced approach in determining the greenbelt boundary and in weighing up the need for growth and its role in terms of its historic value and purpose in the future is taken. Further analysis of this has been undertaken as part of the Heritage Impact Assessment which should be read in conjunction with this document.

The removal of a statement at the submission stage regarding flexibility and ensuring that development needs can be fulfilled in relation to other policy commitments may lead to negative effects. In order to fulfil economic growth aspirations, the Spatial Principles now designate some provision near the A59 and allow some flexibility for the provision of sites subject to policies set out in the Core Strategy, including the Greenbelt policy. This was deemed positive at the Preferred Options stage as certain flexibility in the boundary would allow for future employment growth as per Policy 15 in identified sites on the Key Diagram. Key to this approach in terms of the Greenbelt policy, will be adherence to SP2(i).

Whilst there is certain allowance for employment land set out in the Spatial Principles, there is no allowance for housing. Opportunities for some development in strategic sites taken out of the Draft Greenbelt were considered in previous versions of the Core Strategy, which would allow for identified population growth. The revised policies in the Core Strategy do not meet existing demand which raises several issues for the greenbelt boundary for meeting the needs of the future. Firstly, the SA considers that development for affordable housing in villages for example may now be unavailable if the boundaries are totally inflexible. Similarly to the employment sites, this could be subject to the spatial principles set out in the Core Strategy and in relation to the expectations of role of the greenbelt. Also, space for market housing will be at a premium as it will not meet the housing demand. The SA is cautious that the change away from a boundary which incorporates flexibility may lead to windfall development, potentially on greenbelt sites, but will not be planned into the Core Strategy should the pressure of an increasing population continue. Too tight a restriction of development in the urban area has also already been identified as having conflicting arguments for the preservation of the character and setting.

Are there any outstanding recommendations

- The Allocations document sets out clearly its approach and methodology to defining the greenbelt boundary and its arguments for its definition.

Core Strategy Policy 2: York City Centre

4.20 This policy determines the Council's approach to the City Centre:

How has the Policy changed
<p>The policy has significantly changed and has therefore been reappraised against the SA framework (see annex 2). The main ways in which the policy has changed are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy wording is more comprehensive detailing the plans for the city centre to be delivered by the City Centre Area Action Plan • The objectives for this section are more specific to set to be able to comprehensively monitor how the policy will meet the policy objectives.
Have the recommendations been taken onboard
<p>The recommendation from Preferred Options is anticipated to be fulfilled in the production of the City Centre Area Action Plan.</p>
What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?
<p>One of the principle roles of the policy is to preserve and enhance the setting and character of the city centre in as many ways as possible achieving SA objective EN2. The policy acknowledges not only the historic assets of the city but also the built fabric which contributes to the overall quality and special sense of the that the city centre offers. The policy will undertake this through the conservation of existing assets, redevelopment or enhancement of certain areas to help them make more of a significant contribution to the city overall, promoting and strengthening existing uses and improving accessibility and movement into and through the city centre.</p> <p>The revised City Centre policy recognises that the heritage assets in the city centre has a direct influence on tourism within the city. It aims to promote contemporary high quality developments and a desirable location for thriving business as well as the conservation of heritage assets which already make the city special and unique. The policy also wants to improve the evening economy by diversifying the current functions of the city centre to make it appeal to a wide audience after the main retail hours have finished. Further to this, the policy details areas of change which will enhance and link the city more comprehensively to existing adjacent area of the city to maximise the overall experience and quality of the York environment. In combination with the variety of other principles set out in the policy, this ambition to preserve, enhance and add to the historic environment, will have a significantly positive influence on the economic objectives set out in the SA.</p> <p>Accessibility is also key agenda for this policy. Section 4 details the Council's intention to provide a high quality public transport system to improve access in and across the city centre, particularly promoting pedestrian permeability and cycle routes as well as improving key linkages between the areas of change outlined in the policy and footstreets, river sides, the city walls and other green spaces. This will have a positive impact on enabling conditions for business success and easy access for tourist, residents and businesses into and around the city. The SA anticipates that the Public Realm Strategy and Movement and Accessibility Framework will set out more clearly measures for sustainable transport and walking/cycling across the city which will help to minimise emissions and fulfil SA objective S6, S7 and S8.</p> <p>Further to this, it should also have a positive influence on environmental issues. The revised policy details how greenspace will be considered to help combat higher temperatures, air pollutants, flooding and climate change impacts meeting a range of environmental objectives. The SA would like more information regarding how resource efficiency may be scoped into redevelopments but this may be set out further within the City Centre AAP and draw upon other policies within the Core Strategy.</p>

The revised policy sets out in section 1 of the policy that the city centre will provide around 780 new dwellings by 2031 of mixed tenure and type. 557 dwellings will be provided at the Hungate Major Development Opportunity while the rest are provided on other city centre sites. This is positive for objective S9 and S10 to continually provide housing in this area to "deliver sustainable homes that provide quality, affordability and choice for all ages, including a good mix of accommodation".

Are there any outstanding recommendations

A review of the revised policy has brought the following sustainability recommendations:

- The policy no longer references a framework for decision making, which was originally positive for this objective. The SA recommends that this is reinstated in the strategic policy to be carried through into the CCAAP.

Core Strategy Policy 3 and 4: York Northwest

4.21 The Section in the Core Strategy for York Northwest includes two strategic allocation at York Central and the British Sugar/Manor School.

How has the Policy changed

The policy has significantly changed. The York Northwest site has been split into two Strategic Allocations to be taken forward by individual Supplementary Planning Documents instead of an Area Action Plan. The wording and emphasis of the policy has completely changed to form two policies, one for each strategic site. The new policies have been appraised against the SA framework given that the policy approach is different. Please refer to Annex 2 for the full appraisals.

Have the recommendations been taken onboard

The detail of the new policies have taken on board some of the recommendations made at the Preferred Option stage.

What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?

Both of these strategic allocations have ambitious plans to redevelop the sites for a mix of uses to maximise the redevelopment of the brownfield site. Both of the policies share some of the same principles for development which are positive in terms of sustainability, although the majority of impacts will be determined upon implementation and through the development of their respective SPDs. Both policies are particularly positive for the achieving social objectives and aiming to minimise any environmental impacts as they:

- aim to embed the highest sustainability standards within each development and seek to deliver PPS1 standards for eco towns;
- Incorporate and promote sustainable transport, including walking and cycling, to minimise the reliance on the car and environmental effects;
- Include for green infrastructure to maximise linkages, connectivity and for recreation
- Want to form a vibrant and inclusive new residential community;
- Will provide social infrastructure such as local shops, communities facilities, openspace etc in line with the requirements of the residential communities;
- Are large brownfield sites to be redeveloped within the sub-regional area;
- Want to be create a high quality and locally distinctive place which relates to the surrounding area.

The York Central Strategic site is a comprehensive and ambitious mixed use development aiming to provide a new business district, residential, retail and leisure facilities. The combination of these helps to meet economic objectives through the potential creation of new and varied jobs and work towards one of the core strategy's strategic objectives for economic growth. It is intended to play a pivotal role in providing accommodation and

space for modern office needs in close proximity and in a complementary manner to the city centre. The SA also supports that the retail element of the design is phased sequentially after improvements made within the city centre to keep the city centre as the focus for retail. The SA also welcomes that this provision will be subject to detailed impact testing so as to not have any adverse economic or environmental effects on the vitality or viability of the city centre. The residential aspect to be provided has been identified as of strategic importance as it forms one of the main sites for housing delivery within York in the future. This is planned to fulfil household needs of the future to be able to create and support a new vibrant community. This policy also aims to minimise its environmental impact through ensuring sustainability principles are embedded throughout the development which should lead to the new urban development incorporating measures which minimise its impacts on the environment and in particular the headline objective of reducing York’s ecological footprint.

The British Sugar/Manor school site is going to be a residential development incorporating a level of assorted housing which is also of strategic importance to the city with social infrastructure and openspace enough to support the 1250 dwellings (approx). The SA support this co-location for the reason that it is beneficial in terms of providing accessibility but should also help to minimise car emissions through encouraging walking and cycling short distances as well as provide locally available services and recreational space. The implementation of sustainable transport routes and the green Infrastructure will be key in making sure the development impact and successful achievement. In the longer term, the tram-train may also help with frequent sustainable transport access to the site. This influences a broad spectrum of sustainability indicators which analysis of the SPD should consider further.

The SA identified that both policies will need to make sure that their respective SPDs consider the character of the development and the type of place wanting to be created further to enable it to be complementary to the existing urban fabric of the city. The Heritage Impact Appraisal picks this issue up in more detail and should be read in conjunction with this document.

Are there any outstanding recommendations

- The policies have been assessed in the Heritage Impact Assessment. Any recommendations from this report should be taken into consideration alongside this SA
- The SA would like further clarification of what is meant by (in italics) “Development will seek to deliver PPS1 standards for ecotowns *within the context of its brownfield location*”. This may be clarified through the SPD.

VISION THEME: York’s Special Historic and Built Environment

Core Strategy Policy 5: York’s Special historic and Built Environment

4.22 This policy sets out the Council’s intentions for York’s historic and built environment in terms of urban design and relevant conservation aims.

How has the Policy changed

This policy has been restructured to include more specific detail in trying to define why York’s character and setting is special. It also sets out more definitely the considerations for developers, landowners and investors through planning for the historic environment in development proposals.

Have the recommendations been taken onboard

Yes. The emphasis of this policy now extends beyond just the designated sites in favour of

an approach which tries to capture the city's unique character and sense of place which takes consideration for the recommendation made at the Preferred Options stage.

What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?

The principle role of this policy is to achieve what is set out by objective EN2 and the SA welcomes all aspects of the policy. The policy is comprehensive in describing more precisely the important characteristics of the city which make it unique and give it a special sense of place. By the policy setting these factors out up front it sets the context for why the city's heritage is of up-most importance and what the key themes are that will need to be considered through any development proposal. The SA welcomes the approach to set out clearly the requirements for developers, landowners and investors in terms of key urban design principles and characteristics to be considered in the context of the historic environment as it will enable better quality design to be implemented and insisted upon so the masterplanning will maximise the preservation of existing assets but also enable a contribution from the development to the city overall. The characteristics set out can also be used as a tool for evaluating the success in of a development proposal's achievement through the stated Heritage Statements, Assessments and future planning documents. It also sets a common baseline which can be added to for other documents set out in the policy such as the Conservation Area Character Appraisal for the Central Historic Core, Parish Plans, Village Design Statements and Assessments of Key Views. The SA welcomes this approach as it will induce consistency across assessments and appraisals in plans and development proposals in the future. The SA interprets this as a positive way to carefully guide new development rather than necessarily restrict it in order to allow the continuing evolution of York.

In addition to this, the policy will help underpin economic success, growth and investment (EC3) given that the historic environment is a key driver in tourism, which is one of York's main industries. The heritage assets presented within the city centre are a particular pull for tourists and visitors. Consequently their enhancement will ensure that this pull to the city continues into the future. Further to this, one of the design principles one of the design considerations for development proposals is to "improve the quality of the public realm and environment presenting positive first impressions to those arriving in, exploring or through York". This positive first impression is key to tourism and in attracting visitors back time after time.

In addition to this, the policy promotes high standards of quality contemporary design that promotes consideration for the texture, durability of materials and techniques used should promote the outstanding value of York's townscape. This links to policy CS21 regarding Sustainable Design and Construction, which is an important crossover with this policy and meeting objectives EN4 an EN6. Putting into practice a combination of these design policies will require a balance to be achieved between design which incorporates sustainable techniques but also complements the existing historic city. There is the potential for conflict here but the resolution to this should be through quality design and the ability to be able to manage, adapt and mitigate the effects of development and the historic environment on climate change as much as climate change on development and the historic environment.

Are there any outstanding recommendations

No

VISION THEME: Building Confident, creative and Inclusive Communities

Core Strategy Policy 6: The Scale and Distribution of New Housing

4.23 This policy sets out how and where the Council intend to deliver housing development.

How has the Policy changed
Previously, the scale of housing and its distribution was included within Policy CS5 parts (A) and (B). This element of the policy has significantly changed and has been reappraised against the SA framework. The most significant changes have included: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a revised approach to annual housing targets; and• a revised approach to delivery of sites to exclude consideration of greenfield site development and the expansion of the sub-regional area.
Have the recommendations been taken onboard
N/a
What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?
<p>This policy sets out the trajectory for housing growth over the lifetime of the plan as well as the quantities to be provided from strategic sites. The baseline and evidence base states that both market and affordable housing are required in York to accommodate population growth and to offset the current shortage of affordable dwellings and to redress issues associated with house prices and availability. The changes to this policy will have a significant effect on housing provision. Whilst the provision of housing will go some way to achieving objective S9, the SA has recognised that the changes to this policy has some serious implications on the provision of housing in York which makes it unsure of the consequences of this policy. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The SA is concerned that the approach taken to determining the annual housing figure is not a sound approach or sustainable to achieve the overall ambitions of this Core Strategy. The annual housing target is supply led by the sites available rather than by the demand outlined in the evidence base. The amount of annual housing provision is not in line with the latest population or household growth forecasts for the city and therefore the policy will not deliver enough housing to meet demand. Commissioned evidence base shows that the target should be more inline with the previous annual growth figure of 850 dwellings per annum. If this is not addressed there will be adverse effects on availability in the housing market and this may lead to increasing house prices, pricing many people out of the market. Fewer affordable homes could also be delivered in line with lower housing growth meaning that there will also be less affordable housing provision to bridge this gap.• The trajectory relies 26.4% of the total provision of housing until March 2031 on windfall sites, which by definition cannot be planned for in advance. This also equates to 36.8% of new build development, which does not include dwellings already committed to in the planning process. Whilst the SA supports the capture of such small developments, acknowledged to be an historic trend for York, this has significant implications. The SA cannot support such a high percentage of housing development through windfalls as it cannot be relied upon for meeting future housing delivery. This presents a significant conflict for the city between implementing the present policy or identifying further sites for development. It is acknowledged that should no further sites be available, this may take the direction of urban extensions, which would conflict with the Submission Core Strategy's spatial approach as it stands and requires a choice between achieving social or environmental objectives. The SA is also cautious how the policy will fully achieve Policy CS7 to achieve a balanced housing market with the inclusion of windfalls. Firstly, this is in relation to meeting the different types and

tenures of properties specified by the SHMA given that windfalls, by their nature, cannot be planned and therefore the supply is unpredictable. This unpredictability creates uncertainty as to the types of properties going to be developed to meet the required demand and if the ratio of housing to flats will be met over the lifetime of the plan. Secondly, but also in relation to the unpredictable nature of windfalls, there is some uncertainty with regards to maximising the amount of affordable homes gained given that windfalls cannot be planned for reducing the certainty of delivery for affordable homes. In addition to this, the majority of windfall sites tend to come forward on brownfield land and these sites typically have higher development costs due to necessary remediation work, which may further minimise the number of affordable dwellings developed. The SA does acknowledge that development will need to also adhere to the affordable housing policy (CS10), which sets issues of provision in more detail.

- The difference between the annual housing target and the projected number of annual jobs should also be considered. Having a high economic growth forecast coupled with low delivery of housing annually and which is below the rate of demand will mean that there will not be enough workforce to fill jobs. Business will have to employ people from outside of York and this may increase the current inward commute into the city which would have economic, social and environmental implications.

The SA recognises the close link between this policy and policies CS7, CS8, CS9 and CS10 set out in Section 9 and Section 10 of the Core Strategy. These policies will address issues regarding the mix of housing types and tenures as well as affordable housing to be pursued in line with housing delivery.

Are there any outstanding recommendations

- The SA recommends that the Core Strategy housing policy is amended to become more in line with the evidence base housing demand in order to successfully achieve the objectives for this policy and minimise adverse social impacts. Any environmental impacts incurred should be mitigated using policies relating to York’s Special Historic and Built Environment and A Leading Environmentally Friendly city chapters in the Core Strategy.

Core Strategy Policy 7: Balancing York’s Housing Market

4.24 This policy sets out how the Council intend to plan for the provision of the right type and mix of properties to meet the future needs of the population.

How has the Policy changed

Previously, the scale of housing and its distribution was included within Policy CS5 parts (C). This element of the policy has significantly changed and has been reappraised against the SA framework. The most significant changes have included:

Have the recommendations been taken onboard

Yes. The policy states the underpinning evidence base for implementing the housing mix and type on development sites which will need to be used in conjunction with the policy.

What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?

This policy sets out the Council’s way to meet and deliver different types of homes for different households in York. The policy aims to address the need for family housing, as identified through the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, by implementing a 70% houses to 30% flats ratio in the policy. The SA welcome this approach to achieve the target of 70% homes to be delivered as houses by the end of the planning period in

response to the evidence base. In addition to this, the policy aims to meet the housing needs of different populations wishing to live in York, such as Gypsies, Travellers and Showmen, older people and people with disabilities. This should enable different accommodation development to satisfy the needs identified through the evidence base as well as aiding social inclusion and the creation of vibrant communities. The success in meeting objectives S9, S10 and S6 will primarily be through implementation but should be positive in the long-term.

The policy also outline the Council's intention to specify housing sites in the Allocations document and through Policy CS6. The analysis for Policy CS6 details the SA's comments on the Council's intentions for housing growth.

Are there any outstanding recommendations

No

Core Strategy Policy 8: Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople

- 4.25 This Policy sets out the Council's intentions towards the Gypsy, Traveller and Showpeople communities in terms of provision for sites and criteria to be considered in their location.

How has the Policy changed

The first section of the policy remains very similar to the Preferred Options version. In addition to this, points 6 to 9 have been added specifically in relation to showpeople.

Have the recommendations been taken onboard

Many of the recommendations set at the Preferred Option stage will be covered as this policy is implemented in combination with other policies set out by the revised Core Strategy. The justification to this section however does state that this policy responds to the evidence base which will go some way towards social inclusion and equity for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople.

What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?

This policy will help to directly address three objectives: S4: safety and security for people and property, S5: vibrant communities that participate in decision-making and S9: affordable homes for all. The policy is aimed at achieving areas which will build cohesive communities and security of places for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople people to live, either on a permanent or temporary basis. The implementation of this policy should increase the number of sites to allow people in these communities to live in the way in which they are accustomed and responds to the identified need from the evidence base which requires an answer to the immediate need identified for families in York. In turn, this provision will help to bring the communities together and participate in activities inside and out of their immediate society.

The SA welcomes the more specific location targets for Showpeople sites given that it allows the consideration for their associated business vehicles, which form part of their lifestyle. Allowing larger plots would enable Showpeople to live more easily and comfortably in the area aiding social inclusion and giving security of a place to live.

Are there any outstanding recommendations

This policy should be implemented in conjunction to other policies in the plan and not exempt from energy,

Core Strategy Policy 9: Housing Density

- 4.26 This policy captures the Council's approach to net housing density in different areas of the city.

How has the Policy changed
Previously, the scale of housing and its distribution was included within Policy CS5 part C. This policy has been revised and therefore reappraised against the SA matrix. The main changes refer to the removal of York's housing mix information into policy CS7. The density expected for each location has remained unchanged.
Have the recommendations been taken onboard
Yes. The first recommendation listed above has been met through evidence base work to determine the densities in the policy by evaluating net to gross site ratios on development in comparative locations. This is now included in the policy as "net housing densities". The second recommendation will form part of the individual site assessment in the Allocations DPD process
What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?
<p>The Policy will work to achieve sustainability objective EN1 as its aims to maximise the use of a site for development. It will directly help to maximise the amount of housing to be attained from land in different areas of York in keeping with the area types in which the development will take place. Pressure to maximise the outcomes from development and competing uses is particularly high within the city centre and the policy takes consideration of this by making this the zone with the highest density to reflect the need to maximise the use of land in this location. The policy advocates 75 dph in this location which seems reasonable given the proximity to services and facilities but should be assessed on an individual basis. Development in more rural areas are expected to develop at 30 dph. This will be more in keeping with the current character of rural locations in York but may not fully maximise the potential of the land to meet demand in these areas. However, these are minimum thresholds and will not preclude higher densities being included where suitable.</p> <p>Density has the potential to have environmental impacts. It will be important that the density does not adversely effect the character and setting of York as the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) has conceded that there is the potential for harm on this environmental aspect. Consideration will need to be given for the impact of a site on the key characteristics set out in this HIA more carefully in the Allocations DPD when sites are being individually assessed. The SA for this document will also need to consider the cumulative impacts on the historic and built environment to make sure this is mitigated where necessary. The policy works in tandem with the spatial strategy to direct the majority of development to the sub-regional centre, which is positive for objective EN3 and EN4 to conserve the natural environment and minimise climate change through minimising trip generation by locating housing in areas which are already accessible.</p> <p>This policy also seeks to maximise housing delivery within the city to work towards the achievement of policy S9.</p>
Are there any outstanding recommendations
No

Core Strategy Policy 10: Affordable Housing

- 4.27 This policy sets out how the Council will deliver affordable housing.

How has the Policy changed
The policy at Preferred Options was still presented as 3 options for discussion. The sliding scale approach is still applicable (options 2 and 3 previously) but has been refined based upon the Affordable Housing Viability Study evidence base. The policy now includes strategy for an annual target refined through matrices to base the approach on realistic viability. Further to this, an approach has been set out as to the method in which the Council will negotiate if developers can demonstrate to the Council's satisfaction why a site is not viable using the annual figure. The policy also includes explicit reference to rural exceptions sites for affordable housing.
Have the recommendations been taken onboard
N/a
What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?
<p>The policy will directly achieve sustainability objective S9 regarding the provision of affordable housing. The policy overall will ensure that more dwellings are captured on smaller development sites and increase incrementally with the size of the development. Further to this, the policy also captures commuted sum payments from sites of between 3-5 dwellings. The SA supports this approach as an annual target will be based upon annually updated matrices setting a realistic and achievable percentage in which to determine the number of affordable dwellings on sites. This should help to negate issues related to negotiation due to viability, although the policy does allow some flexibility of developers can prove the site unviable. The SA particularly supports an approach to firstly negotiate for additional grant funding and secondly the dwelling mix and type before allowing a decrease in the number of dwellings. This should help to maximise the number of affordable homes developed to need the identified high need in the baseline.</p> <p>The policy also identifies that 100% affordable exception sites may be given permission provided that they are for local need and are within the boundary of the settlement/ adjacent to the boundary of the settlement. The SA recognises that this will bring more affordability to rural villages where there is a substantial difference between salaries and house prices. This should provide benefits for both the provision of affordable housing and social inclusion and equity. However, this approach must also adhere to location constraints as set out by SP2 such as land which is identified as of high value to the greenbelt.</p> <p>The SA also welcomes that the policy stipulates that affordable homes should be integrated with market housing and that any commuted sum payments should contribute to the creation of balanced and mixed sustainable communities. Evidence base has revealed that different dwellings types are required to respond to the varying needs of households in York. The policy takes this into consideration through the intention for developments to incorporate the requirements from the latest SHMA. There may be a potential conflict between the intention to deliver the dwelling type and tenure as set out by the SHMA and any negotiation which takes place with regards to site viability if developers prove sites are unviable. The SA suggests that monitoring of this needs to take place in order to review provision and make sure that the Council are on target to fulfil its objectives set out by the SHMA.</p>
Are there any outstanding recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In implementing this policy, the housing mix and tenure requirements should not be compromised to an extent which will not meet the requirements set out by the latest SHMA through any negotiation from developers due to viability. This will involve a commitment to the provision of suitable dwelling types and monitoring of the provision.

Core Strategy Policy 11: Community Facilities

- 4.28 This policy sets out how the Core Strategy will tackle and implement community facilities in York to meet the needs of the population.

How has the Policy changed
The Preferred Options policy “access to services” has split into 3 policies: “community facilities”, “healthcare” and “education and training”. The education and training aspect of the original policy is now covered by policies CS13 and CS14. The healthcare aspect of the policy is covered by policy CS12.
Have the recommendations been taken onboard
The recommendations related to the previous version of the policy. However, the revised policy for community facilities to some extent does satisfy the first recommendation to make sure that new development includes appropriate levels of facilities. This is not location specific as per the recommendation and needs to be enforced before any effect can be measured. The implementation of this part of the policy however, should ensure that any new development has appropriate service level. It is anticipated that the second recommendation will be met through the delivery mechanisms identified alongside the policy.
What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?
The implications of the revised policy are positive in terms of sustainability. The policy now ensures that the development and provision of community facilities is a priority for the local communities in their own right and any loss should be resisted. This is not only beneficial for community cohesion and inclusion, but also for leisure, training and well-being of the local community. The policy also promotes that the facilities should be located where there is good access to local transport and therefore should promote environmental and health gains through minimising the amount of car-based traffic and encouraging sustainable and healthy ways to travel. The policy does not apply a spatial hierarchy for the provision of facilities which is positive in helping to implement the policy for sufficient provision within existing and new developments. It will be important that any new development in villages or local service centres provide adequate provision should any development be permitted.
Are there any outstanding recommendations
The outstanding recommendations are to ensure that the provision of new facilities does not lag behind any major development to make sure they facilities are set up ready for the community to use. This however, will be determined upon implementation of the policy and any development permitted.

Core Strategy Policy 12: Healthcare and Emergency Services

- 4.29 This policy sets out the Council’s intentions towards healthcare and emergency services.

How has the Policy changed
The Preferred Options policy “Access to services” has split into 3 policies: “community facilities”, “healthcare” and “education and training”. The community facilities aspect of the policy is covered by policy 11 The education and training aspect of the original policy is now covered by policies 13 and 14.
Have the recommendations been taken onboard
The recommendations related to the previous version of the policy. However, a review of the revised policy indicates that the first recommendation has, to some extent, been taken on board within this policy.

What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?
This policy will specifically meet objective EC4 and S3 regarding the provision of local services and improving the health and well-being of the York population. Healthcare is also important to make sure the workforce is able to work and support the economy of York which has positive links to SA Objective EN2.
Given that the policy is specific to healthcare, it is not directly related to many of the SA objectives.
Are there any outstanding recommendations
The outstanding recommendations are to ensure that the proviso of new facilities does not lag behind any major development to make sure they facilities are set up ready for the community to use. This however, will be determined upon implementation of the policy and any development permitted.

VISION THEME: A World Class Centre for Education and Learning for All

Core Strategy Policy 13: Education, Skills and Training

- 4.30 This policy sets out how the Council intends to support continued educational excellence in York.

How has the Policy changed
This is a new chapter and policy not included within the Preferred Options document. A full analysis against the SA objectives can be found in Annex 2.
Have the recommendations been taken onboard
N/a
What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?
The inclusion of this policy has bridged a gap from the Preferred Options document to recognise the need and importance of education, skills and training within York. Evidence suggests that the high skills base and links to educational establishments within the city has supported the economy through the recession and made the area a key economic competitor within the region. The policy aims to continue and improve this role and has been appraised as positive in terms of economic and social objectives. In particular this policy will support the learning of skills for all in York, provide a competent and educated workforce to support the wider economy and to support the role of higher educational establishments including the universities. In addition to this, increasing community access to educational sites will also aid community participation in sports and recreational activities across the city and will be particularly important where they may be a shortage of facilities. In the wider sense, this will also enable improved health and well-being for the population. There are also indirect social and environmental benefits through community access in terms of transport and reducing the need to use a car. The objectives which this policy meets are: EC1, EC2, EC3, EC4, S1, S3, S6 and S7.
Are there any outstanding recommendations
no

Core Strategy Policy 14: Targeted Recruitment and Training

- 4.31 This policy is new and sets out how the Council will promote specific skills training and recruitment.

How has the Policy changed
This is a new chapter and policy not included within the Preferred Options document. A full analysis against the SA objectives can be found in Annex 2.
Have the recommendations been taken onboard
N/a
What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?
This policy directly achieves the economic objectives in the SA framework. The policy builds upon the education, skills and training policy aiming for construction related training. This will help to build the skills of people in York through practical training as well as enabling conditions for business success through opportunities and investment in practical skills and developing an able local workforce
Are there any outstanding recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy is aimed at the construction industry but could be more valuable if the scope of its application be broadened to all roles within this type of industry. For example, it is not only construction which is associated to development in York, there is also practical applications for archaeology and landscaping which may be able to contribute to skills building and training on site.

VISION THEME: A Prosperous and Thriving Economy

Core Strategy Policy 15: Sustainable Economic Growth

- 4.32 This policy sets out how the Council intends to continue to support economic growth and success.

How has the Policy changed
This policy has changed significantly from Policy CS9 in the Preferred Options version. The previous policy has been split into two sections, policies CS15 and CS16. The policy also now incorporates tourism into the policy and more inclusion for the contribution of educational institutions in York.
Have the recommendations been taken onboard
Yes. This policy has included much more information relating to tourism compared to the last policy, although this has been merged from an additional policy present at the Preferred Options stage. This policy also now includes more information regarding the location of development for employment uses. The spatial strategy also picks up this issue.
What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?
Central to this policy is economic growth and making sure there is a provision for land and jobs into the future. The types of jobs should be at a variety of levels associated with business and commerce, particularly research and development, tourism and education. The policy aims to provide a range of locations for employment growth in the city centre (identified through the City Centre Area Action Plan), the sub-regional centre and North Minster business park. This should allow for a variety of locations for different types of businesses. The SA particularly supports the inclusion of more information relating to tourism and the city centre which is the main location for this industry. Not only does this relate well to the economy but also maintaining the character of the city centre itself. Further to this there is support for growth of educational institutions, particularly the universities and the further education college to provide education leading to a competent

skills base and workforce in the future. The delivery of B1b uses at the new university campus will also extend the links between industry and education for research and training. In addition to this, the policy aims to retain current land for employment uses unless it can be demonstrated that it will not be detrimental to future supply in qualitative or quantitative terms. It is anticipated that this will be constructive in maintaining existing locations within the city centre. This policy therefore meets the economic sustainability objectives well.

Many of the social and environmental effects are indeterminable at the moment as the impacts depend upon how the policy is implemented. Impacts on health, noise and the natural environment will be determined by the scale, location and type of business occupying the sites. Likewise, the impacts in terms of transport will be determined by these factors. Locating development primarily within the sub-regional centre should help to encourage people to use sustainable transport modes travelling to and from work helping to reduce impacts emissions and congestion in the short term. However, the SA recognises some conflict with regards to this:

- the SA also identifies that, in connection to the economy, it is right to make a link to housing and transport provision due to the number of jobs anticipated out numbering the no of dwellings to be built. The SA is concerned that a lower number of homes will have an overall detrimental impact on the transport network, subject to the types of transport modes used, leading to a detrimental impact on the economy. A situation could arise whereby there is a reliance on inward commuting into York to fill posts which may impact on business growth and investment. Monitoring of the transport network will be paramount in assessing this in the future.
- Whilst the SA supports that facilitating the development of rural businesses is beneficial for vitality and viability, it assumes access via vehicles as public transport is less frequent or not available to some areas. The SA suggests that diversification is encouraged in places which are more accessible by sustainable modes where possible.

Are there any outstanding recommendations

The SA would recommend that the Core Strategy be revised to take mitigate the current conflict identified between housing and employment growth and its potential effects on economic, social and environmental objectives.

Core Strategy Policy 16: Employment Land

- 4.33 This policy sets out the Councils anticipated delivery of employment sites for economic growth.

How has the Policy changed

This policy was formally part of the Preferred Options Policy CS9: Future Growth of York's Economic Sector. The former policy has been split into two with the overarching principles set out in the new policy CS15: Sustainable Economic Growth. Policy CS16 retains the information regarding the location of much of the strategic employment land development within the city and where different uses will be located. It has been expanded to include more information relating to the retention of existing sites within York.

Have the recommendations been taken onboard

The recommendation regarding a reference to rural communities in the Targets has not been implemented. The second recommendation regarding the inclusion for tourism has been taken into consideration under the new policy CS15.

What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?

The policy remains positive in achieving the economic objectives set out in the SA. Central to the policy is the need to provide sufficient land to meet the requirements for job and

business growth in the future. This relates to the target to achieve a job growth of 1000 per annum. The types of jobs anticipated relate to a mix of industries which should be positive in supplying employment opportunities for a variety of people and in keeping unemployment levels low. In addition to this the policy now makes a positive connection to the contribution of the university in supplying land for B1b growth which will strengthen links between education and research and development functions. This policy aims to achieve this directly. There should also be recognition to in combination effects of supporting education throughout the city on this policy as these institutions will primarily educate the population in order to fill the new skills jobs to be provided through this policy. Primarily this policy will achieve EC3 which is the achievement of condition for business success, stable economic growth and investment through the delivery of sites for growth. In delivering the new Central Business District on the York Central Strategic Allocation, it will be important that it should not be in competition or be detrimental to the offer already existing with the city centre in order to maintain the vibrancy of the existing offices currently. It should also not compromise the delivery of site through the City Centre Area Action Plan in order to continue to support the city centre as the focus for employment opportunities.

The SA particularly supports the inclusion for safeguarding existing sites unless it can be proved that its development for another use would not be detrimental to the future supply. It is considered that this will help to support smaller existing sites suitable for small scale businesses.

The SA also supports the inclusion for tourism within the targets for this policy. It is particularly important that the city centre is recognised for its overall role with the economy but especially as this is the current hub of tourism. The justification acknowledges that it is a major industry in York today with many jobs linked directly and indirectly to it. Another positive association with this is that a key driver for tourism is the historic environment in the city centre and therefore supporting tourism should also positively influence the maintenance and enhancement of the character and setting of the city.

In terms of other environmental impacts, the SA has identified that this will largely be dependent upon the location, scale and industrial use class of the development in terms of impacts on air quality, noise, resource consumption and the character and setting of the city. The in-combination of effects of this policy with other policies in the plan should help to mitigate effect such as through the Air Quality and Sustainable Design and Construction policies.

Whilst there are potentially positive effects for job creation and low unemployment rates, the following points have been identified, which raise issues that the SA is currently unsure of in terms of the overall social and economic impacts of this policy.

- The SA identifies that it is right to make a link between the provision of jobs, housing and transport due to the number of jobs projected each year outweighing the number of homes to be provided. The SA is concerned that a lower number of homes compared to jobs will encourage more inward commuting into York which will have an overall detrimental impact on the transport network, subject to the types of transport modes used, which may be detrimental for all 3 principles of sustainable development, particularly in connection with accessibility. Further to this, it may impact on investment into the city if it is considered there is not enough skills workforce to undertake the new jobs. Monitoring will need to take place to identify commuting patterns in order to be able to mitigate and offset adverse effects.
- The SA supports that the majority of site to be delivered are located within the sub-regional centre which is positive in terms of accessibility and connectivity across the city but also for businesses. The SA is cautious however, over the delivery of

<p>employment site on the periphery of the sub-regional area as this may increase car trips. The development at Northminster Business will need to be better connected to public transport routes should it be developed in order to minimise people travelling to site by car. The transport policy aims to build a park and ride in close proximity and the SA would suggest that without this, the site may adversely impact on reducing people use of their car.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA supports the policy's approach to rural industry and diversification in addition to other stated industries. However, there is a possibility that this may also conflict with objective S6 as there will be a reliance on the car for access given that alternative modes to the car are less frequent or not available. Diversification schemes will also need to align with the Greenbelt policy where applicable.
<p>Are there any outstanding recommendations?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SA would recommend that the Core Strategy be revised to take mitigate the current conflict identified between housing and employment growth and its potential effects on economic, social and environmental objectives.

Core Strategy Policy 17: Distribution of Retail Growth

- 4.34 This policy sets out how the Council intend to continue York's competitiveness in the retail sector.

<p>How has the Policy changed</p>
<p>The structure of this policy and its associated objectives have changed to reflect a hierarchical approach to the provision of retail in the future. This has been captured through structuring the policy to support the city centre, identify needs for comparison and convenience retail in the future and stating a sequential assessment approach to any other retail schemes put forward.</p> <p>The policy has put the city centre at the forefront of the policy and objectives and aims to support its vitality and viability. This is an addition from the previous policy and is significant in highlighting and reinforcing that the city centre is the priority to be maintained in the future. The aim for York to achieve 34% of the market share has been removed from the policy.</p> <p>The policy also sets out the potential for retail development in terms of development timescale and quantum's on the York Central site more comprehensively stating between 20,000 and 25,000sqm will be developed. This development is also subject to the development of Castle Piccadilly and further impact assessments which will help to maintain the vitality and viability of the city centre as a primary consideration.</p>
<p>Have the recommendations been taken onboard</p>
<p>Yes. Also, a new policy regarding community facilities also covers the recommendation regarding provision at the neighbourhood and local level.</p>
<p>What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?</p>
<p>The revised policy will help to secure retail provision with the city centre as a primary consideration whilst also developing new retail provision in the future subject to further impact testing. The hierarchical structure of the policy proves to be positive against the SA framework although the effectiveness of this policy will depend upon implementation and the development of the strategic sites outlined. The inclusion for York to achieve 34% market share has been removed from the policy. This is considered to have taken pressure off York to achieve a certain share but rather more aim at retaining its market share through the protection of the city and through the identification of 2 strategic sites for retail.</p>
<p>Are there any outstanding recommendations</p>
<p>No</p>

VISION THEME: A leading Environmentally Friendly City

Core Strategy Policy 18: Strategic Transport Priorities

- 4.35 This policy will help the Council deliver strategic transport improvements to work towards improving accessibility and a more environmentally friendly city.

How has the Policy changed
<p>The revised policy has been restructured into 4 separate streams. The first is location of development which is new compared to the Preferred Options version. This focuses on accessibility of new development to services and facilities and is new to the policy. The second structures the phasing of strategic infrastructure improvements, similarly to the previous policy, but groups each aspect under the timescale rather than in transport modes. The third section sets out the Council's intention for behavioural change delivered through a range of interventions. The fourth areas concentrates on residential amenity and possible outcomes as well as referring to the role of the City Centre Area Action Plan. Points 3 and 4 are new to the policy.</p>
Have the recommendations been taken onboard
<p>Partly. There is more explicit mention of bus network and strategic cycling and pedestrian network improvements included in the policy to satisfy the SAs concern over the provision of public transport improvements alongside any structural road improvement schemes.</p>
What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?
<p>This policy is positive for the economy and supporting business growth in the short term given that and enhancing new and existing transport routes will create an accessible city which will allow movement into, around and out of the city effectively. This is positive for employees and business for commuting and access as well as supporting tourism, a principle industry within the city. The SA acknowledges that the schemes set out in this document are those which are realistically able to be implemented during the lifetime of the plan. However, the SA would like more consideration for coach parking and the railway station in terms of how it connects and interlinks which other forms of travel.</p> <p>With regards to social objectives, the policy aims for development to be delivered where it has good access to facilities and services as well as public transport within close proximity. This is positive for local provision and accessible as well as reducing the need to use a car. The overarching aim is for the Council to implement a sustained behavioural change in favour of public transport, cycling and walking through infrastructure improvements, new park and ride locations, enhancing and the extension of footstreets and cycle paths. The successful implementation of this should lead to direct and indirect benefits for an integrated and accessible transport network, improving health through fewer emissions from vehicles and social inclusion through access.</p> <p>The stated policy should also have a positive impact on reducing emissions which is positive for both climate change and air quality due to the anticipated modal shift for accessing the city centre in particular. There will be a requirement for continual monitoring of emissions to understand if and what impact any improvements have had to air quality and the ecological and carbon footprint.</p> <p>The SA has identified potential conflicts in this policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improvements to road infrastructure may be positive for reducing congestion in the

<p>short-term but in the long-term may lead to increased trips across the city. Any benefits in the short term to air quality and the economy will be potentially lost in the long term through uptake of vehicles on the roads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park and ride schemes will help to capture more residents and visitors from travelling into the city centre by car. Whilst this is positive, it does rely on cars for part of the journey and the environmental impacts of this will need to be offset. • The SA is concerned that the number of jobs to be provided in the city outweighs the number of potential dwellings to be built. Linking this with transport, there could a potential effect on the amount of inward commuting to fill the anticipated number of jobs to be created per annum. The conflict may be that the transport network is overwhelmed, particularly at peak hours making it less effective than planned and if it will be successful in meeting the demand.
<p>Are there any outstanding recommendations</p>
<p>The SA would recommend that the Core Strategy be revised to take mitigate the current conflict identified between housing and employment growth and its potential effects on economic, social and environmental objectives, including the implications for transport.</p>

Core Strategy Policy 19: Air Quality

4.36 This is a new policy focusing on tackling air quality

<p>How has the Policy changed</p>
<p>This is a new chapter and policy not included within the Preferred Options document. A full analysis against the SA objectives can be found in Annex 2.</p>
<p>Have the recommendations been taken onboard</p>
<p>N/a</p>
<p>What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?</p>
<p>This is a new policy which draws together a strategic approach to air quality across the city to be forward within an SPD. This issue has not previously been covered in specific detail by a Core Strategy Policy. The aims of this policy are to protect human health through improved air quality and contribute towards York becoming a low emissions city.</p> <p>In appraising this policy it is clear that all sites will need to help contribute to enhancing air quality through the inclusion of all types of planning applications taking consideration of air quality. Given that the city has areas which have exceeded or close to exceeding nitrogen dioxide concentrations as well as 2 AQMAs, it is clear that a policy approach is needed and welcomed to help improve air quality in the future. The SA welcomes the inclusion within the policy stating monitoring will continue to gauge whether any new AQMAs are needed in the future.</p> <p>This policy directly meets SA objective EN5 regarding the improvement of air quality as well as S3 regarding the improvement of peoples' health and well-being. The above statements will help to make sure that air quality is at least maintained, if not improved, through new developments through the implementations of different measures. Through this commitment there will be a positive effect on health, particularly respiratory related conditions, as air quality improves. Should the transport policy be effective in increasing sustainable transport the in-combination effects will be also be greater for health.</p> <p>The improvement of air quality will also be positive in terms of meeting the headline objective of reducing the ecological footprint and objective EN4 as reducing greenhouse gas emissions is integral to the policy. Indirectly, this may have benefits in the long-term on flood risk and in maintaining a fit and able workforce within York.</p>
<p>Are there any outstanding recommendations</p>

- The policy and justification should cross reference the climate change Strategy and Action Plan as there are crossovers between both policies. This would be in addition to the reference to Section 18 of the Core Strategy at the end of the justification.
- The supplementary planning guidance should set out suitable measures for different scale of development to make sure this policy is implemented effectively.

Core Strategy Policy 20: Green Infrastructure

4.37 This policy sets out the Council’s approach to Green Infrastructure across the city.

How has the Policy changed:
The policy has been split into two areas, the first detailing the overall priorities for the LDF to be taken forward through a Green Infrastructure policy and the second focusing on working future provision through developer contributions. The policy takes many elements from the previous policy but has removed the 3 main bullet points. The way openspace has been included has been revised into one bullet point under the provision section to summarise that development could help in meeting current various deficiencies.
Have the recommendations been taken onboard
The recommendation for the policy to include small scale green infrastructure solutions has been included. The policy also embeds the importance of managing green infrastructure as a priority to be taken forward in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.
What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?
Similarly to the Preferred Option stages, the overall impact of this policy upon the sustainability objectives is positive. The revised policy will positively contribute to the majority of objectives set out in the SA framework, in particular objectives: EN3 and S1 through the enhancement and management of existing openspace and biodiversity alongside the provision of new sites. The SA particularly welcomes the intention to set out set out the priorities in more detail in a Green Infrastructure Strategy. This will help to implement different management approaches to enhance and protect existing GI assets. Further to this, the policy now makes it easier for developers to understand what their contribution to openspace and the natural environment should be and the their constraints for development. It is considered that this provides a clear steer for development.
The SA still identifies the potential for conflict between the natural environment and it being used for recreational purposes. The GI Strategy will need to highlight management of areas and strategies for making sure human interaction is limited to areas where it will not endanger any biodiversity or can be managed so that the integrity of the site is not compromised. Also, the policy does not specifically recognise the historic green assets within the city and the role that it plays in the character and setting of the city. The SA suggests that this could be made more explicit within the policy as another reason to implement this policy robustly.
Are there any outstanding recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy should include more cross reference to how green infrastructure connects to sustainable transport, particularly walking and cycling. • The policy should recognise more clearly how green infrastructure is included within the historic environment, i.e. the historic parks and gardens.

Core Strategy Policy 21: Sustainable Design and Construction

- 4.38 This Policy sets out the Council's requirements for sustainable design and construction, including renewable energy.

<p>How has the Policy changed</p>
<p>The emphasis of the policy hasn't changed in terms of its remit for renewable energy but the wording has been significantly amended to include specific targets which need to be achieved. The policy now also includes more substantial information on sustainable design and construction.</p> <p>In light of the amendments a new sustainability analysis has been undertaken. The matrix for this can be found in annex 2</p>
<p>Have the recommendations been taken onboard</p>
<p>Yes. The policy now includes the national residential and non-residential standards suggested and the policy now makes clear that it applies to conversions as well as new build developments.</p>
<p>What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?</p>
<p>The new policy directly meets the headline indicators to work towards decreasing York ecological footprint, which is one of the key objective and targets of the policy. By stipulating these standards, the proportion of renewable energy generated and the amount of buildings (re)developed in line with national sustainability guidelines for non-residential and residential developments will increase and have a direct influence on this objective. Similarly, the policy will achieve objective EN6 as developments, including conversions, will have to incorporate measures for renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable materials and the prudent use of other resources. Subsequently, this will lead to positive impact on objective EN4 regarding climate change by helping the city manage, adapt and mitigate against effects which impact on its deterioration.</p> <p>Within the Sustainable Design and Construction section, the SA welcomes the inclusion of the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM as well as a stipulation for carbon neutral development from 2016 and 2019 respectively. This will bring development in line with national standards and if these standards change, it also gives developers a clear steer that York requires carbon neutral development in the future. The SA also welcomes the interim measures from 2011 to ensure a stepped approach is taken to meeting high environmental standards through design and construction in the future. This should therefore also continue to have a positive impact on climate the eco-footprint, resources and climate change in the long-term.</p> <p>The SA also welcomes the ambition to exceed the targets referring to renewable energy generation. This sets a clear message that the Council is resolute with regards to reducing and mitigate further impacts on the environment. The policy requires all sites above 1000sq m or 10 dwellings to install renewable energy on site or through contributions in addition to incorporating the sustainable design and construction standards. Specifying that is only subject to negotiation should it be demonstrated to be unfeasible or unviable will should help ensure delivery of the target. The SA also welcomes the reference to the spatial policies which will need to be adhered to in order avoid conflict with the other environmental and spatial constraints. It also welcomes the link to air quality which should be positively impacts from the reduction in use of fossil fuels but is subject to the type of renewable energy installation.</p> <p>The SA recognises that there are costs implication for businesses, developers and</p>

residents who choose to build and need to implement the measures set out in this policy. However, the environmental benefits are clear and it should also have a long-term positive impact in costs saving for energy which offset the cost of its implementation.

Are there any outstanding recommendations

No

Core Strategy Policy 22: Flood Risk

4.39 This policy sets out the Council’s approach to minimising flood risk.

How has the Policy changed

The policy has been restructured into 3 main parts covering the main issues regarding flood risk in the city. The first issue refers to flood risk itself and measures for determining applications for development. The revised policy has simplified this section but made more explicit the detail regarding flood risk and what is required and used for determination at this stage. The second and third sections refer to specific measures for mitigation to be considered and how this should be implemented. These sections have been given more detail setting out the requirements for developers in these two areas and refers to the production of an SPD to hold more detail.

Have the recommendations been taken onboard

Yes. The added detail within the policy with regards to SuDS and design and construction were recommended by the SA at the Preferred Options stage.

What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?

This policy still directly achieves SA objective EN9. The revised policy is clearer in its policy direction for implementing flood risk strategies to reduce risk and mitigate risk in the future and the SA considers it to be stronger in direction compared to the previous version. The SA welcomes the added detail included within the revised policy to help set an understanding of what implementation measures are required in different circumstances as well as what will be used to assess the determination of if a site can be progressed through the planning system. The SA also welcomes more reference to climate change to link the two together to widen the need to adhere to this policy not only a local incentive but a global incentive.

The SA acknowledges that this policy focuses on influencing development within the city to take note of flood risk. Wider strategic issues regarding flood management and implementation of defences in York is recognised to be under the remit of the Environment Agency. This aspect however, will be cross referenced to the policy regarding Green Infrastructure.

Are there any outstanding recommendations

No.

Additional comments

As per the document in folder Final Jan dated 14th Jan

Core Strategy Policy 23: Waste Management

4.40 This policy sets out the Council’s approach to waste processing and management.

How has the Policy changed

This policy sets out more comprehensively the Council’s approach to not only deal with waste but the location of any new facilities and what factors will need to be considered for these. It also details the type of processes which will be employed to treat waste in the

waste hierarchy.
This policy has also extended the factors to be considered for any new developments to include the natural environment and openspace
References to new waste locations being allocation in the Allocations DPD have been removed but issues will be taken forward in a Waste DPD to be prepared.
Have the recommendations been taken onboard
Yes. The majority have been incorporated within the policy. The recommendation regarding air quality issues will be addressed through the new policy.
What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?
Including further factors for consideration when identifying new location for development enhances the environmental sustainability of this policy. The SA recognises that whilst processing waste in close proximity through smaller sites and the existing Harewood Whin location will still take place and minimise trip generation to waste management facilities, a vast majority of waste is likely to be processed outside of the authority in accordance with the new PFI. The SA has reservations regarding the transportation of waste to these facilities in terms of environmental impacts suggests that this could be offset through using environmentally friendly vehicles.
Are there any outstanding recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Waste DPD sets out principles to minimise, mitigate and offset any adverse impacts arising from the processing or transportation of waste.

Core Strategy Policy 24: Safeguarding Mineral Resources and Local Amenity

- 4.41 This policy sets out the Council's intention to safeguard minerals within the authority for the future.

How has the Policy changed
The approach talks of minimising the consumption of non-renewable mineral resources and the re-use, recycling and disposal of construction materials. It also talks about extraction if a proven need exists rather than construing it will be considered as a matter of course.
The criteria for assessing where any potential sites would be identified now references Spatial Principle 2 rather than just "significant natural or historic features", which extends the number of constraints which need consideration.
The policy has expanded on the original "satisfactory after care and restoration proposals" to "...once extraction has ceased, high standards of restoration is achieved."
Have the recommendations been taken onboard
The majority of the recommendations have been taken on board, particularly in reference to making sure that any extraction offer enough protection to local landscapes and amenities enjoyed by any nearby residential areas through references to the spatial principles, particularly SP2.
The policy also addresses the EIA and continued protection of European Sites through the inclusion of a reference to Guidelines and Spatial Principle 2 within the policy.
The recommendation regarding air quality has now been superseded by the inclusion of an air quality policy within the Core Strategy.
What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?
The overall emphasis of the policy now follows a more sustainable approach by focussing on minimising use and promoting reuse and recycling of materials. This is followed by safeguarding the mineral resources so that development does not prejudice future

extraction, only extracting should a proven need exist and ending with the protection and enhancement of the environment once any mineral extraction has taken place. The SA also welcomes the reference to SP2 if considering any mineral extraction. Overall, the changes to the policy are positive in terms of sustainability.

The SA notes that there is a lack of evidence base with regards to specific Minerals in York aside from Coalbed Methane. There is currently no information regarding apportionments for the authority as this information is only dealt with at the Yorkshire and Humber level. In taking this policy forward more information will be needed as to the likely potential for extraction.

Are there any outstanding recommendations

- Issues regarding the cumulative impact of mineral extraction has not been covered. However, the policy aims to reduce the impact of extraction overall and it is acknowledged that the cumulative impact will be influenced by the scale and location of any proposed extraction.
- Inclusion of air quality matters have not been included within the revised policy but this issue has been superseded by the inclusion of the Air Quality Policy.

Delivery and Review

Core Strategy Policy 25: Infrastructure and Developer Contributions

- 4.42 This policy sets out how the Council intent to deliver sustainable growth by ensuring that all development is supported by appropriate and timely infrastructure provision

How has the Policy changed

The policy is more stronger and more comprehensive in prescribing what is expected to be able to deliver a site in York.

Have the recommendations been taken onboard

The recommendation to address gaps in infrastructure should be progressed alongside any development. However., this issue is not fully addressed.

What are the sustainability implications of the changes made?

Government guidance states that the Core Strategy should include a delivery strategy to make sure there is an understanding of what is required in terms of infrastructure and costs, phasing of development, funding sources and its responsibilities for delivery. It is paramount that the policies stated within the Core Strategy are able to be delivered and adequately supported in terms of key infrastructure. From a sustainability point of view this is paramount for communities to have access to fundamental services such as water, gas, electricity and transport access. This policy has been strengthened to more comprehensively link infrastructure and services to the delivery of development. The SA supports this policy as it will help to deliver development across the city in a way which should connect it to key infrastructure required by households and businesses. The SA also supports the production of a separated document to give more detail with regards to the expectations and mechanism to deliver developer contributions.

Are there any outstanding recommendations

- The SPD to be prepared to give more detail for this policy should include further information with regards to redressing any gaps which exist in provision.

5 Cumulative Impacts

- 5.1 This chapter will summarise the cumulative and synergistic impacts of the Submission Core Strategy on the sustainability objectives. It will also consider the cross boundary implications for the policies set out in the plan over the plan period.
- 5.2 The SEA Directive specifically requires the consideration of cumulative impacts arising from the plan or policies being suggested.

An Environmental Report under the SEA Directive should include:

“the likely significant effects (1) on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors”

(1) These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects” Annex 1(f)

- 5.3 Cumulative effects are the total effects of multiple actions on a receptor (e.g. the combined impacts of several policies together on one objective) and in-combination effects are the effect of objectives or policies on one another. It is anticipated that many of the impacts arising from the Core Strategy Preferred Options policies will have both cumulative and in-combination effect given that some policies will likely impact on another. In some cases where negative impacts are identified, these effects may be mitigated through complementary policies within the Core Strategy.

Cumulative Impacts on the SA Objectives

Headline Objective: To reduce York’s ecological Footprint

- 5.4 This objective is met well through the combination of policies as many of them will directly or indirectly work towards this objective. The particular policies which have been identified as working towards this objective are: SP1, SP2, SP3, CS19, CS20, CS21 and CS23. The key driver toward meeting this objective is from the Spatial Strategy directing development to sustainable locations using a variety of constraints. The spatial principles will direct development to the sub-regional city where there is the vast majority of transport networks and services, which can be accessed locally. In addition to this, the policies which concern sustainable design and construction will also proactively work towards minimising any additional impacts from development on the ecological and carbon footprints by minimising the effects of new development. Central to this will be the implementation of resource efficiency measures, minimisation of waste, renewable energy generation and sustainable construction techniques set out by policy CS21. Similarly the impact from employment, retail and housing growth will be determined upon the enforcement of this key policy.
- 5.5 The success of how some of the other policies meet this objective will depend upon implementation of the policy. One of the key policies which could have a long-term positive impact depending on its implementation is CS18 regarding transport. This policy aims to sustain a change in behaviour and travel choice in York through enhancing sustainable travel options, networks and infrastructure. Previous evidence base has shown that the carbon footprint for transport for York has been high for car transportation compared to public transport choices and this policy should therefore have a positive impact on this objective, subject to its implementation. It is anticipated that this policy however will not address any existing high footprints identified in outlying

areas of the city such as in the small villages where vehicles trips will need to be made in order to access services and facilities.

- 5.6 The key strategic allocations set out in policies CS3 and CS4 should also have a long-term low impact on this objective given that both sites are due to incorporate high sustainability standards using the eco-town principles as well as the promotion of sustainable transport, green infrastructure networks and local services. The adherence of the masterplanning process to the key principles will determine their success against this objective.

Objective EC1: good quality employment opportunities for all

- 5.7 The Core Strategy overall looks to positively meet this objective. The policies which specifically work towards this are: CS11, CS12, CS13, CS14, CS15, CS16 and CS17. These policies actively support the growth of the economy and aim to deliver an increase in overall jobs within the city. Further to this, the revised policy CS15 and CS16 aim to pursue and deliver a broad range of economic opportunities and industries within York meaning that there should be a variety of jobs to suit all skills levels. The policy also aims to retain any existing employment land which should prove positive for businesses. Policies CS13 and CS14 also work towards this objective by providing a skills base to fulfil any jobs available.
- 5.8 Policies CS2 and CS3 also work towards this objective by supporting the city centre, the focus for tourism, and the development of a new Central Business District on York Central. Both of these will have a positive influence on the objective.
- 5.9 A number of other policies will also help to support employment opportunities within York such as through the provision of new services and facilities (CS11 and CS12) as well as supporting infrastructure for workers (CS6, CS7 and CS8).
- 5.10 The SA did identify that there is a potential cumulative impact of the housing, employment and transport policies on the economy. More information can be found in the inter-policy in-combination effects section (pg76).

Objective EC2: Good education and training opportunities for all which build the skills capacity of the population

- 5.11 The Submission Core Strategy has strengthened its emphasis in terms of education in York in terms of its provision and support in the future. The vision for York has been extended to include for York to be a world class centre for education and the policies, particularly CS13 and CS14, now reflect this well. Particular attention has been made to recognise the contribution of the Universities within York and their role within the city in terms of educational excellence, long-term future and associated role with the business community in terms of research and development. This satisfies comments at the Preferred Options stage that there should be more acknowledgement for their contribution to the city and their needs for the future. Underpinning this also is policy CS16 which specifies that B1b development at the University of York's Heslington East Campus will be of strategic importance. The SA considers that the impact of this on the objective will be positive in the long-term.

Objective EC3: Conditions for Business success, stable economic growth and investment

- 5.12 There are a variety of policies which help to meet this objective. The main policies which contribute to this are: CS13, CS14, CS15 and CS16. Policy CS15 relates directly to Sustainable Economic Growth which achieves this objective and works well in combination with CS16 as this will deliver land for which economic development can

take place. CS13 will also help to deliver a competent workforce, which underpins business success. Further to this, Policy CS3, the York Central Strategic Allocation, will provide a new Central Business district which will provide opportunities for investment within the city and work to achieve a stable economy. This will need to be undertaken in a way which complements the existing offer within the centre however to make sure that existing office uses remain viable and attractive to businesses.

- 5.13 Policies CS1 and CS5 will also directly meet this objective as they will help to conserve and enhance the role of the city centre and its heritage assets, which is the focus for tourism and a key attraction for residents and visitors, as well as businesses. Making sure that the city retains its special heritage assets and its quality environment in the future will be vital for maintaining a key driver in the economy and work towards the long-term vitality of the overall economy. Similarly to this, the Core Strategy has a focus to enhance access to sustainable modes of transport, accessibility networks and green infrastructure. All of these elements will positively contribute to supporting the conditions for economic success and investment by allowing people to move into and around the city effectively.
- 5.14 Underpinning the economy in the long-term indirectly should also be a workforce and adequate provision for the residents of York in terms of homes, housing mix and type, community facilities and development of communities. Policies CS6, CS7, CS8, CS10 and CS11 will contribute to this in the short-term. However, the provision of homes is lower than the anticipated job growth for this city which could lead to negative in-combination effects in the future. The main impact for the economy will be in terms of a large inward commute into the city to fill the anticipated employment growth. This could potentially affect investment and have adverse impacts on the transport infrastructure as well as accessibility. Further detail regarding this in-combination effect regarding the employment growth, housing delivery and transport is set out in more detail on page 76.
- 5.15 Whilst the policies outlined should help to achieve this objective, the overall success of the Core Strategy will be seen through implementation of the policies throughout the lifetime of the plan and how it responds to continually shifting economic circumstances.

Objective EC4: Local Food, healthcare, education / training needs and employment opportunities met locally.

- 5.16 The overall impact of the Core Strategy on this objective is positive, although the matrix also identifies that for some policies, it will also depend upon implementation. The policies which specifically work towards this are: SP1, SP2, CS2, CS11, CS12, CS13, CS15, CS16, CS17 and CS18. The combination of these policies will mean that community facilities, openspace, healthcare and employment opportunities are provided in places where they are required alongside development. Also, the spatial principles will ensure that development will be directed to places which already have a high degree of accessibility to public transport, local service provision and leisure and recreational facilities. In addition to this, the transport policy and policy regarding Green Infrastructure will actively make the city more accessible in a variety of ways to ensure it meets this objective effectively.
- 5.17 In order to maximise the effectiveness of these policies against this objective, it has been identified that accessibility to transport and local service provision will need to occur in tandem with development to ensure it is available for residents and does not put undue pressure on existing facilities. The SA has serious concerns about the inclusion for windfalls within the Housing policy trajectory as this, by definition, cannot be planned for. The effect of this could lead to negative impacts on this objective and will need to be monitored to understand the full impact of this for mitigation purposes.

Objective S1: Enhance access to York’s urban and rural landscapes, public openspace / recreational areas and leisure and cultural facilities for all

- 5.18 The key policies which make a positive contribution to this objective are: SP2, CS2, CS5, CS11, CS18 and CS21. These policies aims to direct development where there are existing facilities and well as enhancing and developing new facilities which will increase access. Policies CS5 and CS2 will be particularly important for cultural facilities through support for the city centre and all it amenities, heritage assets and existing open and green spaces. Further to this, it also acts as an access point for a variety of modes of public transport / pedestrian and cycling access across and through the city aiding overall accessibility to the functions listed within this objective. In combination with the transport policy, access should increase and become easier breaking down any barriers to accessing natural and openspace. The Green Infrastructure and Sustainable design and construction policies will perhaps have the most influence over the retention and development of new greenspace and openspace for recreational purposes as it requires the designation of land through planning proposals for openspace and landscaping. This will directly contribute to the overall stock of recreational land, which in combination with the other policies, will have a positive impact on provision and access.
- 5.19 Policy CS1 will also have a positive contribution to this policy as it helps to maintain the existing green assets around York, including the strategic wedges which penetrate into the city such as the Strays and lngs. These are used recreationally as well as for maintenance of the setting of the city and therefore setting of the greenbelt boundary should ensure continued access to the natural and rural landscape into the future.
- 5.20 The SA identified that there were unknown impacts arising from the delivery of sustainable economic growth in terms of how employment sites may impact on local green infrastructure.

Objective S2: Maintain or reduce York’s existing noise levels

- 5.21 The SA finds that the impacts on this policy will be mostly identified through the implementation of the policies or cannot be assessed at this time as more information is needed. It has determined that there may be short term impact when sites are being developed which will be determined by the size and phasing of development. The potential impacts are mainly identified in connection with the scale, type and location of industrial land, housing, retail and additional transport infrastructure. Noise however, should be considered in the design and masterplanning process so that, in the long-term, there are no adverse effects to residents or businesses. Noise impacts assessments may be required where any potential noise may have adverse impacts.

Objective S3: Improve the health and well-being of the York population

- 5.22 The Core Strategy has strengthened its achievement of this objective. Policy CS19 regarding air quality will have a directly positive influence on this objective as it tries to improve air quality across the city overall. Poor air quality is known to have adverse impacts on peoples’ health and therefore, improving the quality of the air and mitigating any potential additional effects from development will be beneficial.
- 5.23 The provision of Green Infrastructure (CS20) with help to promote health and well-being through the provision of space for recreation and leisure purposes. Increasing access to facilities for leisure and recreation will help to encourage participation in activities which contribute towards peoples health and well-being,
- 5.24 Green Infrastructure can also promote walking and cycling across York which is positive for people’s fitness. Further to this, the transport policy (CS18) is encouraging these activities through enhancements to routes and networks a well as a shift away from car

travel in the city. The modal shift anticipated through the policy should help to reduce emissions which should lead to cleaner air. There should be a particularly positive effect in the city centre where there is already the designation of an AQMA where emissions breach concentration levels. Reduction of these will be positive for people's health.

- 5.25 The SA is unsure of how waste management will influence people's health as this will be determined upon implementation of any additional facilities for waste processing.

Objective S4: Safety and Security for people and Property in York

- 5.26 There are several policies which will positively contribute to this objective. Firstly, the sustainable design and construction policies (CS5 and CS21) should take into account the need for homes to be designed with safety aspects included. This includes the design of the house through the layout and masterplanning of the site. Secondly, the Flood Risk policy (CS22) will be directly positive for this objective as it will direct development to areas which are of less flood risk make development mitigate against increasing impacts of flood risk to people and property within York.
- 5.27 The policy will also have a directly positive influence on policy CS8 contributing to the overall objective as this will ensure further plots for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople to live within York giving them security of a home or tenure of a piece of land to enable them to live as they wish.
- 5.28 Many of the other policies' impacts in terms of actually developing sites for retail, housing and employment land will be determined upon their development or implementation of the policy.

Objective S5: Vibrant Communities that participate in decision-making

- 5.29 The Core Strategy 's vision to make sure that communities within York are vibrant, inclusive and durable will be played out across a number of policies to cover different aspect of this objective. Overall, the success of meeting this objective will be through their implementation.
- 5.30 At the heart of policies CS3 and CS4 is the creation of new vibrant and inclusive communities on large brownfield sites. The success of the strategic allocations in meeting this objective will be determined through the implementation and development of the sites but it should have a long-term positive impact on this objective given it requirements to include a mix of housing and associated social infrastructure such as community facilities.
- 5.31 At the heart of policy CS5 is also the requirement to work with local people in understanding and determining what the historic environment means to them and what heritage assets are the most important. This process will actively include the community in the process as is positive in meeting this objective. Likewise, the preparation of the City Centre AAP and the Supplementary Planning Documents for the Strategic Allocations will be involve community consultation in the process.

Objective S6: Reduce the need to use a car

- 5.32 The primary focus of the transport policy (CS18) is to change people's behaviour and encourage a modal shift away from the car to more sustainable modes of transport. This includes a focus on enhancing walking and cycling routes as well as some infrastructure improvements including new and enhanced park and rides, road improvements and bus network enhancements. The SA does recognise that there is a potential conflict between road improvements and how this may have short-term benefits on congestion but in the long-term may encourage more vehicles traffic. These improvements will need to

correspond to enhancements in other modes to mitigate any adverse long-term effects. The improvements to pedestrian and cycling network will be critical to the success of this objective.

- 5.33 Further to the this, the transport policy requires development to be directed to locations which are accessible via public transport and have services within close proximity, limiting the amount of trips which need to be made. The spatial strategy also focuses development on the sub-regional centre which is where the majority of services and transport networks are located and is an accepted method of ensuring that people live and work in close proximity to places they wish to access for shopping, leisure and recreation.
- 5.34 The Green Infrastructure policy will also have positive effects for this objective given that it aims to improve networks which can be used for walking and cycling. This policy should help to make the routes attractive as well as multi-functional and the more attractive the routes, the more uptake there should be from the public and visitors wishing to access different parts of the city on foot and by bicycle.
- 5.35 The overall anticipated cumulative effect of the core strategy is positive but it will be subject to the successful implementation of the phased improvements on the transport policy and uptake and attractiveness of alternatives to the car.

Objective S7: Developments which provide good access to and encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling.

- 5.36 The spatial strategy focuses development on the sub-regional centre which is where the majority of services and transport networks are located and is an accepted method of ensuring that people live and work in close proximity to places they wish to access for shopping, leisure and recreation. The spatial strategy will ensure that only limited development occurs in areas, such as in rural villages, which have a reliance on access by car to other services and facilities. The transport policy also requires development to be directed to locations which are accessible via public transport and areas which have services within close proximity. The closer developments are for employment, retail and housing to public transport services, the more successful the Core Strategy will be in meeting this objective.
- 5.37 The overall anticipated effect on this objective is therefore positive but will be subject to the location of the developments.

Objective S8: A Transport network that integrates all modes for effective non car based movements

- 5.38 The primary focus of the transport policy (CS18) is to change peoples behaviour and encourage a modal shift away from the car to more sustainable modes of transport. This includes a focus on enhancing walking and cycling routes as well as some infrastructure improvements including new park and rides, road improvements and bus network enhancements. The SA does recognise that there is a potential conflict between road improvements and how this may have short-term benefits on congestion but in the long-term may encourage more vehicles traffic. These improvements will need to correspond to enhancements in other modes to mitigate any adverse long-term effects. The improvements to pedestrian and cycling network will be critical to the success of this objective.
- 5.39 Further to the this, the transport policy requires development to be directed to locations which are accessible via public transport and have services within close proximity, limiting the amount of trips which need to be made. The location of housing,

employment, retail, leisure and cultural sites and facilities should all adhere to the spatial principles, which stipulate that new development should ensure it is accessible to sustainable modes of transport. This meets the objective by supporting access to sustainable modes of transport and may act as a catalyst to provide further improvements and services in some areas of the city. The effectiveness of these policies in meeting this objective does depend upon implementation and future monitoring will be key to understanding how the policies have performed.

- 5.40 The Green Infrastructure policy will also have positive effects for this objective given that it aims to improve networks which can be used for walking and cycling. This policy should help to make the routes attractive as well as multi-functional and the more attractive the routes, the more uptake there should be from the public and visitors wishing to access different parts of the city.
- 5.41 The overall anticipated cumulative effect of the core strategy is positive but it will be subject to the successful implementation of the phased improvements on the transport policy and uptake and attractiveness of alternatives to the car.

Objective S9: Affordable Housing for all

- 5.42 Five policies in particular will meet all aspects of this objective: CS6, CS7, CS8, CS9 and CS10. These policies will address the delivery of housing, the housing mix and types corresponding to the need identified in the evidence base as well as the needs on specific communities such as gypsies, travellers and showpeople.
- 5.43 Whilst delivery of some housing is positive in the short-term, the SA has identified that the housing target to be delivered is not in line with the identified need projected for the future. The SA is unsure how this will impact on the city in the long-term given that there are high growth expectations for the economy which will increase the amount of jobs and pressure for housing. Pressure on housing will be in terms of availability and affordability and may make the housing need worse in York in the future than it stands currently. Also, 36% of new development anticipated to come forward is from windfall development, which by definition cannot be planned or relied upon for delivery. Further to this, the SA has reservations about how the requirement for different housing types and the mix for different households will be achieved if this level of windfalls is relied upon. Comments stated for policy CS6 state that the SA cannot support this approach due to the in-combination effects this may have on other social, economic and environmental objectives. The main adverse impacts identified will be upon availability of market and affordable housing for future workers, affordability of housing and meeting other social objectives such as social inclusion and deprivation relating to barriers to housing. These inter-policy in-combination effects are set out in more detail on page 76.
- 5.44 Overall, the SA advises that the cumulative effects on this objective may look positive in the short-term but in the long-term will not provide enough dwellings to make a positive impact on the overall objective of providing affordable housing for all.

Objective S10: Social Inclusion and equity across all sectors

- 5.45 The Core Strategy's overall vision is to create confident, cohesive and durable communities through the implementation of the policies. Policies regarding the supply of accommodation through, CS7, CS8 and CS10, should help to improve equity of access to quality housing and direct development to areas where there is need in the short-term. The provision of affordable homes in particular will help to reduce barriers to housing and increase access to homes which are suitable, decent and affordable. The SA has serious concerns however, with regards to the housing targets stated in policy CS8 in the long-term as it is not inline with population or household projections for the future.

The low housing target coupled with high employment growth is likely to have adverse impacts on the availability and affordability of homes, including the provision of affordable homes. This would create negative impacts for this objective in the medium to long-term.

- 4.46 The provision of sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople will also help to include their communities to come together and give some security and equity to suitable accommodation. Working with this are policies regarding communities facilities which should help to provide locations for people
- 5.47 Policies SP2, CS18, CS20 and CS11 should also help to improve accessibility to transport, services and facilities, including openspace. This will help to achieve not only equity of access across the city via different modes of transport but also locate development where there are existing facilities and make sure there is sufficient levels of service provision to meet the needs of the population.
- 5.48 Policy CS21 regarding sustainable design and construction could also have a positive influence on social equity as the incorporation of energy efficiency measures within the building of homes and employment sites could lead to cheaper running cost, although it is recognised that the measures are more costly to implemented initially.

Objective EN1: Land use efficiency that maximises the use of brownfield land

- 5.49 The overall impact on this objective is positive in the long-term. The main driver behind this is the Spatial Strategy and the development of the strategic allocations York Central and the Former British Sugar/Manor School site. The spatial strategy will direct development to the sub-regional centre primarily where the majority of brownfield sites have been identified for (re)development for housing and employment use. The two strategic allocations are recognised as strategically important for the provision of housing and employment within the city.
- 5.50 The SA acknowledges that there will be competing uses on development sites to maximise the use of the land. In terms of housing, policy CS9: housing density, will maximise the use of the land through achieving different densities on different sites suitable to different areas of the city. The highest density zone is the city centre where land is at a premium. Decisions with regards to other land use types on sites will need to be balanced against what the best use of the site may be in any given location.
- 5.51 The SA considers that the implementation of sustainable design and construction measures, green infrastructure and infrastructure all need consideration through any development proposal process to help maximise the use of the land in a sustainable way. The success of this will be determined upon implementation of a suitable gross to net ratio which incorporates these other land uses in all developments.

Objective EN2: Conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage of York and preserve the character and setting of the historic city

- 5.52 One of the main elements of the Core Strategy vision is to conserve the historic environment of York. To deliver this the Core Strategy policy CS5 directly ensures that development within the city takes consideration of a range of characteristics which make York special and give it a unique sense of place. It helps to set out the features and characteristic which make York special to give an understanding of what needs to be considered in any future development proposals for the city. Further to this, policy CS1 regarding the role of the Greenbelt will help ensure that the setting of the city is maintained and that areas which are especially important, as identified through the Greenbelt Appraisal, are conserved for the future. In addition, the policy regarding the

city centre (CS2) will help to enhance the role of the city centre to both conserve the elements of the city which make it unique but also take it forward to meet the future needs of the city in a way empathic to its historic character. The success of this will depend upon implementation of the Area Action Plan however and will be subject to further SA analysis.

- 5.53 Spatial Principle 2 also helps to direct development to areas which do not have adverse effects on the character and setting of the historic city which is key to achieving this objective. The SA has identified, however, that there is a potential conflict between directing development to the sub-regional centre and the historic environment. The SA understands that the housing figure set out in Policy CS6 for the Scale and Distribution of housing may be positive preserving the overall setting of the city. However, in the long-term there is the potential for harm on the built character of the city as development will start to change the character of the urban areas and may adversely impact on the historic assets.
- 5.54 Policy CS20 regarding Green Infrastructure, will also positively influence the objective through the continued and enhanced provision of greenery around the city, which is important now in terms of the strays and lngs and may help to enhance the character of the city overall in the future.
- 5.55 Overall, the SA considers that the Core Strategy aims to meet this objective in a comprehensive way with references throughout in the policies to make sure there will be no adverse effects in the character and setting of York.
- 5.56 Further information is also available through the Heritage Impact Appraisal which should be read in conjunction with this document.

Objective EN3: Conserve and enhance a bio-diverse, attractive and accessible natural environment

- 5.57 The spatial strategy constraints set out in SP2 aim to direct development where they will not adversely impact international, national and local nature conservation sites, regional or local green infrastructure corridors. In addition to this, the Green Infrastructure policy aims to conserve and enhance a bio-diverse and attractive natural environment. In addition to this the policy sets out an approach to create green corridors, which will increase the attractive and bio-diverse environment. There may be a potential conflict however between allowing some areas for recreational purposes as flora and fauna may be affected. Mitigation measures may need to be introduced such as effective management but this issue will be taken further by the Green Infrastructure SPD.
- 5.58 Likewise policy CS1 regarding the Greenbelt will help to conserve land which is of natural environmental value such as the 'Strays', The 'Ings', Green wedges and extension to the green edges within the city. This is also supported by policy CS5 regarding the historic environment which aims to enhance the landscape character of York, including river corridors and openspace. Similarly, urban design and will play an important role in access to the natural environment and policy CS21, through the design codes will help to design in openspace to make sure it is accessible which may also bring increased biodiversity value to the area.
- 5.59 The development of York Northwest will have to implement other policies set out by the plan to contribute to biodiversity. There is the potential for biodiversity within the development area and make the natural environment more accessible.
- 5.60 Overall the implication for this policy should be positive in the long-term but will depend upon implementation.

Objective EN4: Minimise Greenhouse gas emissions and develop a managed response to the effects of climate change.

- 5.61 Embedded throughout the core strategy is the need to address climate change and any associated issues connected to it. Overall the impact of the Plan in meeting this objective is positive, particularly in the medium to long-term. Policies that will principally deliver this are: SP1, SP2, CS19, CS18, CS20 and CS21. The contribution of policy CS21 is currently positive but will depend upon implementation and the further development of the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD. It is anticipated to have the most important impact of climate change through the incorporation of resource efficiency measures, renewable energy targets, water management and sustainable use of materials, which will help York deliver a managed response to climate change in the future. The aim of the policy is to reduce to ecological footprint also, which has implication for on climate change. Also, the implications from the transport policy should help to lower emissions which contribute towards climate change but the significance of this will be determined alongside monitoring of any transport improvements.
- 5.62 Policies CS1 and C22 will also play an important role in combating climate change by protecting areas of habitats that act as a carbon sinks, and by protecting large areas of permeable surfaces that will reduce the risk of surface water flooding from extreme weather events that are predicted to increase due to climate change. The preservation of the historic environment (CS5) also helps to maintain the buildings, which act as a carbon sink and would be positive for this objective. However, there may also be a conflict with the implementation of renewable technologies, particularly in the city centre, but the policy tries to positively address this by stating that the historic character and innovation can work together.
- 5.63 The implication from the development of housing, employment land and retail will be directly linked to the enforcement of policies CS21, CS18, CS5 and CS20 within the plan.

Objective EN5: Improve air quality in York

- 5.64 The Core Strategy has strengthened its contribution towards this objective through the introduction of a new policy on Air Quality (CS19) aiming to deliver a Low Emissions Strategy. Delivering this policy will directly meet the objective and have other associated benefits on health and well-being of the population.
- 5.65 The policy regarding sustainable design and construction should also have a positive influence on this policy as it will ensure that energy efficiency measures are implemented as well as cleaner fuels for energy consumption. Many of the other core strategy policies will help to support this objective by directing development to areas, which aim to reduce to use of the car, and associated emissions, through accessible public transport and improved pedestrian and cycle access. However, the success of meeting this objective will be through the implementation of these policies and will need to be monitored to be able to make an assessment of this. The policies to which this applies are: SP1, SP2, CS5, CS6, CS11, CS16 and CS18.

Objective EN6: The prudent and efficient use of energy, water and other natural resources.

- 5.66 The policies which directly meet this objective are CS21: Sustainable Design and Construction and CS23: Sustainable Waste management. The implementation of high standards for design, construction and renewable energy is positive in achieving this objective and should go some way to minimising the effects of development in York on

the use of resources. The SA particularly welcomes the inclusion for interim measures before the implementation of the national guidelines for carbon neutral development as this will bring forward the achievement of this objective. Further to this the waste management policy will help to process this is an efficient way which could contribute towards the production of energy. The SPDs for both of these policies should provide more information in connection to this.

- 5.67 The success of other policies meeting this objective will depend upon the implementation of policy CS21 in development proposals for housing, employment and retail.

Objective EN7: Reduce Pollution and Waste generation and increase levels of reuse and recycling

- 5.68 The core strategy includes a policy for sustainable waste management, which will directly support this objective. Policy CS23 aims to reduce waste generation using the waste hierarchy and promote more sustainable waste management techniques. The SA has some reservation about the development of waste processing outside of the authority boundary in conjunction with North Yorkshire, but acknowledges that this may be the most productive and efficient way of collectively treating waste to minimise overall environmental and social impacts. Where any adverse effects arise, the SA suggests that these are mitigated or offset through the delivery of other environmentally led proposals or land use.
- 5.69 The development of housing, employment, retail, leisure and cultural services will have an inevitable negative impact on waste generation. However, the impacts of these developments will need to be determined upon implementation.

Objective EN8: Maintain and Improve Water quality

- 5.70 The objective will also be met through the implementation of sustainable design and construction techniques which include for water management and the implementation of the flood risk policy. Policy CS21 requires development to consider how it deals with water to minimise its use and maximise its reuse. Further to this, the flood risk policy aims to make sure development is located in places which limits pluvial and pluvial flooding or any adverse effects on existing flood risk within the city.
- 5.71 The impact which development will have on this objective will be through the implementation of the policies which require water management to be taken into account (as above). Although there is the potential for conflict between water use and new development, the evidence base from Yorkshire Water indicates that there should be no adverse effects from water consumption from the aquifers and any other types of extraction is subject to licensing beyond the control of the Council. When considering the location of industrial development however in planning stages, it will need necessary to take this into consideration.

Objective EN9: Reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in York.

- 5.72 One of the key elements set out by SP2 directly relates to the management of flood risk “to ensure that new development is not subject to, nor contributes to, inappropriate levels of flood risk from the Rivers Ouse, Foss and Derwent”, This principle therefore directly supports this objective and will be used to help identify and determine whether certain sites are suitable for development. In addition to this policy CS22 will directly help to relate development to areas of less flood risk primarily in line with the sequential and exceptions test set out by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA).

- 5.73 Policies CS20 and CS21 regarding Green Infrastructure and Sustainable Resource Efficiency will have a positive impact on this objective also by allowing for openspace and permeable surfaces to limit increased surface runoff from new development. Green space can be used for multi-functional purposes, one of which could be for flood plain or storing water reducing the city's vulnerability to extreme weather such as storms, increasing the ability to collect water and improving water quality. High quality building design and construction techniques will help to minimise flood risk through allowing water to be able to percolate naturally into the soil and groundwater, through for example, gardens and public openspaces. This would reduce the flow of surface water into drains and river systems caused by impermeable paving and piped drainage.
- 5.74 The success of other policies meeting this objective will be determined upon implementation of how far policies regarding flood risk, design and construction and green infrastructure are adhered to.

In combination effects:

- 5.75 It is important to understand how different policies within the Core Strategy impact against other objectives within the SA but also against the other policies set out in the plan. This section sets the findings of the SA in terms of these in-combination effects with any suggested mitigation measures.

In-combination impacts on the economy

- 5.76 The Core Strategy Submission document has a very positive influence for the economy in York overall. The majority of policies contribute in some way to underpinning and supporting the city's economic success as well as the provision of jobs, education and local services which all interlink and strengthen the economic objectives. The particular policies which help to achieve this are: SP1, SP2, CS5, CS11, CS12, CS13, CS14, CS15 and CS16. These policies also help to achieve two aspects of the vision: A prosperous and Thriving Economy and A World Class Centre for Education and Learning for All.
- 5.77 The SA recognises that the objectives with regards to housing have an impact which is currently unknown for the economy. This is due to an inter-policy in-combination effect related to the lower housing targets compared to projected need and a high economic growth forecast. More detail is given on page 77.

In-combination social impacts

- 5.78 There are specific policies which help to meet the overall vision of building confident, creative and inclusive communities and all the social attributes connected with this. The policies which directly meet this are: SP1, SP2, CS2, CS3, CS4, CS5, CS6, CS7, CS8, CS10, CS11, CS18 and CS19. Many of the impacts are subject to implementation. The SA is satisfied that the overall in-combination effects of the Core Strategy overall is positive on the social objectives as they aim to deliver housing, including a housing mix reflecting the needs of the city, social infrastructure, increased accessibility and positive impacts on health and well-being. The policies have the development and needs of communities at the heart of many of the proposals, particularly for the strategic allocations whose success will be determined the development of the SPDs, which will be subject to further analysis. The objectives which seem to be most comprehensively met are S1, S3, S6 and S9. Objectives relating to transport are thought to be positive in the long-term but will depend upon implementation.

- 5.79 However, the SA has significant concern relating to the provision of housing which has significant implications. Whilst some provision is to be delivered, the SA is concerned that changes between the Preferred Options stage and the Submission document has led to a decrease in the quantity and type of housing to be delivered in York when the evidence base supports a greater need for housing. The quantity of housing is half of the anticipated annual need for households and will therefore not meet overall demand and may have adverse impacts on availability and affordability of dwellings. Further to this 36% of the new build development, will be windfalls which is an unreliable supply of housing which cannot be planned for. This will have subsequent impacts on the delivery of adequate social infrastructure within the city and complicate the understanding of what needs to be delivered in order to achieve this. The SA anticipates that there will be some positive benefits in the short-term from housing provision but is unsure whether the policies combined approach will have a positive impact in the future or lead to a worse situation than the present with increased housing needs, house prices which continue to price people out of the market and a mix of homes not meeting the needs of the population.
- 5.80 The SA recognises that the objectives with regards to housing also have an inter-policy in-combination effect related to the proportion of housing provision and a high economic growth forecast. More detail is given below under inter-policy in-combination effects.

In-combination environmental impacts

- 5.81 Many of the environmental impacts are subject to implementation of other policies set out in the Core Strategy or unknown as they require more information for an impact to be determined or have conflicting results. The policies which so directly meet environmental objectives are: SP1, SP2, CS1, CS5, CS19, CS20, CS21 and CS23. These policies all have an identifiable positive impact on the environment. The policies which depict the developments to be undertaken such as CS2, CS3, CS4, CS56 and CS16 should adhere to other policies in the plan which will direct development to sustainable locations and require the development to implement sustainable measures to minimise its' impacts on the environment. The environmental objectives which seem to be the most met at EN1, EN2 and EN4 which are for maximising the development of brownfield land, conserving the character and setting of the city and managing a response to climate change. All three of these are principally important in delivering a range of objectives in the plan, not least the two vision themes: York's special historic and built environment and A leading environmentally friendly city.

In-combination policy and objectives effects

- 5.82 The best performing policies in the matrix have been identified as SP1, SP2, CS2, CS5, CS11, CS20 and CS21 which have a majority of positive contributions across a range of sustainability objectives.
- 5.83 The best met sustainability objectives have been: the headline objective, Ec1, EC2, EC3, EC4, S1, S3, S6, S7, S8, S10, EN1, EN2 and EN4.

Inter-policy in-combination effects

- 5.84 The SA has recognised a significant inter-policy impact relating to the scale of housing provision, anticipated employment growth and transport which in turn has subsequent effects on the economy, social infrastructure and the environment.
- The SA is concerned that the approach taken to determining the annual housing figure is not a sustainable approach to achieve the overall ambitions of this Core

Strategy or SA objective S9. Objective S9 aims to deliver affordable homes for all. Policy CS6 includes a low housing target, which will deliver supply led by the capacity of sites, is not in line with the latest population or household growth forecasts for the city and will therefore not deliver enough housing to meet demand leading to a conflict with objective S9. Commissioned evidence base shows that the target should be more inline with the previous RSS of 850 dwellings per annum. If this is not addressed it is considered that there will be adverse effects on availability in the housing market and this will lead to increasing house prices, pricing many people out of the market. Fewer affordable homes would also be delivered in line with lower housing growth targets meaning that there will also be less affordable housing provision to bridge this gap and address the existing needs within the city, which again conflicts with achieving SA objective S9. It will also mean that policy CS6 (scale of housing) will not actually be able to fully deliver associated housing policies CS7: balancing York's Housing market and CS10: affordable housing.

- The trajectory relies on 26.4% of the total provision of housing until March 2031 being delivered through windfalls, which by definition cannot be planned for in advance. This also equates to 36.8% of new build development (excluding existing planning permissions), which does not include dwellings already committed to in the planning process. Whilst the SA supports the capture of such small developments, acknowledged to be an historic trend for York, this could have significant implications for achieving SA objective S9 to provide affordable housing for all. The SA cannot support such a high percentage of housing development through windfalls as it cannot be relied upon for meeting future housing delivery. This presents a significant conflict for the city between implementing the present policy or identifying further sites for development. It is acknowledged that should no further sites be available, this may involve a requirement for further land, which would conflict with the Submission Core Strategy's spatial approach. This would require a choice between achieving social or environmental objectives.
- The SA is cautious how policy CS8 will fully facilitate the implementation of Policy CS7 to achieve a balanced housing market with the low housing target and its inclusion of windfalls. An unreliable, unplanned supply could lead to an imbalance of housing types being developed, which consequently will not meet policy CS7 targets or SA objective S6, S9 and S10 regarding vibrant communities, affordable housing for all and social inclusion and equity.
- The difference between the annual housing target and the projected number of annual jobs is also a concern. Having a high economic growth forecast coupled with low housing targets below the rate of demand, will mean that there will not be enough resident workforce to fill jobs. Businesses will have to employ people from outside of York and this will increase the current inward commute into the city. This will have negative effects for the economy in terms of accessibility, attractiveness for investment and business success (objective EC3). The SA is also concerned that the significant impact on the Transport network will counteract the improvements set out in the transport policy (policy CS18). The SA is concerned that this will not only impact on the economy but also residents and visitors to York in the long-term. The main conflict will be connected to the transport network in terms of accessibility, congestion, and capacity of the existing network. These negative effects will also hinder the achievement of sustainability objectives S6, S7 and S8.

5.85 The SA has also identified some other inter-policy in-combination impacts but which have a lower anticipated impact.

- Whilst the SA supports that facilitating the development of rural businesses is beneficial for vitality and viability, it assumes access via public transport is less frequent or not available to some areas. The SA suggests that diversification is encouraged in places which are more accessible by sustainable modes where

possible as this may contravene the ambitions of policy CS18 (transport) to reduce vehicle use and sustain a modal shift to sustainable forms of transport.

- There are inevitable links between the development of retail, housing and employment site in relation to waste and resource use and policies CS21 and CS23. The in-combination effect will be subject to the implementation of the requirements of these policies in conjunction with development proposals.
- There is a potential conflict between the transport policy and minimising trip generation with the waste policy given the PFI deal with North Yorkshire. The SA acknowledges that this may be an effective method to process waste in conjunction with North Yorkshire for limiting overall cross boundary effects but acknowledges that there are also associated environmental impacts which will need to be mitigated.
- The combined effects of policy CS5 and CS21 will be positive for ensuring development in York is of a high standard, sustainable and appropriate for its location and surroundings. Maximising the effectiveness of this combination will depend upon the implementation of housing and employment land. The sustainability objective that this combination will particularly meet are EN2 and EN4.
- There is a potential for policy CS1: the role of the Greenbelt to hinder Policy CS5: Urban design and the environment as it does not specify to actively manage the land which could potentially help to increase the influence of the Greenbelt on policy CS5.
- Many of the effects of the air quality policy are unknown but will be determined upon implementation. The Low Emissions Strategy is likely to effect all scale and delivery of development proposals to positively influence the achievement of a leading and environmentally friendly city.

Cross boundary cumulative effects

5.86 Cross boundary effects are where the Core Strategy would have an impact on the surrounding authorities outside of the authority either on adjoining authorities or on a larger scale. The adjoining boundaries to York are: Selby District Council, Ryedale District Council, Harrogate Borough Council, East Riding of Yorkshire and Hambleton District Council. York is also part of two regional partnership areas which its development plan will influence: North Yorkshire and Leeds City Region.

5.87 The SA has identified the following cross boundary effects from the Core Strategy:

- There is a positive working relationship for waste between York and North Yorkshire which will process waste and produce renewable energy. York will be a significant contributor to this but there are identifiable impacts regarding the transport of waste out of the authority which will effect the transport networks in York and adjoining authorities. Possible conflicts are will SA objective EN4 and EN5.
- The low housing figure compared to high anticipated growth through the evidence base population forecasts will displace households to other adjoining areas and other areas which are of commutable distance such as west and South Yorkshire. Other authorities may not wish to plan in this displacement and therefore there will be a shortage of homes in the region overall putting pressure on the housing markets of all authorities nearby to York.
- The high employment growth forecast will have a positive effect on the provision of jobs. The in-combination effect of a low housing growth, high employment growth will attract commuters from outside of the authority which will be positive for the economy but will have cross boundary effect on the transport networks, particularly the main arterial routes between Leeds, Harrogate, Malton, Hull and Selby.
- The transport improvements in policy CS18, particularly the Park and Ride schemes, should allow better access into, around and the York which will be beneficial for people travelling to and from neighbouring authorities

- The Core Strategy's emphasis on climate change throughout the document will have overall long-term positive cross border impacts.
- The evidence base states that there will be no adverse effects from the cumulative extraction of water due to development from York and neighbouring authorities.

Figure 8: Cumulative Impacts of the Core Strategy Submission Document																									
Key to the appraisal matrices		Likely effect on the SA Objective																							
++		The option is likely to have a very positive impact																							
+		The option is likely to have a positive impact																							
O		No significant effect / no clear link																							
?		Uncertain or insufficient information on which to determine impact																							
-		The option is likely to have a negative impact																							
--		The option is likely to have a very negative impact																							
I		The option could have a positive or a negative impact depending on how it is implemented																							
Objectives	Headline Objective	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	EN1	EN2	EN3	EN4	EN5	EN6	EN7	EN8	EN9	
Spatial Strategy																									
SP1: A Sustainable Settlement	++	+	+	+	+	I	O	+	I	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
SP2: Areas of Constraint	++	O	O	+	?	+	O	+	+	O	++	++	+	O	+	++	++	++	+	+	I	O	O	O	++
CS1: The Role of York's Greenbelt	+	O	O	+	+	+	O	+	O	O	+	+	+	O	O	+	++	++	+	+	I	O	O	O	+
CS2: York City Centre	++	I	++	+	+	+	O	+	I	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	?	?
CS3: York Central Strategic Allocation	I	+	+	+	+	I	?	O	I	+	+	+	+	+	I	++	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
CS4: Former British Sugar/ Manor School Allocation	I	I	+	+	+	I	?	O	I	+	+	+	+	+	++	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
York's Special Historic and Built Environment																									
CS5: Urban Design and the Historic Environment	I	+	O	++	I	+	O	+	+	++	+	+	+	O	+	I	++	+	+	+	I	O	O	I	I
Building Confident, Creative and Inclusive Communities																									
CS6: The Scale and Distribution of New Housing	I	I	+	O	-	I	I	+	I	I	I	I	I	I	+	+	-	?	I	I	I	I	I	O	I
CS7: Balancing York's Housing Market	I	O	O	O	I	O	-	+	O	I	+	O	O	+	+	I	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

Objectives	Headline Objective	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	EN1	EN2	EN3	EN4	EN5	EN6	EN7	EN8	EN9	
CS8: Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	I ?	O	O	O	I	I +	I +	I	I +	I +	I +	?	O	++	+	O	I	O	I	O		I	O	I	
CS9: Housing Density	I +	O	O	O	I	O	O	O	O	I +	O	O	O	+	O	++	?	+	+	?	O	O	O	?	
CS10: Affordable Housing	I	I +	O	+	I	I	I	+	I +	I	?	I	I	++	+	+	I	?	I	?	I	?	O	?	
CS11: Communities facilities	+	+	+	+	++	+	I	+	O	+	+	I	O	O	++	O	I	O	I	I		O	O	O	
CS12: Healthcare and Emergency Services	o	+	O	+	++	O	O	++	O	O	I	I	O	O	O	O	o	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
A World Class Centre for Education and Learning for All																									
CS13: Education, skills and Training	O	++	++	++	++	+	O	+	O	O	I	I	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
CS14: Targeted Recruitment and Training	O	++	++	++	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
A Prosperous and Thriving Economy																									
CS15: Sustainable Economic Growth	I	++	++	++	+	?	I	?	I	O	I	I	I	?	+	?	I	I	I	?	I	?	?	I	
CS16: Employment Land	?	++	+	+	+	?	?	?	I	O	?	?	I	O	+	+	I	I	I	?	I	?	?	I	
CS17: Distribution of Retail Growth	I	+	O	+	++	O	O	O	O	O	I	+	+	O	+	+	?	O	I	O	I	?	O	O	
A Leading Environmentally Friendly City																									
CS18: Local Transport Considerations	+	I	O	+	++	+	?	?	I	O	+	++	+	O	+	O	?	-	I	+	I	O	O	I	
CS19: Air quality	+	I	O	+	I ?	O	O	++	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	O	I	++	O	+	O	I	
CS20: Strategic Green Infrastructure	+	O	O	+	++	++	+	++	O	O	+	+	I	O	I	+	+	++	+	+	+	O	?	+	
CS21: Sustainable Design and Construction	++	+	O	+	O	O	I ?	I	O	O	O	O	O	+	O	+	?	O	++	?	++	I	+	+	
CS22: Flood Risk	O	O	O	+	O	?	O	I ?	+	O	O	O	O	I	?	+	O	?	I	O	?	O	+	++	
CS23: Sustainable Waste Management	+	?	O	O	O	I	I	I ?	O	O	I	O	O	O	I	I	-	I	?	+	+	++	?	O	
CS24: Safeguarding Mineral Resources and Local Amenity	I	?	O	?	O	-	I	- ?	O	O	I	O	O	O	I	?	?	?	O	?	I	-	O	O	

6 Monitoring

- 6.1 Monitoring is a key part of assessing how successful the planning policies are when they adopted and implemented within the authority. The SEA Directive as well as the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) require this to be undertaken in order to monitor any significant effects. The Core Strategy and SA objectives will be monitored through the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) and submitted to Government Office for Yorkshire and Humber each December as required.
- 6.2 There is crossover between the indicators used for monitoring the Core Strategy Policies and the SA objectives, the relationship of which is explored in Figure ???. The majority of indicators overlap with those already gathered as part of the monitoring process for the AMR and/or have been identified for monitoring the Core Strategy policies. It is anticipated that any additional indicators and the SA effects will be monitored as part of the AMR process, which itself monitors performance of the plan. Additional indicators are listed in figure ??? where they are over and above those listed for the Core Strategy policies. This method has been used to reduced duplication with the monitoring framework set out by the Core Strategy.
- 6.3 The indicators used in the following framework originate from the following sources:
- CLG Core Indicators (used to inform the annual monitoring report)
 - Local Indicators (monitored for the Core Strategy AMR and within CYC departments)
 - National Performance Indicators
 - National Statistics

Figure 10: Local Development Framework Monitoring

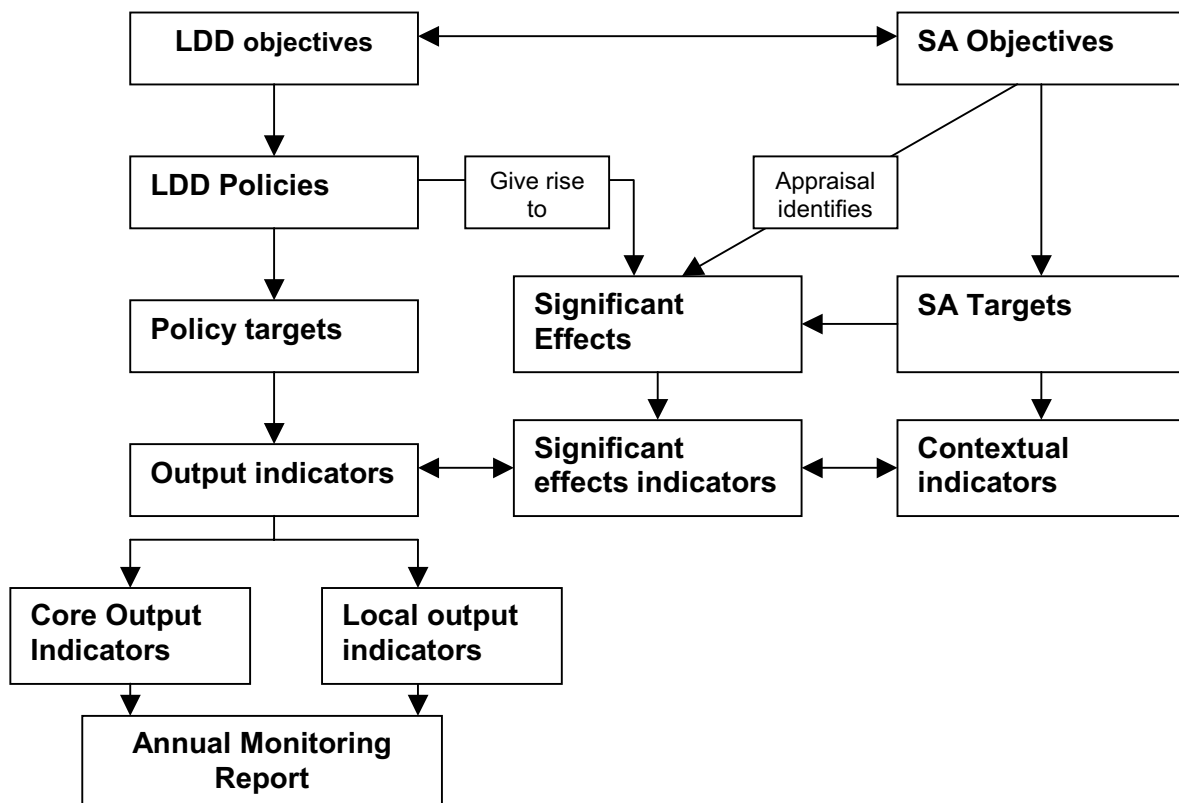


Figure 11: Relationship between SA Objectives and Core Strategy Policy Monitoring

	SA Objectives	Most Relevant Core Strategy Policy Monitoring	Additional Indicators
EN1	Land use efficiency that maximises the use of brownfield land	SP1, CS3, CS4, CS6, CS9, CS16, CS17	
EN2	Conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage of York and preserve the character and setting of the historic city	SP1, SP2, CS1, CS2, CS5, CS19, CS20	
EN3	Conserve and enhance a bio-diverse, attractive and accessible natural environment	SP2, CS1, CS5, CS20	
EN4	Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and develop a managed response to the effects of climate change	SP1 SP2, CS5, CS7, CS19, CS20, CS21, CS22,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in York's ecological footprint • Reduction in York's carbon footprint
EN5	Improve Air Quality in York	SP1, SP2, CS2, CS19, CS20, CS21	
EN6	The prudent and efficient use of energy, water and other natural resources	SP1, CS21, CS23	
EN7	Reduce Pollution and waste generation and increase levels of reuse and recycling	CS15, CS23, CS24	
EN8	Maintain and Improve Water Quality	CS21, CS22	
EN9	Reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in York.	CS20, CS21, CS22	
S1	Enhance access to York's urban and rural landscapes, public open space/recreational areas and leisure and cultural facilities for all	SP1, SP2, CS1, CS5, CS11, CS18	
S2	Maintain or reduce York's existing noise levels	Dependent of implementation of policies CS6, CS8, CS16	
S3	Improve the health and well being of the York Population	CS1, CS10, CS11, CS12, CS19, CS20, CS21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy at birth • Infant mortality rate • Death rates from respiratory diseases • Percentage of people describing their health as "good" or "very good"

S4	Safety and Security for people and property	CS5, CS21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of domestic burglaries Number of serious acquisitive crimes Rate of robbery of business property % reduction in fear of crime statistics from CYC "Talkabout" Annual Survey
S5	Vibrant communities that participate in decision-making	CS2, CS3, CS4, CS5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of residents participating in ward decisions each (NPI 4) % of people who feel they can influence decision in their locality
S6	Reduce the need to travel by private car	SP1, SP2, CS2, CS3, CS4, CS18, CS20	
S7	Developments which provide good access to and encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling	SP1, SP2, CS2, CS3, CS4, CS5, CS16, CS17, CS18, CS20	
S8	A transport network that integrates all modes for effective non car based movements	SP1, SP2, CS2, CS3, CS4, CS18, CS20	
S9	Quality affordable housing available for all	CS3, CS4, CS5, CS6, CS7, CS8, CS9, CS10	
S10	Social Inclusion and equity across all sectors	SP2, CS6, CS8, CS11, CS15, CS16, CS17, CS18	
EC1	Good quality employment opportunities available for all	CS15, CS16, CS17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment rate Percentage of people who have been out of work for over 12 months Job density
EC2	Good education and training opportunities for all which build the skills capacity of the population	CS13, CS14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational attainment
EC3	Conditions for business success, stable economic growth and investment	CS2, CS3, CS5, CS13, CS14, CS15, CS16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of VAT registered businesses Percentage of the population who are economically active
EC4	Local food, health care, education/training needs and employment opportunities met locally	SP2, CS2, CS3, CS11, CS12, CS13	

7 What Happens Next?

- 7.1 Following the consultation period of the Core Strategy Submission document and this accompanying Sustainability Appraisal, Officers will collate the comments received and make a list of scheduled changes. The final version of the Core Strategy and SA reports will be subject to public consultation ahead of it being submitted to the Secretary of State. Following this, it will be assessed at an Examination in Public before being adopted by the Council.

How to comment on this report

- 7.2 The Council welcomes feedback on the issues and analyses on the Core Strategy Preferred Options document set out by the Sustainability Appraisal. The consultation on the Core Strategy runs until the (Date TBC).

A consultation response form can be downloaded from:

www.york.gov.uk/LDF/corestrategy

Please submit any comments you may have to:

City of York Council
City Strategy
City Development Team
FREEPOST (YO239)
York
YO1 7ZZ

Fax: 01904 551392

Email: citydevelopment@york.gov.uk

Further Information

- 7.3 If you would like further information regarding the Sustainability Appraisal process please contact Alison Cooke in the City Development: Research and Information team using the details below:

Telephone: 01904 551467

Email: alisonsarah.cooke@york.gov.uk

Annex 1: Glossary of Terms

Affordable Housing: Residential accommodation that is provided with a subsidy to ensure that rents/prices remain at a level that is genuinely affordable to local people whose income means that they are unable to meet their housing needs through the housing market

Air Quality: The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland sets maximum objectives (targets) for the following pollutants: Benzene, 1-3 Butadiene, Carbon Monoxide, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Particles (PM10), Sulphur dioxide and Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. These pollutants, which largely result from traffic and industrial processes, are monitored and the identified levels are used to measure air quality.

Allocated site: Site identified in the Plan for a specific use.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR): part of the *Local Development Framework*, the annual monitoring report will assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in *Local Development Documents* are being successfully implemented.

AONB : Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Aquifer: Rock, which provides a natural underground store for water.

Archaeological Sites: Evidence of the past development of our civilisation, including places of worship, defence installations, burial grounds, farms and fields, housing and sites of manufacture.

Area Action Plan: used to provide a planning framework for areas of change and areas of conservation. Area Action Plans will have the status of *Development Plan Documents*.

Biodiversity - the different plants, animals and micro-organisms, their genes and the ecosystems of which they are a part.

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP): A plan prepared by the Council and nature conservation organisations to reverse the decline in the variety of species of animals and plants.

Biomass: is the shared description for the controlled release and use of the energy potential locked up in **trees and plants** – straw, reeds or willow - or created as a part of regularly recurring natural processes – the bi-products of the process of decomposition or the bacterial **digestion** of natural things i.e. sewerage, various farm wastes or decaying material such as garden clippings and/or other largely natural materials such as paper.

Birds Directive: Council Directive 79/409/EEC on Conservation of wild birds, commonly referred to as the Birds Directive.

Brownfield land or site: Brownfield land is another term for previously developed land, or land that contains or contained a permanent structure and associated infrastructure.

Carbon Emissions - Emissions to the atmosphere principally from the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation.

Cofiring - Cofiring is a near term, low-cost option for efficiently and cleanly converting biomass to electricity by adding biomass as a partial substitute fuel in high-efficiency coal boilers.

Community Strategy: the plan which local governments are required to prepare through community partnerships.

Contaminated Land: Statutorily defined as ‘any land which appears to the local authority in whose area it is situated to be in such a condition by reason of substances in, on or under the land that – a) significant harm is being caused or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused; or b) pollution of controlled waters is being or is likely to be caused’.

Core Strategy: set out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area, the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision. The Core Strategy will have the status of a *Development Plan Document*.

Development Plan: as set out in Section 38(6) of the Act, an authority's development Plan consists of the relevant *Regional Spatial Strategy* (or the *Spatial Development Strategy* in London) and the *Development Plan Documents* contained within its *Local Development Framework*.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs): spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination, and together with the relevant *Regional Spatial Strategy*, will form the *development plan* for a local authority area for the purpose of the Act. They can include a *Core Strategy*, *Site Specific Allocations of land*, and *Area Action Plans* (where needed). Other *Development Plan Documents*, including generic *Development Control Policies*, can be produced. Individual *Development Plan Documents* or part of a document can be reviewed independently from other *Development Plan Documents*. Each authority must set out the programme for preparing its *Development Plan Documents* in the *Local Development Scheme*.

Development Control Policies: these will be a suite of criteria-based policies which are required to ensure that all development within the areas meets the spatial vision and spatial objectives set out in the *Core Strategy*. They may be included in any *Development Plan Document* or may form a standalone document, such as a *Development Control DPD*.

Ecological Footprint (Ecofootprint): a measure of the land area (in global hectares or gha) that is required to sustain human activity, including through food production and transport, provision of resources, energy generation, waste assimilation and greenhouse gas generation. Calculating an ecofootprint helps to explore and understand our impact on the environment and the planet, and to identify ways to reduce it.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): a systematic procedure to determine the likely significant effects of a proposed development project on the environment. The EIA is prepared by and is the responsibility of the applicant and the resulting documentation is termed an ‘*Environmental Statement*’. The EIA aims to ensure the likely environmental effects of proposed developments are highlighted at an early stage in the process to assist the decision-making authority in determining planning permission.

Greenhouse Gases (GHG) – a group of gases that absorb solar radiation, storing some of the heat in the atmosphere. The major natural greenhouse gases are water vapor, carbon dioxide, and ozone. Other greenhouse gases include, but are not limited to: methane, nitrous oxide, sulfur hexafluoride, and chlorofluorocarbons.

Historic Environment: refers to the historic buildings, streetscapes, landscapes and parks which together form an important aspect of the character and appearance of York.

Ground source heat pumps (GSHP)- transfer heat from the ground into a building to provide space heating and, in some cases, to pre-heat domestic hot water. They rely on the absorption of the heat produced by the sun being drawn into a compression unit with an evaporator coil heat exchanger which works like a fridge in reverse; making it possible to produce heat from

external air temperatures of as little as -15°C , or constant UK ground (12°C), or water temperatures.

Habitats Directive: Council Directive 92/43/EEC 21st May 1992 on the Conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora.

Habitats Regulations Assessment: The Habitats Regulations Assessment is required under the European Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora' for plans that may have an impact on sites designated at a European level for nature conservation.

Hydroelectric power - Hydroelectric power is electricity produced from the energy of falling water. The basic theory of hydroelectricity is to harness the potential energy within falling water. The potential energy is harnessed with the same principles used by a water wheel, the force of gravity makes the water fall making the wheel turn.

Issues and Options: produced during the early production stage of the preparation of *Development Plan Documents* and may be issued for consultation.

Local Development Document (LDDs): the collective term in the Act for *Development Plan Documents*, *Supplementary Planning Documents* and the *Statement of Community Involvement*.

Local Development Framework (LDFs): the name for the portfolio of *Local Development Documents*. It consists of *Development Plan Documents*, *Supplementary Planning documents*, a *Statement of Community Involvement*, the *Local Development Scheme* and *Annual Monitoring Reports*. Together these documents will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for a local authority area and may also include local development orders and simplified planning zones.

Local Development Scheme (LDS): sets out the programme for preparing *Local Development Documents*. All authorities must submit a Scheme to the Secretary of State for approval within six months of the commencement of the Act.

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs):

All LNRs are owned or controlled by local authorities and some, but not all, are SSSIs. Local authorities consult English Nature on all new proposals for LNRs in England.

Local Plan: A document which, together with the *Structure Plan*, forms part of the *Development Plan* for a specified area. The Local Plan consists of a written statement and a proposals map. It sets out detailed policies and proposals for the development and use of the land within the District. Local Plans are prepared by local planning authorities at District level, following statutory procedures, including public consultation exercises and if necessary, a Local Plan Inquiry. The Planning and Compensation Act 1991, requires that new plans provide district wide coverage.

Local Strategic Partnership: an over arching partnership of key stakeholders responsible for producing the Community Strategy for the city.

Local Transport Plan (LTP): 5-year strategy prepared by each local authority for the development of local, integrated transport, supported by a programme of transport improvements. It is used as a bid to Government for funding transport improvements.

Mitigation measures: Actions to prevent, avoid or minimise the actual or potential adverse effects of a development, action, project, plan, policy etc.

Natura 2000: A European Union wide network of nature protection areas established under the 1992 Habitats Directive. It is comprised of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated by Member States under the Habitats Directive and also Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the 1979 Birds Directive. These sites are part of a range of measures aimed at conserving important or threatened habitats and species.

Offshore wind – wind turbines situated a distance from the shore

Onshore – wind turbines situated near or in the sea

Photovoltaic – solar cells which directly convert sunlight into electricity, are made of semi conducting materials.

Planning Policy Guidance 2 : Green Belts (PPG2)

Planning Policy Guidance 3 : Housing (PPG3)

Planning Policy Guidance 4 : Industrial, Commercial Development and small firms (PPG4)

Planning Policy Guidance 5 : Simplified Planning Zones (PPG5)

Planning Policy Guidance 8 : Telecommunications (PPG8)

Planning Policy Guidance 9: Nature Conservation (PPG9)

Planning Policy Guidance 10 : Planning and Waste Management (PPG10)

Planning Policy Guidance 12: Development Plans (PPG12)

Planning Policy Guidance Note 13 : Transport (PPG13)

Planning Policy Guidance Note 14 : Development on Unstable Land (PPG14)

Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 : Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG15)

Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 : Archaeology and Planning (PPG16)

Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 : Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (PPG17)

Planning Policy Guidance Note 18 : Enforcing Planning Control (PPG18)

Planning Policy Guidance Note 19 : Outdoor Advertisement Control (PPG19)

Planning Policy Guidance Note 20 : Coastal Planning (PPG20)

Planning Policy Guidance Note 21 : Tourism (PPG21)

Planning Policy Guidance Note 24 : Planning and Noise (PPG24)

Planning Policy Statement 1 : Delivering Sustainable Development (PPS1)

Planning Policy Statement 6 : Planning for Town Centres (PPS6)

Planning Policy Statement 7 : Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (PPS7)

Planning Policy Statement 9 : Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (PPS9)

Planning Policy Statement 10 : Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS10)

Planning Policy Statement 11: Regional Spatial Strategies (PPS11)

Planning Policy Statement 12 : Local Development Frameworks (PPS12)

Planning Policy Statement 22 : Renewable Energy (PPS22)

Planning Policy Statement 23 : Planning and Pollution Control (PPS23)

Planning Policy Statement 25 : Development and Flood Risk (PPS25)

Planning Policy Statement 25 : Development and Flood Risk (PPS25)

Preferred Options: A report on the Council's Preferred Options will offer alternative proposals and policy options for consultation over 6 weeks, however the Council will highlight those options which it feels is most appropriate and why alternatives discarded.

Proposals Map: the adopted proposals map illustrates on a base map, (reproduced from, or based upon a map to a registered scale) all the policies contained in the *Development Plan Documents*, together with any saved policies. It must be revised each time each new *Development Plan Documents* is adopted, and it should always reflect the up-to-date planning strategy for the area. Proposals for changes to the adopted proposals map accompany submitted *development plan documents* in the form of a submission proposals map.

RAMSAR: The UK Government signed the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar convention) in 1973. Under the Convention the Government is committed to designate 'Wetlands of International Importance' (Ramsar sites) and to use the wetlands within its territory wisely.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS): sets out the region's policies in relation to the development and use of land and forms part of the development plan for local planning authorities. Planning Policy Statement 11 'Regional Spatial Strategies' provides detailed guidance on the function and preparation of Regional Spatial Strategies.

Renewable Energy: Term used to describe energy that occurs naturally and repeatedly in the environment – e.g. energy from the sun, wind, water, land, plant material. Combustible or digestible waste materials are also regarded as renewable sources of energy.

SEA Directive: European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.

Site Allocations: allocation of development sites for specific or mixed uses or development to be contained in a DPD. Policies will identify any specific requirements for individual proposals.

Solar Water Heating (SWH) - is a system for heating water using energy from the sun. Solar energy is collected by a panel, which is connected by pipes to a hot water storage device such as a hot water cylinder.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC): SACs are areas which have been given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive. They provide increased protection to

a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world's biodiversity.

Special Protection Areas (SPA): The Government is bound by the European Communities Council Directive of April 1979 on the Conservation of Wild Birds. Under this directive the Government has to designate Special Protection Areas to conserve the habitat of certain rare or vulnerable birds (listed under the directive) and regularly occurring migratory birds. It has to avoid any significant pollution or disturbance to or deterioration of these designated sites.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs):

Sites of Special Scientific Interest are notified by English Nature because of their plants, animals, or geological or physiographical features. Most SSSIs are privately owned or managed. About 40% are owned or managed by public bodies such as the Forestry Commission, Ministry of Defence and The Crown Estate, or by the voluntary conservation movement.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): sets out the standards which authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of local development documents and development control decisions. The Statement of Community Involvement is not a *development plan document* but is subject to an independent examination.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): a generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The European 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC) requires a formal 'environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use'.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: is a planning tool, which is used to assess flood risk within an area. It is designed to inform the spatial planning process of relevant issues of flood risk.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic factors) and required in the Act to be undertaken for all local development documents.

Sustainable Development: environmentally responsible development, commonly defined as 'development, which meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'.

Sustainable energy - Energy which is replenishable within a human lifetime and causes no long-term damage to the environment or future generations.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs): provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in the Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination.

Wind turbines – convert power in the wind into electrical energy using rotating wing-like blades which drive a generator.