

Appendix C

Review of Plans and Programmes

Annex 2: Plans, Programmes and Policy Review

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INTERNATIONAL/EUROPEAN CONTEXT			
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development			
States a commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society	Key commitments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sustainable production and consumption Renewable energy and energy efficiency Produce chemicals in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects on human health and the environment Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Plan policies to support overall objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Check that the commitments are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework
Kyoto Climate Change Protocol			
Established to limit the emissions of greenhouse gases	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-12 UK has an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12 and a national goal to a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Consider how the plan can contribute to the objectives and targets of the protocol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Check that the requirements of the protocol are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework
UN Convention on Human Rights			
Details the basic civil and political rights of individuals and nations	The rights of an individual to: Legal recourse when their rights have been violated, even if the violator was acting in an official capacity The right to privacy and protection of privacy by law Freedom of opinion and expression Freedom of assembly and association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure the plan does not violate any human rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure the SA does not violate any human rights
The Cancun Agreement (2011)			
Shared vision to keep global temperature rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No targets or indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Local Plan should aim 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The SA assessment

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to below two degrees Celsius, with objectives to be reviewed as to whether it needs to be strengthened in future on the basis of the best scientific knowledge available,		to reduce emissions	framework should include greenhouse emissions
European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC			
Based on the EU aim of achieving a balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening economic and social cohesion	Economic and social cohesion Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage More balanced competitiveness of the European To achieve more spatially balanced development, these goals must be pursued simultaneously in all regions of the EU and their interactions taken into account territory	➤ The LDF policies should provide a sustainable spatial vision	➤ Check that objectives are reflected in sustainability appraisal framework
A Resource- Efficient Europe- Flagship Initiative Under the Europe 2020 Strategy, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions (COM 2011/21) – European Commission (2011)			
This flagship initiative aims to create a framework for policies to support the shift towards a resource-efficient and low carbon economy which will help to: ➤ Boost economic performance while reducing resource use; ➤ Identify and create new opportunities for economic growth and greater innovation and boost the EU's competitiveness ➤ Ensure security of supply of essential resources; and ➤ Fight against climate change and limit the environmental impacts of resource use	Each Member State has a target calculated according to the share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption for 2020. The UK is required to source 15% of energy needs	➤ The LDF policies should take into account the objectives of the Flagship Initiative	➤ The SA assessment framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to resource use
EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC, 1992)			
Member states are required to take legislative and administrative measures to maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status in the community.	➤ No targets	➤ The LDF policies should protect and enhance habitats and conservation in the City of York area	➤ The SA will take into account the conservation status of areas in the City of York and will seek to identify measures to further maintain and restore

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An assessment of the impact and implications of any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a designated site.			natural habitats
European Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC, 1979)			
Member States have a duty to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels. This applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats.	➤ No targets	➤ Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive	➤ The SA will consider the impacts of the LDF on wild bird populations. The requirements of the Directive should be reflected in the SA framework.
European Directive Nitrates (91/676/EEC)			
Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and Prevent further such pollution	➤ Provides for the identification of vulnerable areas	➤ Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive	➤ Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Framework
European Directive Water Framework (2000/60/EC)			
Enhance waterways and wetlands throughout Europe Make sure we use water in a sustainable way Reduce groundwater pollution Lessen the effects of floods and droughts Protect and restore aquatic ecosystem. Requires the Environment Agency to prepare and publish River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) by 2009 to promote sustainable water management	• Requires all inland and coastal waters to reach “good status” by 2015	• Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive	• The SA will include objectives for water quality and ecological status of inland water bodies and supply issues.
Floods Directive 2007/60/EC			
Aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe	The approach is based on a 6 year cycle of planning which includes the publication of Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments, hazard and risk maps and flood risk management plans. The Directive is transposed into English law by the Flood Risk Regulations 2009.	➤ Local Plan should recognise that development can impact vulnerability to flooding and increase risk due to	➤ Ensure the SA Framework considers flood risk.

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		climate change.	
European Directive Waste Framework (Directive 75/442/EEC, 2006/12/EC 2008/98/EC as amended)			
Waste is to be disposed of without causing danger to humans, the environment, the countryside or places of interest Noise and odour to be minimised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promotes the development of clean technology to process waste, promoting recycling and re-use. <p>The Directive contains a range of provision including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Setting up separate collections of waste for the relevant recycling sectors ➤ To increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials from households to a minimum of 50% by weight in 2020 ➤ To increase the re-use, recycling and other material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste to a minimum of 70% by weight by 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Framework
European Directive EIA (97/11/E)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Requires assessment of the effect of certain public and private projects on the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure that 'appropriate assessments' are carried out for sites in locations where development could negatively impact on the environment
European SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure that environmental consequences of certain plans and programmes are identified and assessed during their preparation and before their adoption 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure that 'appropriate assessments' are carried out for sites in locations where development could negatively impact on the environment
World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)			
The Brundtland Report is concerned with the world's economy and its environment. The objective is to provide an expanding and sustainable economy while protecting a sustainable environment.	The report issued a multitude of recommendations with the aim of attaining sustainable development and addressing the problems posed by a global economy that is intertwined with the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Brundtland Report provided the original definition of sustainable development. The accumulated effect of the Plan policies seek to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The accumulated effect of the SA objectives seek to achieve sustainable development

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		achieve sustainable development	
European Directive Energy Performance of Buildings (2001/91/EC)			
➤ To promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost-effectiveness		➤ Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive	➤ Ensure that the requirements are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework
EU European Employment Strategy 2006			
Seeks to engender full employment, quality of work and increased productivity as well as the promotion of inclusion by addressing disparities in access to labour markets	➤ No targets	➤ Plan Policies to support these aims	➤ The SA assessment framework should assess employment levels, quality of work and social inclusion
Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC			
Monitor the environmental problem by drawing up strategic noise maps Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures considered to address noise Addressing local noise issues by requiring Local Authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise where it is good Developing a long term EU strategy	➤ Permissible power sound levels are listed	➤ The LDF will have to comply with Noise Action Plans	➤ The SA objectives should address noise reduction
EU Air Quality Framework Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC & 2002/3/EC)			
Establishes mandatory standards for air quality Make information on air quality available to the public The relevant objectives include: ➤ Maintain ambient air quality where it is	➤ No targets or indicators ➤ Includes thresholds for pollutants	➤ Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive	➤ The SA should include objectives for air quality and ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework

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<p>good and improve it in other cases; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead 			
Directive 1999/30EC Limit Values for SO₂, Nox, PM₁₀ and Lead			
<p>Establishes limit values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air</p> <p>Up to date ambient concentrations of each are to be made available to the public</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sets limits and deadline for SO₂ for 2005 and health limit values for NO₂ and Pb to be met by 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The LDF should consider the potential that development may contribute to air pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The SA should include objectives for air quality
Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy July 2003 (UNEP)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An innovative and proactive approach to stop and reverse the degradation of biological and landscape diversity values in Europe 	<p>No specific targets</p> <p>Strategy to introduce a coordinating and unifying framework for strengthening and building on existing initiatives. The strategy will assess the strengths and weaknesses of existing initiatives and promotes practical action where there is a lack of suitable instruments or where existing mechanisms are not implemented to their full potential</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ LDF policies should conserve and enhance biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The SA will consider biodiversity in accordance with the guidance
Aarhus Convention 1998 (The UN Economic Commission for Europe Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public organizations ➤ Public authorities are obliged to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession ➤ The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making <p>The right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Production of Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Production of Sustainability Report in consultation with relevant organisations in accordance with Government Guidance and the Statement of Community Involvement
European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS) – European Commission 2006			

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<p>➤ Achieving sustainable development requires economic growth that supports social progress and respects the environment. The strategy argues that in the long term economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection must go hand in hand.</p>	<p>The main aims of the strategy are (there are no specific targets):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy ➤ To address threats to public health ➤ To manage natural resources more responsibly ➤ To improve the transport system and land-use management 	<p>➤ LDF policies should provide a sustainable spatial vision and reflect the aim of this strategy</p>	<p>➤ The SA will consider long term sustainability in accordance with guidance on this issue</p>
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan 1600/2002/EC			
<p>Priority Areas: Climate Change Nature and Biodiversity Environment and Health and Quality of Life Natural Resources and Waste The objectives, priorities and actions of the Programme should contribute to sustainable development in the candidate countries</p>	<p>➤ For each of these areas key objectives and certain targets are identified with a view to achieving the main targets</p>	<p>➤ Plan policies to support the primary areas of the action plan</p>	<p>➤ Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework</p>
EU Landfill Directive 99/31/EC			
<p>The Directive's overall aim is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any risk to human health, from the land filling of waste.</p>	<p>The Directive sets targets to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled. These targets are: By 2010 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995; By 2013 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995 and by 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995.</p>	<p>➤ Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive</p>	<p>➤ The SA should include objectives for waste management and ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework</p>
Directive 96/61/EC Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (The IPPC Directive)			
<p>This directive sets out a set of common rules on permitting for industrial installations. The IPPC Directive is about minimising pollution from various point sources throughout the EU.</p>		<p>➤ Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives for waste management and ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework</p>
United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000)			

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<p>From this declaration there were 8 Millennium Development goals that bind countries to do more and join forces in the fight against poverty, illiteracy, hunger, lack of education, gender inequality, child and maternal mortality, disease and environmental degradation.</p>	<p>Targets: By 2015 all 191 UN Members states have pledged to meet these goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Halve the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day and those who suffer from hunger ➤ Ensure all boys and girls complete primary school ➤ Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education by preferably by 2005 and at all levels by 2015 ➤ Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five ➤ Reduce by three quarters the ratio of women dying in childbirth ➤ Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases ➤ Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources ➤ Reduce by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water ➤ By 2020, achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers. 	<p>Many of these details are incorporated into national strategies and policy guidance which should be taken into account in the LDF.</p>	<p>The SA should have regard for the goals set out and aim to help work towards the targets.</p>
<p>RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971)</p>			
<p>The convention on wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international co-operation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. There are currently 138 Contracting Parties to the Convention, with 1368 wetland sites. More recently the convention has broadened its scope to recognise that wetlands as ecosystems are extremely important for biodiversity conservation in general and for the well being of human communities.</p>	<p>The convention makes the following commitments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Article 2: Signatories will designate wetland sites to be included in the list of wetlands of international importance and promote conservation and wise use of these ➤ Article 3: Under the Convention there is an obligation for Contracting parties to include wetland conservation considerations in their national land-use planning. ➤ Article 4: Contracting parties have also undertaken to establish nature reserves in wetlands, whether or not they are included in the Ramsar list, and they are also expected to promote training in the fields of wetland research, management and stewardship. 	<p>The LDF must account for areas that are designated wetland sites.</p>	

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Renewable Energies Directive April 2009			
<p>This Directive builds upon a previous directive which set targets for renewable energy production. The Directive requires each member state to increase its share of renewable energies - such as solar, wind or hydro - in the bloc's energy mix to raise the overall share from 8.5% today to 20% by 2020. A 10% share of 'green fuels' in transport is also included within the overall EU target</p>	<p>Target: Each Member state should increase its share of renewables by 5.5% on 2005 levels. For the UK this is an increase from 1.3 to 15%.</p>	<p>The LDF should encourage the production of renewable energy.</p>	
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020- towards implementation			
<p>The aim of the strategy is to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystems services in the EU by 2020.</p> <p>The strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conserving and restoring nature ➤ Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services ➤ Ensuring the sustainability of agricultural, forestry and fisheries ➤ Combating invasive alien species ➤ Addressing the global biodiversity crisis 	<p>There are six main targets and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal. The targets cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity ➤ Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure ➤ More sustainable agriculture and forestry ➤ Better management of fish stocks ➤ Tighter controls on invasive alien species ➤ A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss 	<p>The Plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity</p>	
European landscape Convention (Florence Convention)			
<p>The ELC defines landscape as: "An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors." (Council of Europe 2000)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them; ➤ promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions, and in school and university courses; 	<p>This convention has been translated into different UK legislation which the Core Strategy should take account of.</p>	

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<p>The definition applies to the whole territory of states including all urban and periurban landscapes, towns, villages and rural areas, the coast and inland areas. It applies to ordinary or even degraded landscape as well as those areas that are outstanding or protected. Furthermore the ELC argues that the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe is a task not just for governments but for all sectors of civil society, entailing 'rights and responsibilities for everyone'.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ the identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders; ➤ setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; ➤ the implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes. 		
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Valetta Convention, 1995)			
<p>The new text makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. It is concerned in particular with arrangements to be made for co-operation among archaeologists and town and regional planners in order to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage.</p> <p>The Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. It also deals with public access, in particular to archaeological sites, and educational actions to be undertaken to develop public awareness of the value of the archaeological heritage.</p> <p>Finally, the Convention constitutes an institutional framework for pan-European co-operation on the archaeological heritage, entailing a systematic exchange of experience</p>	<p>This convention aims for the recognition and protection of archaeological and heritage assets.</p>	<p>This legislation has been translated into British legislation which is taken in board by the Core Strategy</p>	

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and experts among the various States. The Committee responsible for monitoring the application of the Convention assumes the role of strengthening and co-ordinating archaeological heritage policies in Europe.			
UK Governments Statement on the historic environment for England 2010.			
The Vision: That the value of the historic environment is recognised by all who have the power to shape it; that Government gives it proper recognition and that it is managed intelligently and in a way that fully realises its contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the nation.	<p>Aims</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategic Leadership: Ensure that relevant policy, guidance, and standards across Government emphasize our responsibility to manage England’s historic environment for present and future generations. 2. Protective Framework: Ensure that all heritage assets are afforded an appropriate and effective level of protection, while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change. 3. Local Capacity: Encourage structures, skills and systems at a local level which: promote early consideration of the historic environment; ensure that local decision makers have access to the expertise they need; and provide sufficiently skilled people to execute proposed changes to heritage assets sensitively and sympathetically. 4. Public Involvement: Promote opportunities to place people and communities at the centre of the designation and management of their local historic environment and to make use of heritage as a focus for learning and community identity at all levels. 5. Direct Ownership: Ensure all heritage assets in public ownership meet appropriate standards of care and use while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change. 6. Sustainable Future: Seek to promote the role of the historic environment within the Government’s response to climate change and as part of its sustainable development agenda. 	The Core Strategy should take account of this document as it underpins PPS5.	The SA should take account of this document in its analysis and SA framework.

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NATIONAL CONTEXT			
UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (2005)			
<p>Four Aims of the 1999 strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone ➤ Effective protection of the environment ➤ Prudent use of natural resources ➤ Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment <p>These have now been strengthened through the review of the strategy incorporating a framework to enhance the achievement of the original aims.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sets out a number of key indicators <p>The framework has a set of overarching principles. These principles will form the basis for policy in the UK. For a policy to be sustainable it must respect all five of these principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Living within environmental limits ➤ Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society ➤ Achieving a sustainable economy ➤ Promoting good governance <p>Using sound science responsibly</p>	<p>Plan policies should support the aims of the strategy</p> <p>Provide a sustainable spatial vision. Provide sustainable spatial policies</p>	<p>The strategy will provide guidance and inform the whole SA process</p> <p>The indicators maybe included in the SA and inform baseline data and monitoring</p> <p>Incorporate relevant indicators into monitoring where appropriate</p>
Planning Act 2008			
<p>This Act introduced a new stream-lined system for decisions on applications to build nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) in England and Wales, alongside further reforms to the town and country planning system and the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).</p>	None	<p>The LDF will need to take account of the considerations within the Bill. LAs will also be able to apply the CIL.</p>	
The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2013			
<p>The CIL is a charge which may be applied to new developments by local authorities. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want.</p>	No targets	<p>The Local Plan should make reference to the possibility of a Charging Schedule, as per the regulations</p>	<p>The SA should make reference to how proposed development will improve the social, economic and environmental issues that exist in areas that will accommodate housing</p>
Localism Act 2011			
<p>The Localism Act gives greater powers to councils and neighbourhoods and gives more control over housing and planning decisions. The five key measures in the Localism Act</p>	<p>According to Government, the effect of the Act will be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give more freedom and flexibility to local government. • Give new rights and powers to local communities, making it 	<p>The Local Plan will have to ensure that the plan is locally evidenced and feeds in local aspirations for housing and</p>	<p>The SA will need to ensure that it uses up-to-date local evidence to support it analysis</p>

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<p>intended to decentralise power are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Rights • Neighbourhood planning • Housing • General power of competence • Empowering cities and other local areas 	<p>easier for them to improve local services and save important local facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform the planning system, putting more power in local peoples' hands. • Ensure that housing decisions are taken locally. <p>The Localism Act contains provisions intended to simplify and clarify the planning system, including the abolition of regional strategies, a duty to cooperate (for neighbouring local authorities over planning issues), neighbourhood planning and the community right to build.</p>	<p>growth. There will be greater emphasis on joint working and the policies adopted with the removal of regional government.</p>	
National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012)			
<p>The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It replaces all previous planning policies set out in PSS and PPGs. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.</p>	<p>The NPPF recognises that there are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure; • a social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and • an environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and 	<p>The NPPF sets out the requirements for the Local Plan. This is the main reference terms of national planning policy and procedure, which should be adhered to.</p>	<p>The NPPF reiterates the need to be compliant with the SEA regulations during the production of a Local Plan. It sets out the parameters for planning in the future. It also sets out a definition for sustainable development and what it means in the NPPF.</p>

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	mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.		
Local Growth: Realising Every Place's Potential (BIS, 2009)			
Sets out a goal to promote strong, sustainable and balanced growth. Focuses on the approach to local growth proposing measures to shift power away from central government to local communities, citizens and independent providers. LEPs introduced to provide a vision and leadership from local economic growth	LEPs will be expected to fund their own day to day running costs or submit bids to the Regional Growth Fund, to try and stimulate enterprise by supporting projects with potential to create economic growth and employment	The Local Plan should have regard to the need for strong, sustainable and balanced growth	The SA framework should consider the nature of growth to ensure that the economy remains balanced and growth is sustainable.
The Plan for Growth (BIS, 2012)			
Programme of structural reforms to remove barriers to growth for businesses and equip the UK to compete in the global race	<p>Sets out the governments ambitions for growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating the most competitive tax system in the G20 • Encouraging investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy • Making the UK the best place in Europe to start, finance and grow a business • Creating a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe 	The Local Plan should have regard to the need for a strong and competitive growing economy	The SA framework should consider the nature of growth to ensure that the economy remains strong and competitive.
National Infrastructure Plan (HM Government, 2011)			
The key goal is to ensure the security of electricity and gas within the UK.	The Plan contains major commitments to improve the UK's transport and broadband networks	The Local Plan should ensure policies consider the goal of the Infrastructure Plan	
Achieving Strong and Sustainable Economic Growth (HM Government, 2013)			
Sets out how the government is removing barriers allowing the UK to compete in a rapidly changing global economy	Sets out a number of actions to attract investment within the UK, supporting local growth, investing in infrastructure and creating a more educated and flexible workforce	Develop policies that have due regard to the need for a strong, sustainable and balanced growth	
Quality of Life Counts Indicators (National Statistics and DEFRA)			

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
Provides baseline assessment of a series of indicators of sustainable development. These indicators relate to areas such as education, employment, health, crime, air quality, road traffic and waste/	➤ Sets out a number of key indicators	➤ Compare LDF targets with national targets	➤ The indicators maybe included in the SA and inform baseline data and monitoring
Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities – The Future. Developing Urban Renaissance (DETR, 2000)			
➤ Vision of towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all	Change to be delivered through PSA targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More jobs by 2004 • Reduced crime rates • Improved education standards • Improved public transport systems • Better housing • Better health services • 60% of new housing on brownfield land 	Plan policies to contribute to achieving the key objectives Compare LDF targets with national targets	Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework Incorporate relevant indicators into monitoring where appropriate
Sustainable Communities: A shared Vision, A shared Agenda. A guide for Local Authorities			
This guide shows how local outcomes can be delivered in a way that helps create genuinely sustainable communities. It highlights the cross-cutting issues which need to be addressed for each outcome.	The Guide has a section for each of the seven shared priorities or outcomes and one for the councils community leadership role which is critical in delivering genuinely sustainable communities. In each section, there are some practical examples of the sort of activities which councils can do to help deliver the social, economic and environmental components of a sustainable community at the same time. These ideas are not in any sense a definitive list and they do not attempt to suggest a one-size-fits-all approach. Each local area will have its own innovative ways of delivering joined-up outcomes as part of the shared sustainable communities agenda		
Rural White Paper: Our Countryside – The Future, DETR, 2000			
Conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife Increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside	Accessibility of key services in rural areas % of people in rural wards in low income bands Qualifications of young people in rural areas Recorded crime levels and fear of crime in rural areas	➤ Ensure access to services and local transport provision, ensure accessibility and mobility to, within and	Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework Incorporate relevant indicators

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Maintain and stimulate communities and secure access to services</p> <p>Facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the Countryside</p>	<p>Proportion of households in rural areas within 10 minutes of at least an hourly bus service</p> <p>Proportions of market towns that are thriving, stable or declining</p> <p>New business start-ups and turnover of businesses</p> <p>Total income from farming</p> <p>Populations of farmland birds, conditions of SSSI's</p> <p>Rivers of good or fair quality</p> <p>Number of people using the countryside and types of visit</p>	<p>between rural areas, protection of natural environment through sustainable agricultural practices</p>	<p>into monitoring where appropriate</p> <p>Consider 'rural proofing' the SA objectives</p>
<p>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)</p>			
<p>The Air Quality Objectives are a statement of government policy intentions or targets. The primary objective is to make sure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public places; requirement for local authorities to undertake a local air quality review on 8 identified air pollutants and prediction of levels in the future and Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS) can be established where it is expected that targets will not be met</p>	<p>Targets: Sulphur dioxide 125ug/m3 not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year; Nitrous oxides 30ug/m3; Particles (PM10) 40ug/m3 and Nitrogen oxide 40ug/m3</p>	<p>consider how plan policies can support the objectives and targets of the Air Quality Strategy</p>	<p>Consider sustainability objectives that aim to minimise air pollution.</p>
<p>Rural Strategy (2004)</p>			
<p>Strategy on the challenges facing rural England following publication of Rural White Paper</p>	<p>Economic and social regeneration</p> <p>Social justice for all</p> <p>Enhancing the value of the countryside</p>	<p>➤ Plan policies to address the issues raised by the plan</p>	<p>➤ Ensure Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflect the aims of this programme</p>
<p>Environment Agency Wetlands Policy</p>			

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
The policy aims to conserve, enhance and recreate the wetland capacity of catchments, secure the long term sustainable management of wetlands, provide a better understanding of the functions and value of wetland assets and the need to maintain their services as part of a sustainable solution to the effects of flooding, pollution and climate change.	Desired outcomes: Helping to maintain or achieve favourable condition for wetland SSSI's, adopting an integrated approach to river basin and flood risk management planning and the conservation of wetlands	Ensure that wetland areas are protected and enhanced, and consider opportunities for the creation of new wetlands	
Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future (ODPM, 2003)			
➤ The plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issue in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country and the quality of our public spaces	Address the housing shortage Address the shortage of affordable housing Addressing low demand and abandonment Tackling homelessness Ensure that social housing is brought up to a decent standard Improve the local environment and protect the countryside	➤ LDF policies should provide a sustainable spatial vision contributing towards the achievement of sustainable communities	Ensure Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflect the aims of this programme
UK Climate Change Programme (March 2006)			
➤ How the UK plans to deliver its Kyoto target to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5%, and move towards its domestic goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010	Improve business's use of energy Stimulate investment and cut costs Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation Cut emissions from the transport sector Promote better energy efficiency in the domestic sector Improve energy efficiency requirements of the Building Regulations Continue the fall in emissions from agriculture and forestry Ensure the public sector takes a leading role	➤ The LDF policies will need to address climate change and encourage development that minimises emissions, encouragement of rail travel and freight, Energy efficiency should be integrated into new housing developments	➤ Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework
Climate Change-adaptation by Design (Town and Country Planning Association , 2007)			
This document sets out the context for climate change and the reasons adaptation is needed and can help reduce the risks of potential effects of climate change	The document sets out 3 spatial scales for adaptation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conurbation or catchment scale • Neighbourhood scale • Building scale There are four key areas which need to be understood and		

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
	planned for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing high temperatures • Managing flood risks • Managing water resources and water quality • Managing ground condition. 		
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP)			
The Action Plan is the UK Government's response to the International Convention on Biological Diversity signed in 1992. It describes the UK's biological resources, commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources and has 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions	A large number of monitoring measures can be found in the individual plans	LDF needs to take due regard of the emerging City of York BAP as well as habitat and species action plans that are relevant to the area	
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (Defra, 2011)			
The Strategy is designed to help to deliver the objectives set out in the Natural Environment White Paper.	The strategy includes the following priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating 200,000 hectares of new wildlife habitats by 2020 • Securing 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition • Encouraging more people to get involved in conservation by supporting wildlife gardening and outdoor learning programmes • Introducing a new designation for local green spaces to enable communities to protect places that are important to them 	Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity	
Waste Strategy for England and Wales (2007)			
Break link between waste growth and economic growth; emphasise waste prevention and re-use; increase diversion of non-municipal waste from landfill; invest in	Meet and exceed Landfill Directive diversion targets (2010, 2013 and 2020) for biodegradable municipal waste; Net reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions from waste management of at least 9.3m tonnes of CO2 compared to 2006;	Ensure sufficient suitable land is made available for waste management facilities to achieve the targets	Ensure Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflect the aims of this programme

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill; increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy.	Recycling and composting of household waste (at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020) Recovery of municipal waste (53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020).	Improve energy efficiency of new developments to maximise recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste	
The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 (The PPC Regulations)			
The regulations apply an integrated environmental approach to the regulation of certain industrial activities and are the means by which the Government has implemented the EU Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (96/61/EC). The primary aim of the Directive is to ensure a high level of environmental protection and to prevent and where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.		➤ Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives	➤ Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework
Working with the Grain of Nature: Biodiversity Strategy for England (DEFRA 2002)			
<p>➤ The strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for the next 5 years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them</p> <p>➤ The strategy sets out the Government's vision for conserving and enhancing biological diversity in England together with a programme of work to achieve it.</p>	<p>The Government's objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote sustainable development To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology To contribute to an urban renaissance To contribute to urban renewal 	➤ LDF policies will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity	➤ The SA will need to include objectives relating to biodiversity and will consider impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance
Making Space for Nature: A Review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network (DEFRA, 2010)			
The report sets out the aim for England's ecological network compared to the situation in 2000.	<p>No targets or indicators but a number of recommendations are identified under the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the management and condition of wildlife sites • Improve the protection and management of remaining wildlife habitats • Become better at deriving multiple benefits from ways society interacts with the environment • Need for society to accept change in nature conservation is necessary, desirable and achievable, 	The Local Plan should seek to preserve the ecological network	The SA framework should consider the ecological network in its objectives

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Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000			
The Countryside and Right of Way Act 2000 extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It creates a new statutory right of access and modernises the rights of way system as well as giving greater protection to SSSI's, providing better management arrangements of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and strengthening wildlife enforcement legislation.		➤ Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives	➤ Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework
Directing the Flow: Priorities for Future Water Policy (DEFRA, 2002)			
Sets out the priorities for Government policy on water in England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making more prudent use of water resources and keeping its use within limits of its replenishment; • Tackling agricultural and urban diffuse/pollution of water • Achieving better integration between different aspects of water policy 	Need to consider how plan can contribute to objectives and targets set out in this document	Ensure that SA addresses water resource issues
Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3)			
Sets out the aims and objectives and policy approach for protecting and managing groundwater in England and Wales.	Seeks to balance the threat to the groundwater supply with the benefits of a proposed development or activity LPAs to consider groundwater protection objectives when drawing up Local Development Documents GP3 Part 4: Legislation and policies not yet available.	Groundwater objectives should be reflected in the development of the plan.	Ensure that the plan protects and manages groundwater.
Health White Paper – Choosing Health – Making Healthy Choices Easier, Department of Health, 2004			
This report sets out the new approaches to the health of the public reflecting the rapid and radical transformation of the English society in the latter half of the 20 th Century.	The aims of the strategy are to: Have integrated planning and effective delivery of services Improve the health of the nation by reducing smoking, reducing obesity, increasing exercise, improving sexual health and improving mental health The report sets out a number of targets to achieve the aims of the strategy	➤ Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives	➤ Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework
Tackling health inequalities: A programme for action (2003)			
This report sets out plans to tackle health inequalities over the next three years. It has since been followed up with status reports that assess progress against the public sector Agreement (PSA) target in the programme	The Programme establishes the foundations required to achieve the national target for 2010 to reduce the gap in infant mortality across social groups, and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas faster than elsewhere.	The LDF should incorporate a health perspective into the document and align with the Community Strategy to help reduce health inequalities.	The SA should recognise health issues within the SA framework.
Choice for Parents, The Best Start for Children: A 10 Year Strategy for Childcare, December 2004			
This document sets out the governments	Targets:	➤ Plan policies to address	➤ Ensure Sustainability

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<p>vision to ensure that every child gets the best start in life and to give parents more choice about how to balance work and family life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choice and Flexibility – Parents to have greater choice about balancing work and family life • Availability – for all families with children up to 14 to affordable, flexible, high quality childcare • Quality – high quality provision with a highly skilled childcare and early years workforce • Affordability – families to be able to afford flexible high quality childcare that is appropriate for their needs 	<p>the issues raised by the plan</p>	<p>Appraisal objectives reflect the aims of this programme</p>
<p>Good Practice Guide for Tourism (2006)</p>			
<p>This document replaces original guidance in PPG21 on Tourism.</p> <p>The aim of this document is to provide guidance on planning for tourism. It sets out the main elements of tourism and how to appropriately include these within planning policy and how to consider it within future development.</p>	<p>This document does not set any targets. However, it does require that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications and planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism development in a sustainable way</p>	<p>The LDF needs to take on board the different elements of tourism and their relation/ contribution to York when formulating planning policy and considering development plans for the future.</p>	<p>The SA needs to ensure that the DPD takes a sustainable view of promoting, developing and working in the tourism industry within its economic strands of the SA Framework.</p>
<p>World Class Places: The Government’s Strategy for Improving Quality of Places (2009)</p>			
<p>This publication lays out the government’s approach to improving quality of place. Vision: To ensure all places are planned, designed and developed to provide everyone, including future generations, with a decent quality of life and fair chances.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen leadership on quality of place at the national and regional level • Encourage local civic leaders and local government to prioritise quality of place • Ensure relevant government policy, guidance and standards consistently promote quality of place and are user-friendly • Put the public and community at the centre of place-shaping • Ensure all development for which central government is directly responsible is built to high design and sustainability standards and promotes quality of place • Encourage higher standards of market-led development • Strengthen quality of place skills, knowledge and capacity. 	<p>The LDF will need to incorporate the principles of creating quality places</p>	<p>The SA will need to take consideration of the principles of creating quality places and use it within analysis.</p>

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Appraisal of flood and coastal erosion risk management (2009)			
<p>This Policy Statement sets out the principles that should guide decision making on the sustainable management of flood and coastal erosion risk in England. The operating authorities in England (the Environment Agency, local authorities, and internal drainage boards) are required to follow these principles when developing a case for investing taxpayers' money in flood and erosion risk management projects. The Policy Statement also sets out the risk-based context within which appraisal should take place.</p>	<p>Targets of this document: Give more consideration to 'risk management' and 'adaptation', as opposed to only 'protection' and 'defence';</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are undertaken consistently, transparently, with value for money in mind and in a way that complies with the Treasury guidance on appraisal and evaluation in central Government (The Green Book); • Help achieve better social and environmental outcomes as part of sustainable development, • both by considering a broader range of issues and by using a broader range of analysis techniques; • Adopt a risk-based approach, whilst considering impacts within the whole of a catchment or shoreline process area. 	<p>The LDF will need to take into consideration any issues regarding flood risk management</p>	
Future Water (2008) Defra			
<p>This report relates to the management of clean water but also has an impact on flood risk management. It reflects the need to improve the supply of water, the importance of new infrastructure including reservoirs and measures taken to reduce leakage.</p>			
Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3, 2006)			
<p>This report by the Environment Agency discusses the twin problems of reduced water supply from increased water demand and to wildlife habitats and pollution from chemicals as a result of new housing and industrial development.</p>	<p>The objective is to use a risk-based approach to assessment by balancing the threat to the environment (aquifers and surface water) with the benefits of the activity or development</p>	<p>LDF documents should take account of the groundwater protection objectives that the Environment Agency has drawn up.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the impacts of the LDDs on ground water and implications on wildlife and water supply</p>
Water and Flood Management Act (2010)			

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<p>The Flood and Water Management Act provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges and protects water supplies to the consumer. The Act will need to be commenced by ministerial order before it comes into effect; however, it is important to recognize many of the authorities who will have new duties and powers under the Act are already getting on with managing flood risk.</p>		<p>The Local Plan will need to make provision for the Act and ensure that it is reflected in the evidence base</p>	<p>The SA should ensure Flood Risk is addressed through analysis.</p>
<p>National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (Environment Agency, 2011)</p>			
<p>The objective of this strategy is to reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion and manage its consequences.</p>	<p>➤ No targets</p>		
<p>The Water Act (2014)</p>			
<p>The provisions in the Act enable the delivery of Government’s aims for a sustainable sector as set out in the Water White Paper in a way that is workable and clear. The Act aims to make steps towards reducing regulatory burdens, promoting innovation and investment, giving choice and better service to customers and enabling more efficient use of scarce water resources</p>		<p>The Local Plan will need to make provision for the Act and ensure that it is reflected in the evidence base</p>	<p>The SA should ensure Flood Risk is addressed through analysis</p>
<p>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</p>			
<p>Primary legislation for the control of development and alterations that affect listed buildings and conservation areas</p>	<p>Conservation of the built heritage as well as protection of listed buildings and conservation areas</p>	<p>The LDF must contain policies for the protection of listed buildings and conservation</p>	<p>The SA framework should refer to the importance of protecting listed buildings and</p>

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		areas	conservation areas.
Culture at the heart of regeneration, 2004, DCMS)			
The documents aims to ensure that culture is firmly embedded in regeneration from the very beginning and is not an add-on	3 priority areas Building partnerships across government, the private and voluntary sectors and culture and regeneration practitioners. Supporting delivery by spreading good practice and measuring outcomes. Strengthening evidence to find coherent and robust methods for measuring impacts.	The LDF should consider cultural aspects when formulating policies for the future	The SA must include objectives on accessibility to cultural activities.
Housing Act 2004 (and revised 2006)			
The Act requires the energy efficiency of a building to be established and available as part of the Home Information Pack, part of the implementation of EU Directive 2002/91/EC	Energy efficiency must be at least 20% greater in properties by 2010 than compared with 2000	The Local Plan must contain policies that set energy efficiency standards	The SA must include SA objectives relate to climate change and energy use
Code for Sustainable Homes (2006) / Greener Homes for the future (CLG, 2008)			
The Code measures the sustainability of a new home against categories of sustainable design, using a 1-6 star rating system to communicate its overall sustainability performance. This code replaces the Building Research Establishment's (BRE) Ecohomes scheme.	Encourages developers to distinguish themselves by allowing their homes to be assessed against the rating. Since April 2007 they could choose whether to do this but in July 2007 the government published proposals to make assessment mandatory. From 1 st May 2008 all new homes have to be rated against the code which sets minimum standards for energy and water use. Code level to be in place by: Code level 3 – 2010 Code level 4 – 2013 Code level 6 – 2016	The LDF should encourage sustainable design and construction as a method to address climate change	The SA should reference the design and construction issues and how this code will help achieve targets.
A strategy for England's Trees, woods and Forests (Defra, 2007)			
Provide, in England, a resource of trees, woods and forests in places where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and for future generations protect and enhance the environmental	This strategy brings together the regional forestry strategies and builds upon the "England Forestry Strategy" (1998).	➤ Develop plan policies in line with national guidance	➤ Ensure Sustainability Appraisal objectives recognise these issues

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resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes (both woodland and non-woodland), and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living in, working in or visiting England improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products and ecosystem services where this will deliver identifiable public benefits, nationally or locally, including the reduction of carbon emissions			
White Paper: Heritage Protection for the 21st Century (DCMS, 2007)			
The proposals in this White Paper reflect the importance of the heritage protection system in preserving our heritage for people to enjoy now and in the future. They are based around three core principles: Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system	No targets set out	The LDF will need to consider heritage issues within policy formulation	The SA should take heritage issues and assets into account within the SA Framework
Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice- Securing the Value of Nature (DEFRA, 2011)			
The Natural Environment White paper sets out the Government's plans to ensure the natural environment is protected and fully	The White Paper sets out four key aims: (i) protecting and improving our natural environment; (ii) growing a green economy;	Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity	

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integrated into society and economic growth.	(iii) reconnecting people and nature; and (iv) international and EU leadership, specifically to achieve environmentally and socially sustainable economic growth, together with food, water, climate and energy security and to put the EU on a path towards environmentally sustainable, low-carbon and resource-efficient growth, which is resilient to climate change, provides jobs and supports the wellbeing of citizens.		
Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods: A National Strategy for Housing within an Aging Society (CLG, Feb 2008)			
This document sets out the government's commitment for the provision of homes for different household types across the country with particular reference to older persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older people will have housing that supports healthy, active and independent living in welcoming communities. • Housing, neighbourhoods and communities will be more inclusive, attractive and sustainable for an ageing population. There will be more mainstream and specialist homes of the right type in the right location for older people. New housing will be built to Lifetime Homes Standards and new communities will be built to be Lifetime Neighbourhoods. • Older people's housing options will be planned, integrated and sustained as part of a wider approach to meeting housing need. • As part of their strategic approach to housing, we want to see all local authorities working with partners to address the housing needs of older people, looking across the full range of housing options. • Existing housing stock will be improved to enhance housing quality and promote good health. 	The LDF will need to take into account the provision of suitable housing for the projected population	The SA should consider the provision of housing within the SA framework and the provision of housing should be monitored for progress within the AMR.
White Paper: The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy (CLG, 2009)			
<p>The strategy aims to deliver an 18% reduction in emissions on 2008 levels by 2020 (and over one third reduction on 1990 levels).</p> <p>The White Paper sets out the transition Plan to 2020 for transforming the UKs power sector, homes and workplaces, our transport,</p>	<p>Relevant Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting 40% of the UK's electricity from low carbon sources by 2020 with policies to: • Produce around 30% of electricity from renewables by 2020 by substantially increasing the requirement of electricity companies to sell renewable electricity. • Make homes greener by: 	The LDF will need to incorporate policies that will help to promote renewable energy and meet the targets set.	The SA should incorporate renewable energy as an issue for York and include this within the SA framework regarding the use and generation of energy.

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<p>farming and the way land and waste is managed to meet the carbon budgets set, maximise economic opportunities and protect the most vulnerable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channelling about 3.2 million to help households become more energy efficient by increasing the current programme by 20% between 2008 and 2011 and then extending it to the end of 2012 • Helping make the UK a centre of green industry by supporting development and use of clean technologies, including multi million pound investment in offshore wind and marine energy • Transforming transport by cutting average carbon dioxide emissions from new cars across the EU by 40% on 2007 levels and sourcing 10% of UK transport energy from sustainable renewable sources by 2020 • Framework for tackling emissions from farming • Producing a longer term roadmap for the transition to a low carbon UK for the period 2020 to 2050 by next spring and a vision for a smart grid • Setting out the Government's assessment of the outlook for energy security. 		
<p>Energy White Paper 'Meeting the Energy Challenge' (DTI, 2007)</p>			
<p>Government international and domestic energy strategy aiming to tackle climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emission and ensure secure, clean and affordable energy as the country becomes increasingly dependent on imported fuel.</p>	<p>Reduction of CO2 by 60% by 2050, real progress needed by 2020; maintain reliability of energy supplies; promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond and ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated</p>	<p>Consider how plan policies can support the objectives and targets of the Energy White Paper</p>	<p>Ensure the energy policy goals are reflected in Sustainability Appraisal Framework</p>
<p>The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (Department of Climate and Energy)</p>			
<p>This strategy aims to meet the UK's target of 15% of all energy to come from renewables sources by 2020, which is a seven fold increase in this energy type over the decade. This target was set by the European Directive for Renewable Energy.</p> <p>The main aim is to set the UK on a path to</p>	<p>The strategy aims to achieve the 15% renewable energy production through the following targets: Reduce UK's emissions of Carbon by 750 million tonnes by 2003 Reduce fossil fuel demand by 10% Reduce gas import demand by between 20-30% based upon existing projected figures for 2020.</p> <p>The lead scenario suggests that the country could aim for</p>	<p>The LDF will need to incorporate policies that will help to promote renewable energy and meet the targets set.</p>	<p>The SA should incorporate renewable energy as an issue for York and include this within the SA framework regarding the use and generation of energy.</p>

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decarbonise the production of energy within the UK, alongside nuclear and carbon capture and storage, contribute to the security of energy supplies in the UK through reductions in demand for fossil fuels and gas imports and to allow business opportunities and enable the UK to restructure into a low-carbon economy.	30% of our electricity generated from renewables made up of predominantly wind power, on and offshore. Biomass, hydro and wave and tidal is also imagined to play an important role. 12% heat generated from renewables. A range of sources: biomass, biogas, solar and heat pump sources. 10% transport energy from renewables.		
The UK Low Carbon Industrial Strategy (DECC and DBIS, 2009)			
The move to a low carbon economy change and transform the whole economy in Britain. The core objective of this strategy is to ensure that British businesses and workers are equipped to maximise the economic opportunities and minimise costs.	No Specific targets but at the heart of the strategy there are 3 basic principles set for a positive environment for low carbon business: A long term strategic approach from government that sets stable frameworks for businesses and consumers A pragmatic approach to the role of both markets and government in making the transition to low carbon quickly and effectively, recognising that the need to progressively increase the cost of carbon, encourage low carbon innovation, remove barriers to market for some low carbon technologies and adapt to inevitable climate change, will require intelligent intervention from government A recognition that government has a responsibility to ensure British-based companies and people are equipped to compete for the new demand created by global climate change policies.	The LDF will need to support the economy and development of industry within York	The SA will need to take the issues on board when assessing the economic objectives.
Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future (DECC, 2011)			
Sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of energy policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none">To make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households	No key targets	The Local Plan should consider policies in term of access by low-carbon means and also the capacity for sites to use low carbon sources of energy	The SA needs to ensure that the plan is embracing the low carbon agenda and appropriate sustainability objectives are utilised to assess the plan's credentials in terms of a low carbon future and the impact it could have

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
			on climate change
The UK Biomass Strategy (Defra, 2007)			
<p>This strategy, published with the Government's Energy White Paper¹, meets the commitment made in the Energy Review (2006) and in the Government's response to the 2005 Biomass Task Force Report and brings together current UK Government policies on biomass for energy, transport and industry. It also builds on the aims, objectives and vision in the 2004 Defra/DTI strategy for non-food crops and uses.</p>	<p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • realise a major expansion in the supply and use of biomass in the UK • facilitate the development of a competitive and sustainable market and supply chain • promote innovation and low-carbon technology development so biomass can deliver relatively higher energy yields • contribute to overall environmental benefits and the health of ecosystems through the achievement of multiple benefits from land use • facilitate a shift towards a bio-economy through sustainable growth and development of biomass use for fuels and renewable materials • maximise the potential of biomass to contribute to the delivery of our climate change and energy policy goals: to reduce CO₂ emissions, and achieve a secure, competitive and affordable supply of fuel. 	<p>The LDF should support the use of different types of renewables technologies within the plans where suitable</p>	<p>The SA should support the use of renewable technologies in analysis.</p>
Microgeneration Strategy (DTI, 2006)			
<p>The objective of this strategy is to create conditions under which microgeneration becomes a realistic alternative or supplementary energy generation source for the householder, for the community and for small businesses.</p>	<p>DTI will lead work with other Government Departments and local authorities to publish a report on measures that local authorities can take to improve energy efficiency and levels of micro generation installations, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and alleviate fuel poverty. This report will be published within 12 months after the commencement of the relevant section of the Climate Change and Sustainability Energy Bill.</p>	<p>The LDF should support the use of different types of renewables technologies within the plans where suitable</p>	<p>The SA should support the use of renewable technologies in analysis.</p>
Adapting to Climate Change in England and the Adapting to climate change Programme (Defra, 2008)			

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<p>The Government's adapting to Climate Change (ACC) Programme brings together work already being led by Government and the wider public sector on adapting to climate change and will co-ordinate and drive forward the development of the Government's work on this in the future.</p> <p>Objectives of phase 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a more robust and comprehensive evidence base about the impacts and consequences of climate change on the UK • Raise awareness of the need to take action now and help other to take action • Measure the success and take steps to ensure effective delivery; and • Work across government at the national, regional and local level to embed adaptation into Government policies, programmes and systems. 	<p>The programme is in two phases. Phase 1 (2008-11) will lay the groundwork necessary to implement Phase 2 – a statutory National Adaptation Programme, as required by the Climate Change Bill. Phase 2 should be in place by 2012.</p> <p>Four work streams that aim to achieve the objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing the evidence • Raising awareness, and helping others take action • Ensuring and measuring progress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy and process embedding adaptation. <p>There are no set targets as yet</p>	<p>The LDF needs to embed adapting to and mitigating climate change within all documents</p>	<p>The SA should embed climate change throughout its analysis and incorporate climate change within the framework</p>
Energy Act 2013			
<p>The Government aims to further its objectives to meet the UK's decarbonisation and renewable targets, at least cost to consumers. The Government aims to ensure continued secure energy supplies whilst creating the right conditions for markets and private investment, through greater regulatory certainty and clarity. It will do this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • through its programme of Electricity 	<p>The Government is committed to achieving its climate change and renewables targets, including a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34 per cent reduction in its CO2 emissions by 2020 (relative to 1990); • at least an 80 per cent reduction by 2050; and • ensuring that by 2020, 15 per cent of the energy consumed in the United Kingdom comes from renewable sources. 	<p>The Local Plan should encourage and promote the use of sustainable and renewable forms of energy</p>	<p>The SA should include sustainable and renewable energy objectives within the framework</p>

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<p>Market Reform (EMR);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> through strengthening the regulatory framework by further clarifying the role of the regulator, Ofgem; and through establishing an Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR). <p>In addition, the Bill makes provisions ensuring developers of offshore generating stations can test and commission offshore transmission infrastructure to export power without committing a criminal offence, before transferring the infrastructure to an offshore transmission owner.</p>			
Climate Change Act 2008			
This Act provides a legal framework for ensuring that Government meets its commitments to tackle climate change.	The Act requires that emissions are reduced by at least 80% by 2050, compared to 1990 levels	The Local Plan will need to help deliver and support this Act	The SA ensure it is inline with is Act and through analysis assess how it will help to meet Carbon reduction targets.
Climate Change Risk Assessment (Defra, 2012)			
The Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) is the first-ever comprehensive assessment of potential risks and opportunities for the UK arising from climate change. The CCRA represents a key part of the Government's response to the Climate Change Act 2008, which requires a series of assessments of climate risks to the UK, both under current conditions and over the long term.	<p>Key messages which will need to be addressed are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The global climate is changing and warming will continue over the next century; The UK is already vulnerable to extreme weather, including flooding and heatwaves; Flood risk is projected to increase significantly across the UK; UK water resources are projected to come under increased pressure; There are health benefits as well as threats related to climate change, affecting the most vulnerable groups in our society; Sensitive ecosystems are likely to come under increasing pressure; Potential climate risks in other parts of the world are thought to be much greater than those directly affecting the UK, but could have a significant indirect impact here; Some changes projected for the UK as a result of climate change could provide opportunities for agriculture and other businesses, although not outweighing the threats; Despite the uncertainties related to future climate change and its impacts, the evidence is now sufficient to identify a range of possible 	The Local Plan needs to ensure that consideration for climate change is at the heart of the document	The sustainability appraisal should ensure that climate change is factored into the assessment process.

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	<p>outcomes that can inform adaptation policies and planning;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant gaps in evidence still exist. 		
National Adaptation Programme (Defra, 2013)			
The programme sets out a vision for a society which makes timely, far-sighted and well-informed decisions to address the risks and opportunities posed by a changing climate.	<p>Sets out the key objectives to address the greatest risks and opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing awareness • Increasing resilience to current extremes • Taking timely action for long-lead time measures • Addressing major evidence gaps 	The Local Plan needs to ensure that the risk and opportunities associated with climate change are taken into consideration	
Local Transport Act 2008			
The government is committed to ensuring that we are well equipped to meet not only today's transport challenges, but also those of 10 or 20 years' time. The Local Transport Act is a key part of the government's strategy to meet this commitment, empowering local authorities to take steps to meet local transport needs in the light of local circumstances.			
Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future (Dept of Transport, 2009)			
This document is a key component of the UK Low Carbon Transition Plan with an aim to harness the full potential of low carbon technology across all transport modes.	<p>On the roads vehicles will be vastly more fuel efficient by 2022. This will be delivered through advances in the efficiency of the internal combustion engine. Alongside this, ultra low emissions vehicles will have made their transition on to the mass market.</p> <p>The strategy is expected to reduce CO2 emissions by 7 million tonnes of CO2 a year for 2020.</p> <p>Targets of 130gCO2/km from 2012 will full compliance by 2015 and 95gCO2/km by 202 have been set to provide a clear and accelerating trajectory for the deployment of new low carbon</p>	The Core Strategy should encourage and promote the use of sustainable transport modes	The SA should include sustainable transport objectives within the framework

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
	technologies and vehicles.		
Low Emissions Strategies: Using the planning system to reduce transport emissions, Good Practice Guidance (Defra, 2010)			
Low emission strategies provide a package of measures to help mitigate the transport impacts of development. They complement other design and mitigation options, such as travel planning and the provision of public transport infrastructure	The main benefit of low emission strategies is to reduce transport emissions by accelerating the uptake of low emission fuels and technologies in and around a new development, and to promote modal shift away from car travel. The approach may also contribute towards achieving local government performance targets; provide local economic benefits; help to streamline planning decisions; and contribute to wider sustainable development goals.	The LD should develop policies in line with the national guidance	The SA should take consideration of the aims and objectives within the SA framework
Environmental Protection Act 1990 / Environment Act 1990 and 1995			
This Act of Parliament defines the fundamental structure and authority for waste management and control of emissions into the environment. This includes regulating and licensing the acceptable disposal of controlled waste, the identification and compulsory remedial action for contaminated land		The local Plan needs to ensure consideration for minimising emissions and dealing with contaminated land.	The SA should ensure through analysis that the issue of emissions control and impacts of contaminated land are considered.
Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land (Defra / Environment Agency)			
The model procedures for the Management of Land Contamination, CLR 11, have been developed to provide the technical framework for applying a risk management process when dealing with land affected by contamination. The process involves identifying, making decisions on, and taking appropriate action to deal with land contamination in a way that is consistent with government policies and legislation within the UK.			

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REGIONAL/SUB-REGIONAL CONTEXT			
North Yorkshire Local Investment Plan 2011-2021 (North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Partnership, June 2011)			
<p>This Local Investment Plan is the result of ongoing discussions between the local authorities of North Yorkshire (excluding City of York), North Yorkshire County Council, the North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales National Park Authorities and the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA). The purpose of this Plan is to showcase the huge potential that can be unlocked through investment in housing in North Yorkshire. It forms the business case and development prospectus for future investment through a place-based approach. This is vital in a time of increasing austerity and cuts to public sector funding when monies need to be targeted effectively and deliver key outcomes and value for money.</p>	<p>The LIP supports the following Vision: “To make North Yorkshire and York an inclusive place where communities are sustainable and residents can have fair access to decent affordable homes and effective support when they need it”.</p> <p>It is committed to the delivery of the five key strategic priorities set out in the North Yorkshire Housing Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling the provision of more affordable homes • Maintaining and improving the existing housing stock • Delivering community renaissance • Improving access to housing services • Reducing homelessness 		<p>The SA needs to understand the cross boundary effects of policies in conjunction with North Yorkshire approach.</p>
North Yorkshire Housing Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2015 (NYCC, 2010)			
<p>The purpose of this Plan is to showcase the huge potential that can be unlocked through investment in housing in North Yorkshire. It forms the business case and development prospectus for future investment through a place-based approach. The measures required to deliver on these priorities are set out in the North Yorkshire Local Investment Plan (LIP).</p> <p>This a joint approach by all North Yorkshire LAs, including City of York and North Yorkshire County Council.</p>	<p>The document set out the overarching strategic issues and challenges for the sub-region and established five key priorities for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enabling the provision of more affordable housing; • maintaining and improving the existing housing stock; • delivering community renaissance; • improving access to housing services (including Extra Care/older people and other vulnerable groups); and • reducing homelessness. <p>Key target is to deliver 2500 affordable homes by 2015.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to enable to the provision of affordable housing in line with meeting the targets of the strategy.</p>	<p>The SA needs to understand the cross boundary effects of policies in conjunction with North Yorkshire approach.</p>

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Regional Environment Enhancement Strategy 2008-2013 (Regional Environment Forum, 2008)			
<p>This presents regional objectives and actions for environmental enhancement together with an Enhancement Action Plan to 2013. The strategy aims to deliver some of the environmental objectives of the Regional Sustainable Development Framework and influence the development of other regional strategies to ensure that they address environmental issues.</p>	<p>The themes we agreed for the Strategy in 2003 are still valid, and they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme 1: building knowledge and understanding Theme 2: conserving environmental resources Theme 3: managing environmental change Theme 4: making community connections 	<p>The objectives of the strategy should be considered in the development of the Local Plan</p>	<p>The SA should consider the themes and how the policies in the Plan meet the objectives.</p>
Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan (2014)			
<p>The Partnership brings together the public and private sectors – and partners in government, education and the third sector – working to a common vision for economic prosperity.</p> <p>The Plan focuses on growth with a shared vision: “To unlock the potential of the City Regional, developing an economic powerhouse that will create jobs and prosperity”</p>	<p>The plan sets four targets to achieve by 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £5.2 billion additional economic output beyond current projections • 62,000 extra hobs • £675m in benefit savings • Making the City Region a net contributor to the national economy <p>The achieve the vision the plan focuses on four strategic pillars, which respond the key economic challenges and opportunities in Leeds City Region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting growing businesses • Developing a skilled and flexible workforce • Building a resource smart City Region • Delivering the infrastructure for growth 	<p>The Local Plan will need to consider the aspirations of the Leeds City Region in policy development.</p>	<p>The SA needs to consider the priorities and outcomes of the LCR plan in its framework and analysis for cross boundary impacts.</p>
Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy (2010)			

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<p>The Leeds City Region has commissioned the Green Infrastructure Strategy to ensure that future growth is underpinned and supported by high quality green infrastructure. As such, the strategy will sit alongside the other core city region initiatives such as Housing & Regeneration, Employment & Skills, Transport and Economic Drivers and Innovation, to drive sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>The following section highlights the well established benefits of investing in green infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation by using tree planting for natural air cooling and CO2 absorption. • Tackling flood alleviation and water management by installing sustainable urban drainage systems, permeable surfaces and open spaces in urban areas and upstream water catchment management techniques in the wider countryside. • Improving quality of place by using the natural environment to create high quality living and recreational environments and a setting for where we live and work. • Improving physical and mental health and social well-being by creating good quality green space and opportunities for relaxation and healthy physical activity as well as providing the infrastructure necessary to encourage people to walk, run, cycle and play for health improvement. • Improving skills and educational attainment by providing an ‘outdoor classroom’ to learn new skills or understand more about the way we live, how our culture has evolved and where our society is heading in the future. • Increasing land and property values by creating attractive environments around new and existing residential, commercial and employment areas. • Sustaining economic growth and Investment Improving labour force productivity. High quality environments around where people live and work can inspire higher productivity and lower absenteeism amongst workforces. • Increasing tourism by improving the ‘tourism offer’ through widespread environmental improvements, and targeted activity to improve the setting, functionality and accessibility of key destinations. • Enhancing recreational and leisure opportunities by creating new or improving existing assets. 	<p>The Local Plan should include for quality openspace to support the economic, social and environmental benefits it has</p>	<p>The SA should assess the policies for their contribution to GI and its impacts on York.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and enhancing landscape character and biodiversity by using land improvements and management to deliver biodiversity gain and overall landscape enhancement. • Obtaining products from the land by using natural assets sourced locally in favour of imported goods. 		
2009-2014 Culture Strategy, York and North Yorkshire Cultural Partnership (2009)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This strategy extracts the essence of what York and North Yorkshire is renowned for and good at culturally, and takes it to the next level towards excellence. • It takes our drive for quality and authenticity and turns them into an advantage for developing our cultural assets in a sustainable way that will continue to grow in popularity, use and attractiveness over the next 5 years. • It is a celebration of our current talent, and our future ambition for cultural partnership opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To have a strong, sustainable and culturally vibrant York and North Yorkshire making the most of its special qualities and distinctiveness, and maximising its economic and cultural value; • To transform the image and perception of York and North Yorkshire by maximising the opportunities of its outdoor adventure offer and ensuring it is a key driver for increased participation and growing the visitor economy; • To have a vibrant and strong cultural and creative industries sector contributing to the growth of the economy of the sub-region building on our existing infrastructure and networks; and • To ensure that all sections of the community of York and North Yorkshire have access to high quality cultural and sporting activities, helping to raise participation levels, volunteering and healthy lifestyles. 	The Local Plan needs to consider the ambitions of this city and ensure that culture is included within the plan	The SA will need to consider the Cultural Strategy to assess how the plan builds in Cultural pursuits and the impacts for York.
North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan Saved Policies (May 2009)			
To encourage a reduction in the amount of waste that requires treatment and disposal To encourage a move away from traditional waste disposal methods and alternative methods of re-use and recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 25% recycling (Government Target) <p>The policies must be adhered to as they still form part of the Development Plan due to the policies being saved.</p>	LDF must reflect the wider waste strategy and apply it locally	Incorporate any relevant targets into sustainability framework
North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan Saved Policies (2007)			

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<p>To ensure an adequate and steady supply of minerals</p> <p>To encourage greater use of alternatives to primary resources</p> <p>To minimise conflict with non-mineral development</p> <p>To sustain the contribution of mineral related employment to the economy</p>	<p>The policies must be adhered to as they still form part of the Development Plan due to the policies being saved.</p>	<p>LDF must reflect the wider Minerals strategy and apply it locally</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets into sustainability framework</p>
<p>Countryside Character Volume 3: Yorkshire and the Humber (Countryside Agency, 1999)</p>			
<p>The assessment was part of a national study covering the whole of England. Part of the study that covers York is the 'Vale of York' area (Character Area 28). The assessment looks at the key characteristics of the area, the landscape character, historical and cultural influences, building and settlements and land cover. The document also assess how the countryside is changing and what the pressures are for the future.</p>	<p>The document sets out a number of recommendations for 'shaping the future'. In relation to the 'Vale of York' area these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There may be scope to enhance the landscape by attempting to create new, larger areas of heathland on appropriate areas of sandy soil • New tree planting should be appropriate to the history of the Vale and its open character. Management of the existing, scattered, farm woodland should be addressed • There is scope for progress in enhancing the riverine landscape by integrated approaches to catchment and river corridor management • Where hedges and hedgerow trees have declined, restoration and replanting may be appropriate to improve wildlife habitat and to strengthen landscape structure • Appropriate design of new development would ensure that the character of settlements is enhanced. 	<p>The impact of the LDF policies must be assessed on the natural and built environment. This landscape character assessment provides the framework to assess this impact. The recommendations set out must be taken into account when developing the LDF policies</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets into sustainability framework</p>
<p>Regional Forestry Framework: The Value of Trees in our Changing Region (Forestry Commission, 2005)</p>			
<p>This strategy sets out priorities for managing trees and woodland in the region for economic, social and environmental gains.</p>	<p>Among the core aims are the need to increase woodland creation in the reclamation of derelict and underused land, protect and improve woodland Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Ancient Woodlands, increase accessible woodland near to where people live, increase the use of wood in sustainable construction and as a source of renewable energy and increase trees and woodland</p>	<p>The LDF should integrate and facilitate the strategy's objectives, desired outcomes and action plan</p>	

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	planting to help reduce flood risk		
Yorkshire and Humber Rural Strategy (2006)			
<p>This strategy sets out the priorities of the Yorkshire and Humber Region in tackling co-ordinating, funding and delivering the outcomes of the UK Rural Strategy (2004). The Y&H Rural Framework sets out the priorities for action to ensure these are targeted where needed at local level across the region, thus securing sustainable development outcomes.</p>	<p>To deliver a Vision of ‘a vibrant and sustainable future for rural Yorkshire and The Humber’. This should mean that rural Yorkshire and The Humber, and the communities within it, remains a place where all those who live, work, play and visit can thrive while maintaining and enhancing the natural environment. The 10 main objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rural business development – encourage enterprise and innovation within new and established rural businesses, and provide a co-ordinated support infrastructure that helps them adapt to change. 2. Employment, education and skills training – develop and encourage participation in quality learning opportunities, and support rural businesses in workforce development. 3. Market towns – support market towns as hubs for the rural economy and as service centres, providing locally based employment opportunities 4. Sustainable tourism – develop, manage and promote rural Yorkshire and The Humber as a high-quality ‘sustainable tourism’ destination. 5. Access to services – ensure that rural communities are characterised by high levels of inclusion and equitable access to quality services that recognise demographic trends. 6. Rural transport – understand and addresses transport needs in rural areas through private, public and voluntary sector provision, to promote rural regeneration and tackle social exclusion. 7. Rural housing – understand and address housing needs in rural areas, recognising and tackling issues of fuel poverty. 	<p>LDF policies will need to reflect this guidance and any targets set.</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets into the framework</p>

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	<p>8. Rural communities – promote social cohesion, and encourage and support the engagement of rural communities and the active roles that they can play.</p> <p>9. The natural environment – conserve and enhance the region’s rural biodiversity, its distinctiveness, and the quality of its natural and built environment</p> <p>10. Promote a ‘functional landscape’4 – where development draws on and sustains the natural, cultural and built heritage of the region’s rural area.</p>		
Rights of Way Improvement Plan for North Yorkshire (NYCC, 2007)			
<p>Meet the present and likely future needs of the public.</p> <p>Provide for exercise and other forms of open air recreation and enjoyment of North Yorkshire.</p> <p>Meet the accessibility of local rights of way to blind or partially sighted persons and others with mobility problems.</p> <p>Contribute to the Government's four shared transport priorities which are central to the Local Transport Plan for North Yorkshire. These are reducing congestion, improving air quality, enhancing accessibility and improving safety.</p>		<p>The main priorities of the strategy should be reflected in the development of LDF policies</p>	
Climate Change Plan for Yorkshire and Humber 2009-2014 :Your Climate, Our Future (Yorkshire and Humber Climate Change Partnership, 2009)			
<p>This plan aims to drive the understanding and action in terms of tackling climate change within the region. The emphasis is now on delivery rather than strategy. The vision for the region in 10 years time is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change mitigation and adaptation underpins future regional strategies and has strong local and regional leadership • The economy is more diverse and resource efficient with low carbon products and services in all sectors. • Businesses use carbon trading effectively to stimulate investment in emissions reduction 	<p>The plans does not set targets but relies on national, regional local initiatives for delivery. The plan identifies gaps and where value can be sort from the partnership as a way forward. There are 7 key priorities identified however:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy and Monitoring • The built environment • Transport • Health services • Business • Land Management • Citizen Engagement <p>There are 3 cross cutting themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy: because the consumption of fossil fuel based energy sources is the biggest direct influence on the volume of greenhouse gases 	<p>The LDF should embed climate change within policy</p>	<p>The SA should embed climate change issues within the framework</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The link between economic growth and waste growth is broken Car use is reducing year on year All new development is zero carbon We are better prepared for extreme weather events Agriculture and forestry benefit from longer growing seasons whilst managing soil quality, new pests and diseases, and extreme weather We are able to help the natural environment stay healthy and adapt to climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste: Because waste streams are important potential sources of materials and energy Water: Because pressure on water resources and water and sewerage infrastructure will increase. 		
Economic Impact of Heritage in Yorkshire and Humber (Yorkshire and Humber Environment Forum, March 2010)			
<p>The principal purpose of the study is to provide evidence to underpin the role of heritage in the emerging “Yorkshire and the Humber Strategy” (formerly the Integrated Regional Strategy). To meet this challenge, the study is presented in three parts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part I – Understanding the Economic Impacts of Heritage - through the qualitative consideration of case studies Part II – Measuring the Economic Impact of Heritage - a quantitative assessment of the overall economic impact of historic assets to the region and its four sub-regions. Part III – Maximising the Economic Impact of Heritage - sign-posting where the best potential may be for heritage assets to have the greatest economic impacts in the years ahead in the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets but key recommendations: the opportunity to <i>make better use of post-industrial revolution heritage</i>, which the Sheffield City Region and Leeds City Region are rich in; the opportunity to <i>build upon historic events</i> such as the St Ledger horse race and York Mystery Cycle to increase heritage tourism by visitors from outside the region; <i>promote groups of assets</i> which can be very powerful in attracting visitors from outside the region; encourage Local Authorities and other stakeholders to <i>consider the opportunities heritage can provide as a core</i> <i>renaissance/regeneration theme in a town</i> to ensure that heritage assets are providing the greatest input to economic growth they can; given the increase in holidays within the UK and the expected increase in this trend, <i>promote the region as a heritage holiday destination</i>; help building owners think through the potential to <i>re-use heritage buildings</i> for holiday let accommodation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LDF should use this evidence base to influence its heritage policies 	<p>The SA should take account of the recommendations and balance them with other SA considerations.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use the current property market slow-down to <i>build developer awareness of opportunities and best practice</i> with heritage buildings; • provide guidance on the type of office environment that can be provided in heritage buildings and the issues/cost involved; • potential to <i>assist developers and Local Authorities to think through alternative uses</i> that are less impacted by markets, need to be in town centres and are sustainable; • develop a closer and more supportive relationship with Conservation Officers; and • to <i>ensure that heritage is considered at the outset of site masterplanning</i>, could there be potential for English Heritage to offer an advisory service to developers? 		
Historic environment Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber Region (Yorkshire and the Humber Historic Environment Forum 2009-2013)			
<p>This Strategy aims to harness enthusiasm for the historic environment, providing a framework for its management and providing a basis to guide regional policy and decision making.</p> <p>Vision To make the conservation and sustainable management of our historic environment the passionate concern of everyone in the Yorkshire and the Humber Region, by raising awareness of its value to peoples' lives and to the health of the economy."</p> <p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>act as an advocacy document</i> - to broaden awareness and understanding and change the way organizations 	<p>Outcomes setting out what they want to achieve for the future:</p> <p>Theme A: Making the Case for the Region's historic environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A1: Our knowledge and understanding of the historic environment of Yorkshire and the Humber is increased and used effectively to inform its future management • A2: The historic environment is widely recognised as a major contributor to the life of the Region and is reflected in the Region's strategies, policies and plans <p>Theme B: Understanding and enjoying the Historic Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B1: The historic environment becomes a more accessible part of our everyday lives • B2: The historic environment is used as a resource and venue for education, lifelong learning and skills training <p>Theme C: Utilising our Historic Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C1: The special character of this Region is conserved through development and regeneration which harnesses the historical context of local areas and helps to realize the potential of the historic environment 	<p>The LDF should take consideration of the Strategy in planning for heritage issues and assets</p>	<p>The SA should take consideration of the anticipated outcomes within the SA framework</p>

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
<p>perceive and value the historic environment, clarifying and emphasising why it matters;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>act as a basis for integrating the historic environment with the ambitions of other agencies</i> - providing a framework to support, guide and inform the development of regional and local policy e.g. Integrated Regional Strategy, Local Area Agreements, Local Development Frameworks, Sustainable Community Plans, City Region and Sub-Regional Plans; • <i>provide a focus to inspire historic environment work in the Region</i> – giving a clear direction for activity and outlining priorities to secure the effective management of our historic environment in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2: More effective planning and management of change is developed through a wider understanding of historic environment issues • C3: The historic environment contributes fully to the life of the Region and helps to create distinctive sustainable neighbourhoods • C4: Historic landscapes are effectively conserved and enhanced for future generations • C5: The historic environment of the Region’s coastal and marine areas are understood, protected and enhanced • C6: The historic environment continues to form a major part of the Region’s tourism economy welcoming visitors and the positive benefits they bring <p>Theme D: Caring for our Historic Environment</p> <p>D1: The historic environment is effectively managed and maintained</p> <p>D2: The Region has the people with the skills needed to manage and conserve the historic environment for future generations</p>		
Regional Biodiversity Strategy for Yorkshire and Humber (Y&H Biodiversity Forum, 2009)			
<p>The Yorkshire and Humber Regional Biodiversity Strategy has been developed by the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Biodiversity Forum (YHBF). It sets a framework for the integration of biodiversity into our regional and local policies, programmes and processes, and promotes a more joined up approach to biodiversity. It complements and implements the biodiversity elements of the Regional Spatial Strategy. The strategy also represents the region’s contribution to the England Biodiversity Strategy and the UK</p>	<p>Theme A: Protecting the best sites for wildlife in the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No net loss from current known baseline • 100% of LAs to have identified lists of local sites within their plans by 2011 • 100% of plans with appropriate policies/targets • No net loss and net gain achieved in priority areas • 95% of SSSI in favourable or non-favourable recovering condition by 2010-06-02 95% of biodiversity action plan priority habitats and species in appropriate management by 2015 • All SSSI to under go condition assessment monitoring within a 6 year cycle 	<p>The Local Plan should take consideration of the strategy</p>	<p>The SA should use the strategy to inform the SA Framework in terms of sub-objectives and targets</p>

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring programmes established and signed up to by all LAs and wildlife organisations <p>Theme B: Focussing conservation action on the region’s Priority Habitats and Species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve all regional targets for maintenance, restoration and expansion by 2015 • 100% of available resources utilised to achieve regional and UK BAP targets • Regional data gaps identified and costed survey programme of delivery in place <p>Theme C: Improving functional habitat networks and enhancing the wider environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YHBF endorsed regional habitat network map by 2010 • All regional targets for habitats and species in appropriate management by 2015 • All high priority habitat networks identified and proactively conserved through appropriate delivery/funding mechanisms • 100% of statutory plans with habitat networks identified in appropriate policies <p>Theme D: Developing a robust evidence base for the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the habitat inventory and priority species data sets publicly available through NBN • Annual audits of the region’s species and habitats produced through YHEDN • Evidence used to incorporate biodiversity in all future social and economic strategies • Yorkshire and Humber Environmental data network established <p>Theme E: Engaging people with the region’s biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All LAs to have at least one Local Nature reserve • 100% of new/revised sustainable Community Strategies to include targets for biodiversity. <p>Theme F: Helping the region’s biodiversity adapt to climate</p>		

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
	change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional vision/opportunities map produced • 100% of biodiversity delivery plans to include appropriate actions • All sites and species vulnerable to climate change identified within the region and mangement plans developed to minimise effects • No net loss or damage to biodiversity sites due to biofuel production. 		
Environmental Limits in Yorkshire and Humber: a discussion Paper by YHEF for Yorkshire and Humber (2007)			
3 types of environmental limits are discussed under one rationale: “One Planet Living” limits of the natural environment to support itself limits on the capacity of the natural environment to support humanity limits on the ability of the human habitat to cope with environmental change.	Main principles of living within environmental limits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making Space for Environmental Capital • Ecosystem functions • Water and Flood management • Renewable energy and waste management • Social and cultural functions • Reducing pollution and waste in the round • Reducing all pollution outputs • Turning pollutants into resources • Increasing the environments capacity to process pollution • Reducing Consumption of Environmental Capital Need to understand environmental asset to know how to manage it / the situation: The technical ‘holding’ limit that must be maintained to avoid further environmental degradation The political/ cultural limit that is deemed by society to be an acceptable level of environmental impact The restorative limit that enables environmental conditions to improve and risks to society to reduce	Consideration of the principles set out by this discussion paper.	The SA should consider the findings and understand the principles of the environmental limits discussion to apply it within analysis.
Delivering Sustainable Energy in North Yorkshire (Produced for a partnership of North Yorkshire LA, Oct 2005)			
Aim of the document is to set out and advise on the opportunities and structure in	Targets to reduce CO2 emissions from energy are in line with the energy hierarchy:	The LDF should take this into consideration	The SA should take consideration of the

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
<p>delivering renewable energy within the region.</p> <p>The document sets out how different technologies could be incorporated within the region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use less energy by avoiding waste (Be mean) • Use energy efficiently (be lean) • Use energy generated from renewable sources (be Green) • Use any remaining energy required from the least polluting sources of fossil fuels in the most efficient manner (Be Clean) 		appropriate technologies.
Water Resources Management Plan (Yorkshire Water, 2010-2035)			
<p>The plan incorporates future pressures on supply and demand driven by predicted changes to the climate. It also incorporates future changes to the Yorkshire population, housing, future water use and metering trends.</p> <p>The plan provides a response to development and growth within Yorkshire that is balanced and sustainable, whilst maintaining a minimum level of service of no more than one hosepipe ban per 25 years, in line with the Yorkshire Water Drought Plan. It takes into account future greenhouse gas emissions, the potential impact of abstraction on the environment and the volume of water lost through leaks.</p>	<p>The Plan forecasts a deficit in the supply demand balance from 2018/2019. This deficit is caused primarily by the loss of yield due to climate change. To meet the supply demand deficit the preferred solution is a balance of demand reduction options and the development of existing or new assets.</p>	The Local Plan should promote resource efficiency.	This should be included for consideration in the baseline and analysis.
North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011-16			
<p>The third North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) is made up of two main sections Part 1 of the LTP is the Local Transport Strategy (LTS) for North Yorkshire. This is intended to cover a ten to 15 year time period and sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what we hope to achieve through LTP3 (and subsequent LTPs); • the main issues facing residents and 	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting flourishing local economies by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks and services (local economies); • reducing the impact of transport on the natural and built environment and tackling climate change (environment and climate change); • improving transport safety and security and promoting healthier travel (safety and healthier travel); 		The Plan should consider the indicators and targets to be achieved.

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
<p>visitors to the County; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the types of actions we can take to achieve our objectives. <p>Part 2 of the LTP is the delivery plan and covers the period 2011-16. The delivery plan sets out how we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> manage, maintain and improve transport networks and services to achieve our objectives for transport and to address local problems; monitor our performance to ensure that we are achieving our objectives efficiently; and improve our performance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> promoting greater equality of opportunity for all by improving people's access to all necessary services (access to services); and ensuring transport helps improve quality of life for all (quality of life). <p>A number of targets and indicators are associated with these objectives.</p>		
LOCAL CONTEXT			
The Council Plan 2011-2016 (City of York Council)			
<p>The purpose of the Council Plan is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain to staff what the Council's five priorities are and the actions we plan to take to deliver them Explain the three core capabilities that we need as an organisation, and to develop in every member of staff Demonstrate to Members that we have a clear plan that will deliver the Council's priorities over the next four years. <p>The Council Plan sets out our priorities for the next four years. There are five priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create jobs and grow the economy Get York moving Build strong communities 	<p>Creating jobs and grow the economy: All of the city's residents will enjoy the opportunity to achieve their potential within York's economy. A strong and growing economy will provide new job opportunities and the ability for residents to achieve a high quality of life for themselves and their families.</p> <p>Get York Moving An effective transport system is critical to the success of our city. Developing public transport services and encouraging more walking and cycling will support sustainable economic growth and improve the quality of life for local communities.</p> <p>Building Stronger Communities Strong communities are the foundation of a thriving city. We want to be a city of active and self-reliant communities where everyone has an effective voice in local issues and where there is a strong sense of belonging.</p>	<p>The main themes, targets and priorities of the strategy should be reflected in the development of Local Plan policies</p>	<p>Relevant themes, targets and indicators should be used in the development of the SA objectives and indicators.</p>

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect vulnerable people • Protect the environment 	<p>Protect Vulnerable People The population growth of older people is already placing greater demand on Council services and budgets with increased numbers of people seeking support from social care services. Our objective is to promote their independence and give them choice and control over their daily lives. We also want to ensure that York's children grow up in happy and stable environments, in family settings wherever possible.</p> <p>Protect the Environment York has an outstanding built and natural environment, with iconic world class heritage. York's distinctiveness needs to be used to attract further investment and sustainable growth, without compromising what makes the city attractive. To succeed requires combining economic growth with reduced environmental impact, as well as placing expectations on individuals to adjust their behaviour.</p>		
Local Agenda 21 Strategy 2000			
The plan objective is focussed on the quality of life in York and how to improve the quality of life for everyone in York, now and in the future	<p>The main targets of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For everyone to have access to a job, with good working conditions in a local economy where the value of voluntary and unpaid work is recognised • For everyday goods and services, including those produced locally, to be available close to where people live • For low and decreasing crime levels that mean all residents feel safe and secure • For people not to have to rely on the car to get around • For resources to be used carefully, with minimal waste and as little pollution as possible • For a pleasant natural environment which people can enjoy which supports the largest possible range of native animals and plants • For people to enjoy good health with effective treatment available for those who need it 	The main targets of the strategy should be reflected in the development of LDF policies	These objectives should form the foundation of the SA objectives

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and training to be available to people of all ages and abilities • Access to affordable, appropriately sized housing in a good condition for all • For everyone to have the opportunity to be part of a community and to have their say in decisions affecting themselves or the city as a whole • For the characteristics that make York unique to be protected and enhanced. 		
York City Vision and Community Strategy (Without Walls) 2011-2025 (2011)			
<p>Without Walls is the name of a group of people from influential organisations in York who have agreed to work together to achieve a shared vision. The strategy in place to reach the shared vision, called the community strategy, will make sure that the good work done by organisations, partnerships and individuals in the city is brought together in one overall 'grand plan'. We will see improvements quicker if we work together than if organisations continue to work on their own.</p> <p>Strategic Ambitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building confident, healthy and inclusive communities • Being a leading environmentally-friendly city • Being at the forefront of innovation with a diverse and thriving economy • Being a world class centre for culture, education and learning for all • Celebrating our historic past and creating 	<p>There are seven themes to the strategy each with their own objectives and targets that come together to form the city vision. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Safer City - To be a safe city with a low crime rate and to be perceived by residents and visitors as such. • The Healthy City - To be a city where residents enjoy long, healthy and independent lives through the promotion of healthy living and with easy access to responsive health and social care services • The City of Culture - Celebrating both our uniqueness and our diversity, we will promote a culture that helps build a confident and creative community, welcomes and inspires resident and visitor alike, and encourages quality opportunities for fun and fulfilment open to all • The Thriving City - To support the progress and success of York's existing businesses and to encourage new enterprises in order to maintain a prosperous and flourishing economy that will sustain high employment rates • The Inclusive City - To ensure that all residents and visitors can take part in the life of the city • The Learning City - To ensure all those who live and work in York have the education and skills that will enable them to play an active part in society and contribute to the life of the 	<p>The main targets of the strategy should be reflected in the development of Local Plan policies</p>	<p>These objectives should be incorporated into the objectives and indicators of the SA framework to ensure consistency</p>

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
a successful and ambitious future	<p>city. To ensure that the city is seen as an internationally recognised centre for education with a commitment to lifelong learning and creativity which is second to none</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sustainable City - That York should be a model sustainable city with a quality built and natural environment and modern, integrated transport network 		
Corporate Fairness and Inclusion Strategy and Single Corporate Equality Scheme (CYC, 2010)			
<p>Below are the main actions that we have planned from July 2009 to July 2012. They will help us to make the lives of people from the equality strands better. These actions make up our Single Corporate Equality Scheme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme 1 - Know the community; Theme 2 - Leadership, partnership and Commitment; Theme 3 – Engaging with people from the equality strands; Theme 4 – Providing responsive services; Theme 5 – Having a diverse workforce; Theme 6 - Acting in each business area 	<p>Fairness and inclusion are about treating people according to their needs to achieve fair results across the full range of services and employment opportunities offered by the council, its partners, outside organisations that work for it, and organisations that the council gives grants to.</p> <p>The aim is to make sure that people do not suffer disadvantage in services and employment as a result of their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gender (This includes trans people who are going through sex-change or have a sense of self that belongs to the other gender). disability race age religion and belief sexual orientation 	The Local Plan should ensure that equality is considered throughout policy development	The SA should ensure that equality forms part of the assessment process.
Local Transport Plan 3 2011-2021 (CYC, 2011)			
<p>This third transport plan sets out five themes with objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Providing quality alternatives Improving strategic Links Encouraging behavioural Change Tackling transport emissions Enhancing public Streets and spaces. <p>The LTP is a long-term strategy for transport in York and is supported by a implementation</p>	<p>The LTP3 vision over the next 20 years is: To enable everyone to undertake their activities in the most sustainable way and to have a transport system that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has people walking, cycling and use public transport more; Makes York easier to get around with reliable and sustainable links within its own area, adjacent to other areas and the rest of the UK; Enables people to travel in safety, comfort and security, whatever form of transport they use; Provides equal access to opportunities for employment, 	The main targets of the strategy should be reflected in the development of Local Plan policies	These objectives should be incorporated into the objectives and indicators of the SA framework to ensure consistency.

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
plan with detailed measures.	education, training, good health and leisure for all; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addresses the transport-related climate change and local air quality issues in York 		
Life Long Learning and leisure Plan 2005 to 2008 (replaces the Education and Leisure Strategic Plan 2002-2006), March 2005			
Key Vision – to aspire to excellence, reflecting the local ambition of York to be a world class city in the 21 st Century. This will not be achieved unless the people who are educated and live in the city are given the opportunity to become highly motivated, flexible and creative life-long learners	Key outcomes/targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making York more eventful – enjoying, participating in and taking the lead in cultural events and activities • Engaging in learning – developing creative expression and talent, becoming more informed and acquiring skills for life • Being healthy – enjoying good physical and mental health and having an active lifestyle • Making a positive contribution – being involved with the life of the city and its many communities • Taking pride and pleasure in the environment – appreciating and understanding the city and its surroundings • Economic well-being – enjoying the economic benefits of a thriving cultural sector • Staying safe – being protected from harm and neglect • Infrastructure planning – improving the quality of the city’s cultural infrastructure 	Ensure that the main targets and indicators are taken into account when developing LDF policies	Incorporate any relevant targets into sustainability framework
The Education Plan 2005-2008			
Key Vision – to aspire to excellence, reflecting the local ambition of York to be a world class city in the 21 st Century. This will not be achieved unless the people who are educated and live in the city are given the opportunity to become highly motivated, flexible and creative life-long learners	Key Outcomes/Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being Healthy in York – enjoying good physical and mental health and living a healthy lifestyle • Staying Safe in York – being protected from harm and neglect • Enjoying and achieving in York – getting the most out of life and developing the skills for adulthood • Making a positive contribution in York – being involved with the community and society and not engaging in anti-social or offending behaviour • Achieving economic well-being – not being prevented by economic disadvantage from achieving their full potential in 	Ensure that the main targets and indicators are taken into account when developing LDF policies	Incorporate any relevant targets into sustainability framework

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
	life		
Achieving Excellence: York's 14-19 Plan 2009-2015 (CYC, 2009)			
<p>The objective of the plan is to significantly raise the skills and qualification levels of young people. The plan highlights three key strands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising Attainment • Raising Participation • Provision of a 14-19 entitlement curriculum <p>The key vision is for learners in York to have ambition and aspiration.</p>	<p>The Plan identifies key principles which will help achieve the vision including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing the highest quality education and training for all York learners • Meeting the needs of all learners in York, but with a key focus on groups which are currently less well served, including NEETs and learners with learning disabilities and/or difficulties • Putting the needs of the learner first and above the needs of individual institutions • Understanding that each institution has its own contribution to make, but that no school or college is bigger than the whole • Moving away from competition to co-dependency of a high quality • Driving change with shared and collective leadership 	<p>Ensure that the indicators are considered when developing Local Plan policies</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets into sustainability framework</p>
Dream Again: Children's and Young People's Plan 2013-2016 (CYC and York OK Children's Trust, 2012)			
<p>Vision York is a city making history and its children are our future. Every child and young person in York deserves to live their dreams. We will stretch, support, nurture and release them to do so. Working with them and their families, we will make York the best place in Britain in which to grow up.</p> <p>Eight ways in which we will work to help all children, young people and their families to live their dreams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Striving for the highest standards; 	<p>A specific responsibility of the YorOK Board is to oversee the production, delivery and review of this Children and Young People's Plan. In discharging this responsibility the Board will formally monitor performance and progress on a quarterly basis, and review annually the extent to which partners have acted in accordance with the Plan. A full retrospective CYPP 2009-12 performance score card is provided at annex A and a proposed scorecard for the new Plan is provided at annex D. These scorecards can be amended in light of changing national reporting requirements and local priorities.</p> <p>In addition to this strategic monitoring, YorOK will oversee production of a more immediate Action Plan which will be</p>	<p>Ensure that the main targets and indicators are taken into account when developing Local Plan policies</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets into sustainability framework</p>

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upholding truly equal opportunities; • Helping children and young people to always feel safe; • Intervening early and effectively; • Working together creatively; • Working in genuine collaboration with children and families: mutual respect and celebration; • Connecting with communities, within which our children live, and to the rich culture of our great city; • Remembering that laughter and happiness are also important! <p>There are five specific priorities, based on evidence about where extra help is needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping all York children enjoy a happy family life; • Supporting those who need extra help at the earliest opportunity; • Promoting good mental health; • Reaching further: links to a strong economy; • Planning well in a changing world. 	<p>reviewed and refreshed as necessary over the next three years.</p>		
Taking Play Forward – A Play Strategy for York (CYC, 2002, updated 2010)			
<p>Taking play forward is a working and flexible philosophy for all children and young people up to 16 years old, parents and organisations involved with play. It aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the standards of play provision • Encourage joint working between children, individuals and services 	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For all forms of city planning and organisation, relevant authorities and departments to be encouraged to consider the play environment and help build resources which allow children’s play to happen freely • All individuals and organisations making decisions which affect (directly or indirectly) the right of children to play and 	<p>Ensure that the main targets and indicators are taken into account when developing LDF policies</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets into sustainability framework</p>

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<p>with interests in play</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create flexibility in the use of play resources • Identify measurable criteria for funding and developing play opportunities • Increase the recognition of the importance of play 	<p>their right to be consulted should be encouraged to consider and apply the 7 play objectives (as detailed in the strategy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to create open and accessible free-play and adventure play in the general environment should be a priority • To see that play spaces and places that offer children opportunities for risk taking and challenge, whilst ensuring that they are not at risk of serious harm 		
Low Emission Strategy (CYC, 2012)			
<p>The LES vision will be delivered through a series of measures aimed at achieving the following objectives:</p> <p>i. To raise public and business awareness and understanding of emissions to air in order to protect public health and meet the city's ambitious carbon reduction targets.</p> <p>ii. To minimise emissions to air from new developments by encouraging highly sustainable design (via sustainable design aspects of the emerging Development Plan) and the uptake of low emission vehicles and fuels on new developments (via LES and LTP3)</p> <p>iii. To minimise emissions to air from existing vehicles by encouraging eco-driving, optimising vehicle maintenance and performance (including that of abatement equipment) and providing businesses, residents and visitors with incentives and opportunities to use low emission vehicles and fuels</p> <p>iv. To lead by example by minimising emissions from council buildings (via</p>	<p>Overall vision: <i>'To transform York into a nationally acclaimed low emission city'</i> where the population, and the business and development community particular are aware of their impact on the environment and health and play an active role in reducing all emissions in the city</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where new development is designed to minimise emissions and maximise sustainable transport access • where there are noticeably higher rates of walking and cycling than in other UK cities and rates are comparable to those in exemplar European cities • where there are noticeably greater numbers of alternatively fuelled vehicles (electric, gas and hybrid) than in other UK cities and widespread eco-driving behaviour • where there is a well developed infrastructure to support low emission (alternatively fuelled) vehicles • where the number of vehicles accessing air quality hotspots and risk areas are minimised and where lorries, buses and taxis meet minimum emission standards and embrace new emission reduction technologies • where the council leads by example, operating the lowest emission fleet affordable and seeking to minimise emissions from procured services • where local air quality and global warming issues are 	<p>The Local Plan will need to make provision to help achieve and deliver this strategy</p>	<p>The SA should include the indicators and baseline information to help determine analysis and objectives.</p>

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
<p>CCFAP), fleet and other activities and to showcase low emission technologies whenever possible</p> <p>v. To encourage inward investment by providers of low emission technology, fuels and support services</p> <p>vi. To maximise sustainable transport and reduce localised air quality breaches through traffic demand management, smart travel planning, and potentially regulatory control (via LTP3, the emerging Development Plan, LES and revisions to the AQAP).</p>	<p>considered and tackled together</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where inward investment by low emission technology providers is actively sought, encouraged and supported • where innovation and investment in infrastructure and services that reduce emissions are actively sought, encouraged and promoted. • where as a result of the above there are no exceedances of air quality limit 		
City of York Council Homelessness Review and Strategy 2008-2013			
<p>The main objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure people who are at risk of homelessness are aware of, and have access to, the services they need to help prevent it. • Ensure the provision of, and fair access to, accommodation sufficient to meet identified housing needs. • Ensure people with housing related support needs have these needs fully assessed and have access to the support services required to sustain independent living and prevent homelessness. • Ensure the effective co-ordination of all service providers, across all sectors, whose activities contribute to preventing or addressing homelessness, or meeting the accommodation and support needs of people who are homeless or at risk of 	<p>The strategy sets out national targets as set out by ODPM and local targets as follows:</p> <p>National Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To keep rough sleeping as close to zero as possible (and at least two thirds below the level in 1998) • To end the use of B&B hotels for homeless families with children except in short-term (less than 6 weeks) emergencies <p>Local Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep rough sleeping as close to zero as possible • Reduce the number of households in temporary accommodation by 2010 to half the figure it was in 2004 • End the use of bed and breakfast accommodation for homeless families with children, except in short term emergencies • End the use of bed and breakfast for 16-17 year olds, except in an emergency, by 2010. 	<p>Ensure that the main targets and indicators are taken into account when developing LDF policies</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets into sustainability framework</p>

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
homelessness.			
City of York Council Housing Strategy 2011-15			
<p>Our "Creating homes, building communities" strategy includes six strategic aims:</p> <p>1. Improve access to housing and housing services, including appropriate information, advice and support: Knowing what housing options are available and where to go for help are set to become increasingly important in the years ahead so people can plan, make informed choices and avoid a housing crisis.</p> <p>2. Make best use of the existing housing stock: The economic slowdown presents challenges to new housing supply. Making better use of the existing homes is one way of minimising future demand.</p> <p>3. Maximise the supply of decent environmentally sustainable homes that people can afford: We must maintain a strong focus on the key housing sites, such as York North West, which in turn will underpin future economic growth.</p> <p>4. Improve the condition, energy efficiency and suitability of homes and create attractive, sustainable neighbourhoods: Ensuring homes remain suitable to our needs as we get older helps maximise use of the existing stock and underpins good quality of life. Cutting carbon emissions is good for the environment and means people spend less on energy.</p>	<p>Key objectives to tackle the local housing issues identified:</p> <p>1. Improve access to housing and housing services, including appropriate information, advice and support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an advanced housing options service • Increase awareness of housing options for particular groups, such as older households and people with disabilities • Increase awareness of York's social housing allocation system <p>2. Make best use of the existing housing stock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackle under occupation • Tackle long-term empty properties • Swiftly re-let homes that become vacant in the social rented sector and tackle illegal sub-letting • Increase the role of the private rented sector in meeting housing need <p>3. Maximize the supply of decent environmentally sustainable homes that people can afford</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing housing supply, especially the supply of additional affordable homes • Ensure all new homes are built to high environmental standards • Tackle worklessness and financial exclusion • Increase the range of housing options available to older households and those with disabilities • Address the housing needs of gypsies, travellers and showpeople • Ensure a planned approach to student housing <p>4. Improve the condition, energy efficiency and suitability of homes and create attractive, sustainable neighbourhoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the condition and energy efficiency of existing homes 	<p>The Local Plan needs to help deliver elements of the Housing Strategy through policy</p>	<p>The SA should take the aims, objectives and targets in account through the SA Framework and analysis.</p>

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
<p>5. Reduce homelessness and tackle the causes of homelessness: By preventing homelessness we can help households avoid its damaging affects and reduce overall costs.</p> <p>6. Develop effective partnership working: Joint working on housing issues has been key to the achievements made to date. We know there are partnerships we can strengthen further, particularly around housing and health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackle fuel poverty • Help people remain in (or safely return to) their homes • Reduce anti-social behaviour • Improve home security • Increase residents' involvement in decisions about their homes and neighbourhoods <p>5. Reduce homelessness and tackle the causes of homelessness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent homelessness • Reduce the use of temporary accommodation • End rough sleeping • Increase special provision for young people and teenage parents <p>6. Develop effective partnership working</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve partnership working with the health sector 		
Older Persons Housing Strategy 2011-2015 (CYC, 2011)			
<p>Strategic Aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure older people can make informed choices and plan ahead by providing accessible and clear information on their housing options 2. Ensure older households are able to live in their own homes for longer, rather than have to move to 'specialist' accommodation to maintain their independence and well being 3. Where there is a need for more specialist types of accommodation for frailer older people and those with specific needs, ensure it promotes and enables maximum independence and choice. 	<p>Targets for Strategic Aims:</p> <p>Strategic aim 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive information about housing and support options by Dec 2011. Annual older people information events to raise awareness of options. • Update knowledge of older people's needs through a full housing market assessment by Jul 2011. Complete customer profiling of social housing tenants by Dec 2011. • Report progress on the strategy to the Older People's Partnership Board every six months. <p>Strategic aim 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of new homes built to lifetime standard (date to be confirmed in Local Development Framework). • Continue to promote and administer disabled facilities grant in light of cutbacks in funding for other help and assistance. • Register of adapted social rented properties by July 2012. • Minimum of 98.6% of vulnerable people accessing services helped to maintain independent living year on year 	<p>The Local Plan should make provision for a mix of types of accommodation to suit all needs</p>	<p>The SA should reference the targets and indicator for the strategy and use this as a basis for analysis.</p>

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction on the proportion of older households spending more than 10% of their income on domestic energy bills by 2015. • Minimum of 6 households helped to downsize each year. <p>Strategic Aim 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the proportion of new specialist housing that offers a wider range of tenure options and bedroom sizes. • Complete stock options appraisal of older persons schemes with recommendations for future provision – July 2011 • Agreed equalities and diversity policy in place by April 2012. 		
York Supporting People Strategy 2005-2010, Supporting People Commissioning Body			
<p>The Supporting People Commissioning Body is a partnership of the Probation Service (North Yorkshire), Selby and York Primary Care Trust and the City of York Council.</p> <p>The purpose of the strategy is to determine the specific nature of the work to be undertaken in the next 5 years in order to achieve the maximum benefits from the Supporting People Grant for as many individuals and communities as possible. The vision is that - Supporting People will help to make York a place where all people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are able to achieve the greatest independence Feel secure and live in a safe environment Are confident and feel good about themselves Are encouraged to have aspirations and given the best chance to achieve in life Are listened to and have their views taken seriously 	<p>The success of the programme will be measured by the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased or maintained independence in everyday living Improved or maintained capacity to secure and manage a home Safer and more sustainable communities Reduced isolation in the community and increased participation of supporting people customers in everyday community activities. <p>These outcomes will be measured by a number of performance indicators as detailed in the document</p>	<p>Ensure that the main targets and indicators are taken into account when developing LDF policies</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets into sustainability framework</p>
Let's Talk Rubbish: A Municipal Waste Management Strategy for City of York and North Yorkshire 2006-2026 (2006)			
<p>This Strategy has the following objectives, to enable us to achieve this vision:</p>	<p>The Partnership aims to achieve the following targets, as a minimum:</p>	<p>The LDF should incorporate policies which aim to achieve</p>	<p>The SA should take consideration of the objectives</p>

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the amount of waste produced in York and North Yorkshire so as to make us one of the best performing areas⁵ in the country by 2013 (currently York and North Yorkshire residents produce more waste per person than in most other areas). By 2008, we aim to produce less per person than the average for England and Wales • To promote the value of waste as a natural and viable resource, by: • Re-using, recycling and composting the maximum practicable amount of household waste • Maximising opportunities for re-use of unwanted items and waste by working closely with community and other groups • Maximising the recovery of materials and/or energy from waste that is not re-used, recycled or composted so as to further reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycle or compost 40% of household waste by 2010 • Recycle or compost 45% of household waste by 2013 • Recycle or compost 50% of household waste by 2020 <p>Divert 75% of municipal waste from landfill by 2013</p>	the targets	and targets in the SA framework.
Contaminated Land Strategy, Environmental Protection Unit, City of York Council, (Adopted July 2001, revised January 2010)			
<p>It is envisaged that this strategy will help the council to improve and protect the condition of the environment and the health of residents in York.</p> <p>Key Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to meet the requirements placed on the council to produce a strategy for the implementation of Part 2A; • to document how the council intends to meet the criteria of the statutory 	Specific targets and indicators are detailed in the document	Ensure that the main targets and indicators are taken into account when developing LDF policies	Incorporate any relevant targets into sustainability framework

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
<p>guidance;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide a framework for the identification, prioritisation, assessment, determination and remediation of contaminated land and to subsequently reduce the risks posed to human health and the environment; • to provide information to the Environment Agency for the national report on contaminated land; • To put into practice the 'suitable for use' and 'polluter pays' principles to ensure suitable remediation is carried out on all necessary sites; • to provide a greater understanding for the need to investigate and remediate contaminated land; • to improve internal and external communications with regard to contaminated land; and City of York Council Contaminated Land Strategy - 2010 - 14 - • to inform land owners, the general public and stakeholders of the council's intentions in relation to contaminated land by the publication of this strategy document. 			
Community Safety Plan, Safer York Partnership, 2011-2014			
<p>The priorities for the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership are based upon the Community Safety Strategy for York, and is the product of both multi-agency data</p>			<p>The SA should consider the implications from the strategy on the Local Plan policies.</p>

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
<p>analysis of crime and disorder intelligence, as well as information and community consultation conducted through the Police Safer Neighbourhood Teams. The plan covers the period 2011-2014 and outlines the following key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autocrime - reducing the volume of vehicle-related offences • Burglary - reducing the number of house, shed/garage and commercial burglaries • Cycle Theft - reducing the number of bikes stolen and number of cycle thieves • Drugs and Alcohol – reducing the harm caused by substance misuse. • Safer Neighbourhoods – including tackling anti-social behaviour and road safety • Violent Crime – including alcohol related violence in the night time economy and domestic violence 			
Healthier lives: NHS North Yorkshire and York's Strategic Plan 2010-2015 (May 2010)			
<p>We aim by 2015 the people of North Yorkshire and York will agree that:</p> <p>They are supported to have healthier lifestyles</p> <p>They are satisfied with the services available to them</p> <p>The services they receive meet their needs</p> <p>Services are accessible</p> <p>Our mission is to:</p> <p>Reduce health inequalities</p> <p>Empower individuals to manage their own health</p>	<p>The goals for the next five years are:</p> <p>Goal 1: Comprehensive services for our ageing population</p> <p>Goal 2: Reduction in health inequalities</p> <p>Goal 3: Improved health and well-being of the population through the promotion of healthy lifestyles</p> <p>Goal 4: Clinically and financially sustainable healthcare system</p> <p>Goal 5: Highest quality care in the right settings</p> <p>Goal 6: Strong partnerships focused on the individual</p>	<p>Ensure that any relevant targets and indicators are taken into account when developing LDF policies</p>	<p>Incorporate relevant health indicators into the development of the SA framework</p>

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
Create seamless care with our partners which make best use of our allocated resources			
Reaching Further: York's Economic Strategy (CYC, 2012)			
<p>The Vision Our simple economic vision is for the City of York to become an international and enterprising city, and in time, the most competitive city of its size, not only in the UK but globally, leading to increased sustainable and inclusive growth in the overall economy and jobs.</p> <p>On the way to achieving this vision, by 2015, the city will aim to become a top 5 UK city economy that sustainably delivers both Gross Value Added (GVA) and jobs growth, and a top 10 European city, as measured against comparator cities</p>	<p>In order to realise this vision, the city will achieve the following five ambitions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A flexible and relevant workforce for the future, by unlocking the potential of our existing and future workforce, building on residents' skills to provide fairer opportunity for employment, whilst attracting new skilled individuals to meet the needs of businesses today and in future. 2. A growing and dynamic business base competing on a global stage, by encouraging entrepreneurship and the growth and internationalisation of existing business, as well as attracting new businesses. 3. A globally connected, locally integrated knowledge base, by strengthening the city's higher and further education base, its international connectivity and its connection to the wider city economy and business base. 4. A world class place for business, communities, students and visitors, by facilitating both better use of existing developments and infrastructure and the development of new spaces where necessary. 5. A coordinated and efficient approach to attracting and retaining investment in the city, by building on these pillars to attract and retain investment from local, regional, national and international markets. 	The Local Plan should support the strategy through policy and delivery	The SA should use the themes, priorities and indicators in scoping and analysis of the policies.
Science City York Strategy			
Science City York is a business support organisation that assists in the creation and growth of technology-based businesses. Its mission is to create business and employment opportunities in the York area through science and technology exploitation. Science City York's vision is to be a 'leading centre at the	Central to the delivery of Science City York's vision will include investment in strategic areas and initiatives including:- Business and Research Collaboration, Infrastructure and Life Long Learning. Science City York will pursue a number of workstreams to deliver further growth: Cluster Development Activities - the development of new business clusters around the strengths of the University. Science Infrastructure - one of the central components of the	Ensure that the LDF policies reflect the aims and objectives of the Science City York strategy and are developed in consultation with the Economic Development Unit.	Ensure that the key targets/outcomes of the strategy are taken into account when developing the sustainability framework

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
<p>forefront of innovation, creativity and change within a prosperous and thriving economy'. Science City York's concept is firmly embedded at the heart of the York and North Yorkshire Economic strategy. Science City York's future vision is to generate an additional 15,000 jobs by 2021 achieved through developing an integrated approach to create a culture and infrastructure that allows creative, science and technology businesses to thrive.</p>	<p>development of Science City York's infrastructure is the development of key strategic sites including - York Science Park, Vangarde (a technology park on a key greenfield site which is being developed to support key technology and science businesses), York Central, Hungate and Heslington East Campus.</p>		
Visit York Strategic Plan 2009-2012			
<p>Visit York has identified five key objectives that we will use to measure our success: To position York as a leading domestic and international visitor destination. To generate, support and manage investment in tourism in York and the surrounding area. To deliver from our activities an enhanced and sustainable return on investment for all our stakeholders To operate a commercially successful business and develop the company's corporate social responsibilities. To contribute fully to the development of the economy of York and Yorkshire.</p>	<p>By 2012 the York tourism sector will see: Total visitor expenditure in excess of £400m (based on >5% growth pa) Average length of overnight stays sustained at 4 days (2008: 3.9 days). York Tourism supporting 12,000 jobs (2008: 10,600 jobs). A 3% increase in the ratio of visitors who intend to return to York in the next two years (to 86%) based on visitor survey evidence. £50 m investment in tourism over a three year period by public and private sectors – including investment in training, public realm and events activity as well as capital projects 100 York tourism businesses signed up to the Green Tourism Business Scheme.</p>	<p>The LDF should take into consideration and support the aims and targets of this strategy</p>	<p>The SA should incorporate the aims and targets within the framework</p>
Biodiversity Audit and Action Plan			
<p>The initial 'City of York Biodiversity Audit' in 1996 was commissioned by the then English Nature and City of York Council as a first step towards implementing Government policy at the local level and was essentially a review of the City's known wildlife resource. This audit has formed the basis of conserving sites of nature conservation interest in York since it was produced.</p> <p>A new Biodiversity Audit for York has been completed (2010) and this identifies new potential Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and assesses these alongside existing ones to see if they have</p>		<p>The Local Plan requires up to date and comprehensive information. Need to incorporate Action Plan when written as Supplementary Planning Document.</p>	<p>Incorporate relevant biodiversity objectives and indicators into sustainability framework</p>

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sufficient value to be designated as a SINC. This has been accepted as part of the evidence base for the former LDF.			
City of York Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2006-2011 (draft)			
This report is a requirement of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and looks to evaluate to what extent local rights of way meet the present and future needs of the public; the extent to which rights of way offer opportunities for exercise and other outdoor recreation and the accessibility of the rights of way to the blind/partially sighted and people with mobility problems.	<p>The ROWIP's Statement of Action is split down into 6 Aims:</p> <p>Aim 1: To ensure that the council's rights of way network and wider network of access is open, well maintained and easy to use.</p> <p>Aim 2: To provide an accurate, up to date and easily available Definitive Map and Statement for the whole of the City of York Council administrative area.</p> <p>Aim 3: To provide a more connected network of access for all users.</p> <p>Aim 4: To improve the provision of information about the council's rights of way network and wider network of access and to promote the benefits that its use can bring.</p> <p>Aim 5: To work more closely with landowners, user groups and volunteers to manage and enhance the current PROW network and Wider Network of Access.</p> <p>Aim 6: To improve the network to make it easier to use for everyone especially those with mobility problems and visual impairment.</p>	Ensure that the key actions and targets of the improvement plan are taken into account when developing the policies in the LDF	Incorporate any relevant targets and indicators into the development of the sustainability framework
Ouse Flood Risk Management Strategy (Environment Agency, 2010)			
The Ouse Flood Risk Management Strategy focuses on the River Ouse and the rivers and streams which join it. The strategy puts the spotlight on people, properties and land at risk from flooding along the River Ouse between Linton Lock to the North West of York and Boothferry Bridge to the SE of Selby	The primary objective of the study is to identify the preferred ways of managing flood risks in the long term, over the next 100 years. The strategy adopts targets based on both national and local objectives. These targets reflect not only flood risk management objectives but also relevant wider issues and concerns including the environment, sustainability and climate change.	Ensure that the key actions and targets of the flood risk strategy are taken into account when developing the policies in the LDF	Incorporate any relevant targets and indicators into the development of the sustainability framework

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and the River Wharfe between the A64 bridge at Tadcaster and where it joins with the Ouse at Wharfe's mouth. It looks at various methods of managing flood risk and suggests the most appropriate ways of doing this in the future.			
The Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) (Environment Agency, March 2004 and updated 2008)			
The vision for the Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse CAMS is to ensure that a sustainable level of abstraction is achieved that meets the needs of the environment, economy and water users both now and in the future. CAMS are strategies for management of water resources at a local level. The SUNO CAMS covers an area of approximately 3,500km ² and includes the towns of Harrogate, Knaresborough, Northallerton, Thirsk, Ripon, Richmond and the City of York. The strategy will apply to the significant rivers, tributaries and groundwater resources.	Targets: to characterise and quantify pressures and impacts on all surface waters and groundwater sources; reduce the likelihood of water supply shortages, whilst avoiding future environmental damage; ensure that plans are in place to adapt water supply systems to expected climate change	Ensure that the key actions and targets of the flood risk strategy are taken into account when developing the policies in the LDF	Incorporate any relevant targets and indicators into the development of the sustainability framework
Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse abstraction licensing strategy (2013)			
Sets out how water resources are managed in the Stour area and when a licensing strategy is required	Sets the requirement for a licence if more than 20m ³ /day (4400 gallons of water)	The Local Plan should take account of the Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse licensing strategy as water abstraction is a key requirement of many developments	
York Central Transport Study Nov 2005			
The Study considers the physical measures required to allow access to the development and identifies the transport implications likely to arise from the development of the area on surrounding areas and citywide. More detailed transport proposals for York Central	The study did not recommend any targets but outlined areas where further work was required and provided feasibility work on alternative options to access the area. Five options were modelled and key indicators used to assess the relative benefits of these.	Ensure the work on the study is taken into account when developing more detailed assessments and policies for the Area Action Plan.	The study included an initial assessment of the likely air quality implications arising from the development of the site. A detailed assessment of the additional air pollution

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will be produced in the master planning stage and when development options are being prepared. The objective of the Study was to identify options to address the poor accessibility into the area. A number of key conclusions were provided and a report commenting on the results of the study was produced.			generated by the development will be needed, based on the Transport Impact Assessment.
York and North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Partnership, 2011)			
<p>The purpose of the SHMA, as explored in more detail in the context of Government guidance¹ within the main report, is two-fold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a SHMA undertaken in accordance with Government guidance and meeting PPS3 requirements; and • To assist in supporting the Council to fulfil their strategic housing role in planning for housing investment that meets the needs of the community. 	<p>This document identifies that City of York will likely have an average household increase of 850 households per annum. It also identifies that in order to address the backlog and future housing need, 790 affordable homes per annum are required.</p>	<p>The Local plan needs to take consideration for the provision of housing and addressing need</p>	<p>The SA should use this in the baseline and analysis of the Policies.</p>
Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan for York 2010-15 (CYC, 2010)			
<p>The Climate Change Framework is the overarching document that will enable York to accelerate actions to reduce carbon emissions across the city. It demonstrates the actions already on-going and highlights the key areas the city needs to begin to drive forward for coordinated action to tackle climate change. Key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to reduce York's CO2 and other greenhouse gas emissions in line with government and local targets. • to coordinate CO2 and other greenhouse gas emission reduction initiatives across 	<p>Vision: To reduce greenhouse gas emissions across York and better prepare and adapt York's communities and businesses for the likely impacts associated with climate change.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce CO2 emissions (end user) by 40 per cent by 2020 (based on a 2005 baseline) and 80 per cent* by 2050 (based on a 1990 baseline). • Reduce the average residents' carbon footprint from 12.61 tonnes in 2006 by 80 per cent to 3.36 tonnes by 2050 (based on a 2006 baseline). • City of York Council and the Without Walls Partnership to have in place by 2050 effective measures that will better 	<p>The siam of this strategy should be at the heart of the Local Plan.</p>	<p>The aims and targets should be incorporated into the SA framework and Climate change should be a specific SA objective.</p>

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<p>York</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to coordinate actions to better prepare York for future climate change. to make full use of the potential for low carbon, renewable, localised sources of energy generation across York. to raise awareness and understanding of climate change throughout the Without Walls Partnership, City of York Council, and within communities, businesses and organisations across York. contribute to the city's Sustainable Community Strategy and the creation of a sustainable, environmentally friendly city. <p>The Climate Change Action Plan for York will deliver coordinated actions across the city to meet the Climate Change Framework's targets and ambitions.</p> <p>The Climate Change Action Plan for York is a combination of two specific action plans. The plans are broken into mitigation – actions that will reduce emissions from across York – and adaptation – actions that will help York to better prepare and adapt to the predicted effects of a future changing climate.</p>	<p>prepare York communities, businesses, organisations and vital infrastructure from the effects of a changing climate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To exceed the following renewable energy targets of 39MW of installed renewable electricity capacity and 15MW of installed renewable heat capacity by the year 2020 and 40MW of installed renewable electricity and 18MW of installed renewable heat capacity by the year 2031. <p>The above targets for reductions in CO2 emissions by 2020 are in line with the city's voluntary commitments to the Covenants of Mayors² and the Friends of the Earth (FoE) 'Get Serious' campaign³. The Covenant of Mayors (CoM) is a European initiative to curb local authorities CO2 emissions. This requires the city to reduce its CO2 emissions by at least 20% by 2020. The FoE campaign calls for council's to do their bit to tackle climate change and create a greener future for everyone by reducing the city's CO2 emissions by 40% by 2020. (An additional Sustainable Energy Action Plan, with details on the York's COM campaign is also available from May 2011</p>		
Renewable Energy Strategic Viability Study (AEA, 2010)			
<p>This report sets out the methodology and outputs from a renewable energy strategic viability study for York. The aim of this study is to inform City of York Council about the potential, viability and deliverability of renewable energy options within York.</p>	<p>The study identifies a number of technologies that have the potential to be implemented within the city. The report does not set specific targets but recommendations for implementation</p>	<p>The Local Plan should incorporate provision for resource efficiency and renewable energy provision</p>	<p>The SA should understand and use the potential identified for form the basis for analysis of policies and sites.</p>
Green Streets: The Neighbourhood Carbon Footprint of York (October 2009)			

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<p>The aim of the study is to determine the carbon footprint of York residents and show how this varies throughout the city. It builds upon a 2002 study to assess the ecological footprint of York. The study identifies those York neighbourhoods that have the greatest potential to reduce their carbon footprint. Based on carbon footprint data for each neighbourhood, attitudes of residents to green issues and the availability of local infrastructure it allows a more targeted approach to be taken to reduce residential carbon emissions in York.</p>	<p>Key recommendations</p> <p>Targeted campaigns should be conducted to those neighbourhoods which have the highest potential for behavioral change. Targeted campaigns would provide an effective way to achieve a reduction in household CO2 emission in York and contribute to meeting the objectives outlined in the draft York Climate Change Framework. The York Green Street Challenge will test this approach and will work with about one hundred households in selected neighbourhoods which have been identified as having the highest potential to reduce their carbon footprint.</p> <p>In order to test the effectiveness of this approach the York Green Street Challenge project has been developed to target up to one hundred households in selected neighbourhoods identified as having the highest potential to reduce their carbon footprint. The Green Streets Challenge will be conducted in 2010. A group of mentors will provide information and support to teams of households who have pledged to cut their carbon emissions by 10 per cent in 2010. The project will provide the opportunity for residents to save money, have fun and become part of a larger national movement that is making a difference to prevent climate change. The results of the pilot project will feed into the Climate Change Framework and action plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across the city.</p>	<p>The LDF should support the aim to reduce carbon footprints in York</p>	<p>The SA should incorporate the aims and objectives and targets from this report in the SA Framework. It should be used to support the headline objective.</p>
<p>York Climate Change Impacts Profile (May 2010)</p>			

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<p>The overall aim of the CYCIP is to enable the Council and the Without Walls Partnership to understand how the City of York need to adapt to a changing climate. It should be recognised that the CYCIP process itself is as important as the outputs. The programmes purpose is to increase understanding of our current vulnerability to weather, to understand how this is altering with a changing climate both now and in the future and to assess how we can take effective action now to protect our communities.</p>	<p>National indicator 188 is included. The aim of NI188 is to: “embed the management of climate risks and opportunities across the local authority and partners services, plans and estates and to take appropriate adaptive actions where required.”</p> <p>The Without Walls partnership has set the LAA Local Improvement Target for NI188 at: 2008-09: Level 1 2009-10: Level 1 2010-11: Level 2</p>	<p>The LDF should embed climate change adaptation and mitigation when developing planning policy</p>	<p>The SA should use the findings and targets for the SA framework and analysis.</p>
<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (CYC, 2011)</p>			
<p>The City of York Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment assesses the different levels of flood risk in the York area and provides maps of this information. The study also recognises the increasing threat of global warming and explains how climate change could increase flood risk in York due to more intense rainfall, which would increase peak rivers flows.</p> <p>The study provides concise information on flood risk issues to aid planners in the preparation of the Development Plan and in the assessment of future planning applications.</p>	<p>The main target is to minimise flood risk for people and property in York through ensuring development is built in low risk areas and subject to sequential and exception tests where necessary.</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to ensure policies minimise flood risk to people and property</p>	<p>The SA should incorporate Flood risk into its objectives as a major sustainability consideration for the city.</p>
<p>York's Adult Learning & Skills Strategy (2007 – 2010)</p>			

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Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to the needs of individuals, families, communities and employers • Take account of national, regional and local strategies and respond to future economic needs and forecasts • Maximize the contribution of learning to social cohesion, local regeneration and economic growth 	<p>York City Vision and Community Strategy (2004-2024), entitled 'Without Walls', has a learning vision for the City of York: <i>'To ensure all those who live and work in York have the education and skill that will enable them to play an active part in society and contribute to the life of the city. To ensure that the city is seen as an internationally recognised centre for education with a commitment to lifelong learning and creativity which is second to none.'</i></p>	<p>The Local Plan should aim to support all education and skill development</p>	<p>The SA should assess the plan for supporting education and skills development.</p>
Heritage Topics Paper (CYC, 2011)			
<p>This paper sets out to consider existing evidence relating to the City of York's historic environment and how the evidence is translated into our understanding of the city's special qualities and its complex 2000 year history. This evidence and understanding is then used to explain the six principle characteristics of the historic environment that help define the special qualities of York.</p>	<p>This paper does not have any targets but sets out a number of factors, theme and characteristics to be taken into account throughout the plan's preparation.</p> <p>The characteristics in this report also form the basis for a 'Heritage Impact Assessment' for the development plan and its policies.</p>	<p>The Local plan should use this document to understand the importance of York's historic assets and character. This should be factored into policy development.</p>	<p>The SA will use the topic paper and its impact assessment directly to assess a policy's impact on the historic environment.</p>
Greenbelt Appraisal 2003 and Technical paper 2011			
<p>The Appraisal examines the policy context surrounding the Green Belt. It then draws on this analysis to define the purpose of York's Green Belt, before going on to indicate in map form where its most valuable components lie. The Appraisal identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strays; • Green Wedges; • Extensions to the Green Wedges; • River Corridors; • Areas retaining the rural setting of the City; • Village Settings; • Areas preventing coalescence. 		<p>Planning for sites and the spatial development of York should consider this evidence</p>	<p>The SA should use this as baseline and constraints to analyse the policies and allocation of sites.</p>
York's Landscape Appraisal (1996)			
<p>In order to understand more about York, an assessment of York's landscape character was undertaken to</p>		<p>Planning for sites and the</p>	<p>The SA should use this as</p>

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<p>establish landscape character types together with strategies for their management.</p> <p>The York Landscape Appraisal was prepared by the Environmental Consultancy, University of Sheffield. The document addressed the following key objectives, which were set out by the City of York Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To broadly survey, analyse and describe the landscape character of the areas outside the built up areas of the City, identifying individual landscape characteristics which contribute to the setting of each settlement; • To look at the landscape quality in the context of the development needs of the City and the formation of a landscape framework; • To provide a means of assessing the relative merits of potential development sites in relation to each other. 		spatial development of York should consider this evidence	baseline and constraints to analyse the policies and allocation of sites.
Houses in Multiple Occupation Technical Paper and HMO Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012)			
This technical paper sets out the background information to the Article 4 Direction and HMO SPD for the city.	This paper sets out a need for balanced communities and involves planning applications being subject to calculations to determine the concentration of HMOs in an area. The SPD advocates that a high concentration would be over 20% and further change of use in these areas would be resisted.	The Local Plan has to plan for II types and mix of households. It should also aim for balanced and inclusive communities.	The SA should be aware for the need of different household types and need throughout the policy analysis.
North Yorkshire Accommodation Requirements of Showmen (North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Partnership, 2009)			
To establish the accommodation needs of Showpeople in North Yorkshire a study was commissioned and the results published in December 2009.	The research findings revealed that across North Yorkshire there is a shortfall of 54 pitches for showpeople. Because of travelling patterns this shortfall is greatest in York, Hambleton and Selby. York has been identified as having a shortfall of 13 permanent pitches.	The Local Plan has to plan for II types and mix of households. It should also aim for balanced and inclusive communities.	The SA should be aware for the need of different household types and need throughout the policy analysis.
North Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Partnership, 2008)			
To understand the accommodation needs of our communities the North Yorkshire Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) was commissioned and the results published in August 2008. The purpose of this research was to assist Local Authorities within North Yorkshire to develop a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Strategy.	The research estimated that there are about 888 Gypsy Traveller households living across the sub region. Our Gypsy and Traveller communities live both in bricks and mortar and on sites, 11 of which are owned by local authorities and 4 of which are in private ownership	The Local Plan has to plan for II types and mix of households. It should also aim for balanced and inclusive communities.	The SA should be aware for the need of different household types and need throughout the policy analysis.
Openspace, Sport and Recreation Study (2008)			

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<p>The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study outlines the proposed local standards for open space.</p> <p>It assesses open spaces of public value which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation. The Study includes the background to the process, methodology for undertaking the study, strategic context, and then addresses the quantity, quality and accessibility for each type of open space, as part of the PPG17 Assessment. Finally, the study considers the strategy, key priorities and implementation of the outcomes</p>		<p>The Local Plan should ensure that provision and access to openspace is considered as part of the development plan</p>	
NEIGHBOURING DISTRICT COUNCIL DOCUMENTS			
Selby District Council Core Strategy Local Plan (2013)			
<p>The Selby Core Strategy Local Plan aims to provide a spatial strategy for future development within Selby for the plan period up to 2027.</p> <p>The Core Strategy sets the following aims to try and ensure the Council's vision of creating a distinctive rural District will be delivered in a sustainable manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a spatial context for meeting the housing, economic, recreational. Infrastructure and social needs of Selby District • Ensure that new development is sustainable and that it contributes to mitigating and adapting to the future 	<p>The strategy has a focus on economic and housing growth with a target of delivering 450 dwellings per annum</p>	<p>There is the potential for interaction between this strategy and York Local Plan leading to cumulative effects</p>	

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<p>impacts of climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that new development and other actions protects and enhances the built and natural environment, reinforces the distinct identity of towns and villages, and supports community health and wellbeing. Including new communities. 			
Harrogate District Core Strategy (2009) (currently being reviewed)			
<p>The Harrogate Core Strategy sets out the direction and strategy for development and conservation in the District up to the year 2021.</p> <p>The Core Strategy has identified objectives under six key themes which include settlement growth, homes for local people, jobs and business, travel, environment and communities.</p>	<p>The strategy has a focus on housing growth with a target of 390 dwellings per annum.</p>		
Harrogate District Sustainable Community Strategy (2008)			
<p>The Sustainable Community Strategy for Harrogate has the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a common vision • Create a sense of purpose • Enjoy widespread support from the community • Allow the diversity of peoples backgrounds to be appreciated and valued • Offer opportunities for all • Ensure flexibility and an ability to respond and adapt to circumstances and 	<p>The Community Strategy presents indicators in six thematic blocks which include the community and cohesion, stronger communities, safer communities, children and young people, adults and healthier communities and economy and enterprise.</p>		<p>The SA should be aware of the key indicators and targets of the strategy.</p>

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<p>issues as they arise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a platform on which strong and positive relationships between agencies and the community they serve can be built. <p>The Strategy is built upon four principles, sustainability, inclusion, partnership and equality.</p>			
Ryedale District Council Local Plan Strategy (2013)			
<p>Ryedale Local Plan Strategy aims to create opportunities to retain and create jobs, skills and prosperity, to work towards rebalancing the age structure of the District, protect and enhance the safety and well-being of local communities and to protect and enhance the environment.</p>	<p>The strategy has a focus on economic and housing growth and aims to deliver at least 3000 new homes over the plan period to 2027.</p>	<p>There is the potential for interaction between this strategy and York Local Plan leading to cumulative effects</p>	
East Riding Emerging Local Plan (Proposed Submission Version January 2014)			
<p>East Riding Local Plan Strategy sets the overall strategic direction for the Local Plan, providing strategic policies to guide decisions on planning applications for the plan period up to 2029.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out 21 objectives which are categorised by the following themes, spatial strategy, a healthy and balanced housing market, a prosperous economy, a high quality environment and a strong and healthy community.</p> <p>The Site Allocations Documents allocates sites for specific uses including housing,</p>	<p>The strategy has a focus on economic growth with the allocation of 235 ha of employment land and on housing growth making provision for at least 23,800 dwellings between 2012 and 2029</p>	<p>There is the potential for interaction between this strategy and York Local Plan leading to cumulative effects</p>	

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employment, retail, open space and transport.			
Hambleton District Council Core Strategy (2007) (currently being reviewed)			
<p>Hambleton Council's Core Strategy) sets out the long term spatial vision for Hambleton to become sustainable, prosperous, safe, healthy and vibrant.</p> <p>The Core Strategy identifies 12 objectives, which include to ensure development is sustainable, to reduce the need to travel, to support thriving and sustainable communities and to accommodate future population and employment growth.</p> <p>Hambleton Development Policies DPD was adopted in 2008 and the emerging Site Allocations Document in 2010.</p> <p>Hambleton Council are currently working on an Local Plan Focussed Review</p>	The strategy has a focus on economic and housing growth	There is the potential for interaction between this strategy and York Local Plan leading to cumulative effects	