



## Notice of meeting of

### Local Development Framework Working Group

**To:** Councillors Reid (Chair), D'Agorne, Horton, Hyman, Macdonald, Merrett, Simpson-Laing, Waller and R Watson

**Date:** Monday, 31 July 2006

**Time:** 5.00 pm

**Venue:** The Guildhall

### AGENDA

#### 1. **Declarations of Interest**

At this point, members are asked to declare any personal or prejudicial interests they may have in the business on this agenda.

#### 2. **Minutes** (Pages 1 - 12)

To approve and sign the minutes of the meeting of the Local Development Framework Working Group held on 16 January 2006.

#### 3. **Public Participation**

At this point in the meeting, members of the public who have registered their wish to speak, regarding an item on the agenda or an issue within the remit of the Working Group, may do so. The deadline for registering is 10 am on Friday 28 July 2006.

#### 4. **York Central Area Action Plan: Issues and Options** (Pages 13 - 244)

This report outlines progress with the preparation of the Issues and Options document for the York Central Area Action Plan (AAP) and seeks Member's views on the structure and key issues to address in the emerging Issues and Options document, the draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping report and the emerging draft Community Consultation Strategy.

**5. Any other business which the Chair considers urgent under the Local Government Act 1972.**

Democracy Officer:

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For more information about any of the following please contact the Democracy Officer responsible for servicing this meeting:

- Registering to speak
- Business of the meeting
- Any special arrangements
- Copies of reports

Contact details are set out above.

City of York Council

Committee Minutes

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MEETING	LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK WORKING GROUP
DATE	16 JANUARY 2006
PRESENT	COUNCILLORS REID (in the Chair), D'AGORNE, HORTON, HYMAN, MACDONALD, MERRETT, SIMPSON-LAING, WALLER and R WATSON

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## **PART A – MATTERS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DEALT WITH UNDER DELEGATED POWERS**

### **10. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

The Chair invited Members to declare at this point any personal or prejudicial interests which they might have in the business on the agenda.

Councillor D'Agorne declared a personal non-prejudicial interest in agenda item 5 (City of York Local Development Framework – Core Strategy) as an employee of York College and a member of the York Open Planning Forum and the Cyclists' Touring Club (CTC).

Councillor Hyman declared a personal non-prejudicial interest in agenda item 5 (City of York Local Development Framework – Core Strategy) as the City of York Council representative on Science City York.

Councillor Macdonald declared a personal non-prejudicial interest in agenda item 5 (City of York Local Development Framework – Core Strategy) as an employee of the rail transport industry.

Councillor Merrett declared a personal non-prejudicial interest in agenda item 5 (City of York Local Development Framework – Core Strategy) as an employee of the rail transport industry and an honorary member of the Cyclists' Touring Club (CTC) and Cycling England.

Councillor Waller declared a personal non-prejudicial interest in agenda item 5 (City of York Local Development Framework – Core Strategy) as an employee of GNER.

### **11. MINUTES**

RESOLVED: (i) That the Minutes of the Local Development Framework Working Group meeting held on 8 November 2005 be approved and signed by the Chair as a correct record, with the following amendments:

- (a) To the seventh bullet point of the sixth paragraph of minute 4 (City of York Local Development Framework – Core Strategy) to read, “That reconsideration should be given as to whether to include a separate Vision statement in Section 3 rather than using the Without Walls statement”;
  - (b) To the fourth sub-bullet point, under the third bullet point of Section 12 of Appendix 1 to read, “Under the Walking and Cycling heading more emphasis to additional off-road routes and cycle parking in new developments together with city centre links to the National Cycle Routes and Green Tourism”;
  - (c) To the fifth sub-bullet point, under the third bullet point of Section 12 of Appendix 1 to read, “Reference to the strategic cycling network and pedestrian priority network”;
- (ii) That the Minutes of the Local Development Framework Working Group meeting held on 28 November 2005 be approved and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

## **12. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

It was reported that there had been no registrations to speak under the Council’s Public Participation Scheme.

## **13. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE CORE STRATEGY – UPDATE TO MEMBERS ON THE ROLE OF ECOFOOTPRINTING IN SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISALS**

Members received a report which presented them with research undertaken by officers on the role of Ecofootprinting and how it could be used within the Sustainability Appraisal framework. Annex 2 of the report gave an officer response to comments that had been received on the consultation draft of the Local Development Framework (LDF) Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report since the previous LDF Working Group meeting on the 8<sup>th</sup> November 2005.

Paragraphs 24-28 of the report proposed that a separate chapter on the role of Ecofootprinting be included in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and that the Ecofootprint be given status as an aggregated headline indicator to measure environmental sustainability within an overall ‘basket’ of sustainability indicators.

Members highlighted the need for the chapter on Ecofootprinting to be clear, understandable and fully integrated into the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.

- RESOLVED: (i) That the approach put forward by officers, in paragraphs 24-28 of the report, regarding the use of the Ecofootprint in the sustainability appraisal be agreed (ie: that a separate chapter on the role of Ecofootprinting be included in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and that the Ecofootprint be given status as an aggregated headline indicator to measure environmental sustainability within an overall 'basket' of sustainability indicators);
- (ii) That the comments received following the previous meeting and the associated officer recommendations set out in Annex 2 of the report be noted;
- (iii) That the making of any incidental changes to the draft scoping document that are necessary as a result of the recommendations of the report be delegated to the Director of City Strategy and the Executive Member and Opposition Spokesperson for Planning and Transport.

#### **14. CITY OF YORK LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK – CORE STRATEGY**

Members received a report which sought their views on the emerging Local Development Framework Core Strategy. This work was presently at its 'Issues and Options' stage with Officers working towards the production of papers for public consultation in early 2006.

Copies of Section 11 (Historic Environment) of the Core Strategy had been circulated at the meeting, as pages 67-68 were missing from the report.

Following Members' comments at the meeting on 8 November 2005 revisions had been made to the Core Strategy, including:

- Strengthening the focus on Sustainability within the document;
- Ensuring that the issues and options were clearly articulated and options presented were realistic;
- Improving the legibility of the document; and
- Clarifying the role of the Sustainability Appraisal, including its relationship with the City's Ecological Footprint and its role in highlighting the trade offs that were inherent in different approaches.

The revised document had also been shaped by work relating to the following areas:

- Further research into best practice particularly to ensure the scope and the level of detail included in the 'Issues & Options' document was correct;
- Discussion with Government Office for Yorkshire & the Humber who indicated that they were generally happy with the scope of the initial draft document;
- Consultation with the Without Walls Board;
- Additional internal consultation with appropriate technical officers; and

- Additional external consultation with groups such as the National Health Service, Primary Care Trust and the Emergency Services.

Following Members approval of the Issues and Options document a Sustainability Appraisal would be undertaken by independent consultants. The final version of the Issues and Options document, accompanied by the Sustainability Appraisal and a summary leaflet, would be used as the basis of a City wide consultation lasting a minimum of 6 weeks. The results of this consultation process and the initial Sustainability Appraisal would be reported back to Members along with recommendations on the form and scope of the Core Strategy at its 'Preferred Options Stage'.

Members made the following general comments on the Issues and Options document:

- That the consultation should emphasise that the lists of issues and options included in the document were not exhaustive;
- That the employment allocation in the draft Regional Spatial Strategy was smaller than that proposed in the document and that there was concern over this apparent contradiction;
- That Ward Committees should be used for consultation and awareness raising to obtain a good cross-section of views;
- That the Talkabout Panel and Your City should also be used as part of the consultation process;
- That text on dark green backgrounds was difficult to read for people with visual impairments and when printed in black and white from the web site;
- That A3 maps were difficult to print from the web site and that the ability to zoom in on the online maps would be helpful.

Members then made detailed comments on and amendments to each section of the document, as set out in Appendix 1 of the minutes.

RESOLVED: That the Executive be recommended to:

- (i) Approve the Draft Issues and Options document, attached at Annex A of the report, for consultation, with the amendments detailed in Appendix 1 of the minutes;
- (ii) Delegate to the Director of City Strategy and the Executive Member and Opposition Spokesperson for Planning and Transport the approval of the Sustainability Appraisal and summary leaflet to accompany the Issues and Options document consultation, following their circulation to Members of the LDF Working Group for comment;
- (iii) Delegate to the Director of City Strategy and the Executive Member and Opposition Spokesperson for Planning and Transport the making of any incidental changes to the draft document that are necessary as a result of the recommendations of the report.

COUNCILLOR A REID,  
Chair.

The meeting began at 5.00pm and ended at 7.10 pm.

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**CITY OF YORK  
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK – DRAFT CORE  
STRATEGY – ISSUES & OPTIONS CONSULTATION  
Amendments and Issues For Further Consideration**

**General**

- To detail all of the key questions posed in one place in the document.
- It was requested that Officers circulate the revised document to Members.
- Executive summary to be produced.
- Maps to be made clearer and potentially on A4 rather than A3. Need to consider colour variations and also how these will be translated to website- should be able to zoom in.

**Section 1 – Introduction**

- None.

**Section 2 – Spatial Portrait**

- To Map 1 make it larger and clearer. Also, Manchester is marked, but not named;
- To the third paragraph of Section 2.4 to make reference to New Earswick Nature Reserve;
- To the sixth paragraph of Section 2.4 to refer to the Bar Walls being a significant landmark;
- To the seventh paragraph of Section 2.4 to include a broader range of examples of 20<sup>th</sup> Century architectural styles and to refer to “the railway station”, instead of “the train station”;
- To the seventh paragraph of Section 2.4 to clarify reference to ‘The National Centre for Early Music’;
- To Section 2.5 to highlight the importance of the retaining local shops outside of the city centre and of independent retailers contributing to wealth retention in the local economy;
- To the second paragraph of Section 2.8 to provide a more detailed explanation of income polarisation in York;
- To the third paragraph of Section 2.8 to include the reason for the higher than average infant mortality rate Also, check whether the data is correct;
- To Section 2.8 to provide an overview of access to facilities, in relation to the social inclusion agenda;
- To the fifth paragraph of Section 2.9 to include details of the percentage of residents commuting out of the city and to clarify that the figures given for number of journeys were “per day”.
- Include a section which provides a general overview of leisure and community facilities.

### **Section 3 – Sustainable Vision for York**

- To renumber the figures as there were two Figure 4's;
- To Objective 5 in the first Figure 4 'Spatial Planning Objectives' to amend wording to read 'To minimise motorised transport and promote sustainable forms of transport';
- To add an extra paragraph to Section 3.4 to explain that an objective was to ensure the most sustainable form of development possible at any given time.

### **Section 4 – Sustainable Spatial Strategy**

- To the paragraphs on 'Preserving the Historic Character and Setting of York' in Section 4.3 to explain whether there was an equal amount of value given to each of the categories listed;
- To Map 2 to indicate clear boundaries to areas shown as village settings and to clarify in the legend what features were shown in relation to river corridors, given that the whole corridors were not shown See also 'General' comments above;
- Revisit Map 3 to indicate areas both at risk of flooding and defended areas and to rephrase the paragraph on 'Flood Risk' in Section 4.3.

### **Section 5 – Sustainable Design & Construction**

- To Section 5.4 to make reference to the design of individual buildings, as well as the wider issues of urban design;
- To the paragraphs on 'Renewable Energy Sources' in Section 5.4 to include the expectation that developers would provide renewable energy within developments;
- To the 'Key Issues and Options' to make reference to the energy input into construction of buildings;
- To the 'Key Issues and Options' to make reference to policies that had been developed locally in the draft Local Plan, as well as national policies, and to question whether the locally based approach needs changing.

### **Section 6 – Housing**

- To Table 6 in Section 6.5 to add an extra column to show totals and to expand the data over previous years if accurate information is available;
- To the paragraphs on 'Student Housing' in Section 6.5 to highlight that student housing does not support local shops as trade decreases when term ends and has a negative impact on local schools;
- To the paragraphs on 'Housing for Older Persons' in Section 6.5 to recognise the range of homes needed for older persons, including residential and nursing homes;
- To Section 6.5 to add a paragraph on housing for disabled people and those with mental health needs, separately from housing for older persons;
- To the 'Key Issues and Options' to split the fourth bullet point into "housing built to 'lifetime homes' standards" and "housing for older persons";

- To the 'Key Issues and Options' to rephrase point b) to make reference to the requirement for adequate amenity provision, and to add an extra point regarding the need to avoid undue concentrations of single housing types in particular areas.

### **Section 7 – Economy & Employment**

- To the fourth paragraph under the 'Regional Context' heading in Section 7.2 to reflect that the draft Regional Spatial Strategy was currently being consulted on and to highlight its approach;
- To Table 7(b) in Section 7.3 to clarify that Holgate Park was part developed;
- To the first paragraph under the 'Land Take-up' heading in Section 7.3 to provide a breakdown of figures between standard and premier employment land;
- To the heading of Section 7.5 to read, "The need to support general industry and employment";
- To Section 7.6 to highlight the need for specific B2 and B8 allocations to ensure an adequate supply of reasonably priced land for industrial development;
- To Section 7.9 to highlight the linkages between the rural areas and the city, which are applicable to York;
- To the 'Key Issues and Options' to refer to the need for specific B2 and B8 allocations to ensure an adequate supply of reasonably priced land for industrial development.

### **Section 8 – Retail**

- To the first paragraph of Section 8.2 to clarify that retail plays an important role in promoting York as a regional and national, rather than international, tourist destination;
- To Section 8.2 to highlight the importance of the retaining local shops outside of the city centre and of independent retailers contributing to wealth retention in the local economy and more sustainable lifestyles;
- To Section 8.2 to remove the names of individual retailers.

### **Section 9 – Culture & Tourism**

- To the paragraph on 'Developing a Cultural Quarter' in Section 9.2 to make reference to improving arrangements for pedestrians to cross the rivers- suggested additional text to read '...and additional pedestrian river crossings';
- To the paragraph on 'Public Art' in Section 9.2 to explain that provision of public art is currently voluntary.

### **Section 10 – Community Facilities**

- To the paragraphs on 'Sport' in Section 10.2 to make reference to protection against loss of existing sports facilities;
- To the fifth paragraph on 'Sport' in Section 10.2 to include Huntington Stadium;
- To the paragraphs on 'Social Facilities' in Section 10.2 to make reference to the protection of and accessibility to youth facilities;

- To the paragraphs on 'Social Facilities' in Section 10.2 to highlight accessibility issues and make reference to provision being linked into the Community Strategy;
- To Section 10.4 to make reference to nursing homes and disabled persons.
- In 'Key Issues' Leisure section, to refer to need to protect existing leisure facilities.

### **Section 11 – Historic Environment**

- To the first sentence of the second paragraph of Section 11.1 to read, "However, the City is a living and working place and one of the main aims of the Local Development Framework Core Strategy is to reconcile the need for sustainable development and economic growth with the protection of the historic environment";
- To the 'Key Issues and Options' to make reference to policies that had been developed locally in the draft Local Plan, as well as national policies, and to question whether these need changing.

### **Section 12 - Natural Environment**

- To the first paragraph on 'Designated Sites' in Section 12.3 to provide a definition of RAMSAR, and inclusion in the glossary;
- To map 4 to indicate the Special Protection Areas more clearly, to include areas not shown and to increase it in size by splitting it into 4 A4 plans;
- To Section 12.3, to refer to public access to nature conservation sites, and the inclusion of reference to the level of public access not being destroyed;
- To the paragraph on 'Woodland, Trees and Hedgerows' in Section 12.4 to make reference to the impact on drainage;
- To the 'Key Issues and Options' to explain the form the increase in tree cover would take and the approach to ensuring its success;
- To the 'Key Issues and Options' to question whether any other areas should be considered for designation as nature conservation sites;
- To the 'Key Issues and Options' to make reference to policies that had been developed locally in the draft Local Plan, as well as national policies, and to question whether these need changing.

### **Section 13 – Sustainable Transport**

- To Section 13.1 to refer to the environmental and safety problems associated with transport, as well as the economic benefits;
- To the second paragraph of Section 13.2 to check whether domestic transport's contribution to total UK carbon dioxide emissions is expected to rise or remain broadly stable;
- To the third paragraph of Section 13.3 to clarify that the figures for the forecast increase in traffic do not take account of the measures in the second Local Transport Plan (LTP2) and whether the figures take account of York Central;

- To Section 13.3 to make reference to draft Local Plan policies;
- To Section 13.5 to highlight the need to improve arrangements for pedestrians to cross the rivers and to make reference to the outer ring road acting as barrier to pedestrians and cyclists;
- To the fourth bullet point in the paragraph on 'Rail' in Section 13.5 to delete the reference to the Copmanthorpe rail stop.

**Section 14 - Waste and Minerals**

- To include an additional section on sites for renewable energy generation.
- Amend the key on map 5 to show 'Area of search for Minerals' more clearly.

**Section 15 – Environmental Protection**

- To Map 6 to check that the area shown corresponds with the agreed Air Quality Management Area, to check that all of the roads shown are correct and to provide a clearer definition of 'properties' in the legend;
- To Map 6 to increase the size to A4.

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Meeting of the Local Development Framework  
Working Group

31 July 2006

Report of the Director of City Strategy

## **YORK CENTRAL AREA ACTION PLAN : ISSUES AND OPTIONS**

### **Summary**

1. The report outlines progress with the preparation of the Issues and Options document for the York Central Area Action Plan (AAP). Member's views are sought on the structure and key issues to address in the emerging Issues and Options document, the draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping report and the emerging draft Community Consultation Strategy.

### **Background**

2. At the Executive meeting on 7 March this year members agreed to the preparation of an Area Action Plan for York Central. The timescale given for the preparation of this was 3 years. Members also agreed that Interim Planning Guidance for the area should be prepared to enable updated policy guidance to be provided to potential developers in the Autumn of this year.
3. In a subsequent report to the Executive on 11 July a revised timetable was agreed by Members which would enable a shorter timescale for the preparation York Central Area Action Plan. As the Issues and Options document is anticipated as being available by this Autumn a separate Interim Planning Guidance document was agreed as no longer required. The revised timescale reflected the request made at the York Central Steering Board meeting on 19 May 2006 when York Central Landowners, Network Rail, National Museum of Science and Industry together with Yorkshire Forward asked the Council to review the AAP programme to see if there were any opportunities to shorten the timescale. Yorkshire Forward have agreed to provide funding to enhance the Council's planning capacity to achieve this.
4. This has brought forward the production of the first stage of work, the Issues and Options document, to start this July. Planning consultants, Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners (NLP) have now been engaged to carry out this work, with specialist sub consultants, Social Regeneration Consultants (SRC), carrying out the public consultation relating to this.
5. The proposed timescale for the work is to bring the draft Issues and Options document to a meeting of the Executive in October this year, with public consultation on this being held between November and January 2007.

## **Issues and Options approach**

6. The following documents will be prepared as part of the issues and options work:
  - Issues and Options document
  - Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report
  - Sustainability Appraisal Report
  - Executive Summary
  - Community Consultation Strategy
  - Questionnaire
  - Consultation report
7. A draft structure for the Issues and Options report is appended at Annex 1. This outlines the proposed framework for preparation of the document, which will:
  - Set the context the context to the Area Action Plan process;
  - Summarise the baseline information which has guided the preparation of the Issues and Options document;
  - Set the strategic context and sustainability objectives for York Central, including the draft vision for the area;
  - Identify the key constraints and a number of key topics which need to be addressed in developing issues and options for the York Central area;
  - Identify a number of indicative options for comment.
8. Key topics are likely to include Transport, Access and parking, Housing, Economy and Employment, Culture/Tourism/the Historic Environment, Community facilities and Community Stadium and Urban design principles. For each topic area the document will go on to outline the key issues relating to York Central and then provide a number of indicative options for comment.

## **Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report**

9. The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process is a way of ensuring that all plans/policies with land use implications take into account the social, economic and resource use issues that determine whether a development will be sustainable. The first stage in the sustainability appraisal process is the preparation of an SA Scoping Report. This describes the methodology and scope for the sustainability appraisal work to be carried out on the Area Action Plan. It will be used to test the implications and consequences of the issues and options being developed.
10. The Council have prepared a draft SA Scoping Report for the York Central AAP (appended at Annex 3). The report follows the format and methodology used in the Scoping Report for the Core Strategy document which was previously presented to the LDF Working Group and agreed. It has been updated and revised to include specific sub objectives and indicators to the York Central area.
11. The main revisions are outlined in Section 8 within Figure 12 (page 48-56). Within this section the additional sub objectives and indicators are outlined in italics. Twenty eight additional sub objectives are proposed, specific to York



Central covering the 3 main themes identified. Within the Economic objectives, issues such as the need to strengthen economic activity, encourage Science City related uses together with seeking to promote the tourist economy and ensure activities within the area complement those within the City Centre. In the social objectives the promotion of high quality public open space and provision of additional community facilities are identified. A number of transport sub-objectives are also included under the overall objective to reduce the need to travel by private car objective and encouraging the use of public transport, walking and cycling. Additional Environment sub objectives include promoting renewable energy generation, energy efficiency in building design and sustainable design in construction. Contamination and air quality issues together with recycling are also included.

12. The statutory environmental bodies consulted include the Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency. The Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber have received a copy and invited to comment. Additionally, as with the scoping report for the Core Strategy SA, a number of other organisations have been contacted and their views requested. These organisations include neighbouring local authorities and the Environment Forum. The report has also been made available on the Council's York Central web site, [www.york.gov.uk/yorkcentral](http://www.york.gov.uk/yorkcentral) for wider public comment.
13. The consultation period for the Scoping Report will finish on 17<sup>th</sup> August allowing the formal statutory 5 week period for the environmental organisations. It is intended to report back to the LDF Working Group on 24<sup>th</sup> August. A verbal update will be given at the meeting of any comments received after the distribution of this report.

## **Consultation**

14. Social Regeneration Consultants have been appointed to carry out community consultation relating to the Issues and Options stage of the Area Action Plan. This will involve residents within and surrounding the site, along with other stakeholders and interest groups. It is anticipated that the consultation will take place between November and January 2007. It is proposed to gain feedback on a draft consultation strategy from a range of key stakeholders to test the indicative programming during next month. An overall Community Consultation Strategy will then be prepared.
15. The main role of the Community Consultation Strategy is to make sure that communities are engaged in discussions about the future of the York Central area, whilst raising their understanding about the key strategic issues and opportunities, and their capacity to involve themselves, as appropriate, in the overall planning process.
16. A draft Community Consultation Strategy is appended at Annex 2. A copy of this will also be put on the York Central web site. This sets out the proposed consultation approach for the Issues and Options document, which will result in qualitative (perceptions and views) and quantitative (facts and figures) outcomes and outputs. Consultation will include getting the community's views on both the strategy itself and later on the actual Issues and Options being

developed. The first stage of consultation on the draft strategy is scheduled to take place over the next few weeks.

## Options

17. Members will be asked to consider indicative options during September this year as part of the Issues and Options document being produced.

## Analysis

18. The Issue and Option document will include baseline information on the area and provide the context for analysis of the issues and production of indicative options.

## Corporate Priorities

19. York Central provides a large brownfield development opportunity adjacent to the city centre. It will be an important area for future employment and housing needs within the City. Regeneration of the area will attract investment, helping to strengthen the city's high growth sectors and generate quality jobs. Development of the York Central area will help to protect and enhance York's existing built and green environment and provides an opportunity for a flagship sustainable development.

## Implications

20. Implications are as listed below:
  - **Financial:** There are no financial implications.
  - **Human Resources (HR):** There are no HR implications.
  - **Equalities:** There are no Equalities implications.
  - **Legal:** There are no legal implications.
  - **Crime and Disorder:** There are no Crime and Disorder implications.
  - **Information Technology (IT):** There are no IT implications.
  - **Property:** There are no property implications.
  - **Other:** There are no other known implications.

## Risk Management

21. The revised programme for the Area Action Plan has enabled work to commence on the preparation of the first stage from this month. Tight project management and regular monitoring of progress will be undertaken on the project to seek to ensure delivery of the Plan within the timescales given.

## Recommendations

22. Members are asked to:
  - 1) Consider the emerging York Central AAP Issues and Options document and provide officers with views on its content and scope.

Reason: To enable early consideration of the scope of the Issues and Options document.

- 2) Consider the position with the consultation draft SA Scoping Report and provide officers with views on its content and scope.

Reason: To enable early consideration of the draft Scoping Report.

- 3) Consider the emerging Community Consultation Strategy and provide officers with views on its content and scope.

Reason: To enable early consideration of the Community Consultation Strategy.

### Contact Details

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**Chief Officer Responsible for the report:**

Bill Woolley  
Director of City Strategy

**Report Approved**



**Date** 20.07.06

Ann Ward  
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**Specialist Implications Officer(s)**

None

All

**Wards Affected:** Clifton, Guildhall, Holgate, Micklegate

**For further information please contact the author of the report**

### Background Papers:

Report to Executive 11 July 2006  
Report to Executive, 7 March 2006

### Annexes

- Annex 1. Issues and Options Report : Draft Structure
- Annex 2. Draft Community Consultation Strategy
- Annex 3. Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

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**ANNEX ONE**



**Nathaniel Lichfield  
and Partners**

Planning Design Economics

**YORK CENTRAL  
AREA ACTION PLAN**

**ISSUES AND OPTIONS REPORT**

**DRAFT STRUCTURE**

18 July 2006

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### **Background**

- 1.1 Explanation of background to LDF Process.
- 1.2 Explanation of process and stages leading to preparation of Action Plan
- 1.3 Explanation of history of York Central Area – local plan status and planning brief



## 2.0 SPATIAL PORTRAIT

2.1 This section will essentially summarise the baseline information gathered as part of the pre-production evidence gathering stage of the Area Action Plan process. Some LPA's have decided to publish this information in a separate baseline document but in this case it will form a chapter in the AAP.

2.2 The purpose of this section of the AAP will be to summarise the relevant information which has guided the identification of the issues and options. This will include data at district level from the Core Strategy Report and more local data relating to the AAP area.

2.3 In the case of the district wide data it is envisaged that we will be able to use sections of text from the Core Strategy Issues and Options. We will need to see the background source documents for checking purposes but intend to use the background work already done.

2.4 For the more detailed spatial portrait of York Central it is envisaged that most of the information to be included within this section has already been gathered by other consultants during earlier work on the York Central site.

2.5 For consistency this section will be presented under the same headings as were used in the Core Strategy Options and Issues Paper, namely:

- Introduction
- Geography
- History
- The Environment
- The Economy and Retail
- Housing
- Education
- Deprivation and Health
- Transport and Pattern of Movement
- Open Space, Leisure and Social Facilities

- Questions

2.6 The section will conclude with a question about whether the baseline assumptions upon which the AAP has been based are correct and whether there are any relevant issues which have not been considered.

### **3.0 STRATEGIC CONTEXT**

3.1 This section will explain the principle of sustainable development and identify the strategic objectives which set the context for developing a “vision” for York Central. It will draw on national guidance on sustainable development as well as exploring the theme of the Sustainable City set out in the LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options and Sustainability Statement. Reference will be made to the regional context, specifically the existing and emerging Regional Economic Strategy and Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber. It will also will refer to and summarise relevant elements of the Community Strategy.

#### 4.0 OBJECTIVES FOR YORK CENTRAL

4.1 Having outlined the strategic and sustainability objectives for the City of York as a whole the document will provide a series of strategic and sustainability objectives specific to York Central. One of the issues on which representations will be sought is whether these draft objectives are appropriate.

##### **Draft Vision for York Central**

4.2 This section will then go on to present a draft vision for York Central based upon the strategic and sustainability issues set out earlier in the section and the aspirations and objectives set out in a range of documents.

4.3 The planning brief outlined the following vision for York Central:

*“...to provide high quality of life opportunities for future generations, through the creation of a modern, central business district, attractive, exciting, sustainable in its design, mix of activity and transport system, complementary to the City’s historic core, expanding and diversifying the City’s urban economy, housing choice and cultural life.”*

4.4 This vision will be reappraised as part of the process of reviewing current and emerging objectives for the area. The following objectives will be considered:

- A comprehensive development strategy...
- ...with high quality development both in terms of building design and the treatment of the spaces between them...
- ...providing modern office accommodation some of which is suited to the ‘Science City’ designation...
- ...with a range of vibrant ground floor uses to enliven the area throughout the day and night...
- ...a mix of housing types to develop a mixed community...
- ...providing a range of community facilities to meet the needs of future employees, visitors and residents...
- ...enhancing the tourism potential of the area by building upon the success of the NRM through new visitor facilities; and...
- ...ensuring that the site is integrated with the City Centre and the surrounding area...

- Providing a sustainable transport interchange and meeting the needs of pedestrians and cyclists

### **Sustainability Appraisal Process**

4.5 This section will conclude with an explanation about need for sustainability appraisal to measure sustainability of issues and options. It will refer to the sustainability objectives which will be used in the York Central Area Action Plan Sustainability Appraisal. These are listed in the York Central Area Action Plan Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report as follows (although the final list may be subject to amendment following the consultation process):

- Good quality employment opportunities available for all
- Good education and training opportunities which build the skills capacity of the population
- Conditions for business success, stable economic growth and investment
- Local needs met locally
- Preserve and enhance York's urban and rural landscapes and public open space
- Maintain and improve York's noise climate
- Improve the health and well being of the York population
- Safety and security for people and property
- Vibrant communities that participate in decision making
- Accessibility to public recreational facilities and leisure facilities for all
- Reduce the need to travel by private car
- Good access to and encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling
- A transport network that integrates all modes for effective non car based movements
- Quality housing available for all
- Social inclusion and equity across all sectors
- Land use efficiency that maximises the use of brownfield land
- Maintain and improve a quality built environment and the cultural heritage of York and preserve the character and setting of the historic city of York

- Conserve and enhance a biodiverse, attractive and accessible natural environment
- Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and develop a managed response to the effects of climate change
- Improve air quality in York
- The prudent and efficient use of energy, water, and other natural resources
- Reduce pollution and waste generation and increase levels of reuse and recycling
- Maintain and improve water quality
- Reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in York

**Questions**

- 4.6 It will be important for the success of the AAP that the vision for York Central is shared by all interested parties and so feedback will be sought on the appropriateness of the draft vision. The section will conclude with questions relating to the sustainability objectives and the draft vision.

## 5.0 CONSTRAINTS AND KEY ISSUES

### Constraints

5.1 Following on from baseline assessment it will be possible to identify the key constraints which need to be addressed in developing issues and options for the York Central Area. These will be discussed in turn and are likely to include (but will not necessarily be limited to) the following:

- Ownership
- Site infrastructure
- Access and transport
- Ground conditions
- Contamination
- Railways
- Flood risk
- Historic environment
- Need to relocate current uses

### Key Issues

5.2 Having established the baseline situation, the key constraints facing York Central and the sustainability objectives the document will go onto identify a number of key topics to be addressed. These are likely to include the following:

- Transport, Access and Parking
- Housing
- Economy and Employment
- Culture, Tourism and Historic Environment
- Community Facilities
- Community Stadium; and
- Urban Design Principles.

- 5.3 For each topic the document will go on to outline the key issues relating to York Central and then provide a number of options for comment.



## 6.0 TRANSPORT, ACCESS AND PARKING

6.1 The baseline assessment work has identified that access is major constraint to the development of York Central and that the development of a public transport interchange should be an important objective. It has also shown that linkages to the City Centre and the surrounding area are crucial to the success of York Central, as will the manner in which car parking provision is addressed.

### Key Issues

6.2 This section will outline the key issues relating to accessibility, public transport, parking, linkages with the city and cycle and pedestrian access - envisaged at this stage to include:

- Site enclosed by operational railway lines
- Vehicular access to site very limited (via Leeman Road only through unattractive Marble Arch tunnel – limited headroom)
- Limited pedestrian access from railway station –needs to be enhanced
- Need for new interchange facilities for bus/rail
- Lack of connectivity between York Central and walled city to be addressed
- Hierarchy for access putting pedestrians first
- Strategy to improve air quality
- Car parking standards
- Desire to achieve 20% modal share limit for drivers arriving to work by car
- Need to reduce use of private cars by limiting parking provision and improving public transport opportunities
- Need to balance requirements of occupiers with need to achieve sustainable development
- Relationship of York Central to Park and Ride proposals

### **Possible Options**

6.3 Having identified the key issues and main problems a range of possible solutions will be presented (along with an indication of their pro's and con's) for comment – envisaged to include the following:

- Do nothing scenario – will be demonstrated this is not a viable option
- New road link from Water End into site
- A new road link from Holgate Park
- A new road link from Holgate Road /Queen Street
- Network of off-road cycle routes
- Bus priority routes
- Range of possible locations for a New Transport Interchange
- Car free and low car dependency housing
- Shared parking (between residential and business uses)
- Suggested numbers of car parking spaces for different uses
- Suggested locations for car parks

### **Questions**

6.4 The section will conclude with questions (ideally limited to 3 or 4) relating to the identified issues and options.

## 7.0 HOUSING

### Key Issues

7.1 This section will outline the key issues relating to the provision of new housing within the York Central site- envisaged at this stage to include:

- Need to take pressure off Greenfield and greenbelt sites
- Need to address pockets of disadvantage and exclusion
- Housing mix and type (family/ student/ elderly/ disabled/ town houses/apartments)
- Density
- Integration with other landuses
- The need to provide affordable housing
- Maximum number of units to be accommodated
- Lifetime homes / flexible homes
- Eco homes / sustainable housing

### Possible Options

7.2 Having identified the key issues a range of possible options will be presented for comment.

### Questions

7.3 The section will conclude with questions (ideally limited to 3 or 4) relating to the identified issues and options.

## **8.0 ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

### **Key Issues**

8.1 This section will outline the key issues relating to economy and employment-envisaged at this stage to include:

- Employment led development site
- Science City - target towards bioscience/ healthcare/ IT/Digital and creative technology industries
- Links with University
- Minimum amount of floorspace to be provided
- Range and choice of accommodation
- High quality – distinctive facilities to attract investment
- Location - including the importance of maximising linkages to railway station, and city centre

8.2 Consideration will be given to the interim findings from the Employment Land Study currently in preparation.

### **Possible Options**

8.3 Having identified the key issues a range of possible options will be presented for comment.

### **Questions**

8.4 The section will conclude with questions (ideally limited to 3 or 4) relating to the identified issues and options.

## 9.0 CULTURE, TOURISM AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

### Key Issues

9.1 This section will outline the key issues relating to culture, tourism and the historic environment- envisaged at this stage to include issues such as:

- Desire to Increase visitor numbers
- Build upon existing success of NRM and their aspirations for the future
- Requirement for conference facilities, perhaps linked to NRM facilities
- Improve visitor accommodation (particularly 4\* and 5\* hotel facilities)
- Provide attractive public realm
- Links to historic walled city and the cultural quarter
- Need to ensure preservation of listed buildings
- Limits on height of new development to protect important views
- Ground floor ancillary bars and restaurants to assist in vitality of public realm

### Possible Options

9.2 Having identified the key issues a range of possible options will be presented for comment.

### Questions

9.3 The section will conclude with questions (ideally limited to 3 or 4) relating to the identified issues and options.

## 10.0 COMMUNITY FACILITIES

### Key Issues

10.1 This section will outline the key issues relating to community facilities- envisaged at this stage to include:

- Provision of services for new residents and businesses
- Ancillary retail provision to meet specific local needs only
- Number of small retail units rather than one large one
- Limit needed on maximum amount of ancillary floorspace to be provided
- Accessible by foot and cycle
- Amount of floorspace needed
- Suitability to accommodate major sports facilities
- Requirement for educational provision
- Adequacy of Health facilities

### Possible Options

10.2 Having identified the key issues a range of possible options will be presented for comment.

### Questions

10.3 The section will conclude with questions (ideally limited to 3 or 4) relating to the identified issues and options.

## 11.0 CITY STADIUM

### Key Issues

11.1 This section will outline the key issues relating to potential development of a City Stadium which could include:

- Desire to develop a landmark sports stadia
- Access & parking provision
- Links with local sports clubs & potential sponsorship
- Links to local communities, groups and schools
- Capacity & Usage
- Provision of ancillary uses (Bars, restaurants, sports retail etc)
- Improve visitor accommodation (particularly 4\* and 5\* hotel facilities)
- Limits on height to protect important views
- General design principles
- Impact on surrounding uses

11.2 Reference will be made to the draft Stadium Feasibility Study prepared by Arup.

### Possible Options

11.3 Having identified the key issues a range of possible options will be presented for comment.

### Questions

11.4 The section will conclude with questions (ideally limited to 3 or 4) relating to the identified issues and options.

## 12.0 URBAN DESIGN PRINCIPLES

### Key Design Principles

12.1 This section will set out a series of broad design principles (drawn primarily from the Planning Brief and sustainability objectives) which will guide the development of detailed spatial options. These will be set around the following design objectives:

- Character
- Legibility
- Quality of the Public Realm
- Adaptability
- Diversity
- Continuity and Enclosure; and
- Ease of Movement.

12.2 The document will explore a range of design principles which will help determine and guide the development of the spatial options.

### Questions

12.3 This section will conclude with a question about whether the design principles which have been identified are appropriate and whether any further matters should be considered.



### 13.0 INDICATIVE SITE OPTIONS

13.1 The earlier sections of the document will have demonstrated that there are a range of alternatives and options for the development of York Central and the purpose of this section will be to outline a number of ways in which the individual options set out in the earlier sections can be combined to provide spatial strategy for the whole of the Action Plan Area.

13.2 These options are indicative only and are provided to stimulate comments. They suggest a number of ways which the overall site could be developed, taking into account the issues and options identified earlier in the document. The eventual mix of uses will come both from the vision and objectives for York Central but will also need to have regard to issues of deliverability and financial viability. There is insufficient information in these latter issues at present hence the ability to provide only 'indicative' options at this stage.

*Option One*

*Option Two*

*Option Three*

*Option Four*

#### **Questions**

13.3 Comments will be sought on these options in terms of which (if any) should be taken forward and looked at in more detail as preferred options and whether there are any spatial strategies which the report has not considered which consultees believe are worthy of consideration.

## 14.0 CONSULTATION AND NEXT STEPS

### **Comments on Issues and Options Report**

- 14.1 This section will explain the on-going development of the AAP and the need to obtain the views of the public and key stakeholders.

### **Next Steps**

- 14.2 This will explain the process by which the AAP will be developed through to its adoption

# York Central Area Action Plan - Issues and Options

Community Consultation Strategy  
(Draft)

July 2006



## YORK CENTRAL AREA ACTION PLAN

### The Draft Community Consultation Strategy

#### 1. Introduction

1.1 The City of York Council (CYC) is in the process of preparing a Local Development Framework for the York Central area, in line with new planning legislation. As part of this process an Area Action Plan (AAP)



*The wheel lies on the edge of the site*

will be produced to guide new development and land use in the area up to 2021. The initial requirement is to consider the key Issues and Options relating to the development of this area and CYC have appointed Nathaniel Litchfield and Partners to carry out this work by the middle of September.

1.2 Social Regeneration Consultants (SRC) has been additionally appointed to carry out a related community consultation exercise. This will involve residents on and around the site,

along with other stakeholders and interest groups, being consulted by very early next year during the period November to January. Before that exercise, however, there is a need to develop a Community Consultation Strategy. This will be subject to limited consultation during August (the approach to this is included as an appendix).

#### 2. The Area Action Plan - Issues and Options

2.1 The AAP will be prepared in stages, with the first stage (which this strategy is concerned with) covering the preparation of an Issues and Options document. It is these Issues and Options which people will be consulted on towards the end of the year

2.2 It is likely that the Issues and Options will be prepared under a series of topic headings:

- Transport, access and parking
- Housing
- The economy and employment
- Culture, tourism and historic environment

- Community facilities
- City Stadium
- Design principles

### 3. The Site

*A view across the site*



3.1 The York Central site is shown in the aerial view below. It includes both the railway station and National Railway Museum and essentially includes all the railway land in current and historic usage. Some are calling it 'the teardrop' site because of its shape.



St. Peters  
Quarter

National  
Railway  
Museum

Railway  
Station

3.2 The area is a 'brownfield' site close to the established City Centre and comprises a mixture of uses. Much of it is redundant railway land, buildings and sidings which provide a major redevelopment opportunity. There is approximately 35 hectares of developable land, providing an opportunity for a mixed-use scheme. This might include, for example, housing, offices, community and leisure uses amongst others. The site contains a number of listed buildings, the railway station and the National Railway Museum and existing housing developments, all of which would be retained and enhanced.

## 4. Background to community consultation

4.1 The Community Consultation Strategy (CCS) for the York Central Area must be fully integrated with the overall planning approach and process and enable a range of communities and interests to participate fully in the development and implementation of the Area Action Plan.

4.2 It will engage communities (for the definition of communities, see below) in discussions about the future of the area whilst, at the same time, raising their understanding about the key strategic issues and opportunities and their capacity to involve themselves, as appropriate, in the overall planning process.

4.3 The approach to community consultation will use a definition of 'community' that is inclusive and applies to a number of differing interests. It will include those who currently live and / or work in the defined area, those adjacent to the area and those living, working and visiting the City who will clearly have an interest, albeit a less direct one, in the development of such a significant site. In terms of specific interests, the process will involve residents, businesses and commercial interests, community groups and voluntary organisations, service providers at local level as well as strategic level, and statutory consultees. This inclusive approach to community consultation will help to raise awareness of the planning process and the options available. It will aim to draw in all of the different residents, stakeholder and special interest groups in trying to develop a consensus on the way forward.

4.4 It will be important to recognise different interests, 'neighbourhood' differences within and adjacent to the area, the extent of past and current consultation work, and the strength of the social / community infrastructure in and around the area. This will involve working with existing representative structures, networks and forums where these are regarded as effective and inclusive.

4.5 In addition, the CCS will contain an important element of 'outreach' work, aimed at engaging those that are often 'harder to reach' through more informal consultation. This may include those with disabilities, young people and older people, and black and minority ethnic groups. This will enable the consultancy team to discuss the action planning process and the potential outcomes with people who are not normally involved in any form of consultation / engagement activity. The team will include specialist staff who have experience and expertise in working with minority interest groups. The CCS will therefore adopt a flexible



approach to ensure that local needs are met and everyone's voice has an opportunity to be heard.

4.6 The outcomes from the CCS must clearly relate to the overall strategy for the area and the technical issues arising during the Area Action Plan preparation if the process is to have real value and those involved are to feel that their views have been properly considered and incorporated. How communities 'feel' about the value of the consultation and engagement process will determine the level of positive engagement in, and to a large extent the sustainability of, the final outcomes.

4.7 The outcomes from the CCS also have to be realistic, practical and deliverable. Whilst the community's expectations will inevitably be raised by discussions about the options for future investment and change, it will be important throughout the process to ensure that there is a close 'fit' between the technical work on developing options and preparing the AAP and local / City-wide expectations. Some degree of uncertainty is inevitable in any process of change, but it will be important to minimise this as far as possible, by providing clear and regular information to people as the process develops.

4.8 The SRC team has extensive experience of community consultation in area action planning in the development of a number of Area Action Plans, including Walker in Newcastle Upon Tyne, Nelson in Pendle, East Lancashire and Hetton Downs in Sunderland. Although every community is different, there are lessons learnt and examples of good practice that will be drawn on in endeavouring to make this programme as effective as possible.

## 5. Key aims and objectives of the consultation

5.1 In particular, the CCS will aim to:

- actively engage the community in the preparation of the AAP, securing their full involvement in the process
- work within the strategic vision of York City Council, as well as building on and complementing current work in and around the area
- help develop an AAP which is high quality, sustainable,

practical and deliverable and 'owned', as far as possible, by the local and wider communities

- place community consultation at the heart of the area action planning process and secure extensive support for the outcomes

5.2 Finally, it is clear that a range of special interest groups exist which will have an interest in the York Central area. There will be a need, therefore, for an inclusive approach which is suitably sensitive, diplomatic and attempts to achieve equality and balance across a wide and varied range of interests.

## 6. The planning context

6.1 It will be essential that the CCS is fully integrated with, and meets all the requirements of, new planning legislation and detailed guidance as well as non-statutory provision. In this respect, it will be important to take particular account of the following government guidance:

- Community Involvement in Planning: the Government's objectives (ODPM 2004)
- Planning Policy Statement 1: delivering sustainable development (ODPM 2005)
- Planning Policy Statement 12: local development frameworks
- Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks
- Creating Local Development Frameworks: a companion guide to PPS12

6.2 Additionally, there will need to be conformity with the Council's draft Statement of Community Involvement, to ensure that the CCS for the York Central area will directly assist with the production of local development documents.

6.3 Essentially, in respect of planning, the CCS will go beyond the current statutory and advised requirements in its scope and scale, ensuring that not only will consultation in the York Central area meet the minimum requirements of the national planning system, and its local expression in York, but will deliver a comprehensive and inclusive approach.



6.4 It will also provide added value activities and elements which will smooth the way for the implementation of the York Central Area Action Plan and regeneration programme in all its aspects, and particularly in respect of planning requirements, both statutory and otherwise.

## 7. The approach to developing the CCS

7.1 As suggested in the introduction, the CCS has three key elements.

7.2 The first step is to provide an indicative Community Consultation Strategy, including the range of approaches, techniques and mechanisms that will effectively get the community's feedback on the key Issues and Options.

7.3 The second step will be to test this indicative programme through a short consultation process with representative groups covering all of the key stakeholders in the area, including residents (see appendix).

7.4 The final step is to implement the CCS between November 2006 and January 2007 as required.

## 8. The Indicative Community Consultation Strategy (CCS)

8.1 The CCS is targeted on three main audiences, in order of priority:

- existing site interests - those currently with a direct interest in the area (living, working, ownership, etc)
- adjacent site interests - those with interests around the site within a defined radius
- the rest of the City - those who live and work in York and who have an interest in the development of the area, including special interest groups

*Existing site interests include residents already living in the area*



8.2 The CCS takes an approach which is inclusive and comprehensive, whilst also being realistic and practical given the timescale and the time of year. Through a tried and tested range of methods, it provides an approach which results in a mixture of qualitative (perceptions and views) and quantitative (facts and figures) information.

## Stage 1 – preparation

### Community audit

8.3 It will be important that there is the right information to carry out a successful consultation process. This will involve gathering information on the area, an assessment of interests, current and proposed projects, previous consultation, community networks and other relevant information, accompanied by information from the City Council and other key agencies and organisations. It would also involve agreement on a core list of stakeholders and interests for consultation and end with the development of a database and 'community profile'

### Communications strategy

8.4 A clear, consistent and inclusive Communications Strategy will be needed as part of the CCS. This will cover the ways in which information about the process and the generation of responses will be handled. Methods could include leaflets, posters, press releases, questionnaires / surveys and websites. For example, information on the Council's websites (and others as appropriate) in interactive form (i.e. enabling people to post their views and concerns and register interest), posters in public places, information through schools, places of worship, health centres and libraries, and articles in the local press and media.

8.5 Material may need to be translated into other relevant languages, where appropriate. Early information should provide the background information on the AAP process, and outline when and how people can get involved. It should also start to enthuse people, making them aware of and interested in the process. Later information would advertise / inform people about consultation events.

## Stage 2 – implementation

### Stakeholder interviews and outreach

8.6 There will be a series of interviews with a range of organisations through (mainly) face-to-face discussions and (some) telephone interviews. These would include a wide range of organisations, agencies, groups and networks as defined within the interpretation of 'community' (see above). All would be carried out in confidence and no individual views accredited or referred to.

8.7 The aim would be to:

- outline the background to the AAP and the community consultation process
- enable feedback on the findings of the early research
- establish key local concerns and issues
- begin to identify a shared vision for the area
- understand concerns, priorities and likely levels of engagement in the process

8.8 A short summary report of the outcomes from these interviews will be produced.

8.9 There will be a number of informal meetings and sessions with 'hard to reach groups' in and around the area who may not normally attend workshops or engage in other ways. This may involve attending meetings held in places of worship, at youth clubs, or attending social sessions (such as coffee mornings) for older or disabled people. A variety of techniques will be used including short questionnaires, informal group discussions, individual interviews and informal visioning and mapping exercises (Participatory Appraisal techniques).

### Workshops

8.10 A number of workshops will be held in relation to the AAP. These will involve residents living within and adjacent to the site, business and commercial site interest, special interest groups and service providers with an interest in the site.

The purpose of these sessions would be to:

- explain the background to the AAP, the process and agreed timetable
- present the key elements of the Issues and Options Report and feedback from earlier stages of the process (i.e. stakeholder interviews)
- build consensus around issues, opportunities, priorities and vision
- start identifying preferred options and priority areas for intervention
- begin to discuss ideas and solutions to feed into the development of the preferred option(s)

8.11 These would be 2-hour, informal working sessions held in appropriate local venues at appropriate times. They may be separate meetings or could be arranged around existing forums or committees.

8.12 Each workshop would involve an initial presentation by the consultants on the key issues and options, and the opportunities for change. The presentation would be followed by small group discussions. These discussions would be facilitated by the consultants and a report back will be given at the plenary session at the end.

8.13 The workshops will use a variety of consultation techniques and visual material which might include:

- maps and plans
- photographs (including aerials and elevation montages)
- participatory appraisal, using diagrams and charts
- questionnaires

8.14 The outcomes of each workshop would be written up as a feedback report in plain English and other relevant languages and would be circulated to all those who attended and other agreed parties.

## Exhibitions

8.15 In order to publicise and seek responses to the issues and options from further afield, there are a variety of techniques that could be used in the City Centre:

- the first is an open house event, which would involve identifying a central venue in which the issues and options can be displayed; this could be a vacant shop, a public building or a community facility which would be publicised and open for up to a week to allow people to come and view the options and give their comments via a questionnaire; or
- a series of street stalls in the City Centre, in a different place each day for up to a week; again, they would be publicised, the options would be displayed and responses captured via a questionnaire (they may need to be under cover of canvas); or
- a roadshow transporting the exhibition to different locations over the course of a week may be appropriate; again, it would need to be publicised and a questionnaire would be used to gather views

8.16 The early part of the consultation process will inform which approach and techniques are most appropriate at this final stage.

## Final report

8.17 There will also be a number of presentations to officers / council members / York Central Landowner Group as part of the consultation process. A final report summarising the outcomes of consultation will be produced and consideration given to how the key findings will be disseminated.

## 9. Conclusions

9.1 This indicative Strategy outlines the approach to community consultation in the preparation of an Issues and Options paper as a first stage in the development of an Area Action Plan for the York Central site. The Strategy is an inclusive and comprehensive approach that attempts to cover all legitimate interests within a limited time period. Consultation will include getting the community's views on both this Strategy itself and, later, on the actual Issues and Options emerging for the Area Action Plan.

## Appendix - Developing and Testing the Community Consultation Strategy

This appendix sets out a limited consultation process on the indicative CCS; in other words, consulting people on how they want to be consulted. This is an essential element in the production of an effective overall consultation process.

This would involve testing the draft CCS with key groups and individuals who have a detailed understanding of the communities and the area. Methods for consulting these groups will vary according to the differing nature, needs and constitution of each.

There will be four workshop sessions, involving:

- Site interest groups – connected with business and commercial uses / ownerships, such as business and commercial forums / networks (including leisure and recreation), the Chamber of Commerce, etc
- Councillors – connected with the area either through political representation or area of responsibility
- Special interest groups – including those concerned with planning, the environment, heritage and culture
- Key officers – officers responsible for developing the AAP, both directly (such as planning, development and regeneration officers) and indirectly (such as housing, economic development and culture and leisure officers)

All would be managed and facilitated. As a result of these sessions, feedback reports would be produced and provided to everyone attending (as well as other interested parties). The outcomes of the sessions would inform the final Community Consultation Strategy.

There will also be a programme of leaflets, involving:

- Residents on and around and site – consultation at this stage would comprise a leaflet and feedback form, which would ensure that every resident

received information about the process and had the opportunity to respond.

- The Community and Voluntary Sector – umbrella groups for the community and voluntary sector in the area and across the City as appropriate would be consulted at this stage through an informal stakeholder interview with a representative body and a leaflet and feedback form to all suggested members/relevant organisations
- Other interests / service providers in the surrounding area – these might include churches, schools, the police, health providers, etc who would receive an explanatory leaflet with feedback form

The outcome of these sessions would be a final Community Consultation Strategy which could then be finalised for implementation in the period between November 2006 and January 2007 (as detailed in indicative form above).



Any comments on this document should be directed to Rose McGinty or Chris Cox on 01661-843643  
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Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for York Central

Area Action Plan

Consultation Draft

## **A. Contents**

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- 1.2 Role of the Scoping Report
- 1.3 Consultation
- 1.4 Local Development Framework Context

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Sustainability and the Sustainability Appraisal Process

- 1.1.1 The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process is a way of ensuring that all plans and programmes which relate to land use issues are compatible with the aims of sustainable development. The City of York Local Development Framework is one such plan, and therefore the Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents within it are required to undergo a SA.
- 1.1.2 Put simply, sustainable development can be defined as “**development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs**”<sup>1</sup>. Specifically, sustainability looks at reconciling environmental, social and economic aims.
- 1.1.3 The origins of the SEA process lie with the European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, which acts to ensure that all plans/policies with land use implications take into consideration environmental issues. The SA process has widened the scope to include the consideration of social and economic issues also when assessing specific plans.

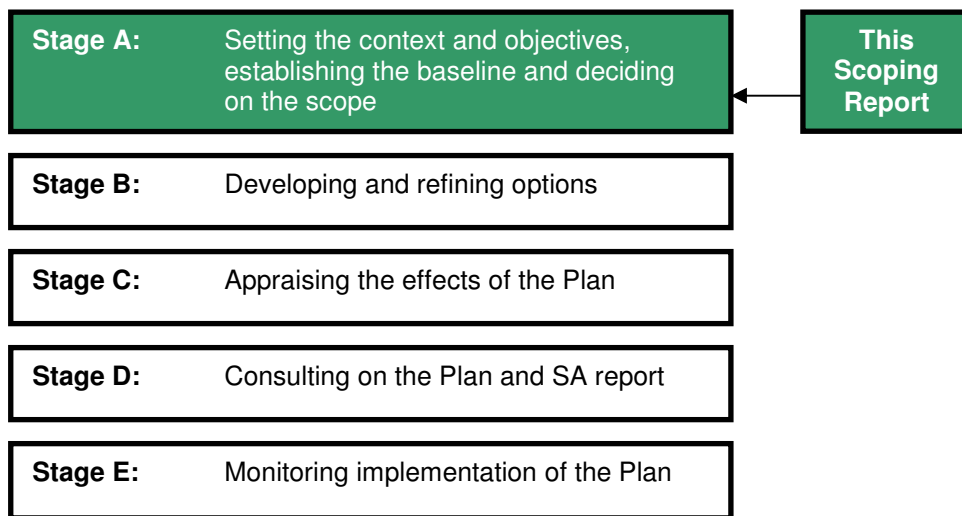
## 1.2 The role of the Scoping Report

- 1.2.1 This Scoping Report sets out the Framework for how the Sustainability Appraisal will be carried out for the York Central Area Action Plan Development Plan Document (DPD) within the City of York Local Development Framework. This is the first stage of the sustainability appraisal process.

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<sup>1</sup> World Commission on Environment and Development 1987

**Figure 1: Stages in the Sustainability Appraisal process**



1.2.2 The Scoping stage involves:

- Reviewing other relevant plans, programmes or policies which may impact on the objectives of the plan (Section 4);
- Collecting baseline information and commenting on the current character of the area (Section 5);
- Identifying key issues for York (Section 6);
- Developing a list of objectives, indicators and targets which will allow the effect of the Area Action Plan to be assessed and monitored in the future (Section 8);
- Consultation with identified groups (Section 9).

### 1.3 Consultation

1.3.1 Planning Policy Statement 1 sets out the principles that the Government believes should underpin community involvement in the planning process. Local Planning Authorities are required, under section 18 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, to prepare a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), to outline how public involvement is to be conducted, making clear how the Sustainability Appraisal requirements will be met. Regulation 25 of the Local Development Regulations requires consultation with environmental and other bodies as it considers appropriate in the identification of issues and development of options.

1.3.2 The Council will consult on this draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report during July and August this year. The purpose of this will be to ensure that the objectives set are appropriate and the scope and level of detail proposed for subsequent stages of the AAP are comprehensive and robust enough to support the strategies and proposals of the Plan with regards to sustainability.

1.3.3 Consultation will be undertaken with the four statutory environmental bodies:

- The Environment Agency
- The Countryside Agency
- English Nature
- English Heritage

The scoping report will also be sent to the organisations set out in Section 9. Where appropriate the Sustainability Appraisal scoping report will be amended to reflect the comments received.

## 1.4 Local Development Framework Context

- 1.4.1 The sustainability appraisals undertaken on the key stages of the development plan document process will enable the sustainability effects of each stage to be described, analysed and compared. The production of sustainability objectives and indicators are central to this process.
- 1.4.2 A Scoping Report Sustainability Appraisal has been produced for the Core Strategy development plan document. This work has been carried forward in the production of this document, with amendments as necessary. Specific objectives and sustainability issues relevant to the York Central area are set out in additional sections to the relevant chapters. For the most part the format and methodology for the sustainability appraisal follows the approach for the Core Strategy
- 1.4.3 The Sustainability Appraisal of the York Central Area Action Plan will take place over several stages. The next stage to this report will be the preparation of a sustainability report on the Issues and Options document of the Area Action Plan.
- 1.4.2 1.4.4 The Council will try to simplify the outcomes of the appraisal by producing concise, non-technical summaries.

For further information on the Sustainability Appraisal of City of York's Development Plan Documents please contact:

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## 2. Objectives and structure of the Scoping Report

### 2.1 The Scoping Report in context

2.1.1 This Scoping Report sets out the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal of the emerging York Central Area Action Plan Development Plan Document. It constitutes the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process. The report sets out a proposed framework of objectives to be applied to the Sustainability Appraisal documents.

2.1.2 In the ODPM draft guidance<sup>2</sup>, Stage A (the ‘scoping’ stage) consists of 6 key tasks (see fig 2 below). However, the ODPM’s subsequent ‘Interim Advice Note on Frequently Asked Questions for Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (April 2005)’ states that “*Stage B will be revised to encapsulate the body of the appraisal activity, including: testing the plan objectives against the SA Framework, developing and refining options, predicting and assessing effects, identifying mitigation measures and developing proposals for monitoring.*” Therefore, task A5 will not be undertaken in Stage A, but will be included in Stage B. It will therefore not form part of this Scoping Report.

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<sup>2</sup> ‘Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks- Consultation Paper’, ODPM (September 2004).



**Figure 2: Sustainability Appraisal – Key tasks of Stage A.**

A1	<b>Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives</b> to document how the plan is affected by outside factors.
A2	<b>Collecting baseline information</b> to provide an evidence base for sustainability issues, effects, prediction and monitoring.
A3	<b>Identifying sustainability issues</b> to help focus the SA and streamline the subsequent stages, including baseline information analysis, setting of the SA Framework, prediction of effects and monitoring.
A4	<b>Developing the SA framework</b> to provide a means by which the sustainability of the plan can be appraised.
A5	<b>Testing the plan objectives against the SA framework</b> to ensure the overall objectives of the plan are in accordance with sustainability principles and provide a suitable framework for developing options.
A6	<b>Consulting on the scope of the SA</b> to ensure the appraisal covers the key sustainability issues.

2.1.5 The new Planning system has also introduced the requirement to produce an Annual Monitoring Report. This will provide a means of monitoring the indicators identified on a regular basis. As well as the baseline information in this report, a considerable amount of research is being undertaken to inform the documents produced as part of the Local Development Framework. The results of this research will be fed into the sustainability process.

## 3. Integrating Sustainability Appraisal, Strategic Environmental Assessment and the Local Development Framework

### 3.1 What is Sustainable Development?

3.1.1 Sustainable Development is a complex issue that is underpinned by numerous and often conflicting ideals. The underpinning concept of sustainable development is environmental issues, upon which ultimately all social and economic issues rest. These ideas are expanded on in the extract below from the Sustainable Development Commission:

*“Sustainable Development provides a framework for redefining progress and redirecting our economics to enable all people to meet their basic needs and improve their quality of life, while ensuring that the natural systems, resources and diversity upon which they depend are maintained and enhanced both for their benefit and for that of future generations. Sustainable Development is inevitably a contested idea, dependent on finding the right balance between different and often conflicting objectives through much more integrated policy-making and planning processes. Putting its principles into practice demands debate, experimentation and continuous learning, and therefore requires a thriving democracy to allow it to evolve and flourish”*

3.1.2 Sustainable Development, in simple terms, can be defined as development that aims to secure a better quality of life for everyone, while ensuring environmental quality is also maintained.

3.1.3 In order to help achieve sustainable development, Government has identified four areas where specific aims can be moved towards<sup>3</sup>. It is through these aims that Government hopes to achieve more sustainable development:

- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment;
- Social progress which recognizes the needs of everyone;
- Effective protection of the environment;
- The prudent use of natural resources.

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<sup>3</sup> ‘Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development’, ODPM (2005) now DCLG.

- 3.1.4 Guidance suggests that, in applying the principles of sustainable development, Planning Authorities should consider how their plans are addressing these 4 aims.

## 3.2 Background to SA/SEA

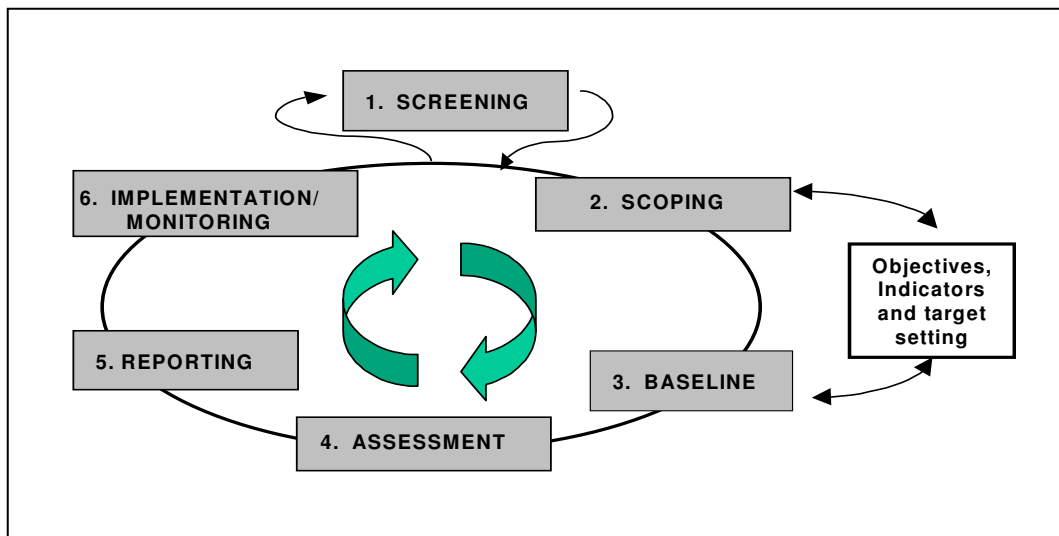
- 3.2.1 Section 39 of The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Local Development Documents to be prepared with a view to contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development.
- 3.2.2 The preparation of the LDF must also be in accordance with the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC (known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment, or SEA, Directive) which requires formal Strategic Environmental Assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. The Directive has been incorporated into English law by virtue of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations 2004, and applies to all Local Development Documents where formal preparation begins after 21<sup>st</sup> July 2004.
- 3.2.3 All Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents will therefore be subject to Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).
- 3.2.4 The SA/SEA report will be an integral part of the plan making process, and will be undertaken in stages alongside the production of each Local Development Document. Production of the Scoping Report is the first stage in this process.

## 3.3 Purpose of an SA/SEA

- 3.3.1 The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal is to promote Sustainable Development through the better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans.
- 3.3.2 Although the requirement to undertake SA and SEA is distinct, it is possible to combine them into a single appraisal process as outlined in the guidance document. In this way, Sustainability Appraisals assist and improve policy, project and programme development by assessing the likely significant effects on the economic, social and environmental objectives by which sustainable development can be defined. It should therefore be taken that where this document refers to the SA process, it also incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive.
- 3.3.3 SA are intended to improve the decision making process. Completing a SA does not provide strategic solutions, but it helps to identify the key

issues that inform the final decision making process. The requirement to undertake a SEA provides an opportunity to challenge traditional assumptions about growth and development in York by the better integration of sustainable development issues into the plan making process. As Figure 3 below illustrates, the process is cyclical.

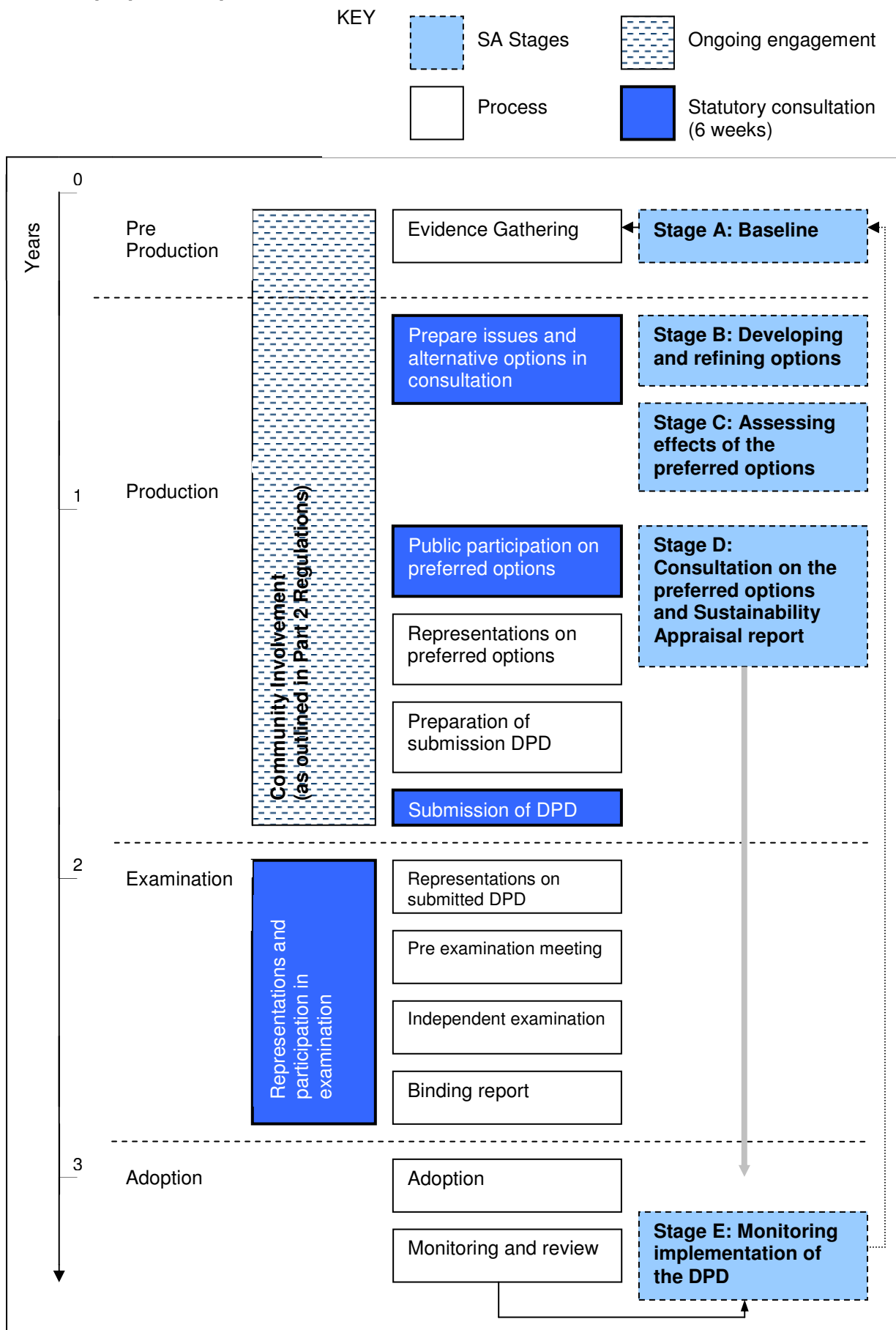
**Figure 3: The cyclical nature of the SA process**



### 3.4 Stages and key tasks in the SA

- 3.4.1 Figure 4 below sets out the main stages of the process in producing a Development Plan Document, and shows how these link to the SA/SEA process. It also shows the key stages at which informal and formal consultation will take place.

**Figure 4: Typical steps in SA and Development Plan Document preparation process**



## 4. Environmental and sustainability context for City of York

### 4.1 Environmental/Sustainability requirements of relevant plans

**Task A1:** Identify and review other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives that will affect or influence the DPD.

- 4.1.1 The first stage of the SA involves reviewing relevant International, National, Regional and Local policy guidance, plans and strategies to identify their key environmental/sustainability objectives and requirements and how these need to be taken on board by the City of York Local Development Framework. The SEA Directive requires consideration of ***“the relationship for the plan or programme with other relevant plans and programmes”*** to determine ***“the environmental protection objectives, established at international, (European) community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme...and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation”***. Figure 5 presents the list of plans considered to be most relevant. The full review of plans, programmes, and policies, and results of the analysis, are set out in Annex 2.
- 4.1.2 The findings of the review enable the Council to take advantage of potential synergies and to clarify and address any inconsistencies and constraints. Through consideration of the main objectives and targets set out in all the reviewed documents, the main issues were identified, and will be further considered in order to determine objectives for the Sustainability Appraisal. No list of plans can be definitive and the list will be reviewed during the SA process.
- 4.1.3 In most instances the lower level tier will reflect the higher level, unless they have been more recently produced/revised. Where conflicts arise between objectives or requirements, consideration of the principles of precedence between types or levels of plan, recent policy development, and legal requirements should be considered.

#### Consultation question

**Q4a** Are there other relevant policies, plans and programmes that will affect or influence the LDF/Sustainability Appraisal, which haven't been included?

Figure 5: Relevant Plans and Programmes

International	The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development	Kyoto Climate Change Protocol	European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC	UN Convention on Human Rights	European Directive Habitats (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) 92/43/EEC	European Directive Habitats Birds 79/409/EEC	European Directive Nitrates 91/676/EEC	European Directive Water Framework 29000/60/EC	European Waste Framework Directive	European Directive EIA 97/11/EC	European SEA Directive 2001/42/EC	Pan-european Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy July 2003	European Sustainable Development Strategy June 2001
	European Directive Energy Performance of buildings 2001/91/EC	European Noise Directive 2000/14/EC	Aarhus Convention 1998	EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan 1600/2002/EC	Directive 1996/62/EC Ambient Air Quality and Management	Directive 1999/30/EC Limit Values for SO2, Nox, PM10 and Lead	Directive 96/61/EC Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control	EU Landfill Directive	Ramsar Global Convention, 1979				
National	Better Quality of Life: A strategy for sustainable development for the UK (DETR 1999)	Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities - The Future	Rural White Paper: Our Countryside – The Future	Energy White Paper – Our Energy – Creating a Low Carbon Economy	National Air Quality Strategy: Working together for Clean Air	Rural Strategy	Sustainable Communities Plan	Transport 10 Year Plan (2000)	UK Climate Change Programme	Waste Strategy for England and Wales (2000)	PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development	PPG 2: Green Belts	PPS 11: Regional Spatial Strategy 2004
	Circular 01/94 – Gypsy Sites and Planning and Circular 22/9 – Travelling Show people	PPG3: Housing Also Circular 06/98-Planning and Affordable Housing	PPG4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms	PPS 6: Planning for Town Centres	PPS 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	PPG 8: Telecommunications	PPG 9: Nature Conservation	PPS 10: Planning and Waste Management	PPS 12: Local Development Frameworks	PPG 13: Transport	PPG 14: Development on Unstable Land	Biodiversity Strategy for England 2002	10 year Strategy for Childcare 2004
	PPG 15: Planning and the Historic Environment	PPG 16: Archaeology and Planning	PPG 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	PPG 21: Tourism	PPS 22: Renewable Energy	PPS 23: Planning and Pollution Control	PPG 24: Planning and Noise	PPG 25: Development and Flood Risk	Strategy for Flood Risk Assessments 2003	Health White Paper 2004	Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000	Historic Environment: A Force for our Future, DCMS, 2001	Countryside and Right of Way Act, 2000
Regional	Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)	Advancing Together: Towards a sustainable Region and RSDF	Regional Economic Strategy 2003 and Draft Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2015	Regional Housing Strategy 2003	Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber	Northern Way Growth Strategy	Regional Cultural Strategy and Cultural Strategy for N. Yorks including City of York	Regional Waste Strategy 2004	N. Yorks Waste and Minerals Local Plans	Investment Plan for York and N Yorks 2004-09	Development of RE Assessment and Targets for Yorkshire and the Humber 2002	York and N. Yorks Road Safety Strategy 2005	Countryside Character Volume 3: 1999
	Regional Environmental Enhancement Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber 2003												
Local	York City Vision and Community Strategy (Without Walls) 2004	Science City York Strategy	Social Inclusion strategy	Biodiversity Audit	Annual Public Health Report, Selby and York PCT 2004	Local Delivery Plan 2005-08, Selby and York PCT	Healthy Progress- The Health Strategy of Selby and York PCT 2003-06	Contaminated Land Strategy 2001	Developing a Waste Strategy for York and N. Yorkshire (2002)	Action Plan for Implementing the Waste Strategy for York (TBC)	Air Quality Action Plan 2 (2006)	Strategy for the Prevention of Rough Sleeping 2002-04	York Supporting People Strategy 2005-2010
	Local Agenda 21 Strategy 2000	Lifelong Learning and Leisure Plan 2005-2008	The Education and Leisure Plan 2005-2008	Children's Plan	Taking Play Forward- A Play Strategy for York (Oct 2002)	City of York Rights of Way Improvement Plan (draft) 2005	City of York Economic Development Strategy (2003)	Local Transport Plan 2: 2005-11	york-england.com Business Plan	Housing Strategy (Draft) 2005-2010	Older Persons Housing Strategy (Draft) 2005-2010	Community Safety Plan 2005-2008	The Council Plan 2005/6
	City Council Homelessness Review and Strategy 2003-2008	First Stop York Tourism Strategy 2005	River Ouse Flood Risk Management Strategy (Environment Agency)	The Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy, March 2004, Environment Agency	Core Strategy Issues and Options June 2006	Core Strategy Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal June 2006	Housing Market Assessment Interim Report 2006	Employment Land Monitoring Report 2005	Annual Monitoring Report 2005	Transport Masterplan Study Nov. 2005			



## 5. Baseline Information

### 5.1 Purpose of Baseline Information

Task A2: Collect relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information and produce a characterisation of the area

- 5.1.1 The requirement of the SEA Directive is to provide information on “***the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme***”. Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them.
- 5.1.2 This section of the report provides an overview of the economic, social and environmental situation in the City of York area through outlining key data and findings.
- 5.1.3 The baseline information provides data on:
- current conditions;
  - historical trends;
  - likely changes to the baseline conditions without the plan;
  - relationship of current situation to established thresholds and targets;
  - key sensitive receptors;
  - nature of current problems i.e. whether they are large or small scale, reversible or irreversible, permanent or temporary; and
  - details of cumulative/synergistic effects through time.
- 5.1.4 The data sources will be revisited during subsequent stages of the appraisal to check for new and updated information against which to predict and assess the effects of the City of York LDF documents.
- 5.1.5 Annex 3 records the indicator, current known data, comparative data for a wider area and any known trends, targets or issues for the Plan/SA. It should be noted that not all information is currently available but the data will continue to be refined and updated as work on the SA report proceeds.

## 5.2 Characterisation of the City of York

### People and Place

- 5.2.1 The City of York Unitary Authority (UA) area lies in the north of England approximately 20 miles north of Leeds. The City of York is made up of an historic city centre with a surrounding urban area, which is surrounded by many small rural and semi-rural settlements covered by parish councils. Of this 85 square miles is draft greenbelt. The City of York UA covers 272 square kilometres and has a population of approximately 183,100 people, giving a population density (number of people per square kilometre) of 679.7 which compares to a national average of 1323.5 persons per square kilometre.
- 5.2.2 York is a nationally and internationally prominent city for a number of reasons, not only as a historic city and one of the UK's most visited tourist destinations. York has excellent rail links across the country, is an academic centre of excellence, and is an important location for the Church of England. York also plays an important role as a regional and sub-regional employment, retail and entertainment centre.
- 5.2.3 Overall York is a relatively affluent city. Each year York receives nearly 5 million visitors and surveys show York is one of Britain's most popular historic cities. This level of tourism can present challenges to the city in balancing the requirements of residents against the economic benefits that tourism can bring.
- 5.2.4 An important feature of the City of York area is its close proximity to the economic generator of Leeds. Partly due to this, the City of York is an area of high market demand and subject to intense pressure for development. The pressures of development, traffic and other activity are increasingly felt, not just in terms of major development schemes but also the collective effects of a range of small-scale developments. These all impact, incrementally, on the existing infrastructure capacity of the City of York area.
- 5.2.5 The population in the City of York area in 2003 was 183,128 persons; of this 48.2% were male and 51.8% female. Children aged less than 5 years made up 5% of the population compared to an average of 6% in England and Wales. In mid-2003 19.5% of the resident population of York were of retirement age (aged 65+ for males and 60+ for females) compared to an average in England and Wales of 18.5%. The average age of the population in York is 39.3 years compared to 38.6 years in England and Wales.
- 5.2.6 The population of the City of York area has increased by 9.5% between 1981 and 2001 and is projected to increase by a further 9.2% between 2003 and 2021 from a population of 183,100 to 200,000, an increase of

16,900 people. This compares to a projected national increase of 7.2% in the same period.

- 5.2.7 The City of York has a much lower than average percentage of the population from a black minority ethnic group. At the time of the 2001 Census the percentage of the City of York population from a black minority ethnic group was 2.2%, which compares to a national average of 5.94%. The proportion of people from a black minority ethnic group has increased since the 1991 Census both in York, with an increase from 1.1% of the total population in 1991 to 2.2% in 2001 and nationally an increase from 3.85% of the total population in 1991 to 5.94% in 2001.
- 5.2.8 Travelling families comprise the most significant ethnic group in York. Three traveller sites in York provide 55 pitches, a significant number of which contain more than one household. There are also a number of travelling families settled into general housing.
- 5.2.9 The City of York area has a higher proportion than the national average of single person households. At the time of the 2001 Census 31% of the households in York consisted of a single person, compared to a national average of 29.%. Of these single person households 15% are single pensioner households. 24% of all households in York contain at least one child which is lower than the national average of 27%.

### The Economy

- 5.2.10 The city's role as a major tourist destination, as a regional and sub-regional shopping centre and its proximity to the rapidly growing Leeds conurbation, together with the availability of a skilled workforce have combined to bring strong development pressures for a wide range of uses. The area's outstanding quality environment and strong research led university have also made it an attractive location for the knowledge economy and science led employment.
- 5.2.11 Recent structural changes in the economy, with the move away from the traditional manufacturing industries of rail and chocolate, have highlighted the need to continue to diversify the economy and attract new investment into the city.
- 5.2.12 The Science City York initiative, focussing on bioscience and healthcare, IT and digital and creative technology has had significant success in creating new employment opportunities, since its launch in 1998 around 2,700 jobs have been created and 60 new businesses. Its continued success is vital to ensuring continued prosperity and thereby long term sustainability in York. The maintenance of York's position as a market leader in the development of its knowledge and science base is a key issue in the City of York Community Strategy (Without Walls). This includes being a world-class centre for education and learning with

the university maintaining its top 10 position within the UK and acting as a key local and regional economic generator.

5.2.13 As a modern commercial city internationally renowned for its unique heritage, a key challenge is to achieve this economic success in a sustainable manner that protects the environment whilst allowing social progress that recognises the needs of all people. There is also a need to invest in the city's heritage and tourist industries, its cultural sector and the city centre economy and a need to make opportunities and increased income levels accessible to local people.

### Employment and Unemployment

5.2.14 61.2% of the City of York population are of working age which is slightly higher than the national average of 60%. 79% of the City's working age population were in employment in the period March 2003 to February 2004. This compares to a national figure of 76.5%. This figure has remained fairly constant since 2001/02.

5.2.15 Yorkshire and Humber as a whole has a higher unemployment rate than the GB average at 3% and 2.6% respectively (NOMIS, 2003). The unemployment rate for York in 2003 was 1.6%, which is lower than both the regional and national averages. At the time of the 2001 Census, of all the people unemployed in York 18.36% were aged over 50 years, 6.73% had never worked and 24% were long-term unemployed.

5.2.16 In March 2005 in the City of York 1.5% of the working age population were claiming Job Seekers allowance. This has fallen from 1.7% recorded in the same period in 2004. The national average is just below 2% of the working age population. Of the Job Seekers Allowance claimants in the City of York in March 2005 8.8% had been out of work and claiming for more than a year, which is lower than the national figure of just over 11%.

### Housing

5.2.17 There were 76,920 households in York at the time of the 2001 Census, with an average household size of 2.3 persons per household. This is slightly lower than the national figure of 2.4 persons per household. 32% of York's dwellings were owned outright at the time of the 2001 Census (England – 30%); 40% were owner occupied with a mortgage (England – 39%); 10% were local authority owned dwellings (England – 13%); 5% were housing association (England – 6%) and 12% were private rented (England – 11%).

- 5.2.18 Of all people aged 16+ living in households in York, 50.3% were living in a married couple, 10.3% were cohabiting and 23% were single person households (never married).
- 5.2.19 House prices are consistently high across York and the rest of the North Yorkshire area. The average price (Jan to Mar 2005) in York was £176,230 compared to £187,200 nationally. The average house price has fallen slightly in recent months from the level of £178,847 in July to September 2004 but since 1999 the average house price has risen from £77,758.
- 5.2.20 In York the percentage of the total dwelling stock that is judged 'unfit' to live in was 3.92% in 2005. 19.3% of Local Authority dwellings in York are below the 'Decent Homes Standard' (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, ODPM) compared to a regional figure of 47% and a national figure of 37.9%.
- 5.2.21 As of June 2005 the City of York Housing Waiting list stood at 3,479 applicants. Demand on this list is mainly for rented accommodation, 37% of which is for family housing. In August 2002 the City of York Housing Needs Survey was published. The survey was carried out on behalf of the Council by housing consultants 'Fordham Research'. As a headline summary, the study identifies a need for 954 additional affordable dwellings per year over the five year period from 2002 to 2007 in order to meet the City of York's housing need. The survey concludes that, of all households who require affordable housing in York, 97.5% earn £20,000 per annum or less and that those household incomes have failed to keep pace with the rising house prices.
- 5.2.22 In the City of York area 205 affordable houses were completed between the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2004 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005, with a further 158 planned for 2005/06. This represents approximately 17.7% of all housing completions achieved in 2004/05. The build rate of affordable homes in the City of York is higher than the national average of 94 dwellings affordable homes per annum but significantly less than the Housing Needs Survey target of 954 affordable dwellings per year.
- 5.2.23 The private rented sector has also seen steadily increasing prices with low income households experiencing difficulty accessing this sector. There is a high demand for private rented accommodation both for students and for key workers who are unable to afford high property prices.
- 5.2.24 The population increase in the City of York together with economic growth and a decrease in the average number of people per household are placing pressure on housing supply. Affordable housing in particular is in short supply. Given the historic nature of the city's built environment, planning and development are sensitive issues and there is a need to balance development demands with the need to conserve the historic environment.

## The Environment

- 5.2.25 The setting of York is characterised by open approaches leading towards the city. Long views are achieved across the relatively flat landscape with only occasional woods to interrupt extensive views. The series of green wedges in the city enable long views to be experienced from the outskirts of the city towards important city landmarks such as York Minster. Views of the York Minster are widely held to be very important in defining the special character of York and its setting. The open approaches enable the city to be experienced within its wider setting establishing a close relationship between the urban area, green wedges, surrounding countryside and the villages.
- 5.2.26 The landscape of the City of York area is broadly characterised as relatively flat and low lying agricultural land dominated by the wide flood plain of the River Ouse, rising slightly to the east and surrounded by a relatively evenly spaced pattern of villages. Within a relatively small area (272 square kilometres) the City of York area boasts a range of sites and a diverse range of plant life and is recognised as being of exceptional nature and conservation value. They include ancient flood meadows, species-rich grasslands, lowland heath, woodlands and wetlands. The City of York area is home to a variety of European protected species including bats, great crested newts, otters and other rare species such as the Tansy Beetle.
- 5.2.27 The City of York has eight sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Two of those (Strensall Common and Derwent Ings) are also of international importance. Strensall Common has the international designation of Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Derwent Ings is one of four SSSI's which make up the Lower Derwent Valley with its international designations of Special Protection Area, RAMSAR site and National Nature Reserve. In addition to the statutory sites of international and national importance there are 41 non-statutory sites of international and national importance for nature conservation and 3 local nature reserves – Hob Moor, Clifton Backies and St Nicholas Fields. English Nature recommends that Local Nature Reserves be provided at the level of 1 hectare per thousand population. For York with a population of 183,100 (2003) this means that there should be 183 hectares of local nature reserves in the city. The three existing local nature reserves cover 52.5 hectares: this could increase to 56.5 hectares with the establishment of Acomb Wood and Meadow as a local nature reserve. City of York Council purchased Acomb Wood in 2003 to help safeguard its future and to contribute to the woodland cover in the city, which is below the national average.
- 5.2.28 The City of York has a total woodland cover of 998 hectares, which is 3.7% of the total land area and approximately 5.5 hectares per 1,000 population. This lower than the regional coverage (Yorkshire and the

Humber) of 5.8% of the total land area and 18.2 hectares per 1,000 population.

5.2.29 Three main rivers – the Ouse, Foss and Derwent along with associated becks and tributaries, affect the City of York. The River Ouse is ecologically important for several reasons. It acts as a conduit for the movement and migration of species to and from the Humber Estuary and, in its own right, it supports protected species, including harbour porpoises, otters and depressed river mussel. It provides a route for migratory fish and water voles, otters, bats and the only confirmed British population of the rare tansy beetle are present in the Ouse catchment. There are numerous important sites of environmental interest along the Ouse and its tributaries. For example the Ouse connects with the Lower Derwent Valley and Humber Estuary Special Protection Areas, which are designated under the European Union (EU) Birds Directive 1979. It also links with the River Derwent, Lower Derwent Valley and Humber Estuary Special Areas of Conservation.

5.2.30 In York in 2003 72.4% of the river length was assessed as good biological quality, compared to a national average of 53.6% and 62.4% of the river length in York was assessed as good chemical quality, compared to the national average of 51.3%. The level of biological quality has stayed the same since the previous survey date of 2000 however, the chemical quality has declined from 72.4% in 2000 of the river length being classed as good chemical quality to 62.4% in 2003.

5.2.31 There is a well documented history of flooding from the River Ouse, with the records for York dating back to 1263. More recently, the Ouse hit the local and national media headlines as a result of widespread flooding in autumn 2000. The principal flood risk upstream of Selby (which lies to the south of the City of York area) is from high river flows in the Ouse. Through Selby and beyond the risk is principally from the sea as a result of storm surges. Map 1 (annex 3) shows the areas within the City of York that are categorised as being in Flood Risk zones 2 and 3. Flood risk 2 is a low to medium risk with an annual probability of flooding of 0.1% to 1% from rivers and 0.1 to 0.5% from the sea. Zone 3 is a high risk with an annual probability of flooding of 1% or greater from rivers and 0.5% or greater from the sea. There are some 86km of defences on the River Ouse. The standard of protection provided by these defences ranges from greater than 20% to less than 0.5%.

5.2.32 Flood risk is predicted to alter in the future due to climate change and sea level rise. Climate changes may result in different rainfall patterns, which could increase the flood risk and as a result of sea level rise the flood risk in the tidal parts of the Ouse catchment area will increase.

5.2.33 The City of York Council is currently in the process of completing a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, which will assist the council in the process of sequentially testing the suitability of sites at flood risk in line

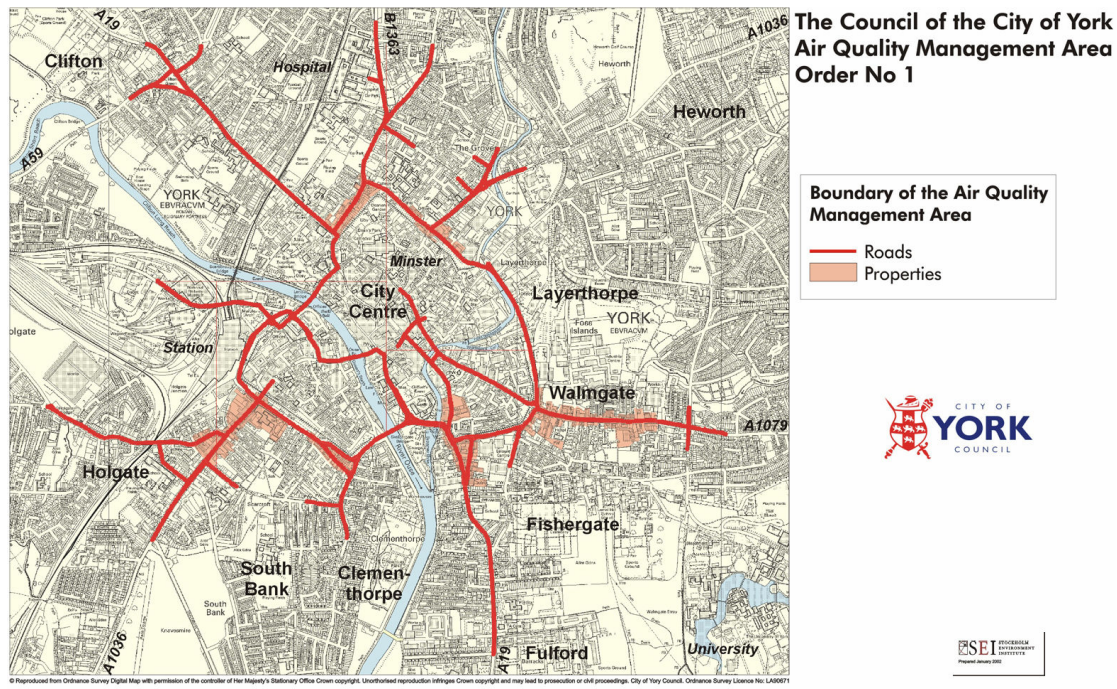
with Planning Policy Guidance Note 25, emerging PPS 25, Development and Flood Risk and the Regional Spatial Strategy.

- 5.2.34 The City of York is one of only five historic centres in England that has been designated as an Area of Archaeological Importance. The city has 1579 listed buildings of which 241 (15%) are Grade 1 and 2\*. There are 21 scheduled monuments in the city including the city walls, York Castle, Clifford's Tower and St Mary's Abbey. The City also has 4 registered historic parks and gardens, which include the Museum Gardens and Rowntree Park. Design and conservation issues are a very important consideration for the City of York. Much of the unique attractiveness of the city as a place to live, work and for leisure and tourism arises from its historical and cultural assets and the special relationships between its buildings, streets, squares and open spaces. This special character is equally important in the city centre and in many of the other urban areas and villages in the City of York area.
- 5.2.35 The Government published its National Air Quality Strategy in March 1997, which requires local authorities to review and assess air quality against government objectives. Where the objectives are unlikely to be met an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) must be declared and an Air Quality Action Plan implemented to improve air quality. The council declared its first Air Quality Management Area in January 2002 due to predicted exceedances of the annual average objective for nitrogen dioxide in some areas of the city of which the main source in York is traffic. The AQMA covers an area of the city centre core around the inner ring road and surrounding residential areas. The area included in the AQMA is shown on the map below.
- 5.2.36 The red shaded areas are those where the nitrogen dioxide annual average objective may not be met. In these shaded areas properties are included in the AQMA. Outside the shaded areas only the roads shown in red are part of the AQMA.
- 5.2.37 York's first Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP1) was completed in 2004. The AQAP identifies measures the Council intends to take to improve air quality in the city following the declaration of the AQMA. In York the main pollutant of concern is nitrogen dioxide. Although nitrogen dioxide comes from a number of different sources the main source of nitrogen dioxide in York is traffic. The Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) is focussed mainly on ways to reduce traffic pollution but also contains some measures aimed at reducing emissions from industrial and domestic premises. The AQAP currently contains over 30 individual air pollution improvement measures.
- 5.2.38 Air quality issues in York are mainly related to traffic emissions. The Council has recently revised its Local Transport Plan with LTP2 submitted in March this year. The key aims of the plan are to improve accessibility, air quality and safety and to ease congestion (for further information see the transport section). A new Air Quality Action Plan



(AQAP2) has been produced to supersede AQAP1 and has been developed alongside LTP2.

**Figure 6: City of York Council Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)**



## Resource Management

5.2.39 The City of York produced 546.5kg of household waste per person in 2004/5, which is higher than the national average of 517 kilograms per person. Of this waste currently 13% is recycled in the City of York, which is slightly higher than the national average of 12.4% of household waste recycled. 4.89% of household waste is composted or treated by anaerobic digestion which is slightly lower than the national average of 5% and 82% is landfilled, this is a higher proportion than is land filled nationally – 73%.

5.2.40 In terms of daily domestic water use the City of York uses 160 litres per capita per day. This is slightly higher than the national average of 154 litres per capita per day. In terms of the domestic consumption of gas the annual average domestic consumption of gas (kilowatts per hour) for the City of York in 2003 was 19,592. This has risen since 2001 when the annual average consumption was 19,455 kilowatts per hour. However, the City of York annual average domestic gas consumption is below the national average of 20,126 kilowatts per hour. In terms of the average annual domestic consumption of electricity the figure for the City of York in 2003 was 4,248 kilowatts per hour compared to a national average of 4,734 kilowatts per hour.

## Transport

5.2.41 Transport and access to jobs, education, shopping, leisure facilities and services have a direct impact on people's quality of life. A safe, efficient and integrated transport system is important in supporting a strong and prosperous economy within York. This can contribute towards the Council's overall vision of ensuring the city is thriving, inclusive, healthy and sustainable.

5.2.42 The priority for the City of York in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Local Transport Plan (2006-2011) is to build a sustainable and safe transport network, to improve accessibility, air quality and safety and ease congestion. In the last four years through delivering the city's first Local Transport Plan (2001-2006) several key achievements have been reached. Achievements to date include:

- Restricting the growth in traffic by limiting peak period traffic to 1999 levels;
- Bus patronage increasing by 49% since 2001;
- Success of Park and Ride with more than 2.3 million passengers per year;
- Improved safety with a 21% reduction in the numbers of people killed or seriously injured on the five year average;
- Maintaining the city's status as the UK's top cycling city, with cycling levels well above the national average;
- Achieving walking targets through the delivery of extensive pedestrian improvements across the city

5.2.43 Traffic levels in York during the morning peak are forecast to increase by 14% by 2011 and by 27% in 2021. As a result the development of a new, more radical strategy is required to address the issues. With the important role the City of York plays within the wider sub-region and region as a key economic driver, good transport links and connectivity with surrounding areas is very important. The second Local Transport Plan (2006-2011) and the longer term transport strategy and vision for the city to 2021, seek to provide the measures necessary to accommodate the impact of planned levels of growth.

5.2.44 Vehicle ownership levels are significantly higher in rural areas of the district, in some cases more than double that for urban wards. Within the built up area, ownership levels per household are generally lower for east York than west York. Almost half of households in the central Guildhall ward do not own a car, which is also the case for over 35% of households in several other wards (2001 Census figures).

5.2.45 During the past five years, the distance travelled by vehicles in York has fallen slightly (3%) or remained static during the AM and PM peak periods respectively.

- 5.2.46 Generally, across the district, the private car is the dominant mode for journeys. However, in the case of journeys to the city centre, a significant 18% are made by bus (including Park and Ride), a further 13% by foot and 3% by cycle. During peak travel periods the proportion of journeys by bus increases to 23% and those by cycle double, with a corresponding fall in the share of trips by car.
- 5.2.47 Over half of journeys to school in York are made on foot or by bicycle. One in three arrivals is by car, an increase from one in four in 1999. A relatively high proportion of commuting journeys in York are under 5km, 56% compared to 40% in England as a whole. For journeys to work across the district, over four times the number of trips are made by bicycle in York compared to England and Wales as a whole, and around one and a half times more trips by foot.
- 5.2.48 York is one of five local authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber region that experiences a positive net flow of trips to work. Around 25% of journeys to work in the district originate in external districts, the remainder being internal trips within the City of York boundary. The past 10 years has seen a significant increase in the number of commuting trips: the 22,445 and 17,199 journeys to and from the York area respectively in 2001 is around a 65% increase on the respective flows in 1991. The majority of external trips consist of movements to or from the neighbouring authority areas, particularly the East Riding of Yorkshire, Leeds and Selby. 31% of trips originating in York and staying within the region (but outside York) are bound for the Leeds area. Around 9% of trips to York originate from outside the region, whilst 14% of trips from York are to destinations outside the region.
- 5.2.49 Overall there has been a small reduction in the overall number of reported casualties across the district during the past five years. There has been a 20% fall in the number of fatal or serious casualties. There has been a small (3%) increase in the number of slight casualties.
- 5.2.50 Since 2000, York has experienced a considerable 15% fall in the number of child (aged 5-15) casualties, compared to the period 1994-1998. Of the annual average (2000-2004) of 86 child casualties, none were fatal and 13 were of slight severity.

## Education

- 5.2.51 Educational attainment in York is high, GCSE/GNVQ and GCE/VCE A/AS achievements are significantly higher than both the Yorkshire and Humber and England average. In York 56.5% of 15 year old pupils achieved 5+ grade A\*-C at GCSE/GNVQ compared to an average in other unitary authorities of 49.1% (2004/5 figures). York continues to be above the national average (ranked 33<sup>rd</sup>) when looking at GCSE achievement, however, 2004/5 saw the first dip in 6 years (56.5% in 2004/5 compared to 58.9% in 2003/4).

5.2.51 In the City of York area 90.4% of young people aged 16-24 years were in full time education or employment in 2003/04 compared to a national average of 84.8%. The level has dropped slightly from 90.9% in 2002/03.

5.2.52 Over the last five years standards in education as shown by SATS (Standard Assessment Tests) have improved in respect of younger students in York. The percentage of pupils achieving at least level 4 at Key Stage 2 (aged 11) in maths has improved from 75% in 1999 to 79% in 2004 and in English from 76% to 80%.

5.2.53 In York at the time of the 2001 Census 25% of people aged 16 to 74 years have no formal qualifications compared to 33% in the Yorkshire and Humber region and 29% in England and Wales. 23.5% of 16-74 year olds in York have a degree level or above qualification compared to 19.7% in England and Wales.

5.2.54 Data presented in the City of York Council Life Long Learning and Leisure Plan 2005-2008 demonstrates that York has significant numbers of adults without a level two qualification in literacy, numeracy or ICT, with some 25% of adults lacking a GCSE at grade C or above or equivalent in Maths or English. 25% of adults in York have no formal qualifications while 36% have an NVQ or equivalent at level three and above and 24% have a qualification at level 5.

5.2.55 In terms of provision, there is a varied adult education programme ranging from courses that are studied for personal development to those that lead into further and higher education. Participation data mapped at ward level shows varied levels of participation ranging from 6.57% in Copmanthorpe/Bishopthorpe to 1.41% in Heslington. This is the first year that such data has been available and it will act as a baseline year for the service. It suggests a clear need to target areas of low participation. The average earnings per week for individuals who live in York is £361, this amount has increased since 2002 (£345), however the average earnings are lower than the national figure of £395.

### Deprivation

5.2.56 In York 3.39% of households have incomes above £50,000, and 17% of full-time workers, earn less than £13,000 per year (£250 per week). The average income of York is £25,295 (2003), which compares to £23,465 in the Yorkshire and Humber region and £28,411 nationally.

- 5.2.57 The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (ODPM, 2004) is measured at Super Output Area Level (SOA)<sup>4</sup>. There are 32,482 SOAs within England and they provide closer analysis than the previous ID 2000, which focused at the ward level. Deprivation is measured by seven SOA level Domain Indices which relate to various forms of deprivation: Income deprivation; Employment deprivation; Health deprivation; Education deprivation; Barriers to Housing and Services; Environment deprivation and Crime. There are a further two supplementary indices which outline Income deprivation affecting children and Income Deprivation affecting older people. Each domain contains a number of indicators totalling 37 overall.
- 5.2.58 When looking at the overall rank of each Local Authority in the Country, the City of York is ranked 219 out of 354 areas where a rank of 1 is the most deprived and a rank of 354 is the least deprived.
- 5.2.59 In the overall results of the Index of Multiple Deprivation York has no SOAs in the bottom 10% of SOAs in the country and 26 in the top 10%. 9.32% of York's SOAs are however within the most deprived 20% in the country.
- 5.2.60 Looking at some of the individual domains the results show that when looking at the Income Deprivation domain the City of York is ranked 120 out of the 354 local authority areas in the country, with the national average ranking being 177. This shows that in terms of income deprivation the City of York has a lower than average ranking. The income deprivation domain looks at indicators such as the numbers of adults and children living in non-working households and the number of adults and children living in households whose household income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of the median household income. York has 6 SOAs in the bottom 10% in the income deprivation affecting children domain and 16 in the top 10%.
- 5.2.61 On the whole York is a healthy city with good quality health and social services. The current picture of the City's health and well being is consistent with a regional perspective. The Yorkshire and Humber region currently has the second highest rate of premature death from cancer and has the third highest rate of long term limiting illness and disability claimant rate. The most common cause of deaths under 75 years in York are cancer and circulatory disease, however the rates in York are below the regional and national average and are decreasing.
- 5.2.62 Average life expectancy at birth in York is 76.8 for males and 81.5 for females and is improving. This is slightly higher than the England average of 76.2 and 80.7. The standardised mortality rate (SMR) for York is 94 compared to a UK average of 100. This means that York has

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<sup>4</sup> A Super Output Area is an aggregate of Census Output Areas produced at three levels. The lowest level is used in the Index of Multiple Deprivation and each SOA contains an average of 1,500 people.



a lower mortality rate than the national average. The crude death rate in York is 10.1 deaths per 1,000 resident population, which again is slightly lower than both the regional and national figures.

5.2.63 The infant mortality rate (deaths up to 1) in York is currently 3.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. This is lower than the national rate of 4.9. The teenage pregnancy rate in York is lower than the national average at 35.1 conceptions under the age of 18 years per 1,000 females compared to 44.8 nationally (2003 figures). This is an improvement on the previous years figures for the City of York but has increased since 2001 (30.8 births per 1,000 females under 18 years).

5.2.64 The standardised mortality rate (SMR) from Coronary Heart disease for York is 101.6 – slightly higher than the UK average (100). The SMR from Strokes is higher than the national average at 109.1. The SMR from cancer is lower than the UK average at 88.

5.2.65 Disabled Living Allowance (DLA) is available for people aged under 65 who are disabled and need help with personal care or mobility. In August 2003 5,020 people in York received DLA which is 3.3% of all people aged under 65 years. This compares to 5.1% in England and Wales.

5.2.66 Attendance Allowance is available to those aged 65 and over who are disabled (physically or mentally) and need supervision or assistance over a prolonged period. In August 2003 3,550 people in York claimed Attendance Allowance – 11.4% of people aged 65+. This is lower than the England and Wales figure of 14.4%.

5.2.67 In August 2003 5,930 people in York between the ages of 16 and 65 claimed Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance because they had been unable to work for at least 28 weeks (consecutive) because of illness or disability. Of these 10% were aged under 30 years.

5.2.68 The percentage of adults in York who achieved the Department of Health activity guidelines (5 times 30 minutes moderate intensity activity per week) is currently 24%, down from 27% in 2003. In terms of the percentage of school children who achieve the Government's PSA target of two hours high quality physical education and school sports per week, current information suggests that only 11% of York schools are meeting this target.

### Community Safety

5.2.70 The total number of offences committed in 2003/04 in York was 29,384 which is 162.3 offences per 1,000 population. This is an increase in total offences from the previous year when 25,872 crimes were recorded – 142.8 per 1,000 population.

5.2.71 There were 14.3 domestic burglary offences per 1,00 households in the City of York in 2004/5, this compares to a national average of 11.7 per 1,000 households. The number of violent offences committed is increasing in York. In 2004/05 there were 21.9 violent offences per 1,000 population an increase from 19 per 1,000 people the previous year. The national average for 2004/05 was 17.9 violent offences per 1,000 people. Vehicle theft in the City of York has decreased in the past year from 5.8 thefts per 1,000 people in 2003/04 to 4.5 per 1,000 people in 2004/05. It is still higher than the national average of 3.8 thefts per 1,000 people.

### Access to Services

5.2.72 In terms of access to services in rural areas of York, 95.5% of households are within less than 4km from a supermarket, compared to 76.3% in Yorkshire and the Humber and 78% in England as a whole. 92.3% of rural households are within 4km of a secondary school, which is higher than the regional figure of 76% and the national figure of 75%. 99.4% of York's rural households are within 2km of a primary school and 95% are within 4km of a bank or building society.

5.2.73 In 2004/05, 98% of new homes in York were built on previously developed land. Brownfield sites are more likely to occur within the built up urban area. Guidance in PPG3 encourages such brownfield development as a means by which access to services is improved.

5.2.74 Further work and analysis is required to look at the percentages of the City's total population (rural and urban) which are within 400m (5 mins walk) of key services or 800m (10 min walk or access to frequent public transport).

**Consultation questions**

Q5a Do you agree that the baseline data collected is appropriate, ie the right level and appropriate covers.

Q5b Do you know of any additional relevant baseline data which should be added?

Q5c Are there any mistakes in the data presented?



## 6. Sustainability Issues facing City of York.

### 6.1 Identification of key issues

Task A3: Identify key sustainability issues for the SA to address.

- 6.1.1 The SEA Directive requires consideration of “**any existing problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any area of particular importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC**”. The identification of sustainability problems is an opportunity to define key issues and develop sustainable plan objectives and options.
- 6.1.2 The review of relevant plans and programmes (section 4), baseline information (section 5), and earlier experience with issues identified in other plans and programmes has highlighted a number of key sustainability issues in City of York. This sets the context for the appraisal of the City of York LDF.
- 6.1.3 The key issues, divided into the three main aspects of sustainability (Social/Environmental/Economic), along with the overriding headline issue of seeking to reduce the city’s ecological footprint, are set out in Figure 7. It is recognised that many issues cut across these three main topic headings. However each has been included within the most relevant aspect in order to best develop objectives.
- 6.1.4 Annex 4: ‘Sustainability Issues and Sources’, shows the derivation of each issue, and provides brief background information to be taken forward in producing Development Plan Documents.

**Figure 7: Key sustainability issues facing City of York**

Aspect	Sustainability Issue
<b>Headline Issue</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce City of York's Ecological Footprint</li> </ul>
<b>Social</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce income inequality and deprivation</li> <li>▪ Improving access to and provision of services and essential facilities including access by sustainable means of transport</li> <li>▪ Provide housing for all</li> <li>▪ Improving health and well-being through creating sustainable communities</li> <li>▪ A safe place to live</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encourage the use and clean up of previously developed land</li> <li>▪ Reduce the impact of flooding, climate change and improve local air quality</li> <li>▪ Protection and enhancement of biodiversity, the natural environment, water quality and built heritage</li> <li>▪ Increase energy efficiency</li> <li>▪ Waste reduction, waste treatment and increased recycling</li> <li>▪ Protection of the character and setting of the historic city of York</li> <li>▪ Enhance access to the natural environment and countryside recreation opportunities</li> <li>▪ Reduce traffic intrusion and congestion</li> </ul>
<b>Economic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Address areas in need of economic regeneration and stimulate growth</li> <li>▪ Encourage sustainable economic growth</li> <li>▪ Traffic congestion</li> <li>▪ Provide for sustainable tourism</li> <li>▪ Town centre vitality and viability</li> </ul>

**Consultation questions**

Q6a Do you agree that these are the key sustainability issues?

Q6b Do you know of any other relevant issues that could be included?

Q6c Are there any issues that you feel should not be included?

## 7. Ecological Footprint

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The previous chapter discussed the key sustainability issues facing the City of York and presented the reduction of the City's Ecological Footprint as the headline issue.
- 7.1.2 This chapter provides a detailed analysis of what the Ecological Footprint tool is and how it will be used in the Sustainability Appraisals of documents comprising the City of York's Local Development Framework.

### 7.2 What is the Ecological Footprint?

- 7.2.1 One of the most rigorous and useful ways of measuring and interpreting our 'ecological baseline' is through ecological footprint analysis. This is a measure of the mark that we leave behind on the natural environment that sustains us. Governments, regional assemblies and local authorities are now engaging with the ecological footprint to help measure progress towards sustainable development, and to inform policy making.
- 7.2.2 Ecological Footprint analysis measures the impact of human activity upon nature. The Footprint expresses the land area that is required to feed, provide resources, produce energy, assimilate waste, and to re-absorb the greenhouse gases produced by our use of fossil fuels.
- 7.2.3 This approach uses land as its 'currency' and provides a notional figure – the global hectare (gha)<sup>5</sup> - for the land area required to support an individual, a community or a nation's population at its present lifestyle. If all the biologically productive land and sea on the planet is divided by the number of people inhabiting it, our available footprint is 1.8 global hectares (gha) per person<sup>6</sup>. If the average footprint of every citizen of the planet is greater than 1.8 gha, then we are over-exploiting the earth's resources and therefore jeopardising the ability of future generations to lead a decent quality of life. Calculating an ecological footprint helps to explore and understand our impact on the environment and the planet, and to identify ways to reduce it.

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<sup>5</sup> A global hectare is 1 hectare of biologically productive space. It could be anywhere on the planet, and assumes average levels of productivity.

<sup>6</sup> Living Planet Report 2004, WWF International.

- 7.2.4 The Ecological Footprint of the UK is 5.4 global hectares per person. This is 65% higher than our ecological budget (1.8 global hectares per person) and the UK has an Ecological Footprint amongst the highest 15 countries in the world on a per person basis. A common pattern exists between the wealth of a nation (measured in Gross Domestic Product) and the size of the Ecological Footprint. As well as raising an ecological concern the Ecological Footprint raises the issue of equity.
- 7.2.5 The Ecological Footprint tool is very good at answering a question that other indicators don't: "Are we living within the biological capacity of the planet?" The Ecological Footprint can provide an initial answer to this question and encourages us to understand that the environment has limits. Additionally, it can be used to model different scenarios thus informing strategies and planning by examining the possible impact of policies and actions in a number of areas such as waste, economic and transport planning and the environment. In conjunction with Sustainability Appraisal the Ecofootprint can help to identify unsustainable trends which can create opportunities for more sustainable management of resources and identify the challenges which we may face in the future.

### 7.3 Ecological Footprint and Sustainability Appraisal

- 7.3.1 It is important to note that the Sustainability Appraisal that City of York must produce for each of its Local Development Documents and Area Action Plans as part of the Local Development Framework, must follow government guidance<sup>7</sup> and look at all aspects of sustainability – environmental, economic and social.
- 7.3.2 The Ecological Footprint is not a "sustainability" indicator. Sustainability is a much wider issue than just living within biological capacity; social and economic issues are also part of the sustainability agenda and are a required part of the sustainability appraisal. As the Footprint only addresses ecological sustainability, this tells us nothing about our quality of life (although it may indicate what conditions will be like in the future). As a quantitative measure, it does not measure the quality of the environment, and so does not take into account the impact of pollutants, the quality of soil management or other external factors that may have an effect on natural resources, such as nuclear power.
- 7.3.3 Section 7.4 explains how City of York intend to use Ecofootprinting as part of the Local Development Framework Sustainability Appraisal process. It is important that the indicators used in the sustainability appraisal process have a spatial planning focus, i.e. that they can be influenced by documents such as the Core Strategy. The influence that

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<sup>7</sup> In particular "Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents", November 2005, ODPM.

spatial planning through the LDF can have on the reduction of the ecological footprint covers a range of policy issues such as:

- Climate change, flooding and water supply – all influenced by current and future development plans;
- Housing planning options – the location of housing influences transport demand and accessibility to employment and services;
- Transport supply options – development of new infrastructure or constraint measures such as road pricing or parking charges, increased vehicle efficiency, fuel quality and emissions control;
- Housing construction options – potential for increased efficiency in energy and waste;
- Energy supply options – growing implications at the regional and local level as fossil fuels begin to look increasingly expensive and unreliable. Many forms of renewable energy particularly biofuel and hydro schemes have impacts on land-use and landscape;
- Waste management options – this is becoming increasingly important as landfill taxes and transport costs rise, as the local waste trading system gets under way and as new opportunities emerge in waste recovery for environmental technologies;
- Promoting business clusters – the opportunity for environmental technology innovation, low impact infrastructures such as waste or sewage treatment, employers' travel plans and other features of an 'eco-industrial' park;
- Enhancing competitiveness and productivity – involving energy and material efficiency in industry; and
- Mobilising the knowledge base – shift towards knowledge based industries, high technology and use of advanced ICT leading to new low impact patterns of production and consumption.

## 7.4 The proposed approach

7.4.1 For the purpose of City of York's Sustainability Appraisal, the Ecological Footprint will be used as a headline indicator and will be supplemented by a wider 'basket' of indicators that allow us to appraise the other important sustainability issues. These include other environmental issues such as water consumption, pollution and biodiversity as well as a series of economic and social issues. The approach supports City of York Council's Community Strategy 'Without Walls', which sets a target to reduce the ecofootprint in York to 3.5ha per person by 2033.

- 7.4.2 The sustainability appraisal will use the data released for all local authority areas through the UK Ecological Budget Project (January 2006) as its baseline (ie 5.38 gha per person).<sup>8</sup>
- 7.4.3 This approach considers only those contributions to the Ecological Footprint that can be influenced through spatial planning. The following table lists those indicators which have been selected, and which together will provide an aggregated indication of the direction in which York's Development Plan Documents are moving in sustainability terms, ie whether they are likely to lead to a reduction or increase in York's Ecological Footprint. The indicators have been selected because they are based on locally available data, which will allow the data to be regularly monitored and updated.

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<sup>8</sup> This new data source has been developed by the Stockholm Environment Institute, who were also responsible for a previous study on Ecological Footprinting in York in 2001. The new calculations are based on a well established method and involve the conversion of local expenditure data into Ecological Footprints. This analysis and data is supplemented by other local data included in the overall assessment.

Figure 8: Indicators for monitoring the Ecofootprint at a local level

Ecological Footprint Category	Indicator	
Housing	H1a	% of new build homes meeting ECOHomes very good standard
	H1b	% of commercial buildings meeting BREAM very good standard
	H1c	Energy Efficiency Rating- average SAP rating of Local Authority dwellings
	H1d	Energy Efficiency Rating- average SAP rating of private sector stock
Energy Use	H1e	Average annual domestic consumption of gas (kwh)
	H1f	Average annual domestic consumption of electricity (kwh)
	H1g	Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption in litres)
	H1h	Carbon dioxide emissions for households, industry and transport
Waste	H1i	Kg of household waste collected per head
	H1j	Total tonnage of household waste which have been sent by the authority for recycling
	H1k	% of household waste sent for recycling
	H1l	Total tonnage of household waste sent for composting/treatment by anaerobic digestion
	H1m	% of household waste sent for composting/treatment by anaerobic digestion
	H1n	Total tonnage of household waste used to recover heat, power and other energy sources



Figure 8: Indicators for monitoring the Ecofootprint at a local level

Ecological Footprint Category	Indicator	
	H1o	% of household waste used to recover heat, power and other energy sources
	H1p	Total tonnage of household waste that are landfilled
	H1q	% of household waste landfilled
Travel	H1r	Estimated traffic flows for all vehicle types (million vehicle km)
	H1s	Modal splits of journeys to work
	H1t	Modal splits to school
	H1u	Proportion of new residential or commercial developments over 0.4ha that are built within 400m walk of a frequent (30mins) public transport service.

## 7.5 Ecological Footprint Baseline for the City of York

7.5.1 This section presents the Ecological Footprint of York residents taken from the results released in January 2006 from the UK Ecological Budget Project. It provides a picture of the environmental impacts of York's consumption patterns including transport, consumables and waste, services, food, building and residential energy. The analysis allows comparison with the national average and other local authority areas, an initial baseline assessment of environmental impacts and a comparative analysis between consumptive items, such as transport and waste.

7.5.2 York's Ecological Footprint is currently 5.38 global hectares (gha) per person, just under the UK average of 5.4. The York Ecological Footprint results are shown below (Figure 9).

7.5.3 The results raise some interesting points;

- The food sector produces the largest single impact in York at 22% of the Ecological Footprint. There is scope for localising food production, reducing energy intensive processing and meat content, which can all reduce the Ecological Footprint of food consumption. However, these types of initiative/behaviour

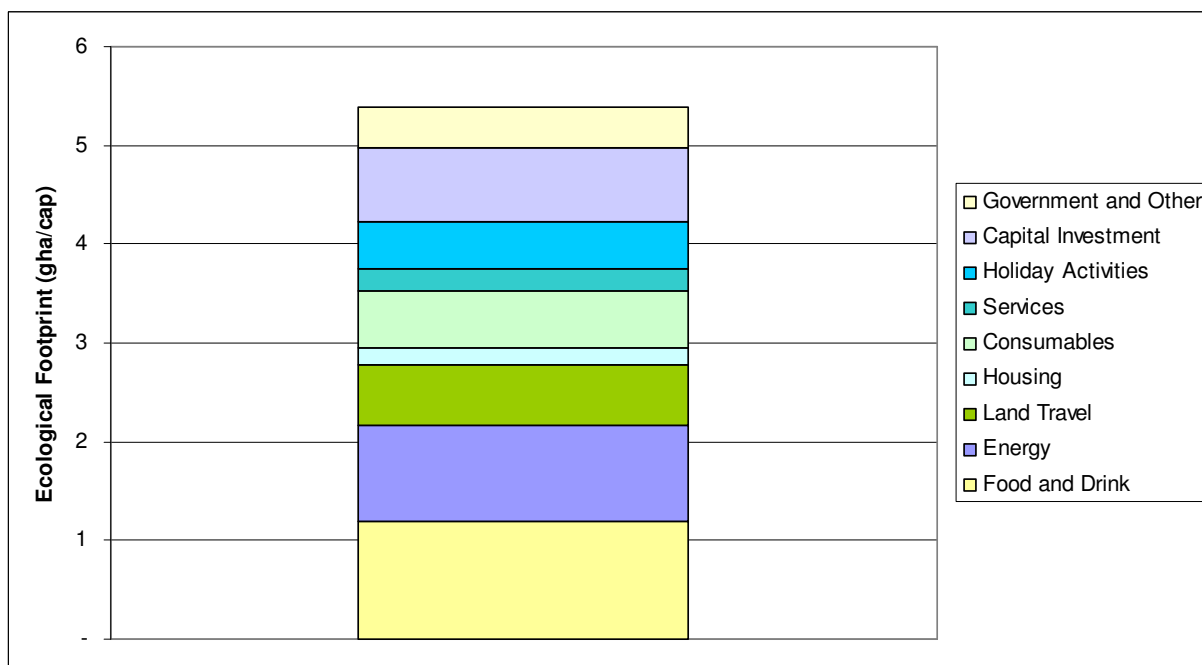
change are not spatial issues which could be addressed by the Local Development Framework and are more likely to be influenced by awareness raising and education through the community planning process, such as healthy eating campaigns.

- Household energy consumption is responsible for 18% of the total ecological footprint of York. Whilst the technological potential for almost zero energy buildings exists, achieving it will need to be part of a long-term strategy. The Local Development Framework can influence the reduction of household energy consumption through energy efficiency policies (such as promoting renewable energy as a stand-alone facility and in connection with new development on all scales), and through sustainable design policies.
- The transport sector is responsible for 11% of the total Ecological Footprint of York. This again is something that the LDF can influence. Policies in the LDF should seek, alongside the Local Transport Plan (LTP2), to promote sustainable transport, reduce congestion and locate development where it is, or will be, accessible by means other than the private car.

**YORK'S ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT = 5.38 gha. / per person**

Activity Category	Main Consumptive Items included in Category	Ecological Footprint (gha/capita)
Food and Drink	Food and drink purchased for home consumption, alcoholic drinks purchased in a public house, restaurants and other eating out establishments as well as take-aways.	1.20
Energy	Domestic fuel including gas, electricity and other fuels such as oil or bio-fuels	0.97
Capital Investment	Investment in tangible fixed assets such as plant and machinery, transport equipment, dwellings and other buildings and structures	0.76
Travel	Car fuel, the impact associated with purchasing and maintaining private vehicles and public transport (bus, train, coach, air travel etc.)	0.62
Consumables	Includes durables and non-durables items including newspapers, clothing, appliances, glassware, tools, medical products, audio-visual equipment, personal effects etc.	0.58
Government and Other	Includes the resources used by national and local government, universities and colleges and balances the Ecological Footprint by taking out overseas tourists in the UK and changes in stocks	0.40
Services	Includes private hospital and education, postal, telephone, water supply, recreation, insurance, financial services etc.	0.21
Housing	Building, maintenance and repair of dwellings	0.17
Holiday Activities	Any consumption by UK residents overseas, from hotel energy requirements to eating out and shopping	0.48

**Figure 9: York's Ecological Footprint**



## 8. Framework and setting of Objectives

### 8.1 Developing objectives

**Task A4:** Develop the Sustainability Appraisal Framework, consisting of objectives, targets (where appropriate) and indicators.

- 8.1.1 The SEA Directive requires that “***the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors***” are determined.
- 8.1.2 Development of SA/SEA objectives into a sustainability framework is a recognised way in which environmental and sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. The purpose of this process is to assess the LDF York Central Area Action Plan vision, aims, objectives, policies and options against the SA objectives. This assessment needs to be at a strategic level as Environmental Impact Assessments will pick up the specific site/development assessment.
- 8.1.3 The approach taken in this Scoping Report incorporates the methodology, information and objectives developed in the Scoping Report for the sustainability appraisal of the City of York's first Development Plan Document, the Core Strategy. This follows government guidance<sup>1</sup> in using common data and objectives outlined in the initial sustainability documents. Additional sub objectives and indicators have been produced relating specifically to the York Central Area and are shown highlighted in red.
- 8.1.4 The SA objectives will provide the framework for assessing the Area Action Plan and are designed to provide a balance between the 3 aspects of sustainable development: the economy, the environment and society.
- 8.1.5 An SA Framework consists of objectives which should, where possible, be expressed in the form of targets, the achievement of which should be measurable using identified indicators. The sustainability objectives

<sup>1</sup> Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Plan Documents Nov. 2005. ODPM (now DCLG) para 3.1.10.

are distinct from the objectives of the DPD, though they may in some cases overlap with them.

- 8.1.6 Objectives and indicators can be revised as baseline data is collected and sustainability issues are identified, and can be used in monitoring the implementation of the Area Action Plan document.

## 8.2 Conformity of objectives

- 8.2.1 Objectives for the SA were developed from the following sources. Annex 5 gives details of the objectives:

- Outcomes of the appraisal of Environmental and Sustainability context (section 4) and the identification of issues specific to York (section 5);
- The Council Plan and Community Strategy;
- Planning Policy Statement 1, Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG);
- The Sustainable Communities Plan, DCLG;
- The SA for the Regional Spatial Strategy, Regional Assembly;
- The objectives of the Towards a Sustainable York (LA21) process, CYC.

- 8.2.2 All of the headline objectives have supporting statements that will help to explain them further and remove ambiguity. They are also presented grouped under social, economic and environmental aspects to show balance. Annex 4 also provides a table illustrating how objectives are linked to the social, economic and environmental issues identified in section 6.

- 8.2.3 As part of the process of developing SA objectives, the internal compatibility has been tested to identify any particular tensions or inconsistencies. There may be possible conflicts between objectives. Advice in the DCLG on evaluating the effects of a Development Plan Document states "Where there is conflict between objectives, the local planning authority will need to reach a decision on priorities".<sup>1</sup> A number of SA objectives have been identified as having a potential impact on each other, and these are detailed in the matrix (Figure 11).

- 8.2.4 In conclusion the objectives chosen are those listed in Figure 10. Annex 5 clearly shows the development of the objectives through the stages detailed above.

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<sup>1</sup> Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Plan Documents Nov. 2005. ODPM (now DCLG) para 3.3.4.

## 8.3 Links with the Council Plan and Community Strategy

- 8.3.1 The City of York Council Plan 2005/06 provides information on the Council's strategic direction, and gives a rounded overview of the current position and ambitions for improvement. It includes aims, objectives and priorities for the whole council which should be used when developing other strategies. The aims, objectives and priorities support the achievement of York's Community Strategy.
- 8.3.2 The Council Plan outlines 4 key corporate priorities, which the Council aims to make significant progress in improving. These are
- York Pride
  - Safer City
  - Good customer access to services
  - Transforming York
- 8.3.3 Annex 2 (Plans and Programmes review) provides a summary of these priorities, and the implications of those deliverables which relate directly to the production of the LDF and Sustainability Appraisal. In particular, section 4.4 of the Council Plan gives an impression of how the council currently performs in relation to Corporate indicators used to measure progress towards meeting the environmental aims of the Plan.
- 8.3.4 The Council's aims link to key strategic themes within the Community Strategy 'York- a City Making History'. This sets out what needs to happen for the city-vision to become a reality.
- 8.3.5 The strategic objectives of the Community Strategy are also summarised in the Plans and Programmes Review (Annex 2). The council helps deliver the strategy through what it chooses to do. Both the sustainability objectives and the objectives of the Plan should have the key corporate priorities and strategic objectives at their heart.

Figure 10: List of Objectives

<b>Headline Objective</b> <b>H1. To reduce City of York's Ecological Footprint</b>		
<b>Environmental</b>	<b>Social</b>	<b>Economic</b>
EN1. Land use efficiency that maximises the use of brownfield land	S1. Preserve and enhance York's urban and rural landscapes and public open space	EC1. Good quality employment opportunities available for all
EN2. Maintain and improve a quality built environment and the cultural heritage of York and preserve the character and setting of the historic city of York	S2. Maintain or improve York's noise climate	EC2. Good Education and training opportunities which build skills and capacity of the population
EN3. Conserve and enhance a bio-diverse, attractive and accessible natural environment	S3. Improve the health and well-being of the York population	EC3. Conditions for business success, stable economic growth and investment
EN4. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and develop a managed response to the effects of climate change	S4. Safety and security for people and property	EC4. Local needs met locally
EN5. Improve Air Quality in York	S5. Vibrant communities that participate in decision-making	
EN6. The prudent and efficient use of energy, water and other natural resources	S6. Accessibility to public recreational areas and leisure facilities for all	
EN7. Reduce pollution and waste generation and increase levels of reuse and recycling	S7. Reduce the need to travel by private car	
EN8. Maintain and Improve Water Quality	S8. Good access to and encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling	
EN9. Reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in York	S9. A transport network that integrates all modes for effective non car based movements	
	S10. Quality Housing available for all	
	S11. Social inclusion and equity across all sectors	





## 8.4 Results from the compatibility testing of objectives

- 8.4.1 Figure 11 outlines diagrammatically how the objectives set out in figure 10 may be cross referenced with another objective and therefore where positive, negative and neutral consequences will result. The relationships listed below show a range of potential implications and do not only highlight where potential tensions may occur. This is not therefore an exhaustive list but only an example of how the sustainability appraisal process will be carried out at the next stage.
- 8.4.2 **EN1 and EN2:** Encouraging the use of previously developed land for new building could bring about higher densities in the City Centre, which may conflict with the historic built form and character of the City. Quality urban design should be encouraged in all cases.
- 8.4.3 **EN1 and EN5:** It is likely that most brownfield sites which come forward for development will be in the urban area, and could therefore reduce journey numbers and distance because of the easy access to services/public transport alternatives. However, an Air Quality Management Area was established in the City Centre due to predicted levels of NO<sub>2</sub> as a result of traffic. Unless people are encouraged to make use of alternative forms of transport or reduce their need to travel, more development could lead to increasingly poor levels of air quality in the City Centre.
- 8.4.4 **EN1 and EN9:** There could be potential conflict between demand for housing land and the need to avoid floodplain development.
- 8.4.5 **EN1 and S3:** Again, as most previously developed land is likely to be in the urban area, access to health care and other essential services is likely to be good.
- 8.4.6 **EN1 and S10:** Encouraging sustainable communities is at the heart of central government guidance. The Housing Strategy and Needs Assessment would determine what types of housing should be brought forward and for whom.
- 8.4.7 **EN2/EN3 and EC3:** York's quality built and natural environment is a major draw for Tourism. A quality environment is likely to attract other forms of investment.
- 8.4.8 **EN4/EN5 and S10:** Large amounts of additional development may conflict with objectives to reduce pollution and the use of non-renewable resources. These conflicts could be addressed through

appropriate mitigation measures such as sustainable construction practices.

- 8.4.9 **S7 and S10:** Additional housing could potentially increase congestion, although sustainably designed housing in line with Planning Policy Guidance should mitigate against such negative impacts.
- 8.4.10 **EC1 and S7:** Unless job opportunities are made available locally, training for the local population may result in out-commuting.

## 8.5 Methodology and Structure

- 8.5.1 A single methodology has been taken to aid the appraisal of all Local Development Documents, and other relevant plans and programmes produced by City of York Council. Figure 12 (set out below) has been essentially derived, therefore from the objectives, sub-objectives and indicators set out in the scoping report for the Sustainability Report for the Core Strategy Issues and Options document. Additional sub-objectives and indicators have been produced specific to the York Central Area in relation to the overall objectives and these are shown highlighted in red.
- 8.5.2 The sub-objectives have been developed with reference to the Regional Sustainable Development Framework checklist, in order to ensure conformity at a regional level<sup>9</sup>. Figure 12 also aims to show how the draft objectives link with the aims and requirements of the SEA Directive (See para 8.1.1 of this report).
- 8.5.3 The suggested indicators are, where appropriate, consistent with those used corporately, the regional and local core indicators as set out by DCLG, and Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI), to avoid duplication, to ensure compatibility and make the best use of resources.
- 8.5.4 Although they are referenced for ease of use, (eg EC1 is Economic objective 1), no priority is inferred at this stage. In due course, and following consultation, it may be appropriate to give a broad ranking of objectives to highlight the relative importance of some issues and negative effects to help focus on the later stages of the SA.

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<sup>9</sup> 'A step by step guide to RSDF sustainability appraisal', Yorkshire and Humber Assembly.

**Figure 12: SEA requirements, draft SA objectives, sub-objectives and indicators**

<b>Headline Objective: To reduce City of York's Ecological footprint</b>	% of new build homes meeting ECOHomes very good standard
	% of commercial buildings meeting BREEM very good standard
	Energy efficiency rating – Average SAP rating of Local Authority dwellings
	Energy efficiency rating – Average SAP rating of private sector stock
	Average annual domestic consumption of gas (kwh)
	Average annual domestic consumption of electricity (kwh)
	Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption in litres)
	Carbon Dioxide emissions for households, industry and transport
	Kg of household waste collected per head
	Total tonnage of household waste which has been recycled
	% of household waste which has been recycled
	Total tonnage of household waste which has been composted/anaerobic digestion
	% of household waste which has been composted/anaerobic digestion
	Total tonnage of household waste used to recover heat, power and other energy sources
	% of household waste used to recover heat, power and other energy sources
	Total tonnage of household waste that is landfilled
	% of household waste that is landfilled
	Estimated traffic flows for all vehicle types (million vehicle km)
	Modal splits of journey to work and journey to school
Proportion of new residential or commercial developments over 0.4ha that are built within 400m walk of a frequent public transport service	

### Economic

SEA	Objective	Sub-objective (Will the option...)	Indicator
Population	(EC1) Good quality employment opportunities available for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide employment opportunities for local people?</li> <li>• Promote or support equal employment opportunities?</li> <li>• Offer employment opportunities to disadvantaged groups?</li> </ul>	% People of working age in employment
			York's unemployment rate compared to the regional rate
			York's unemployment rate compared to the national rate
			Economically active disabled residents as a % of the population who are economically active
			Claimant rate
			% Job Seekers claimants aged 18-24 years
			% JSA claimants claiming for over 12 months

SEA	Objective	Sub-objective (Will the option...)	Indicator
Population	(EC2) Good education and training opportunities which build the skills capacity of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Promote lifelong learning and widening?</i></li> <li>• <i>Promote job creation skills and training linked to the development?</i></li> <li>• <i>Improve levels of basic skills?</i></li> <li>• <i>Build the confidence, self-esteem and capacity of individuals?</i></li> </ul>	% Pupils achieving 5+ GCSE'S (A*-C)
			% Pupils achieving Level 4+ in Key Stage 2 Maths and English.
			% 3 yr olds receiving a quality, free early years education place
			Number of adult education learners
			% Learners over 60 yrs
			An increase in the no. Of Skills for Life learners
			% People 16-74yrs with no formal qualification
% People 16-74yrs with degree level or above qualification			
Not applicable	(EC3) Conditions for business success, stable economic growth and investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Encourage investment?</i></li> <li>• <i>Enhance competitiveness?</i></li> <li>• <i>Maximise local skills?</i></li> <li>• <i>Support community-based businesses?</i></li> <li>• <i>Promote an evening economy in parts of the area to complement the town centre activity?</i></li> <li>• <i>Strengthen and diversify economic activity and promote regional economic growth?</i></li> <li>• <i>Promote York Central as a major asset in developing the tourist economy in York?</i></li> <li>• <i>Encourage science city related uses within York Central?</i></li> <li>• <i>Ensure York Central continues to be identified as an indicative physical development priority in the sub region?</i></li> </ul>	Amount of completed employment land by type
			Amount of employment land to other uses
			Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development
			Employment land supply
			% Firms where turnover has grown
			% Firms expecting turnover to grow in the future
			No. Jobs created through York-England.com
			% growth per annum in tourism earnings in York.
			Number of jobs created in Science City type development

SEA	Objective	Sub-objective (Will the option...)	Indicator
Population	(EC4) Local needs met locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that essential services are accessible by non-car modes?</li> <li>• <i>Support the vibrancy of the City Centre?</i></li> <li>• Ensure employment opportunities are accessible by public transport?</li> </ul>	Access to health
			Access to education
			% Population living within 30mins of city centre &/or major employer by public transport
			Access to leisure
			Access to Retail

### Social

SEA	Objective	Sub-objective (Will the option...)	Indicator
Human Health/ Cultural Heritage/ Population	(S1) Preserve and enhance York's urban and rural landscapes and public open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase provision of leisure and recreation activities/venues?</li> <li>• Increase participation in leisure and recreation activities?</li> <li>• Improve access and affordability of leisure and recreation facilities?</li> <li>• <i>Promote provision of high quality public realm in the area?</i></li> </ul>	% Of footpaths/right of way which are easy to use
			Achievement of 'Accessible Natural Greenspace' Standards
			No. Green Flag Award status open spaces
			No. Playgrounds provided by council per 1,000 children
			% Playgrounds meeting NPFA Standards
			% Residents satisfied with Local Authority Cultural Services – Parks and Open spaces
			<i>% increase in public open space and public realm within the area</i>
Human health	(S2) Maintain and Improve York's noise climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce noise pollution from current activities and potential for such pollution</li> </ul>	% of developments where the local noise climate is improved or maintained
Human Health	(S3) Improve the health and well being of the York Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote health and prevent ill health?</li> <li>• Address health inequalities?</li> </ul>	% Residents satisfied with LA Cultural Services – Sports and Leisure
			No. Swims/visits to sports centres per 1,000 population
			% Residents doing regular exercise
			Infant mortality and life expectancy at birth
			Reduction in death rate from cancer
			Reduction in death rate from coronary heart disease and strokes
			No. Schools participating in Healthy Schools Scheme
% Reduction in hospital admissions/reduction in length of stay			

SEA	Objective	Sub-objective (Will the option...)	Indicator
Population	(S4) Safety and Security for people and property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce actual crime?</li> <li>• Reduce 'fear of crime'?</li> <li>• Reduce causes of road traffic accidents?</li> </ul>	% people who feel York is a safe place to live
			Domestic burglaries per 1,000 population
			Violent crime per 1,000 population
			No. Racial Incidents recorded per 100,000 population
			% Residents concerned about vandalism
			No. People/children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents
Population	(S5) Vibrant communities that participate in decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage engagement in community activities?</li> <li>• Increase the ability of people to influence decisions?</li> <li>• Improve community relations?</li> </ul>	% People satisfied with York area
			% People satisfied with their local area
			No. People attending ward committee meetings
			No. people participating in ward committee decisions
			% people who feel the council takes their views into consideration when making decisions which affect them
Population/Human Health	(S6) Accessibility to public recreational facilities and leisure facilities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase provision of leisure facilities?</li> <li>• Improve accessibility to leisure facilities?</li> <li>• Encourage participation by all user groups?</li> <li>• Provide additional community facilities in the area?</li> </ul>	% Residents satisfied with leisure facilities for young people
			No. Playgrounds provided by council per 1,000 children
			% users satisfaction with council parks
			Access to leisure
			<i>Provision of facilities as a result of S106 contributions</i>
Air/Climatic Factors/Human Health	(S7) Reduce the need to travel by private car	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the need to travel by increasing access to key resources and services by means other than the car?</li> <li>• Provide/improve/promote information about alternatives to</li> </ul>	% Population living within 30 minutes of the city centre or major employment site by public transport
			<i>monitor number of clubs set up within the area</i>
			<i>planning records</i>
			<i>level of parking monitored in planning permissions</i>
			<i>Change in area wide traffic mileage</i>

SEA	Objective	Sub-objective (Will the option...)	Indicator
		car-based transport? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage employers to develop green travel plans for staff travel to/from work?</li> <li>• <i>Promote the use of car clubs within the area?</i></li> <li>• <i>Promote a reduced modal share target?</i></li> <li>• <i>Encourage car free and low car dependency housing?</i></li> <li>• <i>Encourage restricted parking for non residential uses?</i></li> <li>• <i>Direct development to more sustainable locations and reduce the need to travel?</i></li> </ul>	
Air/Climatic Factors/Human Health	(S8) Good access to and encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide/promote/improve information about alternatives to car-based transport?</li> <li>• Improve access to opportunities and facilities for all groups?</li> <li>• Make the transport/environment attractive to pedestrians and cyclists?</li> <li>• <i>Provision of transport interchange in vicinity of York Station?</i></li> <li>• <i>Encourage better facilities for cyclists?</i></li> <li>• <i>Promote new cycle and pedestrian links?</i></li> </ul>	% of bus stops/facilities accessible to all % of accessible buses and taxis operating in the city Use of local bus services % users satisfied with local bus services Levels of walking in and around the city Levels of use of the public rights of way City-wide cycle usage Usage of Park and Ride <i>Increase in number of public transport passengers post development</i> <i>Travel Plans</i> <i>Total length of new and improved footpaths within the area and cycle ways</i>

SEA	Objective	Sub-objective (Will the option...)	Indicator
Air/Climatic Factors/Human Health	(S9) A transport network that integrates all modes for effective non car based movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce the need to travel by increasing access to key resources and services by means other than the car?</li> <li>Improve access to opportunities and facilities for all groups?</li> <li>Encourage freight transfer from road to rail and water?</li> </ul>	Bus punctuality Congestion/vehicle delay
Material Assets/ Human Health/ Population	(S10) Quality housing available for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Housing available to people in need (taking into account requirements of location, size, type and affordability)?</li> <li>Improve quality of the housing stock?</li> <li>Increase use of sustainable design and construction</li> <li>Reduce the number of empty and difficult to let properties?</li> </ul>	No. Housing completions per annum No. Planning Permissions granted for new housing No. Affordable housing completions Reduction in the housing waiting list Reduction of homelessness % of total dwelling vacant % of total dwellings that is unfit % Local Authority dwellings that are below the decent homes standard Average property prices in York Average income in York No. housing completions by type and size No. additional affordable dwellings needed to meet housing need in the city
Population	(S11) Social Inclusion and equity across all sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Address the needs of disadvantaged and minority groups?</li> <li>Address the needs of older and younger people?</li> <li>Address the needs of disabled people?</li> <li>Promote religious and racial understanding?</li> </ul>	% of people who feel their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously % of York's Super Output areas that are within the most deprived 20% in England

### Environment

SEA	Objective	Sub-objective (Will the option...)	Indicator
Material Assets	(EN1) Land use efficiency that maximises the use of brownfield land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make efficient use of land ( appropriate density, protect good agricultural land, use brownfield land in</li> </ul>	% of new homes built on previously developed land (PDL) Amount of land developed for employment use on PDL Amount of Greenfield land that has been developed



SEA	Objective	Sub-objective (Will the option...)	Indicator
		preference to Greenfield sites)	% employment land allocations on PDL
			Amount of completed retail, leisure and office development in town centres
Cultural Heritage	(EN2) Maintain and improve a quality built environment and the cultural heritage of York and preserve the character and setting of the historic city of York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase provision of cultural activities/venues?</li> <li>• Provide support for cultural providers and/or creative industries</li> <li>• Preserve, promote and enhance local culture and heritage</li> <li>• Preserve and enhance the character and appearance of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other culturally important features and their settings</li> <li>• Improve access and affordability of cultural facilities</li> <li>• <i>Promote and enhance the NRM as a national/international world class cultural attraction?</i></li> </ul>	Stock of Grade 1, 2 and 2* listed buildings
			% Grade 1, 2 & 2* listed buildings 'at risk'
			No. Scheduled Ancient Monuments
			No. Library visits per 1,000 population
			No. visits per 1,000 population to museums/galleries
Biodiversity/Flo ra and Fauna	(EN3) Conserve and enhance a bio-diverse, attractive and accessible natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect and enhance existing priority habitats and species and provide for appropriate long term management of wildlife habitats?</li> <li>• Increase understanding of ways to create new environmental assets and restore wildlife habitats?</li> <li>• Increase the quality and quantity of</li> </ul>	No. of conservation areas in Local Authority Area
			% conservation areas with an up to date character appraisal
			% conservation areas with published management proposals
			Amount of land covered by conservation designations
			Amount of land designated as Statutory Local Nature Reserves
			Priority habitats and species by type
			The area of priority Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Habitat created as a result of new development
			Number of species at risk

SEA	Objective	Sub-objective (Will the option...)	Indicator
		<p>woodland cover in appropriate locations?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote, educate and raise awareness of the natural environment &amp; biodiversity and promote access to wildlife on appropriate sites?</li> </ul>	% of footpaths/public rights of way which are easy to use
Climatic Factors/Air	(EN4) Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and develop a managed response to the effects of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport?</li> <li>Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from domestic, commercial and industrial sources?</li> <li>Plan and implement adaptation measures for the likely effects of climate change?</li> </ul>	No. Sites of 'potential concern' with respect to land contamination
			The number of developments being allocated/approved in flood zone 3 (as defined in PPG25)
			% of pollution control improvements to existing installations completed on time
Climatic Factors/Air	(EN5) Improve Air Quality in York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce air pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution?</li> <li>Support, advice and encouragement for the business sector to reduce pollution?</li> <li>Promote innovative and less harmful uses of potential pollutants?</li> </ul>	Air Quality Indicator (an indicator is being devised for the Local Transport Plan and will be added)
Material Assets/Air/ Climatic Factors	(EN6) The prudent and efficient use of energy, water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase efficiency in water, energy and raw material use?</li> </ul>	Indicators form part of the Ecological Footprint headline objective
			<i>Number and capacity of energy generating facilities within the area</i>

SEA	Objective	Sub-objective (Will the option...)	Indicator
	and other natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop renewable energy/resources?</li> <li>• Increase awareness and provide information on resource efficiency?</li> <li>• Reduce use of non-renewable resources?</li> <li>• <i>Promote renewable energy generation within the area?</i></li> <li>• <i>New buildings to be designed to be energy efficient and minimise waste?</i></li> <li>• <i>Incorporate sustainable design principles and practices including construction techniques and technologies?</i></li> </ul>	<i>Number of developments that have BREAM standard very good and above.</i>
Material assets	(EN7) Reduce Pollution and waste generation and increase levels of reuse and recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste?</li> <li>• Increase awareness and provide information on resource efficiency and waste?</li> <li>• Develop renewable energy/resources?</li> <li>• <i>Ensure appropriate remediation measures are carried out to deal with any contaminated materials present on the site?</i></li> <li>• <i>Minimise the impact of the development on Air Quality in the area?</i></li> <li>• <i>Encourage provision of recycling facilities in the design of the development?</i></li> </ul>	% residents served by a kerbside collection of recyclables
			% residents served by a kerbside collection of at least 1 recyclable
			% residents served by kerbside collection of at least 2 recyclables
			Capacity of new waste management facilities by type
			Production of primary land won aggregates (tonnes)
			Production of secondary/recycled aggregates (tonnes)
			<i>Planning conditions relating to contamination issues</i>
			<i>Amount of household waste recycled and composted (%)by sector</i>
Climatic Factors/Water	(EN8) Maintain and Improve Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect and enhance the area's</li> </ul>	% of rivers in authority area whose biological/chemical quality is rated as good or fair

SEA	Objective	Sub-objective (Will the option...)	Indicator
		controlled waters?	Number of water related pollution incidents in York
			No. Planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency (EA) on grounds of water quality
Climatic Factors/ Water	(EN9) Reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in York.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce risk from flooding?</li> <li>• Manage the effects of climate change from flooding?</li> <li>• Ensure no new inappropriate development in the flood plain?</li> <li>• <i>Ensure the design of the development includes sustainable urban drainage systems?</i></li> </ul>	No. Planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the EA on grounds of flooding
			No. planning applications approved in flood zone 3/floodplain
			No. applications on large sites (>1ha) outside of the flood risk area approved contrary to the advice of the EA on surface water drainage grounds
			<i>No of approvals for developments incorporating sustainable drainage systems</i>

### Consultation questions

Q7a Are these objectives/indicators suitable for York Central.

Q7b Are there any other objectives/indicators which should be included (please bear in mind that the number of objectives should be minimised to keep the appraisal manageable)?

Q7c Should any objectives/indicators be removed?

## 9. What happens next?

### 9.1 Initial sustainability report

#### Task A5: Testing the Plan objectives

9.1.1 The Council sees the Sustainability Appraisal process as one which gradually builds up the information and assessment process, resulting in the preparation of a Final Report. The Final Report will set out the baseline position and sustainability framework, assess the main issues and options, and ultimately assess the preferred option. The main stages of the SA process run alongside the main stages in preparing a Development Plan Document, and are summarised as follows:

Stage in SA process	Stage in preparing DPD
Scoping Report	'Evidence gathering' to inform preparation of the document
Initial Sustainability Appraisal (Sustainability Statement)	Consultation on Issues and Options
Draft Final Sustainability Appraisal report	Consultation on Preferred Option document
Submission of Final Report to Secretary of State	Submission of Document to Secretary of State

9.1.2 At this initial stage the objectives of the York Central Area Action Plan are not yet available for testing. Task A5 will therefore be completed through subsequent stages of the Sustainability Appraisal Process (figure 2).

9.1.3 Initially, responses to consultation on the Scoping Report will be considered, and appropriate changes to the sustainability framework recommended to Members. Once agreed a sustainability appraisal of the first document, the Issues and Options, will be undertaken.

## 9.2 Consultation

**Task A6: Consulting on the scope of the SA to ensure the appraisal covers the key sustainability issues.**

9.2.1 The SEA Directive requires that the Scoping Report should be referred to the four Consultation bodies with environmental responsibilities, namely:

- Countryside Agency;
- English Heritage;
- English Nature, and;
- Environment Agency.

9.2.2 At this stage there is no legal requirement to consult the public. However, the Scoping Report for the Core Strategy was sent to the following local authorities and this report has therefore also been forwarded to them.

- Ryedale District Council
- Hambleton District Council
- Harrogate Borough Council
- Selby District Council
- East Riding of Yorkshire Council
- North Yorkshire County Council

9.2.3 The Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber and the York Environment Forum (a local interest group) have also been forwarded a copy. Members of the LDF Steering Group, including colleagues with responsibility for Transport Planning, Waste Management, Housing, Education etc. will also be sent a copy. The Scoping Report will also be posted on the Council's website [www.york.gov.uk/yorkcentral](http://www.york.gov.uk/yorkcentral) for wider public comment.

9.2.4 To guide consultees through the Scoping Report a series of questions have been included at the end of each section and on a separate response form.

9.2.5 The responses from consultees will be used to inform the final Scoping Report, which will form the basis for the full Sustainability Appraisal of City of York's Area Action Plan Development Plan Document for York Central.

**Consultation questions**

Q8a Do you have any comments to make on the proposed consultation arrangements?

Q8b Does your organisation collect any data/information that would be useful to the monitoring of LDF documents, which you would be happy to supply?

Q8c Do you have any other comments on the draft SA Scoping report?

## 10. Sustainability Appraisal of City of York Core Strategy: Scoping Report Consultation Questionnaire

We would like to know your views on the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. If you have any comments on the report, please submit these to the Council by one of the following means:

**Send in writing to the following address:**

Ann Ward  
City Strategy  
9 St Leonard's Place  
York  
YO1 2EW

**Send via e-mail to [ann.ward@york.gov.uk](mailto:ann.ward@york.gov.uk)**

*Please note that comments cannot be treated as confidential*

**The consultation lasts for 5 weeks. All comments must be received by 17th August 2006.**

### **Further information**

If you wish to discuss any aspects of the Sustainability Appraisal process, please contact Ann Ward on 01904 552409.

Further information on City of York's LDF is contained within the Council's Project Plan of the LDF. This is called the Local Development Scheme (LDS), and can be viewed on the Council's website ([www.york.gov.uk](http://www.york.gov.uk)) or on request from the Council.



## Questions

### Section 4:

Q4a Are there any relevant policies, plans and programmes that will affect or influence the LDF/Sustainability Appraisal, which have not been included?

### Section 5:

Q5a Do you agree that the baseline data collected is appropriate, ie the right level and appropriate coverage?

Q5b Do you know of any additional relevant baseline data which should be added?

Q5c Are there any mistakes in the data presented?

### Section 6:

Q6a Do you agree that these are the key sustainability issues for City of York?

Q6b Do you know of any other relevant issues that could be included?

Q6c Are there any issues which you feel should not be included?

### Section 7:

Q7a Are these objectives/indicators suitable for York Central?

Q7b Are there any other objectives/indicators which should be included (please bear in mind that the number of objectives/indicators should be minimised to keep the appraisal manageable).

Q7c Should any objectives be removed?

### Section 8:

Q8a Do you have any further comments to make about the proposed methodology or the SA Scoping Report?

Q8b Does your organisation collect any data/information that would be useful to the monitoring of LDF documents, which you would be happy to supply?

Q8c Do you have any other comments on the draft SA Scoping Report?

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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

**AONB** - Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Development Plan Documents (DPDs):** spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination, and together with the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy, will form the *development plan* for a local authority area for the purpose of the Act. They can include a *Core Strategy*, *Site Specific Allocations of land*, and *Area Action Plans*

(where needed). Other Development Plan Documents, including generic Development Control Policies, can be produced. Individual Development Plan Documents or part of a document can be reviewed independently from other Development Plan Documents. Each authority must set out the programme for preparing its *Development Plan Documents* in the *Local Development Scheme*.

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

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

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

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

**Ground source heat pumps (GSHP)**- transfer heat from the ground into a building to provide space heating and, in some cases, to pre-heat domestic hot water. They rely on the absorption of the heat produced by the sun being drawn into a compression unit with an evaporator coil heat exchanger which works like a fridge in reverse; making it possible to produce heat from external air temperatures of as little as  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$ , or constant UK ground ( $12^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), or water temperatures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Offshore wind** – wind turbines situated a distance from the shore

**Onshore** – wind turbines situated near or in the sea

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

**Planning Policy Guidance 2 : Green Belts (PPG2)**

**Planning Policy Guidance 3 : Housing (PPG3)**

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

**Planning Policy Guidance 5 : Simplified Planning Zones (PPG5)**

**Planning Policy Guidance 8 : Telecommunications (PPG8)**

**Planning Policy Guidance 9: Nature Conservation (PPG9)**

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

**Planning Policy Guidance 12: Development Plans (PPG12)**

**Planning Policy Guidance Note 13 : Transport (PPG13)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Planning Policy Guidance Note 20 : Coastal Planning (PPG20)**

**Planning Policy Guidance Note 21 : Tourism (PPG21)**

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

**Planning Policy Guidance Note 25 : Development and Flood Risk (PPG25)**

**Planning Policy Statement 1 : Delivering Sustainable Development (PPS1)**

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

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

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

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

**Planning Policy Statement 11: Regional Spatial Strategies (PPS11)**

**Planning Policy Statement 12 : Local Development Frameworks (PPS12)**

**Planning Policy Statement 22 : Renewable Energy (PPS22)**

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

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

**RAMSAR:** The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971, is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. There are presently 151 Contracting Parties to the Convention, with 1593 wetland sites, totaling 134.7 million hectares, designated for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance.

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

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

**SSSI** - Sites of Special Scientific Interest

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

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

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

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

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

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



Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
<b>INTERNATIONAL/EUROPEAN CONTEXT</b>			
<b>The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development</b>			
States a commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Key commitments</li> <li>➤ Sustainable production and consumption</li> <li>➤ Renewable energy and energy efficiency</li> <li>➤ Produce chemicals in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects on human health and the environment</li> <li>➤ Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plan policies to support overall objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Check that the commitments are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework</li> </ul>
<b>Kyoto Climate Change Protocol</b>			
Established to limit the emissions of greenhouse gases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-12</li> <li>➤ 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Consider how the plan can contribute to the objectives and targets of the protocol</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Check that the requirements of the protocol are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework</li> </ul>
<b>UN Convention on Human Rights</b>			
Details the basic civil and political rights of individuals and nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The rights of an individual to:</li> <li>➤ Legal recourse when their rights have been violated, even if the violator was acting in an official capacity</li> <li>➤ The right to privacy and protection of privacy by law</li> <li>➤ Freedom of opinion and expression</li> <li>➤ Freedom of assembly and association</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure the plan does not violate any human rights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure the SA does not violate any human rights</li> </ul>
<b>European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC</b>			
Based on the EU aim of achieving a balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening economic and social cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Economic and social cohesion</li> <li>➤ Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage</li> <li>➤ More balanced competitiveness of the European territory</li> <li>➤ To achieve more spatially balanced development, these goals must be pursued simultaneously in all regions of the EU and their interactions taken into account</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The LDF policies should provide a sustainable spatial vision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Check that objectives are reflected in sustainability appraisal framework</li> </ul>
<b>EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC 1992</b>			
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. An assessment of the impact and implications of any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a designated site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The LDF policies should protect and enhance habitats and conservation in the City of York area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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 natural habitats</li> </ul>

**Annex 2: Plan Review**

<b>Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>European Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979</b>			
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.
<b>European Directive Nitrates 91/676/EEC</b>			
➤ Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and ➤ Prevent further such pollution	➤ No targets	➤ Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive	➤ Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Framework
<b>European Directive Water Framework 29000/60/EC</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enhance waterways and wetlands throughout Europe</li> <li>➤ Make sure we use water in a sustainable way</li> <li>➤ Reduce groundwater pollution</li> <li>➤ Lessen the effects of floods and droughts</li> <li>➤ Protect and restore aquatic ecosystems</li>   <li>➤ Requires the Environment Agency to prepare and publish River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) by 2009 to promote sustainable water management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires all inland and coastal waters to reach “good status” by 2015</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SA will include objectives for water quality and ecological status of inland water bodies and supply issues.</li> </ul>
<b>European Directive Waste Framework (Directive 75/442/EEC)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Waste is to be disposed of without causing danger to humans, the environment, the countryside or places of interest</li> <li>➤ Noise and odour to be minimised</li> </ul>	➤ No Targets	➤ Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive	➤ Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Framework
<b>European Directive EIA 97/11/EC</b>		➤	➤
➤ Requires assessment of the effect of certain public and private projects on the environment	➤ No targets	➤ Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive	➤ Ensure that ‘appropriate assessments’ are carried out for sites in locations where development could negatively impact on the environment

Annex 2: Plan Review

Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
<b>European SEA Directive 2001/42/EC</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure that environmental consequences of certain plans and programmes are identified and assessed during their preparation and before their adoption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No targets?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure that 'appropriate assessments' are carried out for sites in locations where development could negatively impact on the environment</li> </ul>
<b>European Directive Energy Performance of Buildings 2001/91/EC</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure that the requirements are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework</li> </ul>
<b>Directive 2002/49/EC Environmental Noise</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Monitor the environmental problem by drawing up strategic noise maps</li> <li>➤ Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures considered to address noise</li> <li>➤ 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</li> <li>➤ Developing a long term EU strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Permissible power sound levels are listed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The LDF will have to comply with Noise Action Plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The SA objectives should address noise reduction</li> </ul>
<b>Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and daughter directives</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Establishes mandatory standards for air quality</li> <li>➤ Make information on air quality available to the public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Standards for air quality are listed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The SA should include objectives for air quality and ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the</li> </ul>
<b>Directive 1999/30EC Limit Values for SO<sub>2</sub>, Nox, PM<sub>10</sub> and Lead</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Establishes limit values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air</li> <li>➤ Up to date ambient concentrations of each are to be made available to the public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Sets limits and deadline for SO<sub>2</sub> for 2005 and health limit values for NO<sub>2</sub> and Pb to be met by 2010</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The LDF should consider the potential that development may contribute to air pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The SA should include objectives for air quality</li> </ul>

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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
<b>Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy July 2003 (UNEP)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An innovative and proactive approach to stop and reverse the degradation of biological and landscape diversity values in Europe</li> <li>➤ 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 there full potential</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No specific targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LDF policies should conserve and enhance biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The SA will consider biodiversity in accordance with the guidance</li> </ul>
<b>Aarhus Convention 1998 ( The UN Economic Commission for Europe Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public organisations</li> <li>➤ Public authorities are obliged to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession</li> <li>➤ The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making</li> <li>➤ 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Production of Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Production of Sustainability Report in consultation with relevant organisations in accordance with Government Guidance and the Statement of Community Involvement</li> </ul>
<b>European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS) – European Commission June 2001</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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.</li> <li>➤ The main aims of the strategy are:</li> <li>➤ To limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy</li> <li>➤ To address threats to public health</li> <li>➤ To manage natural resources more responsibly</li> <li>➤ To improve the transport system and land-use management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No specific targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LDF policies should provide a sustainable spatial vision and reflect the aim of this strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The SA will consider long term sustainability in accordance with guidance on this issue</li> </ul>

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<b>Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan 1600/2002/EC</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Priority Areas</li> <li>➤ Climate Change</li> <li>➤ Nature and Biodiversity</li> <li>➤ Environment and Health and Quality of Life</li> <li>➤ Natural Resources and Waste</li> <li>➤ The objectives, priorities and actions of the Programme should contribute to sustainable development in the candidate countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ For each of these areas key objectives and certain targets are identified with a view to achieving the main targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plan policies to support the primary areas of the action plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework</li> </ul>
<b>EU Landfill Directive 99/31/EC</b>			
<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 landfilling 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The SA should include objectives for waste management and ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework</li> </ul>
<b>Directive 96/61/EC Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (The IPPC Directive)</b>			
<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>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The SA should include objectives for waste management and ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework</li> </ul>

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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
<b>NATIONAL CONTEXT</b>			
<b>UK Sustainable Development Strategy “Securing the Future” (ODPM 1999/2005)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Four Aims of the 1999 strategy:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone</li> <li>➤ Effective protection of the environment</li> <li>➤ Prudent use of natural resources</li> <li>➤ Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ These have now been strengthened through the review of the strategy incorporating a framework to enhance the achievement of the original aims. 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:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Living within environmental limits</li> <li>➤ Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society</li> <li>➤ Achieving a sustainable economy</li> <li>➤ Promoting good governance</li> <li>➤ Using sound science responsibly</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Sets out a number of key indicators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plan policies should support the aims of the strategy</li> <li>➤ Provide a sustainable spatial vision. Provide sustainable spatial policies</li> <li>➤ Incorporate relevant indicators into monitoring where appropriate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The strategy will provide guidance and inform the whole SA process</li> <li>➤ The indicators maybe included in the SA and inform baseline data and monitoring</li> </ul>

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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
<b>Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities – The Future. Developing Urban Renaissance (DETR, 2000)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Vision of towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Change to be delivered through PSA targets:</li> <li>➤ More jobs by 2004</li> <li>➤ Reduced crime rates</li> <li>➤ Improved education standards</li> <li>➤ Improved public transport systems</li> <li>➤ Better housing</li> <li>➤ Better health services</li> <li>➤ 60% of new housing on brownfield land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plan policies to contribute to achieving the key objectives</li> <li>➤ Compare LDF targets with national targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework</li> <li>➤ Incorporate relevant indicators into monitoring where appropriate</li> </ul>
<b>Rural White Paper: Our Countryside – The Future, DETR, 2000</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife</li> <li>➤ Increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside</li> <li>➤ Maintain and stimulate communities and secure access to services</li> <li>➤ Facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the Countryside</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Accessibility of key services in rural areas</li> <li>➤ % of people in rural wards in low income bands</li> <li>➤ Qualifications of young people in rural areas</li> <li>➤ Recorded crime levels and fear of crime in rural areas</li> <li>➤ Proportion of households in rural areas within 10 minutes of at least an hourly bus service</li> <li>➤ Proportions of market towns that are thriving, stable or declining</li> <li>➤ New business start-ups and turnover of businesses</li> <li>➤ Total income from farming</li> <li>➤ Populations of farmland birds, conditions of SSSI's</li> <li>➤ Rivers of good or fair quality</li> <li>➤ Number of people using the countryside and types of visit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure access to services and local transport provision, ensure accessibility and mobility to, within and between rural areas, protection of natural environment through sustainable agricultural practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework</li> <li>➤ Incorporate relevant indicators into monitoring where appropriate</li> <li>➤ Consider 'rural proofing' the SA objectives</li> </ul>

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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
<b>Energy White Paper – Our Energy – Creating a Low Carbon Economy (DTI, 2003)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Cut greenhouse gas emissions in the UK by 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020</li> <li>➤ Maintain and increase the reliability of energy supplies</li>   <li>➤ Ensure that every home is adequately heated</li> <li>➤ Promote competitive energy markets in the UK and beyond</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No-one should be living in fuel poverty by 2016-2018</li> <li>➤ Reduction of CO2</li>   <li>➤ Requires a strategic approach to be developed for each region to include regional targets</li> <li>➤ Develop an action plan showing how regional bodies and local authorities will deliver objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Need to take account of any regional targets</li> <li>➤ The LDF policies will need to consider energy efficiency, the generation of pollution and the location and design of buildings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflect the aims of this strategy</li> <li>➤ Topics of relevance that should be included in the SA objectives include climate change, fuel poverty, energy efficiency, economic benefits and design of buildings</li> </ul>
<b>National Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air (DETR, 2000)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public places which poses no risk to health or quality of life</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Sets out a number of technical objectives for the purposes of local air quality management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure that policies and proposals do not reduce air quality</li> <li>➤ Consider how plan policies can support the objectives and targets of the Air Quality Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Consider sustainability objectives that aim to minimise air pollution.</li> </ul>
<b>Rural Strategy (2004)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strategy on the challenges facing rural England following publication of Rural White Paper</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Economic and social regeneration</li> <li>➤ Social justice for all</li> <li>➤ Enhancing the value of the countryside</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plan policies to address the issues raised by the plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflect the aims of this programme</li> </ul>
<b>Environment Agency Wetlands Policy</b>			
<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Ensure that wetland areas are protected and enhanced, and consider opportunities for the creation of new wetlands</p>	
<b>Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future (ODPM, 2003)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Address the housing shortage</li> <li>➤ Address the shortage of affordable housing</li> <li>➤ Addressing low demand and abandonment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LDF policies should provide a sustainable spatial vision contributing towards the</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflect the aims of this programme</p>



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<b>Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Tackling homelessness</li> <li>➤ Ensure that social housing is brought up to a decent standard</li> <li>➤ Improve the local environment and protect the countryside</li> </ul>	achievement of sustainable communities	

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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
<b>The Future of Transport White Paper (DFT, 2004)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The strategy is built around three themes:</li> <li>➤ Sustained investment</li> <li>➤ Improvements in transport management</li> <li>➤ Planning ahead</li> <li>➤ Strategy objective: balancing the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life. All transport schemes also need to respect the environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enhanced road networks – more capacity, road tolls, better management</li> <li>➤ Railways – improve efficiency, structure and performance</li> <li>➤ Enhanced local travel – promoting walking and cycling as alternatives to car use, more buses, use of school travel plans</li> <li>➤ Balanced approach to aviation</li> <li>➤ Maintaining high quality shipping</li> <li>➤ Sustainable freight transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Consider how the LDF documents can contribute to the national objectives and targets on transport</li> <li>➤ Develop policies and proposals that provide for the use of a range of modes of transport with focus on reducing congestion and greenhouse gas emissions</li> </ul>	<p>Implications for the SA include the need to formulate objectives that will address congestion and accessibility of transport as well as issues such as health and air pollution.</p>
<b>UK Climate Change Programme (currently under review)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improve business's use of energy</li> <li>➤ Stimulate investment and cut costs</li> <li>➤ Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation</li> <li>➤ Cut emissions from the transport sector</li> <li>➤ Promote better energy efficiency in the domestic sector</li> <li>➤ Improve energy efficiency requirements of the Building Regulations</li> <li>➤ Continue the fall in emissions from agriculture and forestry</li> <li>➤ Ensure the public sector takes a leading role</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework</li> </ul>
<b>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP)</b>			
<p>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</p>	<p>A large number of monitoring measures can be found in the individual plans</p>	<p>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</p>	
<b>Waste Strategy for England and Wales (2000)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Statement of Government policy on sustainable management of waste and resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Local authorities will be required to meet statutory performance targets (BVPis) for recycling. Decisions about waste management should be based on BEPO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework</li> </ul>

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<b>Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 (The PPC Regulations)</b>			
<p>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.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework</li> </ul>

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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
<b>Working with the Grain of Nature: Biodiversity Strategy for England (DEFRA 2002)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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</li> <li>➤ 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Government's objectives are:</li> <li>➤ To promote sustainable development</li> <li>➤ To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology</li> <li>➤ To contribute to an urban renaissance</li> <li>➤ To contribute to urban renewal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LDF policies will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The SA will need to include objectives relating to biodiversity and will consider impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance</li> </ul>
<b>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</b>			
<p>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.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework</li> </ul>
<b>Strategy for Flood Risk Management (Environment Agency, 2003)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Aims:</li> <li>➤ Have no loss of life through flooding</li> <li>➤ Reduce the risk to flooding to life, major infrastructure, environmental assets and some 80,000 homes</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The LDF policies should take into account all guidance relating to flood risk and management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The SA will include objectives to reduce vulnerability to climate change and to minimise the susceptibility to flooding</li> </ul>
<b>Health White Paper – Choosing Health – Making Healthy Choices Easier, Department of Health, 2004</b>			
<p>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<sup>th</sup> Century. The aims of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Have integrated planning and effective delivery of services</li> </ul>	<p>The report sets out a number of targets to achieve the aims of the strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework</li> </ul>

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<b>Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
➤ Improve the health of the nation by reducing smoking, reducing obesity, increasing exercise, improving sexual health and improving mental health			

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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
<b>Choice for Parents, The Best Start for Children: A 10 Year Strategy for Childcare, December 2004</b>			
<p>This document sets out the governments 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>	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Choice and Flexibility – Parents to have greater choice about balancing work and family life</li> <li>➤ Availability – for all families with children up to 14 to affordable, flexible, high quality childcare</li> <li>➤ Quality – high quality provision with a highly skilled childcare and early years workforce</li> <li>➤ Affordability – families to be able to afford flexible high quality childcare that is appropriate for their needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plan policies to address the issues raised by the plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflect the aims of this programme</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1): Delivering Sustainable Development (ODPM, 2005)</b>			
<b>PPG2 Green Belts (1995)</b>			
<p>Government policy on Green Belts</p>	<p>To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population</li> <li>➤ To provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation near urban areas</li> <li>➤ To retain attractive landscapes and enhance landscapes near to where people live</li> <li>➤ To improve damaged and derelict land around towns</li> <li>➤ To secure nature conservation interest</li> <li>➤ To retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses</li> </ul>		
<b>PPG3 Housing (2000) (see also Circular 06/98 – Planning and Affordable Housing)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Prioritise the re-use of previously developed land (including empty buildings and conversions) within urban areas, in preference to Greenfield sites</li> <li>➤ Make more efficient use of land by reviewing planning policies and standards</li> <li>➤ Provide greater mix in the size, type and location of housing</li> <li>➤ Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community, including those in need of affordable and special needs housing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 60% of additional housing to be provided on Previously Developed Land (PDL) or through conversions</li> <li>➤ Meet average density targets (not less than 30 dwellings per hectare overall), but ensure that developments are built in a way which is appropriate to the location within this average</li> <li>➤ For each development, average off road parking provision should generally be no more than 1.5 off-street spaces pr dwelling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure plan target for the delivery of housing on PDL is in line with the national target</li> <li>➤ Plan policies to promote the redevelopment of PDL over Greenfield sites</li> <li>➤ Plan policies should provide for a mix of housing types, including affordable housing to meet the needs of the local population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The SA objectives should include objectives to create sustainable housing, including issues such as design, mixtures of housing type and tenure and open space</li> </ul>

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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
<b>PPG4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms (2001)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Encourage continued economic development that is compatible with government environmental objectives</li> <li>➤ Requirement to undertake Environmental Assessment on likely environmental effects of major developments. Need for integration of environmental and economic objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ New Development should be encouraged in locations that:</li> <li>➤ Minimise the length and number of trips by motor vehicle</li> <li>➤ Can be served by energy efficient modes of transport</li> <li>➤ Will not add unacceptably to congestion</li> <li>➤ Access roads appropriate to the length of journey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Develop policies and proposals within the LDF that provide a framework to support different employment sectors/size of firms which have regard to the need to reduce the need to travel and which provide access by a choice of means of transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The SA should include objectives to provide greater travel choice, decrease air pollution and promote the economy, in balance with the impact on the environment.</li> </ul>
<b>PPS 6: Planning for Town Centres (ODPM, 2005)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A more proactive role for regional bodies and local authorities in identifying town centre development sites including where necessary using compulsory purchase orders (CPO's);</li> <li>➤ The need for development plans to plan positively for growth by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services</li> <li>➤ A greater emphasis on the regeneration of town centres, particularly smaller centres</li> <li>➤ The need to define a network of centres to provide a more even distribution of functions, and where appropriate to plan for the decline of some centres</li> <li>➤ The identification of a range of sites to meet the 5-year demand for retail, leisure and office development</li> <li>➤ Clearer definitions of primary shopping areas and town centres</li> <li>➤ Making specific provision for larger format developments, e.g. on edge-of-centre sites</li> <li>➤ Considering smaller scale commercial developments against need and sequential test policy criteria</li> <li>➤ The preparation of Annual Monitoring Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Regional bodies/Local authorities must plan in a way that avoids the over-concentration of development on large regional/sub-regional centres</li> <li>➤ Local authorities must now identify sites to accommodate growth for 5 year period –if sites for a range of business models are not identified it may be difficult to resist out-of-centre developments. These assessments should be undertaken in consultation with the development industry and be reviewed in annual monitoring reports</li> <li>➤ Provision should be made for larger format developments. Edge of centre sites or the expansion of primary shopping areas within town centres may be required to accommodate this</li> <li>➤ Proposals within centres are not required to demonstrate need or the sequential approach but impact assessment on other centres is now required as well as the scale and nature of the development in relation to the role of the centre. Upper limits on the scale of development likely to be permissible in different types of centre can be identified</li> <li>➤ Impact assessments will be required for all retail and leisure developments over 2,500 sq m gross floorspace.</li> </ul>	<p>The LDF will need to include policies and proposals which reflect the requirements of the new PPS6 guidance including identifying a range of sites to accommodate growth for a minimum of 5 years</p>	<p>The SA should consider social inclusion, travel need, mixed use schemes, economic growth, safer and securer communities. It should consider the need for access to local shopping facilities.</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
<b>PPS 7 Sustainable Developments in Rural Areas (2004)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote more sustainable patterns of development</li> <li>➤ Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential</li> <li>➤ Raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas</li> <li>➤ Promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No specific targets or indicators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The LDF will need to include policies aimed at creating a diverse rural economy, maintain local character and a high quality environment and to sustain, enhance and revitalise country towns and villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Check that the requirements of national planning policy are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework</li> </ul>
<b>PPG8: Telecommunications (DTLR 2001)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Overall objective is to facilitate the growth of new communication systems in order to provide people with a wider choice, whilst protecting human health and keeping environmental impact to a minimum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No specific targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Consider the need to allocate sites for major telecommunications development and set out criteria based policies to guide telecommunications development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The provision of telecommunications may conflict with other SA objectives relating to biodiversity and the countryside.</li> </ul>
<b>PPG9: Nature Conservation (1994) (and draft PPS4 September 2004)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Local Plans (or subsequent replacements) should ensure that the protection and enhancement of conservation interests is properly provided for in development land use policies and that they place particular emphasis on the strength of protection afforded to international designations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Contribute to the conservation of the abundance and diversity of British wildlife and its habitats or minimise the adverse effects on wildlife where conflict of interest is unavoidable</li> <li>➤ Meet international responsibilities and obligations for nature conservation</li> <li>➤ To do this whilst ensuring adequate development and economic growth is provided whilst maintaining effective conservation of wildlife and natural features as an important element of a clean and healthy natural environment</li> <li>➤ Plans should take account of locally prepared nature conservation strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The LDF will need to consider balancing economic development and nature conservation and should also include policies for the conservation of biodiversity beyond the designated sites, for example the creation of new habitats as part of a new development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The SA will include objectives relating to nature conservation and the protection of wildlife and will consider impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance</li> </ul>
<b>PPG10: Planning and Waste Management (1999)</b>			
<p>Government policy on planning and waste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LDF's should consider the need to safeguard land for possible future waste management use</li> <li>➤ Ensure that opportunities for incorporating re-use/recycling facilities in new developments are considered</li> </ul>	<p>Need to develop waste management policies and assess need for safeguarded land in CYC's role as Waste Planning Authority</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The SA should include objectives to ensure the sustainable use of materials through efficient use of raw materials and increased use of</li> </ul>



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<b>Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>PPS11: Regional Spatial Strategies (2004)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ New arrangements for regional planning to deliver policy better at the regional level and contribute to the cultural change necessary to deliver the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan</li> <li>➤ The RSS will have to be produced on an inclusive basis of partnership working and community involvement and integrate better with other regional strategies</li> <li>➤ The RSS provides a spatial framework to inform the Local Development Documents (LDD's)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No specific targets</li> </ul>	<p>The policies of the LDF will have to be in general conformity with those in the RSS for Yorkshire and Humber</p>	<p>The SA framework will have to take into account policies in the RSS</p>
<b>PPS12: Local Development Frameworks (2004)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Local Development Framework (LDF), together with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) provides the essential framework for planning in the local authority's area</li> <li>➤ Local planning authorities should adopt a spatial approach to LDF's to ensure the most efficient use of land by balancing competing demands within the context of sustainable development</li> <li>➤ Increased flexibility to respond to changing local circumstances</li> <li>➤ Strengthening community and stakeholder involvement</li> <li>➤ Carrying out sustainability appraisals</li> <li>➤ Having a strong evidence base to back up policies and proposals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The LDF should contain within its documents an integrated set of policies which are based on a clear understanding of the economic, social and environmental needs of the area and any constraints on meeting those needs</li> <li>➤ The strategy and the policies in local development documents (LDD's) should relate to the geography of the area and be founded on its physical and demographic characteristics, internal and external links and relationships with neighbouring areas</li> <li>➤ Key milestones should be identified in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) which is essentially a project plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Advice in PPS12 to be followed throughout the LDF process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) to be integral to the LDF process.</li> </ul>

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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
<b>PPG13: Transport (2001)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote more sustainable transport choices for people and freight</li> <li>➤ Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, cycling and walking</li> <li>➤ Reduce the need to travel, especially by car</li> <li>➤ Locate new development in places which can be served by public transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No specific targets or indicators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Develop plan policies in line with national planning policy on transport</li> <li>➤ Plan policies should promote development which can be served by public transport and existing infrastructure</li> <li>➤ Plan policies should ensure the availability of alternative means of transport to the private car</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The SA should consider issues relating to accessibility and sustainable development</li> </ul>
<b>PPG14: Development on Unstable Land (1990)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provide for the reclamation and use of unstable land</li> <li>➤ Identify the possible physical constraints on land development</li> <li>➤ Minimise the risks and effects of land instability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No specific targets or indicators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Need to identify areas of land instability and develop a policy approach that minimises the risk to potential future development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Check that the requirements of national planning policy are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework</li> </ul>
<b>PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment (2002)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The physical survivals of the past are to be valued and protected for their own sake as a central part of our cultural heritage and sense of national identity. Their presence adds to the quality of life enhancing the familiar and cherished local scene and sustaining the sense of local</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provide effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment</li> <li>➤ Reconcile the need for economic growth with the need to protect the historic and natural environment</li> <li>➤ Define the capacity of the historic environment to accommodate change</li> <li>➤ Identify opportunities which the historic fabric of an area can offer as a focus for regeneration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In preparing the LDF consideration should be given to York's historic baseline and should include policies to ensure its protection and enhancement and to increase its contribution to local</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The SA will include objectives to protect the historic environment, listed buildings, Conservation Areas and the wider historic environment.</li> </ul>
<b>PPG16: Archaeology and Planning (1990)</b>			
<p>Development plans should reconcile the need for development with interests of conservation, including archaeology. Policies should include those for protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Develop plan policies in line with national planning guidance on archaeology</li> <li>➤ Plan policies should protect, enhance and preserve sites of archaeological interest and their settings</li> <li>➤ The areas and sites to which the policies apply should be defined on the proposals map</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The SA will include objectives to conserve archaeological sites.</li> </ul>

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<b>Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2003)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Existing open space, sports, recreational buildings and land should not be built on unless an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown that it is surplus to requirements</li> <li>➤ New facilities should:</li> <li>➤ Promote accessibility through a variety of transport modes</li> <li>➤ Improve quality of the public realm through good design</li> <li>➤ Provide open space in commercial/industrial areas, using brownfield land in preference o Greenfield sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No specific targets or indicators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The LDF policies should ensure that open space is protected and enhanced and that recreation facilities meet the needs of the community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The SA will contain objectives to conserve and enhance open space, ensure accessibility for all to facilities and promote social inclusion and health.</li> </ul>
<b>PPG21: Tourism (1992)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The needs of tourism should be dealt with in development plans</li> <li>➤ The tourism industry should flourish in response to the market, while respecting the environment which attracts visitors but also has far wider and enduring value</li>   <li>➤ Policies for this purpose must be consistent with the Government's environmental strategy as set out in the White Paper – This Common Inheritance and must take full account of the particular needs and character of individual areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Achieve 'sustainable development' that serves the interests of both economic growth and the conservation of the environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plan policies to reflect PPG21</li> <li>➤ Provide a policy framework for both existing and future tourism provision and the relationship to other social, economic and environmental objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The SA should consider objectives relating to cultural heritage, maintaining conservation areas and historic buildings, open spaces and accessibility.</li> </ul>

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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
<b>PPS22: Renewable Energy (2004)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Government objectives to renewable energy are set out in the aforementioned Energy White Paper</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Contains the following two national targets:</li> <li>➤ Cut UK carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2020, with real progress by 2010</li> <li>➤ Generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable resources by 2010 and 20% by 2020</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Develop plan policies in line with PPS22</li> <li>➤ Consider how the plan can contribute to national targets</li> <li>➤ The LDF should include policies that promote and encourage use of renewable energy in new development. Where policies do restrict a comprehensive justification is needed</li> <li>➤ A criteria based approach should be applied to assess planning applications.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Consider sustainability objectives that aim to increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable energy sources and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</li> </ul>
<b>PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Local Planning Authorities are expected to adopt a strategic approach to integrate their land use planning processes with plans and strategies for the control, mitigation and removal of pollution, as far as it is possible and practicable to do so</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure the sustainable and beneficial use of land (and in particular encouraging reuse of previously developed land in preference to Greenfield sites)</li> <li>➤ Polluting activities that are necessary for society and the economy should be sited and planned and subject to such planning conditions that their adverse effects are minimised and contained to within acceptable limits</li> <li>➤ Opportunities should be taken wherever possible to use the development process to assist and encourage the remediation of land already affected by contamination</li> <li>➤ Ensure that 'appropriate assessments' are carried out for sites in locations where development could negatively impact on the environment (i.e. EIA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Consideration should be given to providing a strategic approach within the Core Strategy of the LDF</li> <li>➤ The LDF will have to take account of the requirements of this guidance by taking a criteria based approach to assessing proposed developments and ensuring policies encourage a reduction in pollution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure sustainability appraisal objectives address issues of pollution and land contamination</li> </ul>

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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
<b>PPG24: Planning and Noise (1994)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Local planning authorities should consider whether it is practicable to control or reduce noise levels, or to mitigate the impact of noise through the use of contributions or planning obligations</li> <li>➤ New development involving noisy activities should, if possible, be sited away from noise sensitive land uses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No targets, although guidance is offered for development control purposes about Acceptable and unacceptable noise levels in new development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Develop plan policies in line with national planning policy on planning and noise</li> <li>➤ Plan policies should protect noise-sensitive land uses, e.g. SSSI's from noisy development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The SA will include objectives to reduce noise and mitigate the impacts of noise on people and noise-sensitive land uses.</li> </ul>
<b>PPG25: Development and Flood Risk</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Government policy is to reduce the risks to people and the developed and natural environment from flooding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The susceptibility of land to flooding is a material planning consideration</li> <li>➤ Policies in development plans should outline the consideration to be given to flood issues</li> <li>➤ Planning authorities should recognise the importance of functional flood plains and avoid inappropriate development on undeveloped an undefended flood plains</li> <li>➤ Developers should fund the provision and maintenance of flood defences that are required because of the development</li> <li>➤ Planning policies and decisions should recognise that the consideration of flood risk and its management needs to be applied on a whole catchment basis and not be restricted to flood plains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Develop plan policies in line with national guidance</li> <li>➤ Policies should protect floodplains from inappropriate development and those important for wildlife</li> <li>➤ In making land use allocations reference will be made to the output from the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure Sustainability Appraisal objectives recognise these issues</li> <li>➤ Indicators for data on whole catchment basis are more appropriate than on UA level</li> </ul>
<b>Circular 01/94 – Gypsy Sites and Planning, the subject of a new draft circular of November 2004 and Circular 22/9 – Travelling Show people</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To show that the planning system recognises the need for accommodation consistent with gypsies' nomadic lifestyle</li> <li>➤ To reflect the importance of the planned nature of the planning system in relation to gypsy site provision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No specific targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ LDF must address the accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers in its borough</li> <li>➤ Need to monitor progress of new circular for further implications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Sustainability Appraisal objectives to reflect the importance of access to affordable and appropriate accommodation for everyone</li> </ul>

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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
<b>REGIONAL/SUB-REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>			
<b>Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for Yorkshire and Humber to 2016 – based on selective review of RPG12, December 2004</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ RSS provides a spatial framework to inform the preparation of LDF'S and Local Transport Plans. It provides a broad strategy for the development and use of land in Yorkshire and the Humber that is relevant to 2016 and beyond.</li> <li>➤ Purpose of RSS:</li> <li>➤ A focus on the crucial links between economic, social and environmental progress, and the need for 'joined-up' thinking</li> <li>➤ A central concern with sustainability</li> <li>➤ A more responsive and continuous planning process with greater attention to monitoring and managing change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Vision of RSS – 'A world-class region, where the economic, environmental and social well being of all our people is advancing more rapidly and more sustainable than our competitors'</li>   <li>➤ Objectives:</li> <li>➤ Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment</li> <li>➤ Social progress, which recognises the needs of everyone</li>   <li>➤ Effective protection of the environment</li> <li>➤ Prudent use of natural resources</li>   <li>➤ RSS includes a comprehensive set of indicators</li> </ul>	<p>The LDF needs to be in general conformity with existing and the new RSS as it emerges</p>	<p>Take into account objectives, indicators and targets from RSS in the development of the Sustainability Framework</p>
<b>Regional Planning Guidance (RPG12, 2001, ammended 2003)</b>			
<p>This is a spatial and development strategy for the region covering land use and transport issues. The current version, RPG12, was issued in October 2001. This version of RPG has recently undergone a selective review and an amended version of the guidance was published for consultation during 2003 as Draft Revised Planning Guidance for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016</p>	<p>Regional Planning Guidance has four strategic themes: economic regeneration and growth, promoting social inclusion, urban and rural renaissance and conserving and enhancing natural resources. RPG12 includes an extensive set of indicators and targets which are reported in an annual monitoring report.</p>		<p>RPG indicators need to be integrated into SA</p>

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<b>Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>Advancing Together: Towards a sustainable Region (Regional Assembly, 2003) and Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF)</b>			
<p>This document sets out the objectives, targets and indicators which form the basis of the region's sustainability appraisal of RSS. The report sets out six key objectives to deliver the vision of a better future for the region. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Yorkshire and the Humber will have a world class, prosperous and sustainable economy</li> <li>➤ Yorkshire and the Humber will have a physical infrastructure and communications which meets the needs of people, businesses, places and the environment</li> <li>➤ Yorkshire and the Humber will have high-quality natural and man-made environments</li> <li>➤ Yorkshire and Humber will have exceptional education and training, widespread learning and skills and a healthy labour market without skills gaps or shortages</li> <li>➤ Yorkshire and the Humber will be a socially cohesive and inclusive region. Our people will have the capacity, resources and equitable access to quality services needed to live well</li> <li>➤ Yorkshire and the Humber will possess and portray the highest levels of governance in all sectors and at all levels, and the highest levels of civic participation in decision-making and community life</li> </ul>	<p>Each year the region assess how much progress is being achieved towards meeting the six key objectives and decides what further action needs to be taken. This is done by:-</p> <p>Measuring the progress made towards achieving the vision using agreed criteria</p> <p>Publishing this information annually alongside examples of regional excellence</p> <p>Monitoring progress involves 32 different targets and indicators as set out in the annual report of progress in Yorkshire and the Humber which is produced by Yorkshire Futures</p>	<p>Sets out a range of indicators that have been used as the basis for developing York's sustainability appraisal</p>	<p>Incorporate relevant indicators into sustainability framework and for monitoring purposes</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
<b>Regional Economic Strategy (Yorkshire Forward, 2003)</b>			
<p>This document sets out a 10 year strategy which provides a framework of common objectives and priorities around which businesses, public agencies, voluntary groups and communities can unite. It sets out a rationale and direction to guide spending decisions and to deliver a focus to improve the region's economic performance. The main objectives of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Grow the region's businesses</li> <li>➤ Achieve higher business birth and survival rates</li> <li>➤ Attract and retain more private and public investment</li> <li>➤ Rapidly improve education, learning and skills</li> <li>➤ Connect communities to economic opportunity through targeted regeneration activity</li> <li>➤ Enhance and utilise the regions infrastructure of physical and environmental assets</li> </ul>	<p>Tier 1 Targets (by 2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Create 150,000 new jobs</li> <li>➤ Double the number of business start-ups per 10,000 population</li> <li>➤ Treble investment</li> <li>➤ Million people trained in IT skills</li> <li>➤ Halve the number of deprived wards</li> <li>➤ Cut greenhouse gases by over 20%</li> </ul> <p>A year on year increase in GDP growth above EU average</p> <p>Tier 2 targets (by 2005):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Employment rate above 72.8%</li> <li>➤ Increase productivity by at least 6%</li> <li>➤ Increase level of business innovation</li> <li>➤ 10% increase in the number of people considering going into business</li> <li>➤ 6% increase in the productivity of small firms</li> <li>➤ 620 active investment cases</li> </ul>	<p>LDF must reflect the wider economic strategy in the RES and apply it locally</p>	<p>Incorporate relevant indicators and targets into the 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
<b>Regional Economic Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber 2006-2015 (Draft), July 2005</b>			
<p>This is the second major three- year review of the Regional Economic Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber.</p> <p>Yorkshire and Humber’s economic vision is to be a world class, prosperous and sustainable region. There are 3 main aims identified that the region must deliver together and around which the whole approach in the strategy is structured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enhancing and realising the potential of all Yorkshire and Humber’s people to achieve a healthy learning region and social inclusion</li> <li>➤ Growing existing and new businesses to achieve high and stable levels of economic growth and jobs; and</li> <li>➤ utilising the full potential of Yorkshire and Humber’s physical and cultural assets and conserving and enhancing its environment to achieve an integrated, sustainable economy.</li> </ul>	<p>The strategy has 6 objectives that reflect the aims of Business, People and Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ More businesses</li> <li>➤ Competitive businesses</li> <li>➤ Skilled people</li> <li>➤ To connect people to good jobs</li> <li>➤ Enhanced transport, infrastructure and the environment</li> <li>➤ Stronger cities, towns and rural communities</li> </ul> <p>Headline Outcome targets for 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increase GDP (Gross Domestic Product) faster than major competitors</li> <li>➤ 25-30% increase in GVA (Gross Value Added) per worker</li> <li>➤ Raise employment rate to 78-80% (150,000-200,000 extra net jobs)</li> <li>➤ Cut the % of local ‘super output areas’ in the region in the 10% most deprived nationally from 16% to 13% - halving the gap to national average</li> <li>➤ Cut greenhouse gases by 20-25% over 1990 baseline</li> <li>➤ 80% of people to have NVQ Level 2 qualification (or equivalent)</li> <li>➤ 45% of people to have Level 4 NVQ (or equivalent)</li> <li>➤ 25% increase in business ownership (32,000 net extra businesses)</li> <li>➤ Double Research and Development to 1% of GVA</li> <li>➤ Increase total investment by 50%</li> <li>➤ Notable improvement in renaissance cities/towns</li> </ul>	<p>LDF must reflect the wider economic strategy in the RES and apply it locally</p>	<p>Incorporate relevant indicators and targets into the 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
<b>Investment Plan for York and North Yorkshire Sub Region 2004-2009 – Initial Plan, York and North Yorkshire Partnership Unit, July 2004</b>			
<p>Sub Regional Investment Planning is a new approach to bring together public sector funds in a way that will maximise their impact on the delivery of the Regional Economic Strategy. Investment Plans cover a five-year time frame and one has been prepared for each sub-region.</p> <p>The report sets clear economic priorities based on the best available information and will commission specific projects to address those priorities, with funding being sought from Yorkshire Forward, the European funds and other public and private sector funding. They replace the process of Regional and Sub Regional Action Plans.</p> <p>The Initial Plan as detailed here was published in July 2004 and partners have agreed to prepare a 'Comprehensive Plan' in 2005. Details of this will be added when work is completed.</p>	<p>Based on the strategic economic assessment that was carried out as part of the process a set of investment themes and priority actions have been agreed. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increasing the number of businesses in high growth sectors</li> <li>➤ Ensuring the survival of those businesses with significant importance to the economy</li> <li>➤ Ensuring that no business fails through lack of information or knowledge</li> <li>➤ Implementation of tourism structure</li> <li>➤ Improved quality of tourism product</li> <li>➤ Continue Science city York</li> <li>➤ Development of York Central</li> <li>➤ Expansion of the University of York</li> <li>➤ Bring forward strategic sites in York area</li> <li>➤ Develop York's key city linkages in the region</li> <li>➤ Develop the sub-regions role in the Bradford and Leeds City region</li> <li>➤ Build on the economic opportunities of the northern market towns in the A1/A19 corridor</li> <li>➤ Utilise heritage and the natural cultural assets of the upland areas and their market towns as economic drivers</li> <li>➤ Achieve the renaissance of Scarborough and the costal area</li> <li>➤ Develop the renaissance of Selby through transforming its economic base</li> </ul>	<p>LDF must reflect the wider economic strategy and priority actions identified in the Investment Plan and apply it locally</p>	<p>Incorporate relevant indicators and targets into the 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
<b>Regional Housing Strategy (Regional Housing Board for Yorkshire and the Humber, July 2003) - due for review in 2006</b>			
<p>The strategy is about ensuring there are sufficient homes in the region, that all households can achieve a suitable, decent home and about achieving lasting improvements in the quality for many homes and communities. The strategy underlines the need for continued provision of affordable housing in areas of high demand, especially North Yorkshire and other more rural parts of the region.</p> <p>The overall vision, developed through the Regional Housing Forum is that: <i>'We will work in partnership to provide good quality homes and successful neighbourhoods that meet the aspirations of current and future residents'</i></p> <p>The strategy has 4 main programme objectives to take forward the vision:</p> <p>Objective 1 – regeneration and renewal. This is about clearance and remodelling; increasing social inclusion; and improving the quality, popularity and sustainability of deprived neighbourhoods.</p>	<p>Targets : Close by third the gap between the level of vacancies and house values in Pathfinder areas and West Yorkshire low demand areas compared to the regional average. Achieve population stability in the main urban areas. Deliver 360 affordable homes in rural areas - 50% of which to be in settlements of less than 3,000. Ensure all social housing tenants live in decent homes by 2010, as a minimum. Increase the proportion of vulnerable private sector households living in decent homes to at least 70% by 2010. End fuel poverty for vulnerable households by 2010 and for all households by 2016; including increasing average home energy rating across all homes to SAP 65 by 2016 including reducing the percentage of homes with a SAP rating of less than 30 to below 1% in social housing and 2% in private sector housing. The number of homeless acceptances across the region to be reduced by at least 30% by 2010 from the 2004 level. Continue to ensure that no children are placed in bed and breakfast accommodation for longer than 6 weeks throughout the region.</p>	<p>Develop policies with relation to housing and access to housing that is line with the key aims and objectives of the regional strategy</p>	<p>Incorporate relevant indicators into monitoring and the development of the sustainability objectives, targets and indicators</p>

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<b>Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<p>Objective 2 – provision of sufficient new homes, creating mixed-income communities. This is about planning for sufficient new housing in total, and ensuring affordable housing provision for local people</p> <p>Objective 3 – Improving homes to meet decent standards and aspirations. This is about meeting, sustaining and exceeding the decent homes in all social housing, and increasing focus on bringing all private sector homes up to a decent standard, with priority to vulnerable groups</p> <p>Objective 4 – fair access to quality housing for all groups. This is about improving housing opportunities for all groups that experience specific difficulties or disadvantage in accessing quality housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ All social landlords must deliver at least 2* housing services by 2010</li> <li>➤ Reduce number of homelessness acceptances by at least 30% by 2010 from 2004 figure</li> <li>➤ No families with children should be placed in B&amp;B accommodation for longer than 6 weeks</li> <li>➤ Reduce number of people living in temporary accommodation by 50% by 2010</li> <li>➤ Sustain reduction in number of rough sleepers</li> </ul>		
<b>Regional Waste Strategy, Yorkshire and Humber Assembly, 2003</b>			
<p>This strategy sets out objectives and priorities for creating sustainable waste management systems in the region. It includes regional planning guidance on waste that is also part of RPG. The objectives are to gain community support and involvement in the delivery of the strategy, reduce waste production and increase re-use, recycling and composting, manage residual waste in the most sustainable way and provide technical support and advice.</p>	<p>Reduce the annual increase in waste production per household to 2% by 2008/9, achieve statutory targets of 21% regionally for recycling and composting household waste by 2005/6 and 33% by 2015/16</p>	<p>Objectives and targets should be fully integrated into the LDF. LDF needs to provide the necessary land-use policies to fulfil the objectives of the strategy including the provision of extra capacity.</p>	
<b>Regional Environment Enhancement Strategy, Regional Environment Forum, 2003</b>			

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<b>Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<p>This presents regional objectives and actions for environmental enhancement over the next 10-15 years together with an Enhancement Action Plan to 2006. The strategy aims to deliver some of the environmental objectives of the Regional Sustainable Development Framework and influence the development of other regional strategies, including RSS, to ensure that they address environmental issues.</p>	<p>Objectives: Building Knowledge and understanding - creating a region where decisions are based on a real understanding of the environment and a desire to enhance it; Conserving environmental resources - making radical improvements in resource efficiency to reduce the region's consumption and prevent further climate change; Managing environmental change - seizing opportunities to enhance environmental wealth by repairing damage and giving people and nature the chance to thrive; Making community connections.</p>	<p>Objectives, indicators and targets should be fully integrated into LDF. Ldf needs to provide the necessary land-use policies to fulfill the objectives of the Enhancement Strategy</p>	
<p><b>Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003)</b></p>			
<p>➤ Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future ( a national plan of action) a detailed in the national section above sets out the national plan of action to creating and maintaining sustainable communities. This regional plan sets out proposals for implementing the national plan for action in Yorkshire and the Humber. The report sets out the strategic challenges for the region, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Housing</li> <li>➤ Planning</li> <li>➤ Transport</li> <li>➤ Deprivation and renewing communities</li> <li>➤ Economic growth and skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increase from 50% to 60% of new housing on brownfield land</li> <li>➤ Increase the use of empty homes</li> <li>➤ Unlock the employment potential of brownfield land</li> <li>➤ Lower the housing affordability barrier</li> <li>➤ Ensure the demand for new housing is met</li> <li>➤ Increase the provision of affordable housing to meet the housing needs of local people</li> <li>➤ Reduce the fear of crime</li> <li>➤ Encourage economic growth, business creation and success and skills</li> <li>➤ All homes to meet the decent homes standards</li> <li>➤</li> </ul>	<p>Compare targets set out in the LDF with those in the Sustainable Communities Plan where the issue is relevant to the district</p>	<p>Incorporate relevant indicators into monitoring and the development of the sustainability objectives, targets 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
<b>Northern Way Growth Strategy: Moving Forward the Northern Way (Northern Regional Development Agencies, 2004)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The purpose of the strategy is to harness the untapped potential for economic growth in the North of England along key economic and transport corridors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Invest in the city regions of the north to make them more attractive places to live, work and visit</li> <li>➤ Supporting the creation of more indigenous businesses and attracting more entrepreneurs to the north</li> <li>➤ Ensuring that the North's companies can compete effectively in global markets</li> <li>➤ Creating a skilled workforce and reduce the number of people out of work</li> <li>➤ Improving road, rail, air and sea transport</li> </ul>	<p>Need to ensure that progress on the Northern Way is taken into account in the LDF process</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets/indicators into the Sustainability Framework</p>
<b>Regional Cultural Strategy (Yorkshire Culture)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The aims of the cultural strategy is to develop cultural opportunities in the region to increase its attractiveness as a place to live, work and invest and to attract and retain more private and public investment in the region by providing the right product for investment and more effective marketing of the region.</li> <li>➤ The key objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Access (diversity, participation, social inclusion)</li> <li>➤ Cultural tourism and the regional profile</li> <li>➤ Industry development</li> <li>➤ Education and young people</li> <li>➤ Health and well-being</li> <li>➤ Intelligence</li> <li>➤ Advocacy and leadership</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No specific targets or indicators</li> </ul>	<p>Incorporate any relevant objectives set out for the region into the development of cultural policies for the LDF</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets and objectives into the 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
<b>Cultural Strategy for North Yorkshire (Including City of York), North Yorkshire County Council</b>			
<p>Central Government recognises the value of cultural activity and that Local Authorities are active in supporting local development. They asked local authorities to develop a cultural strategy to promote the well-being of the area. The 7 district councils in North Yorkshire, the County Council and City of York Council have been working together since November 2000 to produce a cultural strategy for the area.</p> <p>The vision behind the cultural framework is that: "By 2010 the County of North Yorkshire will be a region of high quality, accessible cultural activity. Everyone will be aware of their cultural opportunities and of the diverse cultural provision within the County. They will be inspired to participate at all levels, leading to individual and community enrichment".</p>	<p>5 Priority areas have been identified: economy; learning; inclusiveness; environment and infrastructure with a detailed action plan with targets and outcomes. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Regional creative industry growth rate to match the national rate by 2008 (regional currently 3.7% compared to national 4.7%)</li> <li>➤ 30 creative business start-ups by young people assisted by 2008</li> <li>➤ Increase in visitors to the region</li> <li>➤ 70% of local communities with identified community information point by 2008</li> <li>➤ 60% of the countryside to be covered by Countryside Management Programmes by 2006</li> <li>➤ Increase number of Public Rights of Way easy to use by the public</li> <li>➤ Increase in cycle trips</li> <li>➤ 100% of the countryside to be covered by Biodiversity Audit Plans by 2006</li> </ul>	<p>Incorporate any relevant objectives set out for the region into the development of cultural policies for the LDF</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets and objectives into the 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
<b>Cultural Prospectus for York and North Yorkshire, North Yorkshire Culture, May 2004</b>			
<p>The cultural prospectus is produced by North Yorkshire Culture, the partnership for York and North Yorkshire. It sets out a programme of action owned by all the local authorities, the national parks and the cultural agencies active in the county. Three priority themes have been chosen: Transforming Festivals and Events; Transforming Heritage Landscapes and Transforming Outdoor Adventure.</p>	<p>For each transformational theme a number of goals and 5 year targets have been set. These are: Transformational Theme 1: Festivals and Events - Goals are to increase visitor spend, through a co-ordinated world-class programme of festivals and events; to support inward investment and attract businesses, by improving the quality of life and to transform the cultural brand of North Yorkshire by combining the traditional with the innovative, in programming of the highest international quality. The five year targets are - an annual turnover of the festival sector to increase by £1.5m and direct audience spend to increase by £10.5m. Transformational Theme 2: Heritage Landscapes - Goals are to bring a strong and distinctive heritage offer to the Yorkshire Region, to create international heritage attractions through developing excellence, build cultural quarters and to make link between the heritage, university and research sectors, creating "centres of intelligence". The current planned projects are Scarborough's Cultural Quarter and Museums Redevelopment, the Yorkshire Museum and a Discovery Centre potentially located in central Harrogate. Transformational Theme 3: Outdoor Adventure - Goal is to develop cultural and environmental assets for sustainable outdoor adventure and recreation.</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant objectives set out for the region into the development of cultural policies for the LDF</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets and objectives into the sustainability framework</p>
<b>Regional Framework for Health - this strategy is currently being developed by the Regional Public Health Group. It will take forward the key issues for public health in the region identified in the consultation report 'Our Region, Our Health'.</b>			
<p>The consultation document contains a number of relevant recommendations: PCTs and Local Authorities should develop joint objectives and targets on diet and physical activity; incentives are developed to promote a rapid increase in the development of School Travel Plans and Walking buses; promote healthy transport policies.</p>	<p>Improve cycling, walking and physical recreation; reflect alcohol related violence and anti-social behaviours in approaches to urban design and infrastructure provision, including public transport; the need to promote rapid increase in the development of school travel plans and walking buses; the need for local authorities to lower road speeds, particularly in residential areas, through wider adoption of 'home zones', 'school zones' and 20mph roads in line with Health Development Agency evidence, the need for well designed public and green space</p>	<p>The LDF is a tool that can help address key public health issues such as spatial inequalities in health.</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets into sustainability framework</p>
<b>North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To encourage a reduction in the amount of waste that requires treatment and disposal</li> <li>➤ To encourage a move away from traditional waste disposal methods and alternative methods of re-use and recovery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 25% recycling (Government Target)</li> </ul>	<p>LDF must reflect the wider waste strategy and apply it locally</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
<b>North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan (1997)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To ensure an adequate and steady supply of minerals</li> <li>➤ To encourage greater use of alternatives to primary resources</li> <li>➤ To minimise conflict with non-mineral development</li> <li>➤ To sustain the contribution of mineral related employment to the economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤</li> </ul>	LDF to look at implications/requirements of Minerals Local Plan	
<b>Developing a Waste Strategy for York and North Yorkshire (July 2002). The revised strategy for York and North Yorkshire is currently being updated with aim of adoption by January 2006. This review will be updated accordingly.</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To manage waste management services in an integrated way</li> <li>➤ To increase the sustainability of waste management by promoting waste minimisation and increasing re-use, recycling and composting of waste</li> <li>➤ To meet the needs of the residents whilst being environmentally acceptable and affordable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 33% of household waste should be recycled or composted by 2015</li> <li>➤ Value should be recovered from 67% of municipal waste</li> <li>➤ The amount of biodegradable municipal waste buried in landfill sites should be reduced to 35% of the amount that was buried in 1995</li> </ul>	This strategy sets out how the county aims to manage waste in order to meet Government targets in the York and North Yorkshire area. LDF policies will need to reflect this guidance and any targets set.	Incorporate any relevant targets into sustainability framework
<b>Development of Renewable Energy Assessment and Targets for Yorkshire and the Humber (2002)</b>			
To develop renewable energy in the Yorkshire and Humber region	Proposed Renewable Energy target for Yorkshire and the Humber of 2344 megawatts (mw) by 2010 and 5597 by 2021.	Renewable energy targets and implementation will be taken into account in the development of LDF policies	Incorporate any relevant targets into sustainability framework
<b>York and North Yorkshire Road Safety Strategy (Draft), August 2005</b>			
This document summarises a proposed new road safety strategy for the period 2005 up to 2010 and is a result of a partnership between the authorities in recognition for the need of a joint strategy	Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ All partners to carry out road safety schemes/initiatives to varying degrees but in a co-ordinated approach</li> <li>➤ Produce standard model for all partners to use when considering interventions</li> <li>➤ Analyse fatal accidents records/contributory factors to help inform education and engineering programs</li> <li>➤ To closely work with highway authorities through sharing of information and planning of schemes</li> <li>➤ To use the community safety partnership to improve the impact of the road safety campaign</li> </ul>	The main targets and priorities of the strategy should be reflected in the development of LDF policies	Relevant targets and indicators should be used in the development of the SA objectives and 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
<b>Countryside Character Volume 3: Yorkshire and the Humber, Countryside Agency 1999</b>			
<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"> <li>➤ There may be scope to enhance the landscape by attempting to create new, larger areas of heathland on appropriate areas of sandy soil</li> <li>➤ 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</li> <li>➤ There is scope for progress in enhancing the riverine landscape by integrated approaches to catchment and river corridor management</li> <li>➤ Where hedges and hedgerow trees have declined, restoration and replanting may be appropriate to improve wildlife habitat and to strengthen landscape structure</li> <li>➤ Appropriate design of new development would ensure that the character of settlements is enhanced.</li> </ul>	<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.</p> <p>The recommendations set out must be taken into account when developing the LDF policies</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets into sustainability framework</p>
<b>Regional Forestry Framework: The Value of Trees in our Changing Region, 2005</b>			
<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 planting to help reduce flood risk</p>	<p>The LDF should integrate and facilitate the strategy's objectives, desired outcomes and action plan</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
<b>LOCAL CONTEXT</b>			
<b>The Council Plan 2005-2006</b>			
<p>➤ This plan sets out the Council's corporate strategy for the year ahead and includes the statutory performance indicators for 2004/05.</p> <p>➤ The four corporate priorities are identified as: York Pride, Safer City, Good customer access and Transforming York</p> <p>The main aims are:</p> <p>➤ <b>York Pride</b> – improve the cleanliness and condition of our physical environment. The main aim is to improve customer satisfaction by engaging local people and businesses in helping to 'clean-up' and 'green-up' the city</p> <p>➤ <b>Safer City</b> – work in partnership with other agencies on a city-wide approach to co-ordinate activities and ensure maximum impact on criminal and anti-social behaviour</p> <p>➤ <b>Good Customer Access</b> – York was at one point in time a national leader in the development of a customer centred approach to services. The council now recognises a need to revive customer focus as a central pillar</p> <p>➤ <b>Transforming York</b> – this is a management programme to change the culture of the organisation and the way it carries out business</p> <p>➤</p>	<p>There are a number of 2005/06 deliverables set out to support each of the four corporate aims. The ones particularly relevant to the LDF and Sustainability Appraisal are:</p> <p>➤ Ensure the LDF Core Strategy is out to public consultation by December 2005</p> <p>➤ Ensure the Development Control Development Plan Document (DPD) is out to consultation by March 2006</p> <p>➤ Ensure that the Statement of Community Involvement is submitted to the Secretary of State by March 2006</p>	<p>The main targets and priorities of the strategy should be reflected in the development of LDF policies</p>	<p>Relevant 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
<b>Local Agenda 21 Strategy 2000</b>			
<p>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>	<p>The main targets of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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</li> <li>➤ For everyday goods and services, including those produced locally, to be available close to where people live</li> <li>➤ For low and decreasing crime levels that mean all residents feel safe and secure</li> <li>➤ For people not to have to rely on the car to get around</li> <li>➤ For resources to be used carefully, with minimal waste and as little pollution as possible</li> <li>➤ For a pleasant natural environment which people can enjoy which supports the largest possible range of native animals and plants</li> <li>➤ For people to enjoy good health with effective treatment available for those who need it</li> <li>➤ Education and training to be available to people of all ages and abilities</li> <li>➤ Access to affordable, appropriately sized housing in a good condition for all</li> <li>➤ 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</li> <li>➤ For the characteristics that make York unique to be protected and enhanced.</li> </ul>	<p>The main targets of the strategy should be reflected in the development of LDF policies</p>	<p>These objectives should form the foundation of the SA objectives</p>
<b>York City Vision and Community Strategy (Without Walls) July 2004</b>			
<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>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> <p><b>The Safer City</b> - To be a safe city with a low crime rate and to be perceived by residents and visitors as such.</p> <p><b>The Healthy City</b> - 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</p> <p><b>The City of Culture</b> - 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</p>	<p>The main targets of the strategy should be reflected in the development of LDF 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
	<p><b>The Thriving City</b> - 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</p> <p><b>The Inclusive City</b> - To ensure that all residents and visitors can take part in the life of the city</p> <p><b>The Learning City</b> - 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 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> <p><b>The Sustainable City</b> - That York should be a model sustainable city with a quality built and natural environment and modern, integrated transport network</p>		
<b>Social Inclusion Policy, City of York Council, August 2005</b>			
<p>The purpose of this policy is to identify how the Council aims to ensure that residents and employees of and visitor to York are socially included. The Council's York Pride and Safer City initiatives will provide the lead in realising this aim by developing - communities which are thriving and which engage all residents, neighbourhoods which are well-maintained and safe and challenging and removing any barriers to service delivery that exist.</p>	<p>The improvements which York Pride and Safer City bring can be focussed on social inclusion via three objectives: Objective 1- to help residents and employees of and visitors to York to be socially included. This objective will be delivered by providing, in partnership where appropriate: Transport that is accessible and affordable, funding to the voluntary sector, learnign and work opportunities for all ages, forums and mechanisms to encourage community development, welfare and benefits advice and support to those in need and housing that is affordable and adequate to the City's need. Objective 2 - To provide support to those who might be socially excluded. This objective will be realised by: tackling crime and anti-social behaviour, improving the environment, reducing truancy and school exclusions, providing accessible learning and keeping young people safe, addressing health inequalities and supporting carers, reducing the number of people who are homeless or sleeping rough in York and developing age-appropriate and accessible leisure</p>	<p>The policies of the LDF should be drafted in consultaion with the social inclusion policy.</p>	<p>These objectives should be incorporated into the objectives and indicators of the SA framework to ensure consistency</p>
	<p>Objective 3 - To ensure that all City of York Council activities are socially inclusive. Providing all services and activities with the following qualities will make sure that this objective is achieved: Accessible (including physicval access, affordability, provision of service at an appropriate time and format of information), Equal (care that equal treatment does not mean the same treatment for everyone; some people may have particular requirements when accessing council services, Fair (everyone who needs a Council service should be able to access it easily). The Council's social inclusion objectives fit under and are complementary to both the City's vision for an inclusive city and the</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
<b>Pride in Our Communities - Equality Strategy 2005-2008 (Draft), June 2005</b>			
<p>The Pride in our Communities (PIOC) Equality Strategy 2005 is a significant milestone for the City of York Council as it confirms the achievement of Level Two of the Equality Standard for Local Government. Part one of the PIOC 2005 sets out the context in which the strategy and associated equality plans were developed. It outlines how it assists the Council to meet its duties under the Race Relations Act 2000 and to achieve the Equality Standard for Local Government. Part two of the strategy is a detailed analysis of the key issues facing the Council if it is to develop and embed an equalities culture across the organisation and Part three comprise a series of equality action plans (one for each of the Council's corporate objectives.</p>	<p>Part two of the strategy comprises of a series of improvement statements covering six themes which the Council needs to focus on for it to make sure the equality plans are implemented and further progress is made with the Equality Standard. The six themes are: Leadership; Community Involvement; Employment; Partnerships, procurement and grants; Accessible services and Inclusive and innovative services. The plan then sets out for each of the themes measures of improvement and high level actions. Part three of the PIOC sets out an equality plan for each of the eight corporate aims (aligned to the theme areas of the Community Strategy). The plans comprise a series of actions and issues identified by the Council.</p>	<p>The LDF should be drafted in conjunction with the Council's Equality Strategy to make sure it meets the requirements of the Equality Standard.</p>	<p>These objectives should be incorporated into the objectives and indicators of the SA framework to ensure consistency</p>
<b>Local Transport Plan 2 (Draft) 2006-2011 (submitted 29<sup>th</sup> July 2005, final version March 2006)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Key Objective – To provide a high quality transport system that people chose as an alternative to the car. To build a sustainable and safe transport network over the next 15 years.</li> <li>➤ The key aims are to improve accessibility, air quality and safety and ease congestion.</li> </ul>	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ ACCESS – revolutionary public transport system that will enable people to travel anywhere inside the outer ring road with minimal walking at the start and end of their journey</li> </ul>	<p>The main targets of the strategy should be reflected in the development of LDF 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ POLLUTION – Measures to reduce traffic pollution including the introduction of low emission zones, conversion of York's bus fleet to low emission vehicles, opening of car clubs, electric mini tram on a circular city centre route and cheaper parking for cleaner vehicles</li> <li>➤ CONGESTION – radical proposals to give buses priority including three key city centre bridges closed to all but buses, cyclists and pedestrians, bus priority lanes on the A19, A59 and Wigginton Road</li> <li>➤ PARK AND RIDE – essential element of the long-term strategy to provide a high quality, sustainable alternative to the car. The A59 Park &amp; Ride will be completed, new sites considered and existing sites improved and expanded</li> <li>➤ ROAD SAFETY – new approach to road safety, a safe and continuous cycle network and extend safe routes to more schools</li> </ul>		
<b>Life Long Learning and leisure Plan 2005 to 2008 (replaces the Education and Leisure Strategic Plan 2002-2006), March 2005</b>			
<p>Key Vision – to aspire to excellence, reflecting the local ambition of York to be a world class city in the 21<sup>st</sup> 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</p>	<p>Key outcomes/targets:</p> <p><b>Making York more eventful</b> – enjoying, participating in and taking the lead in cultural events and activities</p> <p><b>Engaging in learning</b> – developing creative expression and talent, becoming more informed and acquiring skills for life</p> <p><b>Being healthy</b> – enjoying good physical and mental health and having an active lifestyle</p> <p><b>Making a positive contribution</b> – being involved with the life of the city and its many communities</p> <p><b>Taking pride and pleasure in the environment</b> – appreciating and understanding the city and its surroundings</p> <p><b>Economic well-being</b> – enjoyin gthe economic benefits of a thriving cultural sector</p> <p><b>Staying safe</b> – being protected from harm and neglect</p> <p><b>Infrastructure planning</b> – improving the quality of the city's cultural infrastructure</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>

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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
<b>The Education Plan 2005-2008</b>			
<p>Key Vision – to aspire to excellence, reflecting the local ambition of York to be a world class city in the 21<sup>st</sup> 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</p>	<p>Key Outcomes/Targets:  <b>Being Healthy in York</b> – enjoying good physical and mental health and living a healthy lifestyle  <b>Staying Safe in York</b> – being protected from harm and neglect  <b>Enjoying and achieving in York</b> – getting the most out of life and developing the skills for adulthood  <b>Making a positive contribution in York</b> – being involved with the community and society and not engaging in anti-social or offending behaviour    <b>Achieving economic well-being</b> – not being prevented by economic disadvantage from achieving their full potential in life</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>
<b>Children's and Young People's Plan 2005-2008, City of York Council (York OK Children's Trust), 2005</b>			
<p>Vision: to make York a place where: children and their families life in safe, secure communities, empowered to have the skills and knowledge to be protected from abuse, harrassment, exploitation and neglect; families develop the confidence and capability to love, protect and care for their members; the needs of the most vulnerable and socially excluded children and families are met in a timely and effective way; families know how and where to get help when they need it; services share a common understanding and commitment to our preventative strategy so that children and families can get help promptly to deal with difficulties when they first arise and trusting, flexible and innovative partnerships develop between the statutory and independent sector and local communities.</p>	<p>The Yor OK Board has used the 5 outcome areas identified in the new Children's Act to structure planning and establish the direction and priorities for the city. These area: <b>Be Healthy</b> (to enjoy good physical and mental health and live a healthy lifestyle); <b>Be Safe</b> (to be protected from harm and neglect and grow up able to look after themselves); <b>Enjoy and achieve</b> (to get the most out of life, to have fun and develop skills that help prepare them for adulthood); <b>Make a positive contribution</b> (to be recognised for the active and useful part they can play in communities and the city, rather than for anti-social behaviour) and <b>Achieve economic well-being</b> (to be assisted to achieve their full potential in life through the overcoming of any social-economic disadvantages that impact upon their lives). A number of specific outcomes are listed to measure performance in relation to the objectives.</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>



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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
<b>Taking Play Forward – A Play Strategy for York, October 2002</b>			
<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"> <li>➤ Raise the standards of play provision</li> <li>➤ Encourage joint working between children, individuals and services with interests in play</li> <li>➤ Create flexibility in the use of play resources</li> <li>➤ Identify measurable criteria for funding and developing play opportunities</li> <li>➤ Increase the recognition of the importance of play</li> </ul>	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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</li> <li>➤ All individuals and organisations making decisions which affect (directly or indirectly) the right of children to play and their right to be consulted should be encouraged to consider and apply the 7 play objectives (as detailed in the strategy)</li> <li>➤ Opportunities to create open and accessible free-play and adventure play in the general environment should be a priority</li> <li>➤ 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</li> </ul>	<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
<b>Improving Air Quality in York - Action Plan for Reducing Nitrogen Dioxide Concentrations in York, July 2004</b>			
<p>The Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) sets out the initial measures City of York Council intends to take to achieve a reduction in nitrogen dioxide concentrations in the city. The measures included in the AQAP are those which are currently considered to be the most effective and appropriate for York.</p> <p>The AQAP measures seek to manage and continuously improve air quality at a local level whilst maintaining the level of access and development needed to maintain a vibrant, attractive and prosperous city.</p>	<p>Specific air quality improvement measures are detailed in the plan. Key action areas identified area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reduce the need to travel</li> <li>➤ Encourage walking and cycling</li>   <li>➤ Encourage use of public transport</li> <li>➤ Reduce the number and distance of trips within the Air Quality Management Area</li> <li>➤ Encourage use of alternative fuels and smaller more fuel efficient vehicles</li>   <li>➤ Improve traffic management and reducing congestion</li> <li>➤ Reduce emissions from heavy goods vehicles and buses</li> <li>➤ Reduce emissions from non-transport related sources</li> </ul>	<p>The policies in the LDF need to reflect the key action areas set out in the action plan to assist and encourage the improvement of air quality in York.</p>	<p>Any specific targets and indicators need to be included in the SA objectives and indicators</p>
<b>City of York Council Homelessness Review and Strategy 2003-2008</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ There are 3 main objectives:</li> <li>➤ To prevent homelessness wherever possible</li> <li>➤ To minimise the impact of homelessness upon individual households</li> <li>➤ To ensure that there is an adequate supply of accommodation and appropriate support for those resettled after homelessness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The strategy sets out national targets as set out by ODPM and local targets as follows:</li> <li>➤ National Targets</li> <li>➤ To keep rough sleeping as close to zero as possible (and at least two thirds below the level in 1998)</li> <li>➤ To end the use of B&amp;B hotels for homeless families with children except in short-term (less than 6 weeks) emergencies</li>   <li>➤ Local Targets</li> <li>➤ Reduce the overall average time spent by any household placed in B&amp;B</li>   <li>➤ Reduce the number of moves a household has to make between different forms of temporary accommodation before moving to settled accommodation</li> </ul>	<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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<b>Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Locating households into temporary accommodation that enables them to access support networks wherever possible</li><li>➤ Ensuring that all households have access to health services, schools, training, employment and appropriate support</li></ul>		

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<b>Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>Housing Strategy 2005 –2010 (Draft), City of York Council</b>			
<p>The overall aim of the housing strategy is to encourage and where possible directly influence the delivery of better housing for York in a way that also supports other council, regional and national objectives. The strategy sets out the housing priorities for the Council and identifies the resources to deliver them.</p>	<p>The priorities identified in the current (draft) strategy which will be published in December 2005 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Maximising the provision of affordable housing (for rent and local sale) across the city in line with planning policies and identified housing need</li> <li>➤ Preventing and responding to homelessness (Links: Homelessness Review and Strategy 2003-2008 and Strategy for the Prevention of Rough Sleeping 2004)</li> <li>➤ Meeting supported housing needs for vulnerable people (Link: York Supporting People Strategy 2005-2010)</li> <li>➤ Ensuring well managed homes in the public and private rented sectors (Link: Private Sector Renewal Policy 2003-2006)</li> <li>➤ Improving the condition of the housing stock in York across all tenures and specifically meeting the Decent Homes Standard for council housing by 2010.</li> </ul>	<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>
<b>Older Persons Housing Strategy – currently in draft format</b>			
<p>Currently being drafted. Draft report to be completed in December 2005. Table to be updated regularly and implications of the plan will need to be taken into account in the sustainability appraisal process and in the development of Local Development Framework 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
<b>York Supporting People Strategy 2005-2010, Supporting People Commissioning Body</b>			
<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"> <li>➤ Are able to achieve the greatest independence</li> <li>➤ Feel secure and live in a safe environment</li> <li>➤ Are confident and feel good about themselves</li> <li>➤ Are seen as important in the life of the area and are recognised for their contribution</li> <li>➤ Are encouraged to have aspirations and given the best chance to achieve in life</li> <li>➤ Are listened to and have their views taken seriously</li> </ul>	<p>The success of the programme will be measured by the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increased or maintained independence in everyday living</li> <li>➤ Improved or maintained capacity to secure and manage a home</li> <li>➤ Safer and more sustainable communities</li> <li>➤ Reduced isolation in the community and increased participation of supporting people customers in everyday community activities.</li> </ul> <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>

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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
<b>Strategy for the Prevention of Rough Sleeping 2002-2004, City of York Council</b>			
<p>The strategic aim of this strategy is to further reduce the numbers of rough sleepers in York by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Motivating and assisting them to engage with resettlement services</li> <li>➢ Rebuilding their lives through education, training and employment</li> <li>➢ Enabling them to become equal and active members of the community</li> <li>➢ And to prevent a new generation of rough sleepers through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ A shared vision, motivation and strategic objectives</li> <li>➢ A range of co-ordinated and focused inter-agency working</li> <li>➢ Clearly meeting identified targets and outcomes</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>To ensure that there is no need to sleep rough in York and that appropriate bed spaces are available for those who otherwise have nowhere else to sleep</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>
<b>Developing a Waste Strategy for York and North Yorkshire, July 2002 and Action Plan on Implementing the Waste Strategy for York (To be completed)</b>			
<i>See regional section above for details on this joint strategy with North Yorkshire County Council. City of York Council is currently producing an action plan on how the waste strategy will be</i>			
<b>Contaminated Land Strategy, Environmental Protection Unit, City of York Council, July 2001</b>			
<p>The strategy has several key objectives, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ To meet the requirements placed on the Local Authority to produce a strategy for the implementation of the EPA 1990 Part IIA</li> <li>➢ 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</li> <li>➢ To provide information to the Environment Agency for the national report on contaminated land</li> <li>➢ To illustrate and demonstrate the CYC Risk Assessment Model</li> <li>➢ To put into practice the 'suitable use' and 'polluter pays' principle to ensure suitable remediation is carried out on all necessary sites</li> <li>➢ To improve internal and external communication with regard to contaminated land</li> </ul>	<p>Specific targets and indicators are 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>

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<b>Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>

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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
<b>Community Safety Plan, Safer York Partnership, April 2005-March 2008</b>			
<p>The Safer York Partnership's vision is to reduce crime and fear of crime, creating a safer environment in York and to improve the quality of life for everyone – residents, businesses and visitors.</p> <p>The strategic objectives to be addressed over the 3 years are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reduce harm caused by drugs</li> <li>➤ Reduce burglary</li> <li>➤ Reduce violent crime</li> <li>➤ Reduce anti-social behaviour</li> <li>➤ Reduce vehicle crime</li> </ul> <p>Reduce death and injury through road safety</p>	<p>A number of detailed targets and indicators are included in the strategy for each of the objectives</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>
<b>Healthy Progress – the Health Strategy of Selby and York Primary Care Trust 2003-2006</b>			
<p>This strategy sets out aims for 2003 to 2006 to improve the health of the population, improve the services in primary care and hospitals and improve the experience for patients. The report introduces commitments based on the local delivery plan that sets out how the trust will meet key government targets. The 3 main headings are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improving the health of the community</li> <li>➤ Securing the provision of services</li> <li>➤ Integrating and developing primary, community and social care</li> </ul>	<p>Sets out a number of targets to measure success of the strategy. The specific targets (including the key government targets) are set out in the Local Delivery Plan 2005 as set out below</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>
<b>Selby and York Primary Care Trust Local Delivery Plan 2005 to 2008, May 2005</b>			
<p>Selby and York's Health Community's Local Delivery Plan 2005-2008 demonstrates how national targets as set out in 'National Standards, Local Action' and defined local targets will be delivered over the next 3 years.</p>	<p>The plan sets out a number of national and local targets and performance indicators</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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<b>Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>Annual Public Health Report 2004, Selby and York Primary Care Trust</b>			
<p>This annual report provides a picture of health in the Selby and York area and highlights the work underway to make further improvements.</p> <p>Key objectives are outlined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Implement national guidance and the forthcoming Public Health White Paper with a particular focus on smoking, obesity, coronary heart disease, cancer, suicide and drug misuse</li> <li>➤ Identify local health improvement targets building an understanding of health needs, health equity audits and work with local authority partners on second generation local public service agreement targets</li> <li>➤ Provide advice, support and services 'close to home' to prevent ill health and to improve health outcomes for those who become ill.</li> </ul>	<p>A number of local actions and national targets are set out in the report.</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
<b>City of York Economic Development Strategy, 2003</b>			
<p>In 2003 a strategic framework for future economic policy in the city was agreed. The strategic framework gives a longer-term perspective and will be reviewed over a three year period (2006)</p>	<p>The key targets/aims are:</p> <p><b>The Economy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A leading edge, modern, knowledge-based economy, using the science-base as a key economic driver for the economy as a whole</li> <li>➤ An international quality visitor destination ranked among the top European cities</li> <li>➤ A broad-based economic structure</li> <li>➤ A strong and distinctive cultural sector</li> <li>➤ A focus for high quality international investment</li> <li>➤ A University maintaining a top 10 position in the UK and acting as a key local and regional economic generator</li> <li>➤ Playing a full regional and sub-regional economic role as one of the region's core cities and economic generators</li> <li>➤ A modern, sustainable transport infrastructure that facilitates and forms an integral part of the economic vision for the city</li> </ul> <p><b>Socio-economic outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Generating quality jobs (rather than volume)</li> <li>➤ Learning and skills development opportunities available to all sections of the workforce</li> <li>➤ Local people enabled to benefit from these job opportunities – removing barriers to work</li> <li>➤ Increased levels of household income</li> <li>➤ Maintaining an economic/wealth creation platform that facilitates the achievement of housing and quality of life objectives</li> <li>➤ Economic growth sustained at a level that: - maintains/develops the competitive edge of key sectors; secures sustainable long-term economic performance; keeps unemployment levels low</li> </ul> <p><b>Environmental outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Maintaining an economic/wealth platform that facilitates the achievement of environmental and sustainability objectives</li> <li>➤ Generating high standards of accessibility and communication within and around the city</li> <li>➤ Facilitating high standards of services and environmental quality within the city</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure that the development of the LDF policies and core strategy is carried out in consultation with the Economic Development Unit and that the policies and strategy reflect the strategic framework of the economic strategy</p>	<p>Ensure that the key targets/outcomes of the strategy are taken into account when developing the sustainability framework</p>

**Annex 2: Plan Review**

<b>Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>Science City York Strategy</b>			
<p>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 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>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 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>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Ensure that the key targets/outcomes of the strategy are taken into account when developing the sustainability framework</p>
<b>York England.com Business Plan</b>			
To be added			

**Annex 2: Plan Review**

<b>Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>First Stop York Tourism Strategy, August 2005</b>			
<p>The aim of the First Stop York Tourism Partnership is the engagement of the whole of the public and private sector in a shared commitment and agenda to promote the tourism industry and the people employed in the industry.</p> <p>The strategic goals of First Stop York are to create, through partnership between the public and private sectors, a tourism industry where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Economic and employment benefits are maximised</li> <li>➢ The city is recognised as a high quality destination that is continually enhancing its visitor experience</li> <li>➢ A wide range of quality jobs are available</li> <li>➢ Tourism is managed so that the quality of life for residents and the enjoyment of York by visitors are enhanced</li> <li>➢ Residents can appreciate the benefits of tourism in York and give it their support</li> <li>➢ Those engaged in the industry in York possess the means to understand and respond to national and international trends in their business, understand their customers and respond to their needs</li> </ul>	<p>A number of actions/targets are set out in the policy statements included in the strategy document</p>	<p>Ensure that the strategic goals and policy statements of the strategy are taken into account and the LDF policies with relation to the tourism industry are developed in consultation with the First Stop York Partnership</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets into sustainability framework</p>
<b>Biodiversity Action Plan</b>			
<p>The City of York's Biodiversity Audit was carried out in 1996. A draft Biodiversity Action Plan was written in 1998 and went on consultation in 1999. No final document was produced. City of York Council are now re-writing the action plan in line with current best practice. All existing Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation were re-assessed in 2004 along with an assessment of new sites. The Action Plan will be completed in 2005.</p>		<p>LDF 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>
<b>City of York Rights of Way Improvement Plan (draft), 2005</b>			
<p>This report is a requirement of the</p>	<p>The plan sets out an action plan which includes the following key</p>	<p>Ensure that the key actions and</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets</p>

**Annex 2: Plan Review**

<b>Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA</b>	<b>Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for the Plan</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Increase the number of signposts</li> <li>&gt; Develop a publicity campaign to increase access to the countryside</li> <li>&gt; Carry out a full accessibility audit (by December 2006)</li> <li>&gt; Produce an access policy for those with mobility or visual impairment (December 2005)</li> <li>&gt; Identify possible links to improve the network through upgrading or new access and approaching landowners</li> </ul>	<p>targets of the improvement plan are taken into account when developing the policies in the LDF</p>	<p>and indicators into the development of the sustainability framework</p>
<p><b>Ouse Flood Risk Management Strategy, Environment Agency</b></p>			
<p>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 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Ensure that the key actions and targets of the flood risk strategy are taken into account when developing the policies in the LDF</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets and indicators into the development of the sustainability framework</p>
<p><b>The Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS), Environment Agency, March 2004</b></p>			
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Ensure that the key actions and targets of the flood risk strategy are taken into account when developing the policies in the LDF</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets and indicators into the development of the sustainability framework</p>

Annex 2: Plan Review

Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
<b>Core Strategy Issues and Options June 2006</b>			
<p><i>This document outlines the key issues and options relevant to the future of the city. It refers to baseline information on the main themes e.g. environment economy and retailing and housing. The Core Strategy will provide a spatial strategy to indicate where different types of development takes place whilst also meeting sustainable development objectives. The Issues and Options document seeks to set out the opportunities/approaches that are available and seeks views on these. Twelve key topics are identified including for example, sustainable design/construction, economy and employment, housing, culture and tourism and sustainable transport.</i></p>	<p><i>No targets as such are identified, although the York Central Area Action Plan will need to be produced in conformity with this emerging plan and the spatial strategy developed.</i></p>	<p><i>There is a need to ensure the emerging Core Strategy documents are taken into account in developing the issues and options for the York Central Area Action Plan</i></p>	<p><i>Ensure the sustainability appraisal conforms with the Core Strategy documents</i></p>
<b>Core Strategy Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal June 2006</b>			
<p><i>The purpose of this appraisal is to ensure key sustainability matters arising in the Issues and Options report for the Core Strategy are taken into account in developing the next stage of the Core Strategy. The appraisal concludes that further work may be necessary on the identification of alternative spatial approaches and then analysis and appraisal of these alternatives to ensure the 'big issues' are dealt with early in the process</i></p>	<p><i>The sustainability appraisal highlights environmental issues which should be considered and possible areas where there may be conflicts arising between the objectives</i></p>	<p><i>There is a need to ensure that the conclusions within this appraisal are taken into account in developing the Issues and Options for the York central Area Action Plan.</i></p>	<p><i>Ensure the sustainability objectives and comments outlined in this report are reflected in the sustainability appraisal for the York Central appraisals.</i></p>
<b>Annual Monitoring Report</b>			
<p><i>Report monitors a number of key indicators of development activity within the City. This enables development trends to be identified and assessments made as to whether plan policies are working or not.</i></p>	<p><i>Core output indicators and local output indicators identified for business development, housing trajectory, percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land, new dwellings completed, affordable housing completions, transport, local services, minerals, flood protection and water quality, biodiversity and renewable energy.</i></p>	<p><i>Plan polices to address issues outlined in the report</i></p>	<p><i>Ensure the sustainability objectives reflect the issues emerging in the report.</i></p>

Annex 2: Plan Review

Key Objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for the Plan	Implications for SA
<b>Employment Land Monitoring Report April 2005</b>			
<p>Report looks at take up of employment against projected trends and demand. The traditional industrial manufacturing base is declining with science/technology, financial services and higher added value tourism sectors developing. Overall employment growth in York has been greater than in the region and nationally.</p>	<p>3 objectives outlined, based on the draft local plan policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Creates conditions necessary to stimulate the local economy</li> <li>➤ Provide wide range of employment opportunities whilst balancing market requirements within sustainability objectives</li> <li>➤ Increased sustainability in processes and premises</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure employment provision objectives and current market activity is taken into account when developing LDF policies.</p>	<p>Ensure current trends and demand are taken into account when developing the sustainability framework.</p>
<b>York Central Transport Study Nov 2005</b>			
<p>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 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Ensure the work on the study is taken into account when developing more detailed assessments and policies for the Area Action Plan.</p>	<p>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 generated by the development will be needed, based on the Transport Impact Assessment.</p>
<b>York Housing Market Assessment June 2006</b>			
<p>The document has been produced as part of the evidence base on which to take forward the policies and plans in the LDF. However, further work will be required on it once work for the study is concluded by the Regional Assembly. The study covers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; The current housing market including current stock supply and demand and key drivers underpinning the market</li> <li>&gt; Future housing market, projecting key drivers of demand</li> <li>&gt; Current and future housing need</li> <li>&gt; Needs of particular groups</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets or indicators in this report.</p>	<p>The assessment is at an interim stage and will be the subject of stakeholder involvement and possible boundary review before a final assessment is produced. However the research undertaken will provide a useful basis for developing the issues and options stage of the plan. The conclusions and policy implications drawn are not to be taken forward at this stage.</p>	<p>Ensure sustainability appraisal objectives address the emerging housing issues.</p>

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### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
<b>Headline Objective</b>								
<b>H1: To reduce City of York's Ecological Footprint</b>	H1a. Percentage of new build homes meeting ECO Homes very good standard							
	H1b. Percentage of commercial floorspace (SqM) meeting BREAM very good standard							
	H1c. Energy Efficiency Rating – Average SAP rating of Local Authority dwellings							
	H1d. Energy Efficiency Rating – Average SAP rating of private sector stock							
	H1e. Average annual domestic consumption of gas (kwh)							
	H1f. Average annual domestic consumption of electricity							
	H1g. Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption in litres)							
	H1h. Carbon Dioxide emissions for households, industry and transport							
	H1i. Kg of household waste collected per head							
	H1j. Total tonnage of household waste which have been sent by the authority for recycling							
	H1k. % of household waste sent for recycling							
	H1l. Total tonnage of household waste sent for							

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
	composting/treatment by anaerobic digestion							
	H1m. % of household waste sent for composting/treatment by anaerobic digestion							
	H1n. Total tonnage of household waste used to recover heat, power and other energy sources							
	H1o.% of household waste used to recover heat, power and other energy sources							
	H1p. Total tonnage of household waste that is landfilled							
	H1q. % of household waste that is landfilled							
	<b>H1r. Estimated travel flows for all vehicle types (million vehicle km)</b>							
	<b>H1s. Modal splits of journeys to work</b>							
	<b>H1t. Modal splits to school</b>							
	<b>H1u. Proportion of new residential or commercial developments over 0.4ha that are built within 400m walk of a frequent (30 mins) public transport system</b>							

**Annex 3: Baseline**

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
<b>Economic</b>								
<b>EC1. Good Quality employment opportunities available for all</b>	<b>E1a. Percentage of people of working age in employment</b>	79.46% (2004/05)	Great Britain (GB) – 74.3% (2004)  Yorkshire and Humber Region (Y&H) – 73.9% (2004)	77.25% (2002/03)	To seek to increase employment opportunities for those suffering from disadvantage in the employment market	York’s employment rate has improved from 76% in 1999 – a 4.1% change	Without Walls Success Measures - Thriving City Performance	Labour Force Survey (LFS)
	<b>E1b. York’s unemployment rate compared to the regional rate</b>	1.5% below (04/05)		1.8% below (03/04)  1.9% below (02/03)	1.2% below for 2005/06 as set in City of York Council Plan 2005/06	This indicator is measuring not only the performance of the York economy but that of the region as well. Due to increasing levels of national output as well as a continuing focus by central government to increase regional performance through economic and social regional policy, it seems likely that regional economic performance will continue to improve	Corporate Indicator VJ 15b	Economic Development Unit, City of York Council

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
	<b>EC1c. York's unemployment rate compared to national rate</b>	1.2% below national rate (04/05)		1.4% below national rate in 03/04 and 02/03	Target set at 1% below national for 2005/06 in Council Plan 2005/06	While it is likely that unemployment in York will decline over the next few years as more activity and investment takes place, it will be harder to place some unemployed people as they prevent particular challenges to overcome. Therefore the unemployment in York is likely to fall more slowly from a relative low base today compared to the national figure	Corporate Indicator VJ15b	Economic Development Unit, City of York Council
	<b>EC1d. Claimant rate (the number of JSA claimants as a proportion of resident working age people)</b>	1.5% (2005)	GB – 2.3% (2005) Y&H – 2.5% (2005)	1.6% (2002) 1.9% (2001) 2.1% (2000)	To seek to increase employment opportunities for those suffering from disadvantage in the employment market	The claimant rate in York is below the national and regional average and has been decreasing since 2000.	Local	Department for Work and Pensions
	<b>EC1e. Percentage of JSA Claimants aged 18-24 years</b>	24.8% (2005)	GB – 28.5% Y&H – 30.4%	TBC	To seek to increase employment opportunities for young people		Local	Department for Work and Pensions
	<b>EC1f. Percentage of JSA claimants claiming for over 12 months</b>	8.6% (2005)	GB – 13.9% Y & H – 10.8%	TBC	To identify the barriers for people looking to return for York particularly for those who are long-term unemployed		Local	Department for Work and Pensions

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
<b>EC2. Good education and training opportunities which build the skills capacity of the population</b>	<b>EC2a. % of 15 year old pupils (in maintained schools) achieving 5 or more A*-C GCSE's or equivalent</b>	56.6% (04/05)	Comparative performance with other Unitary Authorities (2003/04)  High performance 54.6%, Low performance 44.4%, Average performance 49.10%	58.9% (03/04), 56.4% (2002/3)	Target identified as 64% for 2005/06 and 65% in 2006/07 in the City of York Council Plan 2005/06	York continues to be above the national average (ranked 33 <sup>rd</sup> ) and are 2 <sup>nd</sup> when compared to our statistical neighbours. 2004/05 saw the first dip in 6 years and an intervention strategy has been implemented in schools showing unsatisfactory results	BVPI 38	BVPI

**Annex 3: Baseline**

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
	<b>EC2b. % of pupils in schools maintained by the LEA achieving Level 4 or above in the Key Stage2 Maths test</b>	79% (04/05)	Comparative performance with other Unitary Authorities (2003/04) High performance 73.9%, Low performance 69.6%, Average performance 71.6%	73.7% (03/04)  75.9% (02/03)	Target identified as 87% for 2005/06 in the City of York Council Plan 2005/06	Very good improvement in results after the dip in the 2003 results. Strategy/intervention programme and support for schools has proved successful. The LEA ranks 15 <sup>th</sup> nationally for maths.	BVPI 40	BVPI
	<b>EC2c. % of pupils in schools maintained by the LEA achieving Level 4 or above in the Key Stage2 English test</b>	80% (04/05)	Comparative performance with other Unitary Authorities (2003/04) High performance 76.1%, Low performance 69.8%, Average performance 73.3%	75.3% (03/04)  78.3% (02/03)	Target identified as 88% for 2005/06 in the City of York Council Plan 2005/06	Very good improvement in results after the dip in the 2003 results. Strategy/intervention programme and support for schools has proved successful. The LEA ranks 24 <sup>th</sup> nationally for English.	BVPI 41	BVPI
	<b>EC2d. % of 3 year olds receiving a good quality free early years education place in the voluntary, private or maintained sectors</b>	104.80% (04/05)		100.6% (03/04) 92.10% (02/03)	Target identified as 103.1% for 2005/06 in the Council Plan	The increase in take-up of places from children outside the City of York boundaries coupled with the fact that in York there are a large number of providers offering Early Years Education is resulting in the number of children attending an Early Education session being more than the cohort of children in York at that age group.	City of York Council Early Years Education Performance Indicator	COYC

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
	<b>EC2e. Total number of learners attending adult education (non-accredited)</b>	5613 (04/05)		4954 (03/04) 5669 (02/03)	Target identified as 5600 for 2005/06 in the Council Plan	The drop in the numbers reflects the significant drop in Learning and Skills Council (LSC) funding from 2005/06 onwards	City of York Council Performance Indicator	COYC
	<b>EC2f. % learners aged over 60</b>	21.3% (04/05)		22.49% (03/04) 21.3% (02/03)	Target set as 23% for 2005/06 in the Council Plan	The drop in the numbers reflects the significant drop in Learning and Skills Council (LSC) funding from 2005/06 onwards	City of York Council Performance Indicator	COYC
	<b>EC2g. An increase in the number of Skills for Life Learners</b>	1152 (estimate 2004/5) Actual available Nov 2005		New Indicator 2004/05	1387 (2005/6) 1492 (2006/7) as set in Without Walls Success Measures - Learning City		Without Walls Success Measures - Learning City Performance	COYC
	<b>EC2h. % of people aged 16-74 with no formal qualifications</b>	24.5% (2001)	England and Wales – 29%, Yorkshire & Humber – 33%	TBC		The proportion of York's population with no qualifications is lower than both the regional and national average		2001 Census
	<b>EC2i. % of people aged 16-74 with Level 4/5 qualification (degree level and above)</b>	23.5% (2001)	England and Wales – 19.7%, Yorkshire & Humber – 16.3%			The proportion of York's population with a degree level or above qualification is higher than both the regional and national average		2001 Census
<b>EC3. Conditions for business success,</b>	<b>EC3a. Amount of land (completed sq metres gross floorspace) developed for</b>	Total completed employment land - 3.77ha (2004/05)		4.78ha per annum average over 10 years (for all types)			ODPM Core Indicator	

**Annex 3: Baseline**

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
stable economic growth and investment	employment by type (B1, B2, B8)	B1 – 2.96ha B2 – 0 B8 – 0.81ha						
	EC3b. Amount of employment land lost to other uses (ha)	6ha (04/05)		4.5ha per annum average over 10 years			ODPM Core Indicator	
	EC3c. Amount of employment land lost to residential development	4.4ha (04/05)					ODPM Core Indicator	
	EC3d. Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development						ODPM Core Indicator	
	EC3e. Employment land supply by type (ha)	B1 ( premier sites) – 50.2ha @ April 2005 B1, B2 or B8 – 27.1ha  B2 & B8 – 6.75ha					ODPM Core Indicator	
	EC3f. Balance of firms where turnover has grown rather than fallen	23.5% (04/05)		New corporate indicator for 04/05. Will be updated quarterly	Target set for 20% for 2005/06 in Corporate Performance Management Framework		Corporate Performance Indicator (Economic Development)	COYC
	EC3g. Business	35.5% (04/05)		New corporate	Target set at 20% for		Corporate	COYC



**Annex 3: Baseline**

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
	confidence – balance of firms expecting turnover to rise in the future rather than fall			indicator for 04/05. Will be updated quarterly	2005/06 in Corporate Performance Management Framework		Performance Indicator (Economic Development Unit)	
	EC3h. Number of jobs created through York-England.com activities	195 (04/05)		29 (03/04) 80 (02/03)	Target 150 for 2005/06		Corporate Performance Indicator (Economic Development Unit)	COYC
	EC3i % growth per annum in tourism earnings in York	2005: 311.8 million total spend by visitors in York		Increasing	Contributing towards Yorks overall target of 5% increase per annum of increase in tourism earnings	York Central is anticipated to be an integral part of the York Area Tourism Plan in terms of Investment.	Corporate Performance Indicator (Economic Development Unit)	City of York Council
	EC3j Number of jobs created in Science City type development	2006-7 overall number of jobs created by science city: 220		Increasing trend in this type of job creation	2007-8:230 jobs overall for science city	Working with stakeholders to deliver the agreed Action Plan	Corporate Performance Indicator (Economic Development Unit)	City of York Council

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
<b>EC4. Local needs met locally</b>	<b>EC4a. Access to Health</b>	2004/05 - Public Transport: within 30 mins of York Hospital, All households - 53%, Households without access to a car - 62%		New Indicator for LTP2	As set in LTP2 - 2010/11, All households - 58%, households without access to a car - 67%	Whilst the hospital is fairly central in the city it is not currently served particularly well by public transport	LTP2 Indicator (2A)	Transport Planning Unit
	<b>EC4b. Access to Education</b>	2004/05 - 16-19yr olds living within 30 mins on public transport to York College - 44%		New Indicator for LTP2	As set out in LTP2 - 2010/11 - 50% of 16-19yr olds within 30 mins on public transport to York College	Tertiary education sites whilst less spread out than primary and secondary sites have by their nature much larger catchment areas and the cluster of sites close to the city centre with its associated congestion makes access more difficult	LTP2 Indicator (2C)	Transport Planning Unit
	<b>EC4c. % of the population living within 30 minutes of the city centre or major employment site by public transport</b>	2004/05: City Centre - 84%; Clifton Moor - 15%; Monks Cross - 35%		New Indicator for LTP2	2010/11: City Centre - 89%; Clifton Moor - 20%; Monks Cross - 40% (as set out in LTP2)	Although York is fairly small the larger employment sites are virtually all within the outer ring road therefore pockets of population beyond the ring road may find access difficult due to fewer bus services serving their area, also Clifton Moor and Monks Cross are very close to the outer ring road with its severance problems	LTP2 Indicator (1A)	Transport Planning Unit
	<b>EC4d. Access to leisure</b>	2004/05: Households living within 30 mins by public transport of sports centre - All households - 86%, households without access to a car - 94%		New Indicator for LTP2	2010/2011: All households - 90%, households without a car - 96%	Rugby league ground not well served by transport networks, football ground landlocked with parking problems. Swimming pools well spread out along with parks/open space	LTP2 Indicator (2D)	Transport Planning Unit

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
	<b>EC4e. Access to Retail Sites</b>	2004/05: Households living within 30 mins public transport of the City Centre - 85%, Clifton Moor - 16% and Monks Cross - 27%		New Indicator for LTP2	2010/11: City Centre - 90%, Clifton Moor - 21%, Monks Cross - 32%	Clifton Moor and to a lesser extent Monks Cross aren't particularly well served by public transport and their distance from the main urban areas makes cycling or walking less attractive	LTP2 Indicator (2E)	Transport Planning Unit

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
<b>Social</b>								
<b>S1. Preserve and enhance York's urban and rural landscapes and public open space</b>	<b>S1a. Percentage of total length of footpaths/other rights of way which are easy to use (e.g. signposted or way marked where they leave the road)</b>	61.1% (04/05)	Comparative performance with other Unitary Authorities (2003/04) - high performance 87%, low performance 61.9%, average performance 73.2%	63.45% (03/04), 45.1% (02/03)	66% (05/06), 69% (06/07) as set out in the City of York Council Plan 2005/06	The outcome is heavily dependent on which paths are randomly selected for the survey. Rights of Way Improvement Plan currently being drafted which should set out action plan for improvements	BVPI 178	BVPI
	<b>S1b. Achievement of 'Accessible Natural Green space Standards', English Heritage</b>							

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
	<b>S1c. Number of open spaces managed to 'Green Flag Award' Status (Civic Trust)</b>	Green Flag Award 2005/06 - 2 (Rowntree Park and Glen Gardens)		2004/05 - 1 (Rowntree Park)	2006/07 - 3 sites			Civic Trust
	<b>S1d. Number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council, per 1,000 children under 12</b>	3.13 (04/05)		2.98 (03/04), 2.98 (02/03)	3.29 (05/06), 3.42 (06/07)		Lifelong Learning and Leisure Plan Indicator	Education and Leisure (CYC)
	<b>S1e. The percentage of playgrounds that conform to National Playing Fields Association Standards (NPFA)</b>	32% (04/05)		30% (03/04), 20% (02/03)	36% (05/06), 39% (06/07)		Lifelong Learning and Leisure Plan Indicator	Education and Leisure (CYC)
	<b>S1f. % of residents satisfied with Local Authority Cultural Services - Parks and Open Spaces</b>	70% (04/05)		77% (03/04), 67% 02/03	75% (06/07)		BVPI 119e	BVPI
	<b>S1g % increase in public space within the area</b>	0.1ha open space in council ownership. Other open space within St Peters Quarter privately owned Base survey for city to be commissioned for LDF			CABESPACE Green Flag criteria, National Playing Field Association standards, Policy L1c of the draft Local Plan space requirements	Local standards to be developed through PPG17 Assessment to be commissioned	LDF	Parks and Open Spaces/ City of York Council
<b>S2. Reduce noise levels from all sources</b>	<b>S2a. % of all noise complaints closed in 20 working days</b>	80.4% (04/05)		New Indicator for 2004/05	77% 2006/07 as set out in Council Plan 2005/06		COLI 2a	DEDS
	<b>S2b. Number of noise pollution incidents recorded</b>	<i>To Be Confirmed</i>						

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
S3. Improve the health and well-being of the York population	S3.a. Percentage of residents satisfied with Local Authority Cultural Services - Sports and Leisure	44% (2004/5)		55% (2003/4), 56% (2002/3)	65% 2005/6 as set in Life Long Learning and Leisure Plan 2005-2008	Declining	Life Long Learning and Leisure Plan Outcome 3 Being Healthy	COYC
	S3b. Swimming pools and sports centres: Number of swims and other visits per 1,000 population	3216 (2004/5)		5463 (2003/4), 5743 (2002/3)	3800 2005/6, 4128 2006/7 as set in Life Long Learning and Leisure Plan 2005-2008	This performance indicator underperformed this year probably due to the closure of the Barbican and the loss of facilities at Edmund Wilson and Yearsley when they underwent maintenance	Life Long Learning and Leisure Plan Outcome 3 Being Healthy	COYC
	S3c. Percentage of residents who have used on a frequent basis any sports/leisure facilities, events or courses in the last 6 months	57% (2004/05)		New Indicator	58% 2005/6, 59% 2006/7 as set in Life Long Learning and Leisure Plan 2005-2008		Life Long Learning and Leisure Plan Outcome 3 Being Healthy	COYC
	S3d. Percentage of Adults participating in at least 30 mins moderate intensity sport on 5 or more days each week (TALK About Survey)	24% (2004/5)		New Indicator	27% 2005/6, 30% 2006/7 as set in Life Long Learning and Leisure Plan 2005-2008		Life Long Learning and Leisure Plan Outcome 3 Being Healthy	COYC
	S3e. Reduction in inequalities in health outcome as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth	2.7 per 1,000 births (2003) 76.8 yrs (M) 81.9 yrs (F)			4.3 per 1,000 live births (1997) 75.6 yrs (M) 81.2 yrs (F)		Improving	Without Walls Success Measure - Healthy City Performance

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
	<b>S3f.Reduce the death rate from cancer in people under 75 by at least a fifth (from a baseline of 1996 to 2010)</b>	116.61 (2003)		141.5 (1996)	113.2 by 2010	Improving	Without Walls Success Measure - Healthy City Performance	COYC
	<b>S3g. Reduce the death rate from coronary heart disease and stroke in people under 75 by at least two fifths (Directly Standardised Rate UK average =100</b>	98.68 (2003)		123.18 (1996)	73.91 by 2010 as set by Healthy City Board of Without Walls	Improving	Without Walls Success Measure - Healthy City Performance	COYC
	<b>S3h. Proportion of schools participating in the healthy schools scheme and other health promoting initiatives a) No primary schools with the Healthy Schools Standard b) No secondary schools with the Healthy Schools Standard</b>	a) 8 b) 2 (2004/5)		a) 4 b) 1 (2002/3)	a)12 b) 2 as set by Healthy City Board of Without Walls	Both improving	Without Walls Success Measure - Healthy City Performance	COYC
	<b>S3i. Proportional reduction in admissions, readmissions and length of stay</b>	a) Admissions 23.2% (2004/5) b) LOS 6.1 days		a) Admissions 21.8% (2003/04) b) LOS 5.4 days		Improving	Without Walls Success Measures - Healthy City Performance	COYC
<b>S4. Safety and security for people and property</b>	<b>S4a. % of people feeling that York is a safe city in which to live</b>	46% (2004/5)		49% (2003/4)		A reduction in the rate of people who felt that York is a safe place to live despite an overall reduction in crime over 2004/5 of 22%.	Without Walls Success Measure - Safer City Performance	COYC - Talk About Survey

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
	<b>S4b. Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households</b>	13.64 (2004/5)	Comparative performance with other Unitary Authorities (03/04) - High Performance 12.54, Low Performance 28.18, Average Performance 20.59	28.9 (2003/4), 27.1 (2002/3)	22.61 2005/6 as set in City of York Council Plan 2005/6, 20.73 2006/7, 20.03 2007/8	These targets represent steps on the way to achievement of a Home Office negotiated burglary target as established in the Community Safety Plan, these were formulated using the 2003/4 baseline and have not been adjusted following this year high performance	BVPI 126	BVPI
	<b>S4c. Violent Crime per 1,000 population</b>	23.5 (2004/5)		New Indicator for 2004/5	To be set by Safer York Partnership next year	Violent crime in York, especially that in the city centre and domestic violence continues to be a priority area for the council working alongside the crime and disorder reduction partnership	BVPI127a (amended)	BVPI
	<b>S4d. The number of racial incidents reported to the authority and subsequently recorded, per 100,000 population</b>	24.03 (2004/5)	Comparative Performance with other Unitary Authorities (03/04) - High Performance 22, Low Performance 115, Average Performance 84	23.0 (2003/4), 12.1 (2002/3)	No target set		BVPI 174	BVPI
	<b>S4e. % of York residents concerned about vandalism</b>	68% (2004/5)		68% (2003/4), 58% (2002/3)	61% 2005/6, 55% 2006/7 as set in City of York Council Plan 2005/6	Increased since 2002/3 survey but stayed the same from last year	City of York Council Plan Indicator - Community Safety	COYC
	<b>S4f. Total number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents</b>	1994-98 - 137			2010 - 75 (DfT target)	With rising numbers of two-wheeled casualties this target will be more stretching	BV99x LTP2 Indicator	COYC
	<b>S4g. Total number children killed and seriously injured I road traffic accidents</b>	1994-98 - 14			2010 -7 (50% reduction) DfT target		BV99y LTP2 Indicator	COYC

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
<b>S5. Vibrant communities that participate in decision-making</b>	<b>S5a. % of people satisfied with the York area</b>	81% (2004/5)		70% (2003/4)		Improving	City of York Council Plan	Talk About/Residents Opinion Survey
	<b>S5b. % of people satisfied with their local area</b>	79% (2004/5)		75% (2003/4)		Improving	City of York Council Plan	Talk About/Residents Opinion Survey
	<b>S5c. Average number of people attending ward committee meetings</b>	29.7 (2004/5)		40 (2003/4), 36 (2002/3)	37 (2005/6)		City of York Council Plan	COYC
	<b>S5d. Number of people participating in ward committee decisions each year</b>	3554 (2004/5)		4935 (2003/4), 7129 (2002/3)	3700 (2005/6)	Declining	City of York Council Plan	COYC
	<b>S5e. % of people who feel the council takes their views into consideration when making decisions which affect them</b>	25% (2004/5)		32% (2003/4)		Declining	City of York Council Plan	Talk About/Residents Opinion Survey
<b>S6. Accessibility to public recreational areas and leisure facilities for all</b>	<b>S6a. % of residents satisfied with leisure activities for young people</b>	25% (2004/5)		18% (2003/4)	30% 2005/6 as set in City of York Council Plan	Improving	City of York Council Plan	Education and Leisure (CYC)
	<b>S6b. Number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council, per 1,000 children under 12</b>	<i>As S1d. Above</i>						



### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
	<b>S6c. % users satisfaction with Rowntree, West Bank, Hull Road Parks and Glen Gardens. Site based survey recording very good</b>	54% (2004/5)		New Indicator	60% 2005/6		City of York Council Life Long Learning and Leisure Plan 2005-2008 Performance Indicator	Education and Leisure (CYC)
	<b>S6d. Access to leisure</b>	<i>As EC4d. Above</i>						
	<b>S6e Provision of community facilities as a result of S106 contributions</b>	None at present			Not known until planning obligations are indicated in the AAP document	Need to ensure sufficient community facilities are provided for the occupiers of the development		City of York Council
<b>S7. Reduce the need to travel by private car</b>	<b>S7a. Modal Splits of journeys to work</b>	City of York: Car driver - 48.2%, Car passenger - 5.5%, walk - 14.9%, Cycle - 12%, Bus - 7.2%, Motorcycle - 1.8%, Train - 1.5%, Taxi - 0.5%, Work from home - 7.9%, other - 0.4% (2001 Census)	England and Wales: Car driver - 55.2%, car passenger - 6.3%, walk - 10%, cycle - 2.8%, bus - 7.4%, motor cycle - 1.1%, train - 4.1%, taxi - 0.5%, other - 0.5% (2001 Census)		2010/11 (provisional targets): Car Driver - 43%, car passenger - 6%, Walk - 16%, cycle - 14%, bus - 8%, motorcycle - 2%, train - 1.5%, taxi - 0.5%, work from home - 8.5%, other 0.5%	Target continues the trend of previous Local Transport Plan with policies equally as challenging	LTP2 Indicator 1B	COYC
	<b>S7b. Modal Split to Schools</b>	Walk - 47.2%, Cycle - 6.1%, Car - 33.8%, School Bus - 6%, Other bus - 5.4%, Train - 0.5%, Other - 1.1% (2004 survey data)			2010/11 - Target to stabilise car use by baseline year and decrease to 1999 figure (26.1%) by headline year. Other modes to steadily increase	A trend of rising car use	LTP2 Indicator 3C	COYC

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
	<b>S7c. Proportion of new residential or commercial developments over 0.4ha that are built within 400m walk of a frequent (30 mins) public transport service</b>	2003/4 - Bus Service - 50%			2010/11 (provisional) - Bus Service 75%	Expansion and enhancement of public transport network. Appropriate selection of development sites.	LTP2 Indicator 11A	COYC
	<b>S7d. % of the population living within 30 minutes of the city centre or major employment site by public transport</b>	<i>As EC4c. Above</i>						
	<b>S7e Monitor car clubs set up within the area</b>	None	Leeds-3		To implement a York Central wide car club	No car clubs in place yet within the city so no benchmarking capacity	None as yet	TPU/Development Control
	<b>S7f Planning records</b>	City wide- 48.2% car driver	UK percentage ?	To reduce modal share by car	City wide 44.5% York Central likely to be significantly lower	Need stringent planning controls to limit parking within the area and trips to development by car	LTP2	Transport Planning Unit/ City of York Council
	<b>S7g Level of parking monitored in planning permissions</b>				Dependent on Core Strategy and SPD on parking to follow	Restricting parking may limit attractiveness of development	LTP2	Transprt Planning Unit/City of York Council
	<b>S7h Change in area wide traffic mileage</b>	2004 peak hour 105,000 vehicle km		Relatively static	Limiting growth to less than 7%	Seek to reduce traffic levels within the city	LTP2 (mandatory indicator)	Transport Planning Unit/City of York Council
<b>S8. Good access to and encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling</b>	<b>S8a. Number and percentage of bus stops and facilities that are accessible to all</b>	21% (2004/5)			2010/11 - 50%	Operators to switch to accessible buses, less control over taxis but CYC propose to only issue licenses to vehicles which are fully accessible	LTP2 Indicator 2G	COYC
	<b>S8b. Number and percentage of accessible buses and taxi operating in the City</b>	Buses - 65%, Taxis - 13% (2004/5)			2010/11 (provisional) - Buses 80%, Taxis 17%	Large network to cover	LTP2 Indicator 2H	COYC

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
	<b>S8c. Use of Local Bus Services</b>	11,942,000 (2003/4)			2010/11 - 17,500,000	Public transport network improvements and expansion, bus priority measures.	BVPI 102	BVPI
	<b>S8d. % of users satisfied with local bus services</b>	2003/4 - satisfied 71%			2009/10 - 85%	Public transport network improvements and expansion, bus priority measures.	BVPI 104	BVPI
	<b>S8e. Levels of walking in and around the city centre</b>	2005/6 - data not available yet			2010/11 - will probably be in the region of a 15% increase in trips	Expansion and improvements to pedestrian route network. Structural maintenance of footways. Travel awareness campaigns.	LTP2 Indicator 8C	COYC
	<b>S8f. Level of use of the Public Rights of Way Network</b>	Data not available yet			2010/11 - to be set once baseline data collected. 5% increase in users	Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan work, travel awareness campaigns, maintenance of network	LTP2 Indicator 8D	COYC
	<b>S8g. City-wide cycle usage</b>	2003/4 - existing data not robust enough. New data to be collected			2010/11 - will probably be in the region of a 5% increase in trips.	Expansion and improvements to cycle route network and cycle parking facilities. Travel awareness campaigns	LTP2 Indicator 8A	COYC
	<b>S8h. Usage of Park and Ride</b>	2003 - Passengers 1,926,196, Vehicles - 1,108,531			2010/11 - Passengers 3,500,000, Vehicles - 1,500,000	Expansion of Park and Ride, bus priority measures, travel awareness campaigns. Large lead in time on implementing new sites.	LTP2 Indicator 9A	COYC
	<b>S8i. Increase in number of public transport passengers post development</b>	2003/4 11.9m passengers a year		Increasing	This is city wide and not specific to York Central 2010-11 17.5 million passengers a year	Public transport network improvements and expansion, BLISS	LTP2	Transport Planning Unit/City of York Council
	<b>S8j. Travel Plans</b>	2005/6 33		Increasing but slowing	Currently no target for TP's	Loss of dedicated Travel Plan officer	LTP2	Transport Planning Unit/City of York Council

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
	<b>S8k Total length of new and improved footpaths within the area and cycle ways</b>	None at present			To create a development highly permeable by walking and cycling	To be considered as part of masterplanning and planning application process.		
<b>S9. A transport network that integrates all modes for effective non car based movements</b>	<b>S9a. Bus Punctuality</b>	Data not available yet			2010/11 - will, probably adopt national target of 90%	Public transport network improvements and expansion, bus priority measures.	LTP2 Indicator 6A	COYC
	<b>S9b. Congestion (vehicle delay)</b>	Data not available yet			2010/11 - still to be set when baseline data is collected. Reduce delays during peak hours but no increase in delay over the 12hr period	Against a national trend of increasing car use this will make this a difficult target to achieve	LTP2 Indicator 6B	COYC
<b>S10. Quality housing available for all</b>	<b>S10a. Number of housing completions per annum (net)</b>	1193 (2004/5)		669 in 2003/4, 844 in 2002/3, 1020 in 2001/2, 712 in 2000/01	Not known until RSS housing projections/requirements are confirmed.	Requirement to meet the emerging RSS target set by the Regional Assembly. Figures expected later in 2005.	ODPM Core Indicator	COYC - Annual Housing Monitoring Report
	<b>S10b. Number of planning permissions granted for new housing development (net increase)</b>	1444 (2004/5)		735 in 2003/4	Not known until RSS housing projections/requirements are confirmed.	Requirement to meet the emerging RSS target set by the Regional Assembly. Figures expected later in 2005.	ODPM Core Indicator	COYC - Annual Housing Monitoring Report
	<b>S10c. Number of affordable housing completions</b>	195 (2004/5), 158 planned for 2005/6		121 in 200/01, 173 in 2001/02, 54 in 2002/03, 175 in 2003/4	To provide at least 50% affordable housing on all sites that fall within the defined thresholds (Policy H2a OF City of York Development Control Local Plan, 2004)	To improve the amount of affordable housing being built and the type and size of property to ensure it meets the need of local residents	ODPM Core Indicator	HIP returns submitted to ODPM
	<b>S10d. Reduction in the housing waiting list</b>	2,122 'live' applications plus 1,878 pending or deferred - total of 4,000		4754 in 2003/4	To reduce the number of households accepted as homeless and the number of households in housing need on the housing waiting list	The need for greater affordable housing provision	Without Walls Success Measure - Inclusive City Performance	COYC

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Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
	<b>S10e. Reduction of homelessness</b>	424 (2004/5)		460 IN 2003/04	To reduce the number of households accepted as homeless and the number of households in housing need on the housing waiting list		Without Walls Success Measure - Inclusive City Performance	COYC
	<b>S10f. % of total dwellings that are vacant</b>	1.67% (2005) - 1,376 dwellings of which 605 have been empty for more than 6 months.	England 3.3%, Yorkshire and Humber 4%	2.8% (2003)	To lower the vacancy rate	Lower than national and regional figure	Local	HIP returns submitted to ODPM
	<b>S10g. % of total dwellings that is 'unfit'</b>	3.92% (3,213 unfit dwelling out of a total of 81,909) 2005 figure	England 5.6%, Yorkshire and the Humber 6.8% (2003)		To eliminate the existence of unfit homes by reducing the figures by 1.2% or 15/16 dwellings per year	Need to address the reasons for the unfitnes	Local	HIP returns submitted to ODPM
	<b>S10h. % of Local Authority dwellings that are below the 'Decent Homes Standard'</b>	19.3% (2005)	Comparative performance with other Unitary Authorities (2003/4) - High performance 26%, Low performance 49%, Average performance 37%	17.9% in 2002/3	16.89% 2006/07 as set in City of York Council Plan 2005/06		BVPI 184a	BVPI
	<b>S10i. Average property prices in York</b>	£185,191 for the period October to December 2004	England - £182,850, Yorkshire and Humber £133,224	£77,758 in 1999 - a 138% increase		The average house price in York is 9 times the average income	Local	HM Land Registry
	<b>S10j. Average income in York</b>	£20,495 (2004)	England - £22,685, Yorkshire and Humber - £19,583			The average income in York is slightly higher than the regional average but house prices in York are much higher than the region. Average income in York is lower than the national average.	Local	NOMIS

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
	<b>S10k. Number of housing completions by type and size</b>	Type: Detached - 6.2%, Semi-detached - 5.03%, Bungalow - 1.09%, Town House/Terraced House - 26.6%, Flat/Apartment/Studio - 61.02% Size: 1 bed - 14.42%, 2 bed - 56.66%, 3 bed - 16.51%, 4 bed - 10.65%, 5+ bed - 1.76% (based on 2004/05 housing completions)		New data - trend data for previous years is currently being collated	Housing Mix policy in existing City of York Local Plan	Need to ensure a wide mix of both house types and sizes to reflect residents housing needs	Local	COYC - Annual Housing Monitoring Report
	<b>S10l. No. additional affordable dwellings needed to meet housing needs in the city</b>	An additional 954 dwellings per year - 4770 dwellings to 2007 (Housing Needs Survey 2002)			To increase the number of affordable dwellings being built	The Council's new threshold and quota for affordable housing will help meet some of this need.		
<b>S11. Social Inclusion and equity across all sectors</b>	<b>S11a. % of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously</b>	46% (2004)	local survey	New Indicator			Without Walls Success Measure - Inclusive City Performance	COYC - Talk About Survey
	<b>S11b % of York's Super Output Area's (SOA's) that are within the most deprived 20% in England</b>	11 of York's SOA's are within the top 20% most deprived in England. 4 of these SOA's are within Westfield ward, 3 within Clifton ward, 1 in Heworth ward, 1 in Guildhall, 1 in Acomb and 1 in Hull Road ward. 1 of the SOA's in Westfield ward is within the top 9% most deprived SOA's in the country.			To reduce the index of multiple deprivation scores for the areas in York that are most in need.		Without Walls Success Measure - Inclusive City Performance	Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2004, ODPM

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
<b>Environmental</b>								
<b>EN1. Land use efficiency that maximises the use of Brownfield land</b>	<b>EN1a. % of new homes built on previously developed land</b>	98% (2004/5)	Comparative performance with other unitary authorities (2003/04) - High performance 94.25%, low performance 47.15%, average performance 70.10%	97% 2003/04, 77% 2002/03	65% as et in Council Plan 2005/6	It is considered that that target of 65% is realistic given the allocations included within the City of York Local Plan 4th Set of Changes.	BVPI 106 and ODPM Core Indicator	COYC - City Development
	<b>EN1b. Amount of land developed for employment use on previously developed land (ha)</b>	5.9ha in 2003	Regional total - 2,179ha	Data to be added			ODPM Core Indicator	COYC - City Development
	<b>EN1c. % of employment land allocations on previously developed land</b>	7% in 2003	Regional total - 40%	Data to be added			ODPM Core Indicator	COYC - City Development
	<b>EN1d. Amount of completed retail, leisure and office development in town centres</b>							
	<b>EN1e. Average density (dwelling per hectare) achieved on previously developed land</b>	123.7 (2003/4)			Data to be added			ODPM Core Indicator
<b>EN2. Maintain and improve a quality built</b>	<b>EN2a. Stock of Grade I, 2 and 2* listed buildings</b>	1820 (2003)		1600 (2000), 1800 (2002)			Local	COYC

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
environment and cultural heritage of York	EN2b. % Grade I, 2 and 2* listed building 'at risk'	2% (2003)	7% (2000), 2% (2003)	Highest number at risk was 3 in 1998 and 2001			Local	COYC
	EN2c. Number of scheduled Ancient Monuments	12					Local	COYC
	EN2d. Number of library visits per 1,000 population	4627 (2004/5)	Average performance (Unitary Authorities) - 5106	4214 (2003/4), 4051 (2002/3)	5000 2006/7 as set in the Council Plan 2005/6	The introduction of a combined library and York cars may have help to increase visits as well as the installation of visitor counters in all libraries	BVPI 117 (changing to PLS6 from 2005/6)	BVPI
	EN2e. Number of visits per 1,000 population to museums/galleries	1916 (2004/5)	Average performance (Unitary Authorities) - 878	2323 (2003/4) 2176 (2002/3)	2484 2006/7 as set in Council Plan 2005/6	The closure of the Art Gallery for longer than originally planned may have contributed to the decrease in visitor figures.	BVPI 170b	BVPI
EN3. Conserve and enhance a bio-diverse, attractive and accessible natural environment	EN3a. Total number of conservation areas in Local Authority area	33 (2004/5)		New Indicator	35 for 2005/6, 37 2006/7 as set in Council Plan 2005/6		BVPI 219a	BVPI
	EN3b. % of conservation areas in local authority area with an up to date character appraisal	New Indicator for 2005/6 data to be added when available		New Indicator			BVPI 219b	BVPI



### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources	
	EN3c. % of conservation areas with published management proposals	New Indicator for 2005/6 data to be added when available		New Indicator			BVPI 219c	BVPI	
	EN3d. Total amount of land covered by conservation designations	1849.9 ha (2003/4)					ODPM Core Indicator	COYC	
	EN3e. Amount of land (ha) designated as Statutory Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)	52.5ha (2004/5)		43ha (2003/4), 15ha (2002/3)	56.5ha 2006/7 as set in Lifelong Learning and Leisure Plan 2005-2008 Performance Indicators		Life Long Learning and Leisure Plan Performance Indicator	COYC	
	EN3f. Priority habitats and species by type	<i>Data due to be collected as part of York's Biodiversity Action Plan, Winter 2005</i>						ODPM Core Indicator	COYC
	EN3g. Number of species resident in the York area that are at risk	<i>Data not available yet</i>						ODPM Core Indicator	COYC
	EN3H. Percentage of total length of footpaths/other rights of way which are easy to use (e.g. signposted or way marked where they leave the road)	<i>As S1a. Above</i>							

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources	
EN4. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and develop a managed response to the effects of climate change	EN4a. Number of sites of 'potential concern' (within the local authority area) with respect to land contamination	New Indicator for 2005/6 data to be added when available					BVPI 216 a	BVPI	
	EN4b. % of pollution control improvements to existing installations completed on time	New Indicator for 2005/6 data to be added when available					BVPI 217	BVPI	
	EN4c. Carbon Dioxide emissions for households, industry and transport	Traffic (co2 emissions in tonnes based on traffic mileage in km) - 432m (2004/5)			414m (2001/2), 444m (2002/3), 444m (2003/4)			Local	COYC
		Household - 6.35 tonnes (2002)						Local	COYC
	Industry - data not yet available						Local	COYC	
EN5. Improve Air Quality in York	EN5a: Air Quality Indicator	2004/5 NO2 (hourly mean) - 200ug/m3 threshold not exceeded, NO2 (annual mean) - 38ug/m3, Particles PM10			2010/11 - NO2 (hourly mean) - 200ug/m3 exceeded no more than 18 times per year, NO2 (annual mean) - 40ug/m3, Particles PM10 (24hr mean) -	Air quality action plan measures, expansion and enhancement of pedestrian, cycling and public transport networks. With increasing car use, unless drastic measures are taken in the vicinity of air quality hotspots this target will be very difficult to achieve	LTP2 Indicator	COYC	

**Annex 3: Baseline**

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
		(24hr mean) - 50ug/m3 exceeded 23 times, Particles PM10 (annual mean) - 28.9ug/m3			50ug/m3 exceeded no more than 7 times per year, Particles PM10 (annual mean) - 20ug/m3. As set in LTP2			
<b>EN6. The prudent and efficient use of energy, water and other natural resources</b>	<b>EN6a. Energy efficiency - average SAP (Standard Assessment Procedure) rating of Local Authority dwellings</b>	2004/5 - 66 SAP (1 = highly inefficient, 100 = highly efficient)	Comparative performance with other Unitary Authorities (2003/4) - High performance 67 SAP, low performance 58 SAP, average 62 SAP	65 SAP 2002/3	68 SAP 2006/7 as set in Council Plan 2006/7		BVPI 63	BVPI
	<b>EN6b. Energy efficiency - average SAP (Standard Assessment Procedure) rating of private sector stock</b>	44 SAP	Regional average - 45.1				Regional Indicator	Regional AMR for Yorkshire and the Humber
	<b>EN6c. % of new build homes meeting ECOHomes very good standard</b>	<i>Data not yet available</i>						
	<b>EN6d% of commercial buildings meeting BREAM very good standard</b>	<i>Data not yet available</i>						

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
	<b>EN6e. York's Ecological Footprint (ha per person required for consumption of resources)</b>	6.98 ha per person (2005)	National average 6.3ha, Fair Earth Share 2ha	5.85ha (2003/4)	3.5ha per person by 2033 as set in Without Walls Success Measures - Sustainable City	A progressive reduction of York's Ecological footprint to 3.5ha per person by 2033 and by 70% over the next 50 years	Without Walls Success Measures - Sustainable City Performance	Stockholm Institute - via Kristina Peat (CYC)
	<b>EN6f. Household water consumption</b>	<i>Data not yet available</i>						
<b>EN7. Reduce pollution and waste generation and increase levels of reuse and recycling</b>	<b>EN7a. % of household waste arisings which have been sent by the authority for recycling</b>	12.88% (2004/5)	Comparative performance with other Unitary Authorities (2003/4) - High performance 13.52%, low performance 10.58%, average performance 12.41%	10.70% (2003/4), 7.30% (2002/3)	15.33% (2005/6), 18% 2006/7 as set in Council Plan 2005/6		ODPM Core Indicator, BVPI 82a (I)	BVPI
	<b>EN7b. Total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the authority for recycling</b>	12,970 tonnes		10,550 (2003/4)	15,740 tonnes (2005/6), 18,850 (2006/7) as set in Council Plan 2005/6		ODPM Core Indicator, BVPI 82a (ii)	BVPI
	<b>EN7c. % of household waste sent by the authority for composting or treatment by anaerobic digestion</b>	4.89%	Comparative performance with other Unitary Authorities (2003/4) - High performance 6.53%, low performance 2.94%, average performance 5.05%	4.73% (2003/4)	8.69% (2005/6), 15.22% (2006/7) as set in Council Plan 2005/6		ODPM Core Indicator, BVPI 82b (i)	BVPI

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
	<b>EN7d. Total tonnage of household waste sent by the Authority for composting or treatment by anaerobic digestion</b>	4,920 tonnes		4,660 tonnes (2003/4)	8,920 (2005/6), 15,940 (2006/7) as set in Council Plan 2005/6		ODPM Core Indicator, BVPI 82b (ii)	BVPI
	<b>EN7e. % of total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources</b>	0% (2004/5)		0% (2003/4)	No target set	York does not have an incinerator and as such there is no qualifying waste management scheme in operation	ODPM Core Indicator, BVPI 82c (i)	BVPI
	<b>EN7f. Tonnage of household waste arisings which have been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources</b>	0 (2004/5)		New Indicator 2005/6	No target set	York does not have an incinerator and as such there is no qualifying waste management scheme in operation	ODPM Core Indicator, BVPI 82c (ii)	BVPI
	<b>EN7g. % of household waste arisings which have been landfilled</b>	82.23% (2004/5)	Comparative performance with other Unitary Authorities (2003/4) - High performance 76.67%, low performance 84.5%, average performance 73.49%	84.57% (2003/4), 87.68% (2002/3)	75.98% (2005/6), 66.78% (2006/7) as set in Council Plan 2005/6	The % of waste landfilled in York is falling but is still higher than the national average	ODPM Core Indicator, BVPI 82d (i)	BVPI
	<b>EN7h. Tonnage of household waste arisings that have been landfilled</b>	82,780 tonnes (2004/5)		83,400 (2003/4)	78,020 (2005/6), 69,940 (2006/7) as set in Council Plan 2005/6		ODPM Core Indicator, BVPI 82d (ii)	BVPI

**Annex 3: Baseline**

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
	EN7i. Number of kg of household waste collected per head of population	546.5kg (2004/5)	Comparative performance with other Unitary Authorities (2003/4) - High performance 489.2, low performance 541, average performance 517.3	541 (2003/4), 545 (2002/3)	554.4kg (2005/6) as set in Council Plan 2005/6		ODPM Core Indicator, BVPI 84a	BVPI
	EN7j. % of population resident in the authority area served by a kerbside collection of recyclables	84.98% (2004/5)	Comparative performance with other Unitary Authorities (2003/4) - High performance 100%, low performance 97%, average performance 84.16%	71.50% (2003/4), 25.24% (2002/3)	87.45% (2005/6), 87.33% (2006/7) as set in Council Plan 2005/6		ODPM Core Indicator, BVPI 91	BVPI
	EN7k. % of population resident in the authority area served by a kerbside collection of at least one recyclable	<i>New Indicator for 2005/6 data to be added when available</i>						
	EN7l. % of population resident in the authority area served by a kerbside collection of at least two recyclables	<i>New Indicator for 2005/6 data to be added when available</i>						
	EN7m. Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	<i>New Indicator for 2005/6 data to be added when available</i>						
	EN7n. Production of primary land won aggregates (tonnes)	<i>New Indicator for 2005/6 data to be added when available</i>						

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)	Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources	
	<b>EN7o. Production of secondary/recycled aggregates (tonnes)</b>	<i>New Indicator for 2005/6 data to be added when available</i>							
	<b>EN7p Planning conditions relating to contamination issues</b>	To be submitted as part of planning applications				Contaminated material would need appropriate mitigation measures and remediation strategies to be agreed prior to development		City of York Council	
	<b>EN7q Amount of waste recycled by sector</b>	2005-6 24% household waste recycled and composted	2005/6 18% recycled and composted	Increasing need to recycle	2006/7 target of 36% household waste recycled and composted	Further development of kerbside recycling collections and bring recycling sites where possible improvements to household waste recycling to encourage more waste to be recycled and reduce waste to landfill.	BVPI 82a/82a(i) and BVPI 82b/82b(i)	Waste Strategy unit/CYC	
<b>EN8. Maintain and Improve Water Quality</b>	<b>EN8.a % of rivers in authority area whose biological/chemical quality is rated as good or fair</b>	<i>New Indicator for 2005/6 data to be added when available</i>							
	<b>EN8. Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on grounds of water quality</b>	<i>New Indicator for 2005/6 data to be added when available</i>							
<b>EN9. Reduce Flood Risk</b>	<b>EN9a. Number of Planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on grounds of water quality</b>	<i>Data not available yet</i>						ODPM Core Indicator	Environment Agency

### Annex 3: Baseline

Sustainability Objective	Detailed Indicator	City of York Baseline Conditions	Comparator (National/Regional)		Local Trend	Target	Action/Issue/Constraint	Indicator Status	Data Sources
	EN9b.Number of times per annum that the Kings Arm Public House has been flooded by the River Ouse, that is 3.9m above the normal river level	1 in 2004			1 in 1997, 1 in 1998, 2 in 2000, 1 in 2001, 2 in 2002			Local	COYC
	EN9c.Number of times per annum that the Kings Arm Public House has been flooded by the River Ouse, that is 4.5m above the normal river level	<i>Data not available yet</i>						Local	COYC
	EN9 Number of approvals for developments incorporating sustainable drainage systems	None at present	None	Increasing	None at present		Collecting data through the planning and building control process		



## Annex 4: Sustainability Issues and Sources

	Issue	Baseline description	Data source
Social	Varying levels of poverty and affluence across the City	<p>York has no Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the bottom 10% of SOAs in the country and 26 in the top 10%. However, York has 6 SOAs in the bottom 10% in the 'Income deprivation affecting children' category. This would suggest that ...</p> <p>In terms of the overall score for York unitary authority York is ranked 219 out of a total of 354 local authorities in the country, with the most deprived local authority being indicated by a rank of 1.</p>	Indices of multiple deprivation 2004, ODPM.
	Improve access to services and essential facilities	<p>In terms of access to services in rural areas of York 95.5% of households are within less than 4km from a supermarket.</p> <p>92.3% of rural households are within 4km of a secondary school which is higher than the regional figure of 76% and the national figure of 75%.</p> <p>Further work and analysis is required to look at the percentages of the City's total population (rural and urban) which are within 400m (5 mins walk) of key services or 800m (10 min walk or access to frequent public transport).</p>	

## Annex 4: Sustainability Issues and Sources

	Issue	Baseline description	Data source
	Provide housing for all	<p>House prices are consistently high across York and the rest of the North Yorkshire area. The average price (April-June 2004) in York was £161,009 compared to £125,285 in Yorkshire and the Humber and £175,401 nationally. This makes it difficult for people to afford to buy homes.</p> <p>York is one of 5 districts within the region where a third or more of young working households do not earn enough to raise a mortgage on a starter home.</p> <p>There are currently 1,888 people on the City of York housing waiting list.</p> <p>There is a growing proportion of single person households causing a drop in average household size.</p> <p>The main priority to is provide family accommodation for affordable rent.</p>	<p>PPG3 Joseph Rowntree Foundation research Census figures</p>

## Annex 4: Sustainability Issues and Sources

	Issue	Baseline description	Data source
	<p>Improve health and well-being through creating sustainable communities</p>	<p>Generally, the health of the City is good and with and high life expectancy.</p> <p>Average life expectancy at birth in York is 76.8 for males and 81.5 for females, higher than the national average.</p> <p>However, the population is aging and this will require additional services and facilities to support its well-being</p> <p>Educational attainment in York is high, GCSE/GNVQ and GCE/VCE A/AS achievements are significantly higher than both the Yorkshire and Humber and England average.</p> <p>However, According to the Basic Skills Agency (2003) 23% of the population aged 16-60 years have poor literacy and numeracy skills.</p>	
	<p>A safe place to live</p>	<p>The total number of offences committed in York in 03/04 has increased from the previous year.</p> <p>Perception of crime however is low when compared to the regional average</p>	

## Annex 4: Sustainability Issues and Sources

	Issue	Baseline Description	Data source
Environmental	Encourage the use of previously developed land	95% of all housing development is carried out on brownfield land. However, there is potential for the character of the landscape and townscape to be harmfully affected by change eg through insensitive housing development.	
	Reduce the impact on climate change and address air quality issues	<p>Climate change is a key issue facing the city. The main source of carbon dioxide is from combustion of fossil fuels ie through electricity generation or vehicle emissions. Buildings are the biggest source of carbon dioxide emissions in the UK.</p> <p>Flooding is serious during extreme events and may well worsen in years to come as a result of rising sea levels caused by global warming. Limiting run-off from new development is an extremely important issue that will need to be addressed.</p> <p>The council declared its first AQMA in January 2002 due to predicted exceedances of the annual average objective for nitrogen dioxide in some areas of the city of which the main source in York is traffic.</p>	<p>PPS22</p> <p>EU Directive on Energy Performance of Buildings 2003.</p>

## Annex 4: Sustainability Issues and Sources

	Issue	Baseline Description	Data source
	Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and built heritage	<p>Within a relatively small area the City of York boasts a range of sites and habitats which provide for some of Britain's rarest breeding birds and a diverse range of plant life and are recognised as being of exceptional nature and conservation value. They include ancient flood meadows, species-rich grasslands, lowland heath, woodlands and wetlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 32 Conservation Areas</li> <li>▪ 12 Scheduled Ancient Monuments</li> <li>▪ 241 Grade I, II and II* listed buildings</li> <li>▪ 9 SSSIs covering a land area of over 90 hectares, including 3 sites of national importance.</li> <li>▪ 1 RAMSAR site</li> </ul>	
	Increase energy efficiency		

## Annex 4: Sustainability Issues and Sources

	Issue	Baseline Description	Data source
	Waste reduction, waste treatment and increased recycling	<p>Waste management is a serious concern for York, with an increasing population producing more waste and a Government introducing ever higher recycling targets.</p> <p>The per capita rate of waste production in York is increasing. Although levels of recycling are increasing, almost 85% of waste is sent to landfill, which is higher than both the regional and national average. The proportion of the population served by kerbside collection is also lower than the national and regional averages.</p>	

	Issue	Baseline description	Data source
Economic	Encourage sustainable economic growth	<p>Possible mismatch between business development and demand.</p> <p>There are low levels of unemployment in the city, but high levels of relatively poorly paid jobs, most associated with the tourist sector.</p>	

## Annex 4: Sustainability Issues and Sources

	Issue	Baseline description	Data source
	Traffic congestion	Increasing car ownership coupled with traffic generated by new housing/employment development could increase congestion if no action is taken to manage growth.	
	Provide for sustainable tourism	<p>York will always be a popular tourist destination because of the high number of historic sites, houses and gardens etc.</p> <p>The reasons why people come to York - primarily the historic environment – need to be protected and safeguarded, yet at the same time the city needs to be commercially successful. Having buildings in occupation is the best way to ensure they are maintained, given that the overwhelming majority are in private hands.</p> <p>22.5% of visitors come to the city by train, 65.5% by car. Visitor spend and length of stay has risen faster than visitor numbers (which are basically static)</p>	<p>York Visitor Survey re ‘Transport to and from York by visitors’</p> <p>York Tourist Board ‘Hotel occupancy survey’</p> <p>York Research Partnership ‘Economic impact of tourism’</p>

## Annex 4: Sustainability Issues and Sources

	Issue	Baseline description	Data source
	Town centre vitality and viability	York City Centre is essentially healthy, having a good overall vacancy level and a continued high level of interest from operators. However, the city centre lacks a high-profile department store, a new-format supermarket and higher order fashion outlets.	Roger Tym and Partners (Oct 2004)



## Annex 5: Derivation of Objectives

Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
<b>Economic</b>					
<b>EC1. Good quality employment opportunities available for all</b>	<b>EC1a. % of people of working age in employment</b>	European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150/EC); Better Quality of Life – A Strategy for Sustainable Development in UK (1999); Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities – The Futures (DETR, 2000); Rural White Paper: Our Countryside – The Future; Rural Strategy (2004); Sustainable Communities Plan (ODPM 2003); PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Development (2005); PPG4 – Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms (1994); PPS6 – Planning for Town Centres (2005); PPS7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004).	RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Regional Economic Strategy (Yorkshire Forward, 2003); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004).	Good Quality employment Opportunities available to all	Many different employment opportunities with good working conditions and recognition of the valuable contribution of voluntary and unpaid work
	<b>EC1b. York’s unemployment rate below the regional average</b>				
	<b>EC1c. York’s unemployment rate compared to national rate</b>				
	<b>EC1d. Claimant rate (the number of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants as a proportion of resident working age people)</b>				
	<b>EC1e. Total JSA Claimants</b>				
	<b>EC1f. % JSA Claimants aged 18-24 yrs</b>				
	<b>EC1g. % JSA Claimants claiming for over 12 months</b>				
<b>EC2. Good Education and training opportunities which build skills and capacity of the population</b>	<b>EC2a. Percentage of 15 yr old pupils (in maintained schools) achieving 5 or more GCSE at grade A* to C</b>	European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150/EC); Better Quality of Life – A Strategy for Sustainable Development in UK (1999); Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities – The Futures (DETR, 2000);	RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Regional Economic Strategy (Yorkshire Forward, 2003); Communities Plan –	Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	Education and training for people of all ages, abilities and circumstances
	<b>EC2b. % of pupils in schools maintained by the LEA achieving Level 4 or above in the Key Stage 2 Maths Test</b>				

## Annex 5: Derivation of Objectives

Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
	<p><b>EC2c. % of pupils in schools maintained by the LEA achieving Level 4 or above in the Key Stage 2 English test</b></p> <p><b>EC2d. % of 3 year olds receiving a good quality free early years education place in the voluntary, private or maintained sectors.</b></p> <p><b>EC2e. Total number of learners attending adult education (non-accredited)</b></p> <p><b>EC2f. % learners over 60 years</b></p> <p><b>EC2g. An increase in the number of Skills for Life Learners</b></p> <p><b>EC2h. % of people aged 16-74 with no formal qualifications</b></p> <p><b>EC2i. % of people aged 16-74 with highest qualification attained Level 4/5 (degree, higher degree, NVQ Level 4/5, Qualified Teacher, Doctor, Dentist)</b></p>	<p>Rural White Paper: Our Countryside – The Future; Sustainable Communities Plan (ODPM 2003); PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Development (2005); PPS7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004).</p>	<p>Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004); Regional Cultural Strategy.</p>		
<p><b>EC3. Conditions for business success, stable economic growth and investment</b></p>	<p><b>EC3a. Amount of land (completed sq metres gross floorspace) developed for employment by type (B1, B2, B8)</b></p> <p><b>EC3b. Amount of employment land lost to other uses</b></p> <p><b>EC3c. Amount of employment land lost to residential development</b></p>	<p>European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150/EC); Better Quality of Life – A Strategy for Sustainable Development in UK (1999); Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities – The Futures (DETR, 2000); Rural White Paper: Our Countryside – The Future;</p>	<p>RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Regional Economic Strategy (Yorkshire Forward, 2003); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the</p>	<p>Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment</p>	<p>Many different employment opportunities with good working conditions and recognition of the valuable contribution of voluntary and</p>

## Annex 5: Derivation of Objectives

Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
	<p><b>EC3d. Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development</b></p> <p><b>EC3e. Employment land supply by type (ha)</b></p> <p><b>EC3f. Balance of firms where turnover has grown rather than fallen</b></p> <p><b>EC3g. Business confidence – balance of firms expecting turnover to rise in the future rather than fall</b></p> <p><b>EC3h. Number of jobs created through York-England.com activities</b></p> <p><i>EC3i. % growth per annum in tourism earnings in York</i></p> <p><i>EC3j. Number of jobs created in Science City type development.</i></p>	<p>Rural Strategy (2004); Sustainable Communities Plan (ODPM 2003); Transport 10 Year Plan (2000); PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Development (2005); PPG4 – Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms (1994); PPS6 – Planning for Town Centres (2005); PPS7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004); PPG13 – Transport (2001)</p>	<p>Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004).</p>		<p>unpaid work</p>
<b>EC4. Local needs met locally</b>	<p><b>EC4a. Access to health</b></p> <p><b>EC4b. Access to education</b></p> <p><b>EC4c. % of population living within 30 minutes of the city centre or major employment site by public transport</b></p> <p><b>EC4d. Access to leisure</b></p>	<p>The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development; Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK (1999); Urban White Paper (2000); Rural White</p>	<p>RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the</p>	<p>Local needs met locally</p>	<p>Everyday goods and services including those produced locally, available close to peoples' homes</p>

## Annex 5: Derivation of Objectives

Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
	<p><b>EC4e. Access to retail sites</b></p>	<p>Paper; Rural Strategy (2004); Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future (2003); Transport 10 Year Plan (2000); PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Development (2005); PPG3 – Housing (2000); PPS7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004); PPG13 – Transport (2000);</p>	<p>Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004); Regional Housing Strategy (July 2003)</p>		<p>and workplaces</p>

## Annex 5: Derivation of Objectives

Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
<b>Social</b>					
<b>S1. Preserve and enhance York's urban and rural landscapes and public open space</b>	<b>S1a. Percentage of total length of footpaths/other rights of way which are easy to use (e.g. signposted or waymarked where they leave the road)</b>	European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150/EC); EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (1600/2002/EC); Sustainable Development in the UK (1999); Urban White Paper (2000); Rural White Paper; Rural Strategy (2004); Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future (2003); PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Communities (2005); PPG2 – Greenbelts (1995); PPG9 – Nature Conservation (1994); PPG17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2003)	RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004); Regional Cultural Strategy	Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all	Organised and casual leisure opportunities for everyone
	<b>S1b. Achievement of 'Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards' (English Heritage)</b>				
	<b>S1c. Number of open spaces managed to Green Flag Award Status (Civic Trust)</b>				
	<b>S1d. Number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the council per 1,000 children under 12 years</b>				
	<b>S1e. % of playgrounds that conform to the National Playing Fields Association Standards (NPFA)</b>				
	<b>S1f. % of residents satisfied with Local Authority Cultural Services – Parks and Open Spaces</b>				
	<b>S1g. % increase in public open space and public realm within the area.</b>				
<b>S2. Reduce noise levels from all sources</b>	<b>S2a. % of all noise complaints closed in 20 working days</b>	European Noise Directive (2000/14EC); PPG24 – Planning and Noise (1994)	RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004)	Minimal pollution levels	Careful use of resources and reducing pollution
	<b>S2b. Number of noise pollution incidents recorded</b>				
<b>S3. Improve the health and well-being of the</b>	<b>S3a. % of residents satisfied with Local Authority Cultural Services – Sports and Leisure</b>	Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development (1999); Urban	RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of	Conditions and services which engender good health	Good physical and mental health for all,

## Annex 5: Derivation of Objectives

Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
York population	<b>S3b. Swimming pools and sports centres: Number of visits per 1,000 population</b>	White Paper (2000); Rural White Paper; Rural Strategy (2004); PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Communities (2005); PPS7 – Sustainable Developments in Rural Areas (2004)	RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004); Regional Housing Strategy (2003); Regional Cultural Strategy		with effective treatment available for those suffering ill health
	<b>S3c. % residents who have used on a frequent basis any sports/leisure facility, events or courses in the last 6 months</b>				
	<b>S3d. % of adults participating in at least 30 minutes moderate intensity sport on 5 or more days each week</b>				
	<b>S3e. Reduction in inequalities in health as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth</b>				
	<b>S3f. Reduce the death rate from cancer in people under 75 by at least a fifth (from a baseline of 1996)</b>				
	<b>S3g. Reduce the death rate from coronary heart disease and stroke in people under 75 by at least a fifth (from a baseline of 1996)</b>				
	<b>S3h. Proportion of schools participating in the healthy schools scheme and other health promoting initiatives</b>				
	<b>S3i. Proportional reduction in admissions, readmissions and length of stay to hospital</b>				

## Annex 5: Derivation of Objectives

Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
	<b>S3u. No. Households receiving intensive home care per 1,000 population aged 65+</b>				
<b>S4. Safety and security for people and property</b>	<b>S4a. % of people feeling that York is a safe city in which to live</b>	Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development (1999); Urban White Paper (2000); Rural White Paper; Rural Strategy (2004); PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Communities (2005); PPS7 – Sustainable Developments in Rural Areas (2004)	RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004)	Safety and Security for people and property	Low and decreasing crime levels and a sense of safety and security for all citizens
	<b>S4b. Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households</b>				
	<b>S4c. Violent crime per 1,000 population</b>				
	<b>S4d. The number of racial incidents reported to the authority and recorded per 100,000 population</b>				
	<b>S4e. % of York’s residents concerned about vandalism</b>				
	<b>S4f. Total number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions</b>				
	<b>S4g Total number of children killed and seriously injured in road traffic accidents</b>				
	<b>No. Road accident casualties per 1,000 pedestrians killed/seriously</b>				
<b>S5. Vibrant communities that participate in decision-making</b>	<b>S5a. % of residents satisfied with the York area</b>	UN Convention on Human Rights; European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150/EC); Aarhus Convention 1998 (The UN Economic Commission for Europe convention on access	RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the	Vibrant Communities that participate in decision making	The opportunity for everyone to be a part of a community and to play a part within it. The opportunity
	<b>S5b. % of residents satisfied with their local area</b>				
	<b>S5c. Average number of people attending ward committee meetings</b>				

## Annex 5: Derivation of Objectives

Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
	<p><b>S5d. Number of people participating in ward committee decisions each year</b></p> <p><b>S5e. % of people who feel the council takes their views into consideration when making decisions which affect them</b></p>	to information, public participation in decision making and access to justice in environmental matters); Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development (1999); Urban White Paper (2000); Rural White Paper; Rural Strategy (2004); PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Communities (2005); PPS7 – Sustainable Developments in Rural Areas (2004); PPS12 – Local Development Frameworks (2004)	Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004); Regional Housing Strategy (2003); Regional Cultural Strategy		for everyone to have a say in decisions affecting themselves and the city as a whole
<b>S6. Accessibility to public recreational areas and leisure facilities for all</b>	<p><b>S6a. % of residents satisfied with leisure activities for young people</b></p> <p><b>S6b. Number of playgrounds and play area provided by the council per 1,000 children under 12 years</b></p> <p><b>S6c. % users satisfaction with Rowtree, West Bank, Hull Road Parks and Glen Gardens – site based survey recording very good</b></p> <p><b>S6d. Provision of facilities as a result of S106 contributions.</b></p>	European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150/EC); EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (1600/2002/EC); Sustainable Development in the UK (1999); Urban White Paper (2000); Rural White Paper; Rural Strategy (2004); Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future (2003); PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Communities (2005); PPG2 – Greenbelts (1995); PPG9 – Nature Conservation (1994); PPG17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2003)	RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004); Regional Cultural Strategy	Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all	Organised and casual leisure opportunities for everyone



## Annex 5: Derivation of Objectives

Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
<b>S7. Reduce the need to travel by private car</b>	<b>S7a. Modal splits of journey to work</b>	Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development (1999); Urban White Paper (2000); Rural White Paper; Rural Strategy (2004); National Air Quality Strategy (2000); Energy White Paper (2003); Transport 10 Year Plan (2000); UK Climate Change Programme; PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Communities (2005); PPG3 – Housing (2000); PPS7 – Sustainable Developments in Rural Areas (2004); PPG13 – Transport (2001)	RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004)	A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	An efficient transport system which does not rely on the car
	<b>S7b. Modal split to schools</b>				
	<b>S7c. Proportion of new residential or commercial developments over 0.4ha that are built within 400m walk of a frequent public transport service</b>				
	<b>S7d. % of population living within 30 minutes of the city centre or major employment site by public transport</b>				
	<b>S7e. Monitor number of car clubs set up within the area.</b>				
	<b>S7f. Planning records.</b>				
	<b>S7g. Level of parking monitored in planning permissions.</b>				
	<b>S7h. Change in area wide traffic mileage.</b>				
<b>S8. Good access to and encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling</b>	<b>S8a. Number and percentage of bus stops and facilities that are accessible to all</b>	Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development (1999); Urban White Paper (2000); Rural White Paper; Rural Strategy (2004); National Air Quality Strategy (2000); Energy White Paper (2003); Transport 10 Year Plan (2000); UK Climate Change Programme; PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Communities (2005); PPG3 – Housing (2000); PPS7 –	RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004)	A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	An efficient transport system which does not rely on the car
	<b>S8b. Number and percentage of accessible buses and taxis operating in the area</b>				
	<b>S8c. Use of local bus services</b>				
	<b>S8d. % of users satisfied with local bus services</b>				
	<b>S8e. Levels of walking in and around the city</b>				
	<b>S8f. Level of use of the Public Rights of Way network</b>				
	<b>S8g. City-wide cycle usage</b>				

## Annex 5: Derivation of Objectives

Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
	<p><b>S8h. Usage of Park and Ride</b></p> <p><b>S8i. Increase in number of public transport passengers post development.</b></p> <p><b>S8j. Travel Plans.</b></p> <p><b>S8k. Total length of new and improved footpaths within the area and cycleways.</b></p>	Sustainable Developments in Rural Areas (2004); PPG13 – Transport (2001)			
<b>S9. A transport network that integrates all modes for effective non car based movements</b>	<p><b>S9a. Bus punctuality</b></p> <p><b>S9c. Congestion (vehicle delay)</b></p>	<p>Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development (1999); Urban White Paper (2000); Rural White Paper; Rural Strategy (2004); National Air Quality Strategy (2000); Energy White Paper (2003); Transport 10 Year Plan (2000); UK Climate Change Programme; PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Communities (2005); PPG3 – Housing (2000); PPS7 – Sustainable Developments in Rural Areas (2004); PPG13 – Transport (2001)</p>	RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004)	A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	An efficient transport system which does not rely on the car
<b>S10. Quality Housing available for all</b>	<p><b>S10a. Number of housing completions per year (net)</b></p> <p><b>S10b. Number of planning permissions granted for new housing development (net)</b></p> <p><b>S10c. Number of affordable housing completions</b></p> <p><b>S10d. Reduction in the housing waiting list</b></p>	<p>Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development (1999); Sustainable Communities Plan (2003) Urban White Paper (2000); Rural White Paper; Rural Strategy (2004); PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Communities</p>	RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The	Quality housing available to everyone	Housing which is affordable, appropriately sized and in good condition available to all

## Annex 5: Derivation of Objectives

Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
	<p><b>S10e. Reduction of homelessness</b></p> <p><b>S10f. % dwellings that are vacant</b></p> <p><b>S10g. % of dwellings that are 'unfit'</b></p> <p><b>S10h. % Local Authority dwellings that are below the 'decent homes' standard</b></p> <p><b>S10i. Average property prices in York</b></p> <p><b>S10j. Average income in York</b></p> <p><b>S10k. Number of housing completions by size and type</b></p> <p><b>S10l. Number of affordable dwellings needed to meet housing needs in the city</b></p>	<p>(2005); PPG3 Housing (2000); Circular 06/98 – Planning and affordable housing; PPS7 – Sustainable Developments in Rural Areas (2004); PPG25 – Development and Flood Risk</p>	<p>Northern Way (2004); Regional Housing Strategy (2003)</p>		
<p><b>S11. Social inclusion and equity across all sectors</b></p>	<p><b>S11a. % of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously</b></p> <p><b>S11b. Percentage of York's Super Output Areas (SOA's) that are within the most deprived 20% of England's SOA's</b></p>	<p>The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development; European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150EC); Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK (1999); Urban White Paper (2000); Rural White Paper; Rural Strategy (2004); Sustainable Communities Plan (2003); PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Development (2005); PPG3 – Housing (2000);</p>	<p>RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004); Regional Housing Strategy (2003); Regional Cultural Strategy; Regional Economic Strategy.</p>	<p>Social Inclusion and equity across all sectors</p>	<p>N/A</p>

## Annex 5: Derivation of Objectives

Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
<b>Environmental</b>					
<b>EN1. Land use efficiency that maximises the use of brownfield land</b>	<b>EN1a. Percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land</b>	The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development; European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150EC); Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK (1999); Urban White Paper (2000); Rural White Paper; Rural Strategy (2004); Sustainable Communities Plan (2003); PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Development (2005); PPG3 – Housing (2000); PPG25 – Development and Flood Risk	RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004); Regional Housing Strategy (2003); Regional Cultural Strategy; Regional Economic Strategy.	A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development  Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste	To protect and enhance the characteristics that make York unique Careful use of resources and reducing pollution
	<b>EN1b. Amount of land developed for employment use on previously developed land (ha)</b>				
	<b>EN1c. Percentage of employment land allocations on previously developed land</b>				
	<b>EN1d. Amount of completed retail, leisure and office development in town centres</b>				
	<b>EN1e. Average density (dwellings per hectare) achieved on previously developed land</b>				
<b>EN2. Maintain and improve a quality built environment and cultural heritage of York</b>	<b>EN2a. Stock of Grade I, 2 and 2* listed buildings</b>	The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development; European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150EC); Better Quality of Life: A	RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities	A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel	To protect and enhance the characteristics that make York unique
	<b>EN2b. Grade I, 2 and 2* listed buildings ‘at risk’</b>				
	<b>EN2c. Number of scheduled ancient monuments</b>				

## Annex 5: Derivation of Objectives

Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
	<b>EN2d. Number of library visits per 1,000 population</b>	Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK (1999); Urban White Paper (2000); Rural White Paper; Rural Strategy (2004); Sustainable Communities Plan (2003); PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Development (2005); PPG3 – Housing (2000); PPG9 – Nature Conservation (1994); PPG15 – Planning and the Historic Environment; PPG16 – Archaeology and Planning; PPG17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation; PPG21 – Tourism; PPG25 – Development and Flood Risk	in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004); Regional Housing Strategy (2003); Regional Cultural Strategy; Regional Economic Strategy.	and promote balanced development  Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all	
<b>EN3. Conserve and enhance a bio-diverse, attractive and accessible natural environment</b>	<b>EN3a. Total number of conservation areas in Local Authority area</b>	The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development; European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150EC); European Directive Habitats (Special Area of Conservation 92/43/EEC); European Directive Habitats Birds (97/409/EEC); European SEA Directive (2001/42/EC); EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (1600/2002/EC); Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK (1999); Urban White	RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004)	A bio-diverse and attractive natural environment	A natural environment that supports the largest range of native animals and plants and which people can enjoy
	<b>EN3b. % of conservation areas in local authority area with an up to date character appraisal</b>				
	<b>EN3c. % of conservation areas with published management proposals</b>				
	<b>EN3d. Total amount of land covered by conservation designations</b>				
	<b>EN3e. Amount of land (ha) designated as Statutory Local Nature Reserves</b>				
	<b>EN3f. Priority species and habitat by type</b>				

## Annex 5: Derivation of Objectives

Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
	<p><b>EN3g. Number of species resident in the York area that are at risk</b></p> <p><b>EN3h. % of total length of footpaths/other rights of way which are easy to use (e.g. signposted or way marked where they leave the road)</b></p>	<p>Paper (2000); Rural White Paper; Rural Strategy (2004); Sustainable Communities Plan (2003); PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Development (2005); PPG2 – Green Belts; PPS7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas; PPG9 – Nature Conservation (1994); PPG15 – Planning and the Historic Environment; PPG16 – Archaeology and Planning; PPG17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation</p>			
<b>EN4. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and develop a managed response to the</b>	<p><b>EN4a. Number of sites of ‘potential concern’ with respect to land contamination</b></p> <p><b>EN4b. % of pollution control improvements to existing installations completed</b></p>	<p>The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development; Kyoto Climate Change Protocol; EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (1600/2002/EC); Better</p>	<p>RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities</p>	<p>Minimal greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change.</p>	<p>Careful use of resources and reducing pollution</p>

## Annex 5: Derivation of Objectives

Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
effects of climate change	<b>EN4c. Carbon Dioxide emissions for households, industry and transport</b>	Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK (1999); Energy White Paper (2003); Transport 10 Year Plan (2000); UK Climate Change Programme; Sustainable Communities Plan (2003); PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Development (2005); PPG10 – Planning and Waste Management (1999); PPG13 – Transport (2001); PPG14 – Development on Unstable Land; PPS22 – Renewable Energy (2004); PPS23 – Planning and Pollution Control	in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004) Regional Waste Strategy (2004)		

## Annex 5: Derivation of Objectives

Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
<b>EN5. Improve Air Quality in York</b>	<b>EN5a. Air Quality indicator</b>	The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development; Kyoto Climate Change Protocol; EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (1600/2002/EC); Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK (1999); Energy White Paper (2003); Transport 10 Year Plan (2000); UK Climate Change Programme; Sustainable Communities Plan (2003); National Air Quality Strategy – Working Together for Clean Air (DETR 2000); PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Development (2005); PPG10 – Planning and Waste Management (1999); PPG13 – Transport (2001); PPS22 – Renewable Energy (2004); PPS23 – Planning and Pollution Control	RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004) Regional Waste Strategy (2004)	Minimal Pollution Levels	Careful use of resources and reducing pollution
<b>EN6. The prudent and efficient use of energy, water and other natural resources</b>	<b>EN6a. Energy efficiency – Average SAP rating of LA dwellings</b>	The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development; Kyoto Climate Change Protocol; EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (1600/2002/EC); European Directive Water Framework (29000/60/EC); European Directive Energy	RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The	Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste	Careful use of resources and reducing pollution
	<b>EN6b. Energy Efficiency - Average SAP rating of private sector housing stock</b>				
	<b>EN6c. Percentage of new build homes meeting ECOHomes Very good standard</b>				



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Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
	<p><b>EN6d. Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREAM Very Good Standard</b></p> <p><b>EN6e. York's ecological Footprint</b></p> <p><b>EN6f. Household water consumption</b></p> <p><b>EN6g. Number and capacity of energy generating facilities within the area.</b></p> <p><b>EN6h. Number of developments that have BREAM standard very good and above.</b></p>	<p>Performance of Buildings (2001/91/EC); Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK (1999); Energy White Paper (2003); Transport 10 Year Plan (2000); UK Climate Change Programme; Sustainable Communities Plan (2003); National Air Quality Strategy – Working Together for Clean Air (DETR 2000); PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Development (2005; PPG3 – Housing (2000); PPG10 – Planning and Waste Management (1999); PPG13 – Transport (2001); PPS22 – Renewable Energy (2004); PPS23 – Planning and Pollution Control</p>	<p>Northern Way (2004) Regional Waste Strategy (2004)</p>		
<p><b>EN7. Reduce pollution and waste generation and increase levels of reuse and recycling</b></p>	<p><b>EN7a. % of household waste arisings which have been sent by the authority for recycling</b></p>	<p>The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development; Kyoto Climate Change Protocol; European Directive Waste Framework Directive; EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (1600/2002/EC); Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK (1999); Energy White</p>	<p>RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004) Regional Waste Strategy</p>	<p>Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste</p>	<p>Careful use of resources and reducing pollution</p> <p>Careful use of resources and reducing the amount of waste produced</p>
	<p><b>EN7b. Total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the authority for recycling</b></p>				
	<p><b>EN7c. % of household waste sent by the authority for composting or treatment by anaerobic digestion</b></p>				

## Annex 5: Derivation of Objectives

Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
	<b>EN7d. Total tonnage of household waste sent by the authority for composting or treatment by anaerobic digestion</b>	Paper (2003); Transport 10 Year Plan (2000); UK Climate Change Programme; Sustainable Communities Plan (2003); Waste Strategy for England and Wales (2000); PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Development (2005; PPG10 – Planning and Waste Management (1999); PPS22 – Renewable Energy (2004); PPS23 – Planning and Pollution Control	(2004)		
<b>EN7e. % of household waste arisings which have been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources</b>					
<b>EN7f. Tonnage of household waste arisings which have been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources</b>					
<b>EN7g. % of household waste arisings which have been landfilled</b>					
<b>EN7h. Tonnage of household waste arisings which have been landfilled</b>					
<b>EN7i. Number of kg of household waste collected per head of population</b>					
<b>EN7j. % of population resident in the authority area served by a kerbside collection of recyclables</b>					
<b>EN7k. % of population resident in the authority area served by a kerbside collection of at least one recyclable</b>					
	<b>EN7l. % population resident in the authority area served by a kerbside collection of at least two recyclables</b>				

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Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
	<b>EN7m. Capacity of new waste management facilities by type</b>				
	<b>EN7n. Production of primary land won aggregates (tonnes)</b>				
	<b>EN7o. Production of secondary/recycled aggregates (tonnes)</b>				
	<b>EN7p. Planning conditions relating to contamination issues.</b>				
	<b>EN7q. Amount of household waste recycled and composted % by sector.</b>				
<b>EN8. Maintain and Improve Water Quality</b>	<b>EN8a. Percentage of rivers in plan area whose biological/chemical quality is rated as good or fair</b>	The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development; EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan	RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004);	Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal	Careful use of resources and reducing pollution

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Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
	<p><b>EN8b. Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on grounds of water quality</b></p>	<p>(1600/2002/EC); European Directive Water Framework (29000/60/EC); European Directive Nitrates (91/676/EEC; Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK (1999); UK Climate Change Programme; Sustainable Communities Plan (2003); National Air Quality Strategy – Working Together for Clean Air (DETR 2000); PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Development (2005; PPG3 – Housing (2000); PPG10 – Planning and Waste Management (1999; PPS22 – Renewable Energy (2004); PPS23 – Planning and Pollution Control; PPS25 – Development and Flood Risk</p>	<p>Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004) Regional Waste Strategy (2004)</p>	<p>production of waste</p> <p>Minimal greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change</p>	
<p><b>EN9. Reduce Flood Risk</b></p>	<p><b>EN9a. Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds</b></p> <p><b>EN9b. Number of times per annum that the Kings Arm Public House has been flooded by the River Ouse, that is 3.9m above the normal river level</b></p>	<p>The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development; EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (1600/2002/EC); European Directive Water Framework (29000/60/EC); European Directive Nitrates (91/676/EEC; Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for</p>	<p>RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber to 2016 – based on the selective review of RPG12 (Dec, 2004); Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire and the Humber (ODPM, 2003); Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004)</p>	<p>Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste</p> <p>Minimal greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate</p>	<p>Careful use of resources and reducing pollution</p>

## Annex 5: Derivation of Objectives

Proposed SA Objective	Proposed SA Detailed Indicators	International and National Context	Regional Context	Regional Sustainability Appraisal Framework (RSDF) Objectives	Towards a Sustainable York LA21 Objectives
	<p><b>EN9c. Number of times per annum that the Kings Arm Public House has been flooded by the River Ouse, that is 4.5m above the normal river level</b></p> <p><b>EN9d. Number of approvals for developments incorporating sustainable drainage systems.</b></p>	<p>Sustainable Development for the UK (1999); UK Climate Change Programme; Sustainable Communities Plan (2003); National Air Quality Strategy – Working Together for Clean Air (DETR 2000); PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Development (2005; PPG3 – Housing (2000); PPG10 – Planning and Waste Management (1999; PPS22 – Renewable Energy (2004); PPS23 – Planning and Pollution Control; PPS25 – Development and Flood Risk</p>	<p>Regional Waste Strategy (2004)</p>	<p>change</p>	

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