

**RYEDALE  
DISTRICT  
COUNCIL**



# **The Ryedale Plan Review**

## **Sustainability Appraisal**

### **Scoping Report and Framework**

**Ryedale District Council – April 2022**

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### What is a Sustainability Appraisal?

- 1.1 A sustainability appraisal (henceforth referred to as ‘SA’) is a systematic and iterative process that underpins the preparation of a Local Plan. Its key function is to ensure that a Plan contributes to improving the environmental, social and economic conditions of an area. Additionally, it serves to identify and mitigate any potential adverse effects a Plan might otherwise have.

To ensure that a Plan makes positive contributions towards matters of sustainability, it must be tested against a SA framework, which is produced after consideration of the following:

- the key aims of relevant plans, programmes and policies;
- consultation responses from certain statutory bodies;
- baseline data across a variety of topics; as well as
- local/place-specific and district-wide sustainability issues.

The aspects in these four bullet-points represent the **SA scoping exercise**.

- 1.2 Once the above has been considered, the SA framework comprises:

- a list of key sustainability objectives;
- policy appraisal questions;
- a site selection methodology; as well as
- monitoring indicators.

The aspects in these four bullet-points represent the **SA framework** for assessing policy choices and site submissions.

- 1.3 Whilst considering economic and social matters, the SA also incorporates the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations), therefore ensuring that any environmental effects are given full consideration as well.

As such, the statutory obligation of conducting a Strategic Environmental Assessment (‘SEA’) is incorporated within the SA process.

- 1.4 As Ryedale District Council embarks upon a review of its Local Plan, a SA will be required.

### The Ryedale District Council Local Plan Review

- 1.5 Currently, the Ryedale Plan is the Local Plan for the area up to 2027 and is comprised of three documents, each of which have full weight in the decision-taking process. They are:

- **Ryedale Plan – Local Plan Strategy (LPS)** (adopted 2013) – providing the planning strategy for the district, outlining the aims and objectives of the Plan and including key policies to support the delivery of

new development. It establishes the level of new housing and employment development for Ryedale and its distribution across the district.

- **Ryedale Plan – Local Plan Sites Document (LPSD)** (adopted 2019) – identifies site-specific land allocations to ensure a supply of land for a range of uses.
- **The Helmsley Plan** (adopted 2015) – produced jointly with the North York Moors National Park Authority in order to ensure a holistic and planned approach to managing the growth of the town and addressing development requirements. It includes site-specific land allocations and policies for the town.

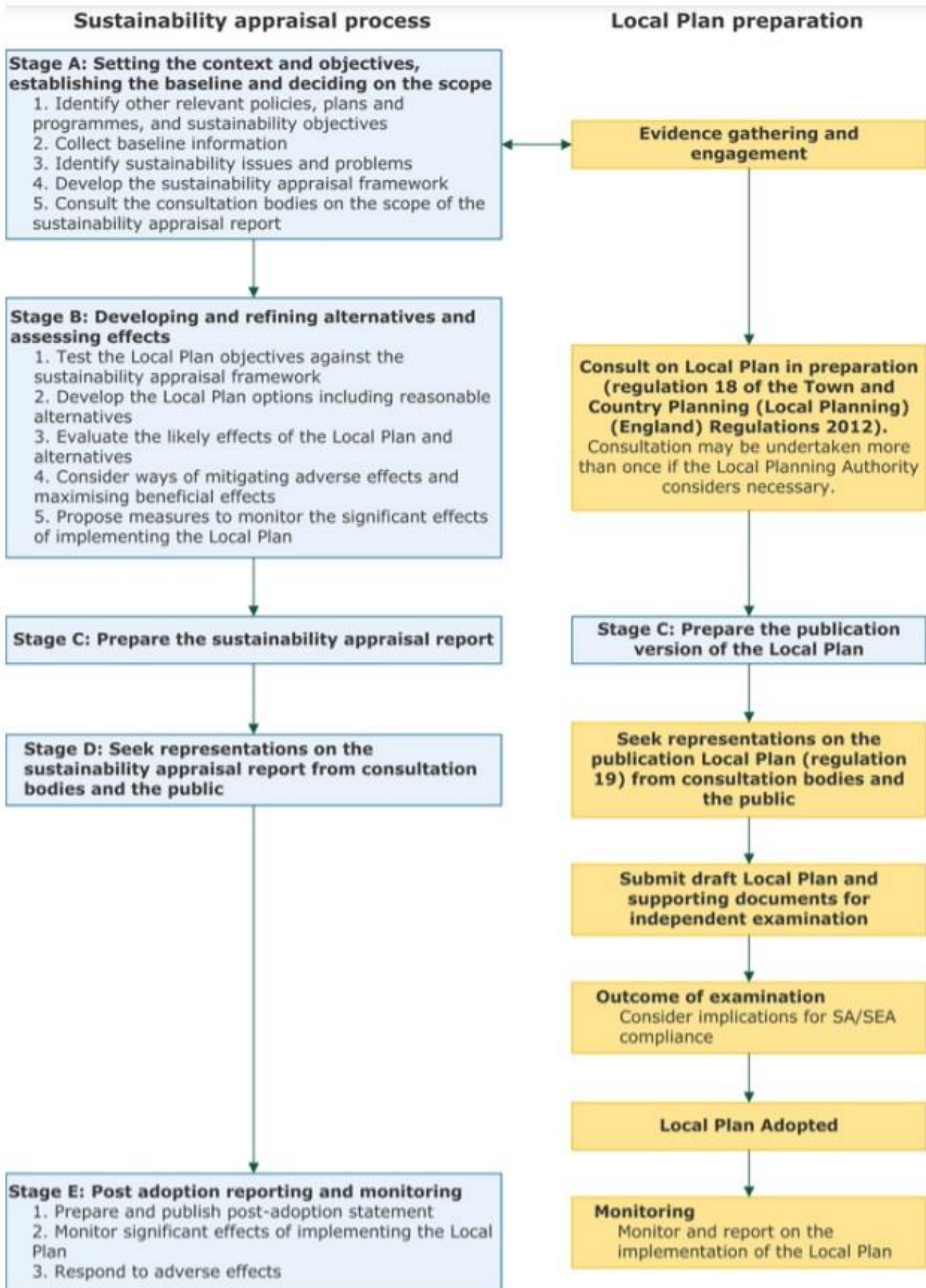
- 1.6 The Plan is now in a position to be reviewed given: there is a statutory requirement to review plans every five years; there is a need to provide a sufficient supply of land to meet development requirements (particularly of housing land); and because there has been updates to elements of national planning policy.
- 1.7 The Review will cover any necessary changes to address conformity with national policy, as well as the spatial approach and distribution of new development sites. It will cover the plan period 2023-2038.
- 1.8 A SA framework and methodology was in place to inform the preparation of the Ryedale Plan, having initially been established following a scoping exercise in 2009 (with updates thereafter). To ensure that the Local Plan Review fully considers all matters relating to economic, social and environmental issues, a new SA must be undertaken. However, it should be noted that there has not been a significant change to the sustainability objectives and therefore the previous framework is largely reflected in this version. This scoping report reflects on that work in light of new evidence and seeks to assess whether the objectives remain appropriate, or whether they require revision/amendment in their approach or emphasis.

### SA Scoping Exercise

- 1.9 The National Planning Practice Guidance outlines five key stages that the local authority must undertake to ensure that the SA framework is sound and the Plan can be properly tested (see Diagram 1 overleaf). This document provides commentary and background into Stage A of the SA (the scoping stage) and can therefore be referred to as the Scoping Report.
- 1.10 The Scoping Report provides context and enables the authority to present key information which informs the SA process. This report therefore provides information around the following actions:
- **Literature review.** A library of relevant plans, policies and programmes have been considered to ensure that the SA framework is properly informed. Key aims relating to social, economic and environmental matters have been highlighted.
  - **Consultation.** Statutory consultation has been undertaken with Historic England, Natural England and the Environment agency to ensure that the level of detail involved at this stage of the process is proportionate.
  - **Data review.** A collection and review of local, regional and national baseline data has been undertaken to identify district-wide sustainability issues which will inform the SA Framework.

- ***Outlining local/place-specific sustainability issues.*** Local issues have been identified to ensure that the SA framework can effectively discount sites that are in completely unsuitable locations, and/or indicate where mitigation measures are required on sites that are suitable but constrained.
- ***Outlining district-wide sustainability issues.*** District-wide issues have been identified to ensure that the SA framework can effectively test policy choices and site selections against matters of sustainability.
- ***Formation of the SA framework.*** Further to the gathering of information as outlined above, a framework has been formulated to ensure that the Plan review can be tested against matters of sustainability. The framework comprises 22 sustainability objectives, policy appraisal questions, a site selection methodology including a rating system and monitoring indicators.

Diagram 1: Flowchart: sustainability appraisal process



Source: [Government Guidance re Sustainability Appraisal process](#)

### Literature Review

- 2.1 A review of policies, plans and programmes has been undertaken to establish any wider objectives that have implications on the SA framework and ultimately the Plan Review. The full list of documents and commentary is available in Appendix 3 but suffice to say the review comprises various legislation, policies and statements at all levels – from international through to the local level. A summary of the key issues identified are in paragraph 2.9.

### Consultations

- 2.2 To ensure that all key sustainability issues have been identified, in addition to considering policies, plans and programmes, the Council has also consulted relevant consultation bodies. The statutory consultees for this stage of the process are: Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency. Officers discussed the SA with each of these bodies firstly informally before undertaking a formal consultation in late 2021.

Below is a summary of the responses received in initial informal conversations with colleagues at the respective organisations in Spring 2021. They outline each body's key priorities, which ought to be reflected in the Plan Review.

The formal consultation responses, received in December 2021, are appended to the main document.

#### *Natural England*

- 2.3 The lead advisor for the Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire team advised that Natural England's priorities and work-streams were largely led by the UK government's 25 Year Environment Plan (A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (DEFRA, 2019)). As such, certain key goals include: embedding an environmental net gain principle for development; developing a Nature Recovery Network to protect and restore wildlife and reintroduce species; enhancing the beauty of landscapes; and 'greening' towns and cities with green infrastructure. Additionally, we were advised that the formalisation of the Environment Bill (yet to achieve Royal Assent at the time of writing (May 2021)) will also have important implications towards Natural England's key goals.
- 2.4 On account of this information, the objectives as presented by the 25 Year Plan document must be considered in the formation of the SA framework.

#### *Historic England*

- 2.5 The Historic Environment Planning Advisor for the North East and Yorkshire Region advised that one of Historic England's key priorities currently is 'heritage at risk', defined as sites which are 'most at risk of being

lost as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development' with sites listed in a Heritage at Risk register. The register includes: buildings and structures, places of worship, archaeology entries, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wreck sites and conservation areas.

2.6 The Heritage at Risk Register features 79 entries which are within the Ryedale Plan area; these include religious/funerary sites, barriers, garden parks and urban spaces as well as domestic sites. It is important that this issue is reflected in the SA framework.

2.7 Heritage Action Zones is another scheme led by Historic England; this focuses on creating economic growth and improving quality of life in villages, towns and cities in England. Ryedale does not have any Historic Action Zones.

### ***Environment Agency***

2.8 The Planning Advisor and Growth & Strategic Engagement Specialist for the EA advised on several key issues which should be considered in the Plan Review. These included:

- Water resources/water quality; i.e. the Plan and major developments should identify and plan for the required levels of water efficiency and water supply infrastructure to support growth.
- Groundwater and contaminated land; i.e. the Plan should be produced with an understanding of how local communities use their groundwater and the location of potentially contaminated land.
- Flood Risk management:
  - Policies and allocations within local plans which ensure no inappropriate development is located next to high risk flooding areas
  - Ensuring that development doesn't increase flood risk elsewhere
  - Contributions within local plans towards reducing existing flood risk
  - Policies which seek to address the impacts of climate change, including the planning of green infrastructure
- Biodiversity, i.e. the Plan should provide an opportunity to protect and enhance biodiversity and provide multiple benefits, including biodiversity and environmental net gain.
- The climate change emergency, declared by the Council in 2019, should be recognised by the Plan and robust evidence-based carbon targets should be incorporated
- Non-mains drainage, i.e. ensuring that proposals for non-mains drainage comply with the relevant sections of the NPPF. The Agency suggested that non-mains drainage should only be deemed acceptable where it has been demonstrated that it is not possible to connect to public sewers.
- Concerns regarding development adjacent to regulated sites; i.e. that such sites are considered within the allocation methodology and either development sites are directed away from such facilities or mitigated against.



## Conclusions

2.9 The literature review and consultation with key bodies has presented several aims that have been prioritised by government and other agencies, which therefore have implications on the Ryedale Plan review and should be considered in the scoping report and ultimately the SA framework. The list below provides a summary of the critical responsibilities of a local plan, based on this research.

According to relevant plans, programmes and policies, supported by consultation with key bodies, a Local Plan must:

- Conform to transposed EU Directives, despite the UK's withdrawal from the European Union
- Contribute to achieving sustainable development
- Contribute to: minimising greenhouse gases, slowing the increase in global temperatures and improving air quality, in line with the UK's goal of achieving net zero emissions by 2050
- Contribute to the delivery of key infrastructure including: schools, health facilities, transport links, sustainable transport (including walking and cycling) and other means of connecting our communities, including with super-fast broadband.
- Enable local communities to be resilient and able to react to emergencies
- Ensure that there are recycling opportunities for waste from new development.
- Facilitate developments which achieve environmental net gain, biodiversity net gain and nature recovery.
- Facilitate healthy lifestyles.
- Facilitate participation, learning, connectivity and social cohesion across communities.
- Facilitate prosperous economies in towns and rural areas which will aid the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic in a 'green way', including through the delivery of clean growth and by promoting efficient use of resources.
- Provide high quality affordable and energy-efficient homes which provide a range of sizes and tenures in safe and pleasant neighbourhoods that are socially just.
- Manage the impact or loss of agricultural land in the most careful and considered way, whilst also minimising negative impacts on soil quality.
- Manage the issue of flood risk by applying a sequential test to site selection to ensure that development is located where the risk of flooding is lowest, whilst ensuring that development is appropriately flood resilient and resistant and safe.
- Maximise the benefits of the district's cultural provision, for the enjoyment of Ryedale residents and to support the visitor economy.
- Maximise the economic, social and environmental benefits of green infrastructure coverage, including through the protection and enhancement of woodland and open spaces, as well as the 'greening' of towns.
- Seek to protect and enhance the district's heritage and historic environment, including sites of archaeological interest.
- Seek to protect and enhance the district's important landscapes, natural assets and areas of designation, including the special qualities of the North York Moors National Park and the Howardian Hills AONB.
- Seek to protect and enhance the district's outdoor sports facilities, parks and open spaces.

### **Formal consultation material**

2.10 We would welcome comments on the following:

- Are there any other relevant policies, plans or programmes which have not been considered and should be added to the list in Appendix 3?
- Can anything be added to the baseline information collected (see Appendix 4)?
- Do you agree with the SA objectives in Appendix 1?
- Are there any issues relevant to the Plan Review which are not being addressed by this scoping report?
- Do you have any comments regarding the SA Framework, Policy Appraisal Questions or Site Selection Methodology?
- Do you consider that this scoping report meets the requirements of Stage A of Diagram 1 above?

This consultation will run for a period of five weeks between Friday 19 November and Friday 24 December. Comments should be sent to:

[localplan.rye@northyorks.gov.uk](mailto:localplan.rye@northyorks.gov.uk)

- 3.1 The data which informed the current Local Plan and its associated documents reflects the 2011 census figures, or earlier. Figures from the most recent census – undertaken in 2021 – are not yet available, however the Council does have access to a very broad range of up-to-date information sources. As such, data has been collected against more than 100 indicators under the broad topics of social, economic and environmental issues. Where definitive accounts can only be provided by old census figures, estimates from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) have been used (for instance: total population), however the vast majority of data collected is quantified and correct.
- 3.2 Similarly to the review of plans, programmes and policies, this review of baseline data will assist the Council in identifying district-wide sustainability issues and, therefore, inform the SA framework.

The entire data collection, with commentary regarding trends and challenges, is available in Appendix 4. Any notable trends and emerging issues will drive changes to the sustainability objectives going forward.

For written summaries under a variety of relevant key topics, please see below.

## **Population**

### *Total population and density*

- 3.2 As of 2020, the District population is estimated to be 55,629 according to the Office for National Statistics (ONS), with a significant proportion centred in the market towns of Malton and Norton, Pickering, Kirkbymoorside and Helmsley. Assuming this estimate is broadly accurate, the population would have therefore increased by 7.1% since the previous official record in 2011 (51,700). Delivery of housing during the previous plan period has contributed to a year-on-year increase of population, with increasing migration into the district also apparent. Comparatively, the total population of North Yorkshire is an estimated 614,500 whilst the population of the entire country of England is approximately 56million. The District has a total population density is approximately 40 people per square kilometre. This makes it the second most sparse district in the whole of England, with only Eden District in Cumbria with fewer people per hectare.

### *Age, Sex, Ethnicity*

- 3.3 Ryedale has an ageing population, with 27% of the population at least 65 years old, which is well above the national average of 18.4%. Correspondingly, all other age ranges are below the national averages. This presents challenges both in terms of providing accommodation for older people and the need to make the district more desirable to younger people. Sex is split quite evenly – 49%-51% male to female – whilst 98.7% of the population are of White British ethnicity (according to Census 2011 data).

### *Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) and Indices of Deprivation (IoD)*

- 3.4 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ranks every 'lower-level super output area' (LSOA) in England from most deprived to least deprived and there are 30 LSOAs in the district. The worst rank of any is upper Malton/Old Malton, falling among the most deprived 40% of all LSOAs in England. Meanwhile, the district has seven LSOAs which fall among the least deprived 30% in England, including one LSOA which falls within the least deprived 10%. Ryedale's overall rank in the IMD is 180<sup>th</sup> out of 317 local authorities in the country (1<sup>st</sup> being the most deprived).
- 3.5 The IMD combines the results of seven individual indices of deprivation; Ryedale performs quite poorly in one of these indices – 'Living Environment' – in which it is ranked 30<sup>th</sup> out of 317 local authorities. This domain measures the quality of life in terms of both the 'indoors' living environment (for example, houses without central heating or houses failing to meet the Decent Homes standard) which is in part a reflection of the dispersed nature of the District's settlements and limited centralised gas supply, and the 'outdoors' living environment (for example, air quality and road traffic accidents). The other index where Ryedale performs less well is 'Barriers to Housing and Services', where the district is ranked 97<sup>th</sup> out of 317 local authorities. This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. It is divided into two key indicators: geographical barriers (for example, road distance to schools, post offices, supermarkets and surgeries) and wider barriers (for example, overcrowding and housing affordability). The index where Ryedale performs remarkably well is 'Crime', where only three local authority areas in the whole of England perform better.

## **Economy**

### *Employment, skills and jobs*

- 3.6 Ryedale has a diverse and robust local economy with high employment levels; according to ONS population estimates in 2019, the district has an employment rate of 81% of the population, with 2.8% unemployed, whilst 47.8% of the population has qualifications of a NVQ Level 4 or above. All of these figures compare favourably to both County and national levels.
- 3.7 In 2020, the Council commissioned an economic assessment for the district. This revealed that, in 2018, there were approximately 28,000 jobs in Ryedale, representing a job density of 88 jobs per 100 working-age residents; this compared favourably to both the regional and national figures. As of 2018, manufacturing is the largest employment sector, locally employing approximately 5000 staff (18% of jobs). Agriculture/forestry/fishing and wholesale/retail trade both employ approximately 3500, whilst accommodation and food services employ approximately 3000. Conversely, public sector jobs are relatively low, comprising around 10% of jobs locally compared to 16% nationally. In 2018/19, the Ryedale economy generated £1.3billion of GVA, whilst the GVA per full-time-equivalent job was £63,400. In the same period, there were 3660 VAT-registered businesses.

### *Sector strengths*

3.8 The economic assessment established several key sector strengths, the first of which being Land Industries (agriculture/forestry/fishing as well as mining and quarrying). 121,500ha of land is being farmed by 1200 holdings, representing just under a fifth of North Yorkshire’s agricultural capacity. The growth of cereals is especially prevalent in the district but there are also specialisms in pig farming, with 27% of the County’s pig population present in Ryedale in 2016.

3.9 Other key sector strengths include: Production and Engineering, with the largest subsectors being food production as well as both plastics and fabricated metals manufacturing; Bio-Agritech, particularly given the location of the National Agri-Food Innovation Campus (NAFIC) at Sand Hutton; and the Creative and Visitor Economy, with high employment levels in food and beverage service activities, sports activities/amusement/recreation, accommodation, as well as cultural activities. The Plan has an important role in securing land and premises for economic-sectors to facilitate new enterprises and support established enterprises. As part of that, there is also a need to consider where employers are deriving their workforce, and providing a range of housing types in the locations which attract workers is important.

#### *Tourism*

3.10 Tourism is a crucial aspect of Ryedale’s economy, with 5.6million visitors to the district in 2018. Of the 5.2million day trips, an estimated £174.7million was spent by visitors; the highest percentages of which were on catering and retail. It is also an important economic aspect concerning our natural environment and heritage in the District- which are key attractors alongside food and drink themed events and activities- as the Malton Food Lovers Festival. The vast majority of visits were day trips, meaning a very small percentage of visitors are staying overnight. Choice of tourist accommodation is expanding with the addition of a budget hotel in Pickering in 2021.

#### *GENECON recommendations*

- 3.11 The economic assessment identified a number of issues which will require action to ensure that Ryedale continues to be prosperous:
- Despite having a highly-skilled workforce, higher-paid, higher-value positions are often located outside of the district and Ryedale is therefore ‘leaking’ talent, resulting in diminished GVA contributions in the district. Therefore, there should be an effort to attract higher value activities to Ryedale, therefore achieving higher levels of economic self-containment
  - Although there is a good availability of jobs, there is a reliance on the success of certain key sectors – namely agriculture and manufacturing. An overreliance on any sector would make Ryedale vulnerable to economic shifts, so there should be an effort to retain and attract a younger resident workforce by improving the living offer, whilst supporting key employers and diversifying the business mix.
  - Ryedale has significant natural capital that provides USP value, supporting both land industry and the success of the visitor economy, but it has also developed distinctiveness in its economy, most apparently with the success of the NAFIC. There should therefore be efforts to build on the districts’ existing and emerging strengths, including a focus on sectors where it has a demonstrable competitive advantage.

## Housing

### *House prices, wages and affordability*

- 3.12 At £26,100 per year, the median wage in Ryedale (2019) remains below both regional and national averages. With the median house price at £225,000, this is nine times the median earnings. This compares poorly with North Yorkshire (7.6 times) and England (eight times). Meanwhile, according to ONS, the average property price (all types) for the year ending March 2021 was £254,021, which is higher than the County average but lower than the national average. House prices increase by £9427 on average every year in Ryedale, compared to £6879 regionally and £10,547 nationally.
- 3.13 The 'affordability gap' is an estimate of the gap between the cost of local houses and the amount residents are able to borrow. According to ONS statistics in 2016/17, the average house price affordability gap in Ryedale was £52,763, compared to approximately £42,000 in England. The affordable house price affordability gap was -£2420, compared to approximately -£40,000 in England. For Ryedale residents, it takes 11.12 months of earning to reach a deposit for an average house, compared to 10.41 months in England. It takes 8.21 months of earning to reach a deposit for an affordable house, compared to 6.54 nationally.

### *Housing stock*

- 3.14 With respect to the total number of properties, the Council has continued to deliver new housing, with figures increasing year-on-year as housing targets have been consistently met. According to housing completions figures, between April 2013 and April 2021, the housing stock in Ryedale increased by 2102 dwellings. According to the Council's revenues database, the total number of domestic properties registered for council tax as of May 2021 was 26,582. This figure is lower than the overall figure, as it does not factor-in domestic properties which are not yet registered for council tax (estimated as approximately 200).

The Local Plan Strategy 2013 stipulated a requirement of delivering at least 200 dwellings per year; this has been comfortably exceeded in all but two years since adoption, but on average has exceeded the plan requirement over the life of the Plan. According to the Valuation Office Agency, in 2019, the most common house type was detached houses, with 26.6% of the stock, followed by semi-detached with 24% of the stock. In both cases, these represent higher percentages than the regional and national averages.

### *Tenure*

- 3.15 67.1% of people own their homes either outright or with a mortgage; 14.7% rent from private landlords whilst 12.9% rent from social rented landlords.

### *SHMAA recommendations*

- 3.16 At the time of writing, the Council is in the process of commissioning a SHMAA for 2021. The most recent version, produced in 2016, made a series of recommendations:

- The report concluded that an appropriate OAN would fall between 195-213 dwellings per annum, which included both a 10% adjustment over the demographically based need of 185 and factoring-in a positive approach to housing based on economic evidence. It also factored-in the amount of homes required in the area of the North York Moors National Park which falls within the Ryedale planning area.
- It also identified a net deficit of 79 affordable homes per annum (based on a 30% affordability threshold), thus leading to a requirement for new affordable housing in the district; an appropriate mix being: 20% intermediate, 20% starter homes and 60% social or affordable rented homes.
- It also recommended that, for all dwelling types, the housing stock should be split thusly: 1-bed (10%); 2-bed (40%), 3-bed (35%), 4+-bed (15%).

## **Communities, Health and Well-being**

### *Crime and anti-social behaviour*

3.17 There are low numbers of crime and anti-social behaviour in the district. There are police stations in both Malton and Pickering, whilst the police's Safer Neighbourhood team shares an office with the District Council's Community Team, which has duties pertaining to low-level anti-social behaviour such as nuisances, animal-related complaints and safeguarding concerns. Between April 2020 and March 2021, there were 1688 calls to police service regarding a crime, with a total of 163 calls thus far proceeding to either a prosecution, another form of action, or where a court outcome is currently awaited. The most commonly reported crime was violence (including sexual offences), representing 49.9% of all calls. However, only 7% of those cases resulted in further action. The crime with the highest percentage of formal actions in relation to number of calls made was 'Drugs', where some form of action followed in 51.3% of cases. The Plan has a responsibility to ensure that developments minimise opportunities for anti-social behaviour and criminal activities as well as making spaces feel safer and more welcoming for their users.

### *Life expectancy and health*

3.18 According to ONS, life expectancy at birth for males is 80.8, whereas for females it is 85.3, which in both cases is higher than both regional and national averages. With respect to self-reported health, the Ryedale figures broadly follow both regional and national averages, with 1.1% of people reporting 'Very bad health' in the 2011 Census and 45.5% reporting 'Very good health'. Whilst the former is extremely similar to comparative figures, the latter is lower, with North Yorkshire and England both reporting over 47%. According to a survey by Arthritis UK in 2011, musculoskeletal conditions are one common reason for poor health in the district, with 19.9% of the district's population reporting that they suffer from back pain, compared to the national figure of 16.9%. As of April 2019, approximately 16.8% of the population were receiving at least one of Attendance Allowance, Personal Independence Payments or Disability Living Allowance. Therefore, given the age profile and higher levels of disability, development must respond to these matters by providing a greater number of accessible/adaptable dwellings.

3.19 According to the NHS's National Child Measurement Program 2021, childhood obesity figures in Ryedale are very slightly lower than regional figures under every metric bar one, and lower than national figures under

every metric. However, there is still a prevalence of obesity which is of concern. 8.4% of reception children fall under 'overweight including severe obesity', whilst 16.7% of Year 6 children fall under the same metric. Meanwhile, according to Sport England's Active Lives Survey (2018), 22% of adults in Ryedale are physically inactive, meaning they undertake less than 30 minutes of exercise per month. This is lower than both regional and national figures. Whilst there are a complex range of reasons why this might occur, access to sporting facilities may be a factor.

#### *Access to open space and recreation facilities*

- 3.20 A shortage of readily-accessible open space and recreation areas may be a contributing factor to certain health issues in the district. Ryedale residents are typically not within ten minutes' walking distance of public green space unless they live in the market towns. According to the RDC Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study which took place in 2007, there is approximately 0.91ha of informal open space in the towns (per 1000 people), which is lower than the recommended 1.3ha. Meanwhile, compared to Ryedale's immediate neighbour to the west (Hambleton District), the district has fewer sports facilities under almost every type – for instance, 143 grass pitches compared to Hambleton's 189, and 19 sports halls compared to Hambleton's 27. Ryedale does have marginally more outdoor tennis courts and golf courses, though some of these are limited to members only. One challenge of the Plan Review is to ensure that new development makes a proportionate and high quality contribution to open space.

#### *Access to health services*

- 3.21 One issue commonly referenced by residents is access to doctor's appointments; this may be due to the volume of patients registered at respective surgeries, compared to staff available. For instance, the Derwent Practice (primarily servicing Malton and Norton but also wider hinterland villages) has 10,413 males and 10,397 females registered as of June 2021, and a total of 21 doctors and nurses. There are two CCGs in Ryedale: the Vale of York (under which there are four Ryedale surgeries) and North Yorkshire (three Ryedale surgeries). The number of fully qualified GPs per 100,000 patients is 72.92 and 82.76 in each CCG respectively. This represents a challenge to Ryedale and new development must make a proportionate contribution to local health services. This can be challenging when resource implications are around the resourcing and recruitment of staff (as opposed to development of land and building), which is not something the planning system can respond to.

### **Transport, Access and Communications**

#### *Car ownership*

- 3.22 Based on 2011 Census figures, car ownership levels in Ryedale are high, reflecting not only the economic situation but also a certain degree of necessity. In the district, the majority of households own a car, with 85.4% owning one or more, and 42.2% owning two or more.

#### *Public transport*



- 3.33 Though the market towns are serviced by regular bus services and – in the case of Malton and Norton – onward rail services to Scarborough, York and beyond; regular public transport is not a feature across the entirety of the district. For instance, services to the Wolds villages and villages north of the A170 either do not exist or are very infrequent. This means that, to avoid becoming isolated, the vast majority of journeys are made by car because there is no realistic alternative.

#### *Cycling facilities*

- 3.34 The district has recently gained a specified cycling route between Malton and Pickering, however, it has been established that there are physical constraints within the market towns which present difficulties in increasing cycling accessibility.

#### *Commuting and parking*

- 3.34 When considering Ryedale residents' journeys to work, by car, the average journey time to a location with a high density of jobs is 39 minutes, whilst it is 1 hour and 27 minutes by public transport. This is a significant reason for why, in the case of Malton and Norton, 76% of journeys to work are made by car, whilst only 2.2% of journeys are made by bus. Ryedale has nine Council-owned public car parks, all located in the market towns (at least one car park in each market town has electric vehicle charging provision), whilst there are 6 other large publicly-accessible car parks across the district which are owned and managed privately (excluding supermarkets).

#### *Transport casualties*

- 3.35 With a high proportion of journeys made by private car in a sparsely populated district, this means a greater number of vehicles on the road per head of population, and with that a greater risk of casualties and road-traffic collisions. According to Data North Yorkshire, there was a consistent reduction in incidents between 2015/16 and 2018/19, however there were still 276 slight incidents, 80 serious ones and 5 fatalities in the district in that second period. 4% of all road traffic incidents in North Yorkshire occurred in Ryedale in 2018/19.

#### *Access to broadband*

- 3.36 According to the economic assessment first referred to in 3.7, 4G coverage is not available to 8% of the district from any operators; this is higher than the national average of 2%. Meanwhile, 83% of the district has the capability of download speeds of 30MBit/s or higher, whilst only 5% of the district has download speeds of 300MBit/s or higher. This is a stark contrast to national averages, particularly with respect to the latter, as national figures are 95% and 56% respectively. This means that access to the fastest Broadband in Ryedale is particularly low.

## **Air Quality**

### *Malton Air Quality Management Zone*

- 3.37 Air pollution is a significant public health concern. Localised problems exist in relation to air pollution at certain road junctions within the market towns, particularly Malton. As of 2009, an air quality management zone was declared in Malton, with the junction known as ‘Butcher Corner’ at the centre of it. This was due to the amount of traffic on narrow roads in a location confined by tall buildings reducing dissipation of fumes and particles. The area primarily encompasses properties along the B1248 (Castlegate and Yorkersgate) and the B1257 (Wheelgate and Old Maltongate). These areas often feature queues of traffic, mainly linking to a railway crossing which is down twice-hourly, as well as the high concentration of properties and businesses within the towns with limited points of crossing between the settlements.
- 3.38 To help address the issues with air quality in this location – specifically the levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and indirectly particles in the air – a new slip-road off the A64 was developed at the east of Norton. This became operational in 2012 and allows east-bound traffic to exit and travel into Norton and beyond without travelling through Malton. This is in conjunction with complementary measures within the towns, including a temporary ban on HGV vehicles over the level crossing. The ban has been made permanent but remains under review. In the years since the declaring of the AQMA, NO<sub>2</sub> levels have fallen below the health-based objective levels of 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup> at all ten monitoring sites due to a combination of the above actions, coupled with improvements in the level of emissions from the fleet. New World Health Organisation guidance on safe air objectives has decreased these values, so further examination will be required in the coming months regarding what steps can be taken to improve air quality levels further.

### **Climate Change**

- 3.39 Since the development of the Ryedale Plan Scoping SA/SEA in 2009 the need to take demonstrative steps to reduce our impact on the world’s climate – as a result of Greenhouse Gas emissions - has become a matter of urgency on a global scale. At the writing of this scoping report, COP26 is imminent and likely to result in some significant changes to the approach of the UK Central Government in relation to the NPPF. There are two strands to responding to this area. The first is to provide a local plan policy response to reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions; the second is to respond to the changes in our climate and environment happening now as a result of current effects – this requires a response across a number of policy areas. Planning has a crucial role in this response, although it is not the only ‘vehicle’ for action.

### *Greenhouse gas emissions*

- 3.40 Greenhouse gas emissions are a single biggest contributing factor to climate change, and whilst carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is not the most powerful greenhouse gas, it is the most prevalent. Ryedale’s carbon emissions profile are predominantly reflective of its land-based economy and sparse, dispersed settlement pattern. Emissions from heating and powering of buildings is also a major source. 185,492 tCO<sub>2</sub>e Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from livestock accounts for 30.2% of all Ryedale’s emissions, with the District producing approximately 15,000 tonnes (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) more than the County average from this source. Indeed, according to 2016 figures, there are over 50,000 cattle in Ryedale and over 211,000 pigs, though these figures had decreased and increased over the preceding three years. This is an area which is harder for planning system to influence.

3.41 Where, for North Yorkshire combined, the highest proportion of CO2 emissions comes from 'on-road' transportation, for Ryedale, vehicle emissions is the second most prevalent source, with 26.8% of all emissions from this source. However, at 164,523 tonnes, it is higher than both Craven (118,651) and Scarborough (131,578), reflecting reliance on vehicular travel. Ryedale's emissions from industrial buildings and facilities is broadly aligned with neighbouring districts, but the district falls well below the County average in terms of emissions from residential buildings. At least 79.4% of properties burn fossil fuels directly or indirectly to power central heating, with 7.2% heating their homes with electric. A number of baseline indicators which have implications in terms of climate change have been considered, though it is difficult to fully quantify the district's overall impact. Nevertheless, the prevalence of certain behaviours and activities have been identified, thus revealing key challenges to policy makers and matters which can be positively impacted or mitigated. Whilst other strategies will look to reduce emissions in agriculture, the location of development and the choice of heating and power of buildings are very much part of the planning system.

#### *Sparsity of district*

3.42 Car ownership is very high at 85.4% according to the 2011 Census. There is currently not a significant provision of electric vehicle charging infrastructure, but it is being rolled out, including in all Council-owned car parks. Meanwhile, according to a Sport England survey in 2019 – 24.8% of adults do less than 30 minutes exercise per month, again indicating high private car usage.

#### *Flooding*

3.43 Flooding incidence has increased since the previous SA/SEA scoping report was developed in relation to the River Derwent in and around Malton and Norton. However, the outcome of the Slowing the Flow Project to the north of Pickering had reduced flood incidence in this settlement. Data is awaited from the Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which is close to being finalised, and work has commenced on a Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Malton and Norton a settlement which is affected by the River Derwent and a complicated surface water and ground water drainage network. Other data has been recovered with respect to other matters relating to climate change – namely: rivers and certain ecological indicators. See the Baseline Data appendix for further details. National Planning Policy has also changed since the previous SA/SEA; a sequential approach is required to determine the location of development in relation to flood risk, and it should seek to locate new development in areas with lowest flood risk.

#### **Biodiversity**

3.44 The Council's most recent biodiversity action plan covers the period 2007-12 and was retained thereafter as it continues to be a useful framework for identifying habitats and species that are of particular significance in the District. A new Biodiversity Action Plan is a project which is being investigated by the Council. Its aims are to ensure that future generations can enjoy the same rich variety of wildlife as has been enjoyed in the past, whilst describing the wildlife resource of the area as well as species and habitats of particular significance in Ryedale. There is a need to reflect on both biodiversity protection, and also enhancement in response to

development pressure, habitats loss and resilience to changing climate. In regards to both these aspects, the Environment Act 2021 makes Biodiversity Net Gain a mandatory requirement in development.

3.45 As of 2018, there are 127 Sites of Important Nature Conservation in Ryedale of which 85 (69.1%) are in positive conservation management. Meanwhile, there are 87 Sites of Special Scientific Interest:

	<b>No. of units</b>	<b>% of number of units</b>	<b>hectares</b>
Favourable	49	56.32	408.25
Unfavourable – recovering	32	36.78	545.54
Unfavourable – no change	3	3.45	6.76
Unfavourable – declining	3	3.45	41.03

## **Historic Environment**

### *Heritage assets*

3.46 The District has a high quality built environment which contains over 2000 listed buildings. Conservation Areas are designated in 34 settlements. The District is also home to a number of important country houses such as Castle Howard and ten parks and gardens which are included in the ‘Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest’.

3.47 There are some 230 Scheduled Monuments throughout the District. English Heritage has prepared a Statement of Significance for the Vale of Pickering in recognition of its historic and archaeological importance. There are four areas that are of particular archaeological sensitivity. These are:

- The land bounded by the A64 and the railway line between Malton and Seamer;
- The land 500 metres either side of the Gypsy Race from its source near Wharram-le-Street to the District border;
- The land between St Leonard’s Church in Malton to the Gilbertine Priory in Old Malton, and
- An area around the Castle at Sherriff Hutton.

3.48 Ryedale has a total of 79 ‘Heritage at Risk’ entries, the vast majority of which are archaeological sites. This is a reduction from the 95 as listed in 2017. There are several buildings and structures among the list, including the Mausoleum at Castle Howard, the screen wall in front of Malton Lodge as well as the castles at Sheriff Hutton and Slingsby. Vulnerable archaeological assets present a challenge to the Council, given that agricultural practices can play a significant role in the degradation of such assets, by affecting the water table and soil coverage, but which are not within the remit of the planning system. English Heritage has identified the particular vulnerabilities of the Vale of Pickering and the Wolds for this reason. There is an ability for new development to generate income to support the protection and indeed enhancement of vulnerable/at

risk heritage assets, and to support wider land management practices which provide a more sustainable management regime for the heritage assets in question.

- 3.49 Ryedale has a rich culture and heritage, with very important historic assets across the district. There are six sites in Ryedale which are marketed by English Heritage as being places to visit: Pickering and Helmsley Castle, the abbeys at Rievaulx, Byland and Kirkham, and the deserted medieval village at Wharram Percy. There is the country house and grounds of Castle Howard. This is in addition to prevailing cultural identities in several places, including the food industry and horse racing in Malton and Norton, the heritage railway and station at Pickering as well as antiques in Kirkbymoorside. These are identified as being important drivers for generating tourism income generation, whilst illustrating the long-standing historic significance of these sites and cultural identities.

### **Waste and Resources**

- 3.50 As of 2020 Ryedale recycled, reused or composted 48.7% of the waste it produced and within the last 5 years as recycled at least 45% of waste. When compared to other districts in North Yorkshire this is higher than all but Hambleton District Council. Until recently, the rest went to landfill sites, however all waste now goes to Allerton Waste Recovery Park which generates energy from waste.

4.1 To inform the site selection process, the Council has identified local/place-specific sustainability issues in line with the existing settlement hierarchy (market towns and service villages). Highlighting more localised sustainability issues enables the Council to discount any sites that are in completely unsuitable locations; meanwhile sites that are in suitable (but constrained) locations can be subject to appropriate mitigation measures, based on these identified issues.

Highlighting more localised sustainability issues ensures that direct, indirect, cumulative and/or in-combination effects are considered, avoided or mitigation measures are identified.

See 4.2 for information sources.

**Table 1: Malton and Norton sustainability issues**

MALTON & NORTON	
Population	Population has increased over course of previous plan period
Infrastructure (concerns / pressure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ability of social and physical infrastructure to cope with additional development, particularly transport and schools</li> <li>• Additional capacity needed at primary and secondary schools</li> <li>• Need for extra care facilities</li> <li>• Primary health care capacity concerns</li> <li>• Reinforcement of gas supply required</li> </ul>
Infrastructure (opportunities)	<p>New junctions onto A64</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broughton Road</li> <li>• Musley Bank</li> </ul> <p>Masterplan opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malton bus/rail interchange including bridge over railway</li> <li>• B1248</li> <li>• Bridge over River Derwent</li> <li>• Road link between Beverley Road/Hugden Way</li> </ul>

## MALTON & NORTON

Affordable Housing	<p>Highest concentration of affordable homes in the district</p> <p>Greatest need for affordable housing in the district</p> <p>Further information to follow upon completion of SHMA, commissioned 2021</p>
Open Space and sport provision	Lack of: open space (especially for young people); indoor and outdoor sports provision; allotments; and cemeteries/church yards
Deprivation / Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malton has the lowest ranked LSOA out of 30 in the district (upper Malton), whilst three of the six highest-risk LSOAs for loneliness are in Malton and Norton</li> <li>• Trussell Trust Food Bank in Norton</li> </ul>
Employment / Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biggest employment centre in the district</li> <li>• Most convenience and comparison units (retail/shopping)</li> </ul>
Traffic and highways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traffic congestion through the towns at key points; level crossing/Castlegate/Commercial Street, Butcher Corner</li> <li>• 3 publicly-owned car parks (total spaces: 590) and 2 privately-owned car parks (spaces: approx. 250)</li> </ul>
Cycling / Walking Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased cycling capacity with the Malton to Pickering cycle route</li> <li>• RDC and NYCC in early stages of a Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Project</li> </ul>
Sewerage	Sewerage capacity issues
SACs	River Derwent and its 500m buffer which identifies the area of a presumption against development “unless it can be demonstrated that through an appropriate assessment there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC alone or in combination with other plans and projects.”
SSSIs	River Derwent

## MALTON & NORTON

SINCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malton Bypass Cuttings</li> <li>• Lady Spring Wood</li> <li>• Bazleys Lane</li> </ul>
VIUAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land north of railway line and Riverside View, Norton</li> <li>• Land north of railway line from Bowling Centre to west of A64, Malton/Norton</li> <li>• Field north of Old Malton including The Flats, 2x allotment gardens and cemetery</li> <li>• Grass verges south of / in front of the Royal Oak pub Town Street, Old Malton</li> <li>• Grass verges south of / in front of 97-109 Town Street, Old Malton</li> <li>• Grass verges south of / in front of Brook House Farm to Willow Farm</li> <li>• Land to north of Peasey Hills, Malton</li> <li>• Land north of Westgate Lane, Malton</li> <li>• Land between Welham Road and Langton Road, Norton</li> <li>• Land at Folllott Ward Close, Middlecave Road, Malton</li> </ul>
Notable Habitat Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Floodplain grazing marsh east of Norton (Norton Lodge)</li> <li>• Lowland Fens in Lady Spring Wood area, Malton</li> <li>• Good quality semi-improved grassland to east of Old Malton</li> <li>• Pockets of deciduous and broadleaf woodland</li> </ul>
Ponds	A number of ponds present in Norton
Green Infrastructure corridors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derwent river corridor</li> <li>• Rye river corridor</li> <li>• Howardian Hills</li> <li>• Gannock - Lady Spring Wood - Orchard Fields - Castle Gardens</li> </ul>
AONB	Howardian Hills AONB designation immediately to the west of Malton
Agricultural Land Classification	Grade 2 and 3 land surrounds Malton and Norton
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orchard Fields – Roman Fort and site of Malton Castle</li> </ul>



## MALTON & NORTON

Scheduled Monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Old Malton Priory Church, Old Malton</li> </ul>
Other archaeologically significant areas	Archaeologically significant areas of medieval and post-medieval character
Listed Buildings	Large number of Listed Buildings (especially around Castlegate, Yorkersgate, Market Place and Town Street Old Malton)
Conservation Areas	3: Malton, Old Malton and Norton
Heritage at Risk sites	1: Screen wall, north west of Malton Lodge, Old Maltongate
Flood Risk Areas	<p>Areas subject to flood risk as identified on the Environment agency Flood Map; Flood Zones 2 and 3 and drainage sensitive area</p> <p>Areas of the town at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency</p> <p>Ongoing maintenance and enhancement of flood defences</p> <p>Further information to follow upon completion of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, commissioned 2021</p>
Ground Water Protection Zones	Groundwater Source Protection Zone – Howe Hill, Norton
Air Quality Management Zone	Malton Air Quality Management Area – levels of NO <sub>2</sub> gradually improving year-on-year; no monitoring sites exceeding 40 micrograms of NO <sub>2</sub> per cubic metre
Arts, Culture & Heritage	Vulnerability of venues and facilities following the COVID-19 pandemic

**MALTON & NORTON**

Other

Circular Malton & Norton (led by York & North Yorkshire LEP)

- Circular economy approaches being tested at a micro-scale

**Table 2: Pickering sustainability issues**

<b>PICKERING</b>	
Population	Population has increased over course of previous plan period
Infrastructure (concerns / pressure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure for second homes/holiday homes in the town and surrounding area</li> <li>• Additional capacity needed at primary and secondary schools</li> <li>• The need for extra care facilities</li> <li>• Improvements needed at junctions and further visitor parking needed</li> </ul>
Infrastructure (opportunities)	
Affordable Housing	Further information to follow upon completion of SHMAA, commissioned 2021
Open Space and sport provision	Lack of: open space, especially for young people; indoor and outdoor sports provision; allotments; and cemeteries/church yards
Deprivation / Poverty	
Employment / Business	<p>Large number of businesses</p> <p>Has the district's only budget hotel (Premier Inn, Thornton Road)</p>
Traffic and highways	
Cycling / Walking Accessibility	Increased cycling capacity with the Malton to Pickering cycle route

**PICKERING**

Sewerage	
SACs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close proximity to North York Moors and the 10km buffer which covers the whole of Pickering. The HRS requires a Golden Plover bird survey and an 'appropriate management plan' for recreational pressures to be in place before any greenfield land comes forward.</li> </ul>
SSSIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newbridge Quarry</li> <li>• Newtondale Haugh</li> <li>• Gundale Slacks</li> </ul>
SINCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keld Head Springs</li> <li>• The Motte at Pickering Castle</li> <li>• Outgang Road pond and grassland</li> </ul>
AHLV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Fringe of the Moors'</li> </ul>
VIUAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land north of Keld Head Farm and Keld Head House</li> <li>• Land west of Main Road north west of Keld Head Cottages</li> <li>• Large open space to north of Pickering, east of Swainsea Lane to the former trout fishery, including Rookers Lodge</li> <li>• Field between Pickering Junior School and Lady Lumleys School playing fields, including Beacon Hill</li> <li>• Open space to south of Beck Isle Museum</li> <li>• Grass verges to south of 37-47 Potter Hill</li> <li>• Open space to west of Stonethwaite to Fagus House</li> <li>• Open space west of Herisson Close to Diate Hill Tower</li> <li>• Open space on corner of Rosamund Avenue, north of number 7</li> <li>• Open space on the junction of Whitby Road and High Backside</li> <li>• The Old Rectory and The Coach House (curtilage)</li> <li>• Grassed area, intersected by paths with trees, Smiddy Hill</li> <li>• Land either side of Pickering Beck from Vivis Bridge to Mill Fields</li> <li>• Large area of strip fields to east of Pickering between Ruffa Lane and A170 from Bumble Bee Hall</li> <li>• Land at Mickle Hill</li> </ul>

## PICKERING

Notable Habitat Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purple moor grazing and rush pasture adjacent to Keld Head springs</li> <li>• Lowland Fens, Keld Head</li> <li>• Deciduous woodland, Newbridge Wood</li> </ul>
Ponds	High number of ponds and presence of meta-population of Great Crested Newts
Green Infrastructure corridors	Pickering Beck
AONB	Archaeologically significant areas of medieval and post-medieval character especially the evidence of strip fields surrounding the town
Agricultural Land Classification	Grades 2, 3 and 4 agricultural land surrounds Pickering, with grade 4 to the south east of the town
Scheduled Monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pickering Castle</li> <li>• Beacon Hill</li> <li>• St Nicholas' Medieval Hospital 550m east of Brickyard Farm</li> </ul>
Other Archaeologically significant areas	Archaeologically significant areas of medieval and post-medieval character especially the evidence of strip fields surrounding the town
Listed Buildings	Large number of listed buildings (especially around Hungate and Market Place)
Conservation Areas	Pickering Conservation Area
Heritage at Risk sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Round barrow 400m north east of Haugh Rigg, Pickering</li> <li>• Round barrow 570m south of Saintoft Grange, Pickering</li> <li>• Round barrow 600m SSW of Saintoft Grange, Pickering</li> </ul>

**PICKERING**

Flood Risk Areas	<p>Areas subject to flood risk as identified on the Environment agency Flood Map; Flood Zones 2 and 3</p> <p>Ongoing maintenance and enhancement of flood defences</p> <p>Further information to follow upon completion of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, commissioned 2021</p>
Ground Water Protection Zones	Groundwater Source Protection Zones to north of A170 – Keld Head
Air Quality Management Zone	No
Arts, Culture & Heritage	Vulnerability of arts/heritage/cultural venues and facilities following the COVID-19 pandemic
Other	<p>Potential coalescence with Middleton</p> <p>Proximity to notifiable pipelines</p>

**Table 3: Kirkbymoorside sustainability issues**

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<b>KIRKBYMOORSIDE</b>	
Population	Population has increased over course of previous plan period
Infrastructure (concerns / pressure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need for extra care facilities</li> <li>• Additional capacity needed at primary school level</li> <li>• Internal junction improvements required to support development</li> </ul>
Infrastructure (opportunities)	
Affordable Housing	Further information to follow upon completion of SHMAA, commissioned 2021
Open Space and sport provision	Lack of: open space, especially for young people; indoor and outdoor sports provision; allotments
Deprivation / Poverty	
Employment / Business	<p>Large number of businesses</p> <p>Deficiencies in market town amenity space</p>
Traffic and highways	
Cycling / Walking Accessibility	Improved cycle and pedestrian facilities required
Sewerage	Limited to west and south of town

## KIRKBYMOORSIDE

	Improvements required regarding sewerage and surface water on sites at north of town
SACs	Close proximity to North York Moors and the 10km buffer which covers the whole of Pickering. The HRS requires a Golden Plover bird survey and an 'appropriate management plan' for recreational pressures to be in place before any greenfield land comes forward.
SSSIs	None
SINCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manor Vale</li> </ul>
AHLV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Fringe of the Moors'</li> </ul>
VIUAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large space between Kirkbymoorside, Keldholme and Kirby Mills</li> </ul>
Notable Habitat Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Floodplain grazing marsh south of town</li> <li>• Pockets of deciduous woodland and broadleaf woodland</li> </ul>
Ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A pond to the south of Slingsby Garth</li> </ul>
Green Infrastructure corridors	River Dove
AONB	No
Agricultural Land Classification	Grade 3 agricultural land surrounds Kirkbymoorside
Scheduled Monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neville Castle</li> <li>• Starfits Round Barrow</li> <li>• Vivers Hill Castle</li> </ul>



## KIRKBYMOORSIDE

Other Archaeologically significant areas	Archaeologically significant areas of medieval and post-medieval character to the west and east of the town
Listed Buildings	Large number of listed buildings (especially around the Market Place)
Conservation Areas	Kirkbymoorside Conservation Area
Heritage at Risk sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moated site known as Vivers Hill Castle, 300m north east of the parish church</li> <li>• Starfits Round Barrow, 450m north east of Starfits House</li> </ul>
Flood Risk Areas	<p>Areas subject to flooding, Environment Agency Zones 2 and 3 are near the River Dove which flows to the east of the town through Keldholme</p> <p>Areas of the town at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency</p> <p>Further information to follow upon completion of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, commissioned 2021</p>
Ground Water Protection Zones	None
Air Quality Management Zone	No
Arts, Culture & Heritage	
Other	Proximity to notifiable pipelines

**Table 4: Amotherby/Swinton sustainability issues**

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<b>AMOTHERBY/SWINTON</b>	
Population	Large site allocated in previous plan period, population will increase
Infrastructure (concerns / pressure)	Additional capacity will be needed for primary education
Infrastructure (opportunities)	
Affordable Housing	Further information to follow upon completion of SHMAA, commissioned 2021
Open Space and sport provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swinton Sports Centre</li> <li>• Swinton Bowling Club</li> <li>• No children’s play space in Amotherby</li> </ul>
Deprivation / Poverty	
Employment / Business	<p>54 businesses registered on <a href="#">Yellow Pages</a> – mostly with domestic addresses</p> <p>Site of two major employers: Malton Foods, Amotherby; BATA, Amotherby</p>
Traffic and highways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common destinations: Amotherby Primary School, BATA and Queens Head restaurant</li> <li>• Amotherby Lane is a frequently used connecting road across the Vale of Pickering</li> </ul>
Cycling / Walking Accessibility	<p>Local aspirations for better connectivity between the two villages</p> <p>Improved cycling and walking facilities required</p>

## AMOTHERBY/SWINTON

Sewerage	
SACs	None
SSSIs	None
SINCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amotherby Lane</li> </ul>
AHLV	None
VIUAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Western parts of gardens of The Old Vicarage, Manor House and Manor Bungalow</li> </ul>
Notable Habitat Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional orchard, north of Swinton</li> <li>• Traditional orchard, south of B1257 in-between villages</li> </ul>
Ponds	A pond west of Seven Wells, Amotherby
Green Infrastructure corridors	Green Infrastructure corridors – Rye and Howardian Hills
AONB	Howardian Hills AONB designation is to the south of the villages
Agricultural Land Classification	Grades 2 and 3 agricultural land surrounds Amotherby and Swinton
Scheduled Monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dovecote at Appleton le Street</li> <li>• 5x round barrows near Easthorpe Lodge and Cottages</li> </ul>
	None

**AMOTHERBY/SWINTON**

Other Archaeologically significant areas	
Listed Buildings	Six listed buildings split across the two villages
Conservation Areas	None
Heritage at Risk sites	None
Flood Risk Areas	<p>Areas of the village at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency</p> <p>Villages entirely in Flood Zone 1</p> <p>Further information to follow upon completion of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, commissioned 2021</p>
Ground Water Protection Zones	Area of Zone 1 located south of B1248, west of Malton Foods site
Air Quality Management Zone	None
Arts, Culture & Heritage	
Other	<p>Potential coalescence of settlements</p> <p>HSE notifiable site – BATA Amotherby</p>

**Table 5: Ampleforth sustainability issues**

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<b>AMPLEFORTH</b>	
Population	No significant change in last plan period
Infrastructure (concerns / pressure)	Additional capacity will be needed for primary education
Infrastructure (opportunities)	
Affordable Housing	Further information to follow upon completion of SHMAA, commissioned 2021
Open Space and sport provision	<p>St Alban’s Sports Centre (pay-per-visit/membership)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sports Hall</li> <li>• Fitness suite</li> <li>• Squash courts</li> <li>• Swimming pool</li> </ul> <p>Play area at south east of village</p>
Deprivation / Poverty	
Employment / Business	41 businesses registered on <a href="#">Yellow Pages</a> – mostly with domestic addresses
Traffic and highways	
Cycling / Walking Accessibility	Improved cycling and walking facilities required

## AMPLEFORTH

Sewerage	No sewerage capacity
SACs	Proximity to North York Moors SAC and the 10km buffer which covers the village
SSSIs	None
SINCs	None
AHLV	None
VIUAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verges along Main Street</li> <li>• Land to the east of St Benedict's School</li> </ul>
Notable Habitat Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pockets of deciduous woodland, broadleaf woodland and mixed woodland north of village</li> </ul>
Ponds	None
Green Infrastructure corridors	River Rye
AONB	Part of the village is in the North York Moors National Park, the rest of it is in the Howardian Hills AONB
Agricultural Land Classification	Grades 3 and 4 agricultural land surround Ampleforth
Scheduled Monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 x Dropping Gill round cairns</li> <li>• 3 x Pry Rigg round barrows</li> <li>• Double Dykes on Painter Rigg</li> </ul>

## AMPLEFORTH

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Studford Rigg</li> </ul>
Other Archaeologically significant areas	None
Listed Buildings	13 listed buildings, primarily located along Main Street
Conservation Areas	Ampleforth Conservation Area
Heritage at Risk sites	None
Flood Risk Areas	<p>Areas of the village at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency</p> <p>Entirety of village in Flood Zone 1</p> <p>Further information to follow upon completion of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, commissioned 2021</p>
Ground Water Protection Zones	Zone 1 and Zone 2 areas of protection at the east and north west of the village
Air Quality Management Zone	No
Arts, Culture & Heritage	
Other	

**Table 6: Beadlam and Nawton sustainability issues**

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<b>BEADLAM AND NAWTON</b>	
Population	No significant change in last plan period
Infrastructure (concerns / pressure)	Additional capacity may be needed at Ryedale School
Infrastructure (opportunities)	
Affordable Housing	Demand for affordable housing  Further information to follow upon completion of SHMAA, commissioned 2021
Open Space and sport provision	Play area, cricket club and football pitch located at east of village
Deprivation / Poverty	
Employment / Business	One large employer – Calverts Carpets  30 businesses registered on <a href="#">Yellow Pages</a> – mostly with domestic addresses
Traffic and highways	Common destinations: Nawton Community Primary School, Ryedale Secondary School, Calverts carpets,
Cycling / Walking Accessibility	Improved cycling and walking facilities required
Sewerage	Limited sewerage capacity



## BEADLAM AND NAWTON

SACs	Proximity to North York Moors SAC and the 10km buffer which covers the village
SSSIs	None
SINCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pinfold House Meadow, Nawton</li> </ul>
AHLV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fringe of the Moors</li> </ul>
VIUAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East of Station Road to Snape Hill</li> </ul>
Notable Habitat Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Floodplain grazing marsh rear of Howdale Lane</li> <li>• Stretch of deciduous woodland north of Beadlam</li> <li>• Large pockets of broadleaf woodland north-east of Nawton</li> </ul>
Ponds	None
Green Infrastructure corridors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River Dove</li> </ul>
AONB	No
Agricultural Land Classification	Grade 3 agricultural land at Beadlam and grade 2 land at Nawton
Scheduled Monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pockley Gates round barrow</li> <li>• Round barrow east of Riccal Bridge</li> <li>• Beadlam Minor Romano – British villa</li> <li>• Stoney Cross – Wayside Cross</li> </ul>
	None

**BEADLAM AND NAWTON**

Other Archaeologically significant areas	
Listed Buildings	15 listed buildings across the two villages
Conservation Areas	None
Heritage at Risk sites	Pockley Gates round barrow 600m west of Beadlam Grange, Beadlam
Flood Risk Areas	<p>Areas of the village at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency</p> <p>Villages are effectively divided by a strip of Flood Zones 2 and 3. Ryedale School is in both flood zones.</p> <p>Further information to follow upon completion of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, commissioned 2021</p>
Ground Water Protection Zones	None
Air Quality Management Zone	None
Arts, Culture & Heritage	
Other	

**Table 7: Hovingham sustainability issues**

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<b>HOVINGHAM</b>	
Population	No significant change during previous plan period
Infrastructure (concerns / pressure)	
Infrastructure (opportunities)	
Affordable Housing	Further information to follow upon completion of SHMAA, commissioned 2021
Open Space and sport provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Park and garden to the west of the village</li> <li>• Play area</li> <li>• Tennis court</li> </ul>
Deprivation / Poverty	
Employment / Business	29 businesses registered on <a href="#">Yellow Pages</a> – mostly with domestic addresses
Traffic and highways	B1257 goes through the village, well used route between Malton and Helmsley
Cycling / Walking Accessibility	Improved cycling and walking facilities required
Sewerage	Limited sewerage capacity

## HOVINGHAM

SACs	None
SSSIs	Wath Quarry
SINCs	None
AHLV	None
VIUAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land east of Mount Pleasant</li> <li>• Garden north of Worsley Arms Hotel</li> <li>• The Green</li> <li>• Hall Green north of Primary School</li> <li>• Garden to north of The Stone House</li> <li>• The green north of Coronation Cottage</li> <li>• Market Square</li> </ul>
Notable Habitat Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BAP Priority Habitat, large area to west of village</li> <li>• Large area of deciduous woodland to west of village</li> </ul>
Ponds	None
Green Infrastructure corridors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River Rye</li> <li>• Howardian Hills</li> </ul>
AONB	Part of the village is in the Howardian Hills AONB
Agricultural Land Classification	Grade 2 and 3 agricultural land surrounds the village
Scheduled Monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Round barrow at Wath Farm</li> <li>• 4 x round barrows at Moor House Farm</li> <li>• Round barrow west of Calf Close Wood</li> </ul>

## HOVINGHAM

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 x round barrows north of Wool Knoll</li> </ul>
Other Archaeologically significant areas	None
Listed Buildings	More than 40 listed buildings in the village, including Grade 1 Hovingham Hall (Estate Village)
Conservation Areas	Hovingham Conservation Area
Heritage at Risk sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Round barrow 170m north of Wool Knoll</li> <li>• Round barrow 350m south west of Moor House Farm</li> <li>• Round barrow 545m NNW of Wool Knoll Hovingham</li> </ul>
Flood Risk Areas	<p>Areas of the village at risk of surface water flooding as identified by Environment Agency</p> <p>Further information to follow upon completion of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, commissioned 2021</p>
Ground Water Protection Zones	None
Air Quality Management Zone	None
Arts, Culture & Heritage	
Other	

**Table 8: Rillington sustainability issues**

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<b>RILLINGTON</b>	
Population	No significant change over previous plan period
Infrastructure (concerns / pressure)	
Infrastructure (opportunities)	
Affordable Housing	Further information to follow upon completion of SHMAA, commissioned 2021
Open Space and sport provision	Playing field and football pitch at south of village
Deprivation / Poverty	
Employment / Business	46 businesses registered on <a href="#">Yellow Pages</a> – mostly with domestic addresses
Traffic and highways	A64 goes through the village  Some constraints with access onto A64
Cycling / Walking Accessibility	Improved cycling and walking facilities required
Sewerage	Limited sewerage capacity

## RILLINGTON

SACs	None
SSSIs	None
SINCs	None
AHLV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yorkshire Wolds AHLV to the south of the A64</li> </ul>
VIUAs	None
Notable Habitat Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small area of traditional orchard east of Low Moorgate</li> </ul>
Ponds	None
Green Infrastructure corridors	None
AONB	None
Agricultural Land Classification	Grades 2 and 3 agricultural land surrounds Rillington
Scheduled Monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iron Age Barrow cemetery, East Field</li> </ul>
Other Archaeologically significant areas	None

## RILLINGTON

Listed Buildings	Nine listed buildings within the village
Conservation Areas	None
Heritage at Risk sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Iron Age barrow cemetery, East Field, Rillington</li></ul>
Flood Risk Areas	Areas of the village at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency  Further information to follow upon completion of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, commissioned 2021
Ground Water Protection Zones	None
Air Quality Management Zone	None
Arts, Culture & Heritage	
Other	



**Table 9: Sherburn sustainability issues**

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<b>SHERBURN</b>	
Population	No significant change during previous plan period
Infrastructure (concerns / pressure)	Additional capacity required for primary school
Infrastructure (opportunities)	
Affordable Housing	Further information to follow upon completion of SHMAA, commissioned 2021
Open Space and sport provision	Playing field west of village
Deprivation / Poverty	
Employment / Business	28 businesses registered on <a href="#">Yellow Pages</a> – mostly residential addresses  One major employer: Kingspan
Traffic and highways	A64 goes through the village  Some constraints with access onto A64
Cycling / Walking Accessibility	Improved cycling and walking facilities required
Sewerage	No sewerage capacity

## SHERBURN

SACs	None
SSSIs	None
SINCs	None
AHLV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yorkshire Wolds AHLV to the south of the A64</li> </ul>
VIUAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grass verge east of 33 St Hilda's Street to the school</li> <li>• Field south of High Street and west of The Pastures</li> </ul>
Notable Habitat Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small area of 'mixed mainly conifer' woodland west of village south of A64</li> <li>• Small area of conifer south of village</li> </ul>
Ponds	None
Green Infrastructure corridors	Yorkshire Wolds
AONB	No
Agricultural Land Classification	Grade 3 agricultural land
Scheduled Monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Round barrow north-east of Lawson's Wold Farm</li> <li>• 9 x round barrows near Prodham's Wold Farm</li> </ul>
Other Archaeologically significant areas	None

**SHERBURN**

Listed Buildings	10 listed buildings within the village
Conservation Areas	None
Heritage at Risk sites	Round barrow north-east of Lawson's Wold Barn
Flood Risk Areas	<p>Areas of the village at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency</p> <p>Entirety of village is in Flood Zone 1</p> <p>Further information to follow upon completion of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, commissioned 2021</p>
Ground Water Protection Zones	None
Air Quality Management Zone	None
Arts, Culture & Heritage	
Other	

**Table 10: Sheriff Hutton sustainability issues**

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<b>SHERIFF HUTTON</b>	
Population	New development over course of previous plan period, some increase in population
Infrastructure (concerns / pressure)	
Infrastructure (opportunities)	
Affordable Housing	Further information to follow upon completion of SHMAA, commissioned 2021
Open Space and sport provision	Large sports field at south of village  Sheriff Hutton Park – registered park and garden, south-east of village
Deprivation / Poverty	
Employment / Business	75 businesses registered on <a href="#">Yellow Pages</a> – several domestic addresses but also Sheriff Hutton Industrial Estate
Traffic and highways	Common destinations: Sheriff Hutton Primary School, Sheriff Hutton Industrial Estate  Frequently used thoroughfare between York and Howardian Hills/Malton (common alternative to A64 route)
Cycling / Walking Accessibility	Improved cycling and walking facilities required
Sewerage	No sewerage capacity

## SHERIFF HUTTON

SACs	None
SSSIs	None
SINCs	None
AHLV	None
VIUAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little Green, between East End and Church End</li> <li>• The Green including Castle Hill and grass verges from East View to Castlegate, Rose Dene to Holly Tree Cottage and Sunny View to Dene le Ville</li> </ul>
Notable Habitat Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Floodplain grazing marsh east of village and large area north of village</li> <li>• BAP Priority Habitat at Sheriff Hutton Park</li> <li>• Small pockets of deciduous woodland and broadleaf woodland south of Castle</li> </ul>
Ponds	Numerous ponds close to the village
Green Infrastructure corridors	
AONB	None
Agricultural Land Classification	Grades 3 and 4 agricultural land surrounds the village
Scheduled Monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sheriff Hutton Castle and early garden</li> <li>• Ringwork and bailey south of St Helen and Holy Cross Church</li> </ul>
	None

**SHERIFF HUTTON**

Other Archaeologically significant areas	
Listed Buildings	<p>Three listed buildings within village itself</p> <p>Grade I listed country house in Sheriff Hutton Park, south-east of village</p>
Conservation Areas	Sheriff Hutton Conservation Area
Heritage at Risk sites	Sheriff Hutton Castle
Flood Risk Areas	<p>Areas of the village at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency</p> <p>Village entirely in Flood Zone 1</p> <p>Further information to follow upon completion of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, commissioned 2021</p>
Ground Water Protection Zones	None
Air Quality Management Zone	None
Arts, Culture & Heritage	
Other	

**Table 11: Slingsby sustainability issues**

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SLINGSBY	
Population	Housing site allocated in previous plan period, population likely to increase
Infrastructure (concerns / pressure)	
Infrastructure (opportunities)	
Affordable Housing	Further information to follow upon completion of SHMAA, commissioned 2021
Open Space and sport provision	Sports field at west of village
Deprivation / Poverty	
Employment / Business	28 businesses registered on <a href="#">Yellow Pages</a> – mostly residential addresses
Traffic and highways	Mostly local access
Cycling / Walking Accessibility	Improved cycling and walking facilities required
Sewerage	No sewerage capacity
SACs	None

## SLINGSBY

SSSIs	None
SINCs	Slingsby Bank verges
AHLV	None
VIUAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verge and trees on the western side of The Balk</li> <li>• The Green</li> <li>• All Saints church and churchyard to the garden of The Old Rectory</li> <li>• Garden to the west of Toby's Cottage</li> <li>• Garden East of Slingsby Hall</li> <li>• Land to the north of Slingsby Castle and west of the Lawns</li> </ul>
Notable Habitat Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small area of deciduous and broadleaf woodland north east of sports field</li> </ul>
Ponds	None
Green Infrastructure corridors	River Rye and Howardian Hills
AONB	Howardian Hills designation immediately to the south of the village
Agricultural Land Classification	Grades 2 and 3 agricultural land surrounds Slingsby
Scheduled Monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slingsby Castle</li> <li>• Iron Age Barrow cemetery</li> <li>• Iron Age Settlement</li> <li>• Numerous round barrows and linear dykes at High Baxenhowe and Fryton</li> <li>• West Wood to Slingsby Banks Wood</li> </ul>



**SLINGSBY**

Other Archaeologically significant areas	None
Listed Buildings	Approximately 30 Grade II listed buildings in village
Conservation Areas	None
Heritage at Risk sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slingsby Castle</li> <li>• Wesleyan Chapel and The Hall</li> <li>• Iron Age barrow cemetery</li> </ul>
Flood Risk Areas	<p>Areas of the village at risk of surface water flooding as identified by Environment Agency</p> <p>Vast majority of village in Flood Zone 1; Flood Zones 2 and 3 immediately north-west of village</p> <p>Further information to follow upon completion of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, commissioned 2021</p>
Ground Water Protection Zones	None
Air Quality Management Zone	None
Arts, Culture & Heritage	
Other	

**Table 12: Staxton and Willerby sustainability issues**

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<b>STAXTON AND WILLERBY</b>	
Population	<p>No significant change during previous plan period</p> <p>No allocations during previous plan period despite being highlighted as service village</p>
Infrastructure (concerns / pressure)	Additional capacity required for primary school
Infrastructure (opportunities)	
Affordable Housing	<p>Affordable housing viability is weak</p> <p>Further information to follow upon completion of SHMAA, commissioned 2021</p>
Open Space and sport provision	Large playing field to the north of village
Deprivation / Poverty	
Employment / Business	48 businesses registered on <a href="#">Yellow Pages</a> – mostly residential addresses
Traffic and highways	<p>Access to the A64</p> <p>Some constraints with access onto A64</p>
Cycling / Walking Accessibility	Improved cycling and walking facilities required
Sewerage	No sewerage capacity

## STAXTON AND WILLERBY

SACs	None
SSSIs	None
SINCs	Staxton Sand Pit
AHLV	Yorkshire Wolds AHLV immediately south of village
VIUAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field to the west of Staxton Methodist Chapel</li> <li>• Field east of Church Hall and west of Vicarage, Willerby</li> </ul>
Notable Habitat Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very large area of floodplain grazing marsh north of village</li> <li>• Area of deciduous and broadleaf near to Willerby Lodge</li> </ul>
Ponds	None
Green Infrastructure corridors	River Derwent
AONB	None
Agricultural Land Classification	Grade 3 agricultural land
Scheduled Monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site of hospital of St Mary, Staxton</li> <li>• 4x round barrows, Staxton Brow</li> <li>• Staxton Brow entrenchment</li> </ul>

**STAXTON AND WILLERBY**

Other Archaeologically significant areas	
Listed Buildings	9 listed buildings within the villages of Staxton and Willerby
Conservation Areas	None
Heritage at Risk sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4x round barrows: 800m west of High Fordon Farm, Willerby; 1100m west of High Fordon Farm, Willerby; Prior Moor round barrow, Willerby; round barrow south east of Willerby wold House, Willerby</li> </ul>
Flood Risk Areas	<p>Small areas of the village at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency.</p> <p>Entirety of village in Flood Zone 1</p> <p>Further information to follow upon completion of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, commissioned 2021</p>
Ground Water Protection Zones	None
Air Quality Management Zone	None
Arts, Culture & Heritage	
Other	

**Table 13: Thornton-le-Dale sustainability issues**

<b>THORNTON-LE-DALE</b>	
Population	Some development during course of previous plan period – increase in population
Infrastructure (concerns / pressure)	
Infrastructure (opportunities)	
Affordable Housing	Further information to follow upon completion of SHMAA, commissioned 2021
Open Space and sport provision	<p>Sports pitches east of Maltongate</p> <p>Village centre itself is a common leisure walking route for visitors</p> <p>Areas of common land and land under Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 at north of village</p>
Deprivation / Poverty	
Employment / Business	<p>Approximately 80 businesses registered on <a href="#">Yellow Pages</a> – many of which residential addresses</p> <p>Popular visitor destination</p>
Traffic and highways	<p>Access to A170 – Thirsk to Scarborough Road</p> <p>Common destination: North Yorkshire County Council tip site; regular thoroughfare for passengers travelling from north of district to coast, some pressure on crossroads junction between A170 and Maltongate</p> <p>Large private car park in centre of village</p>

**THORNTON-LE-DALE**

Cycling / Walking Accessibility	Improved cycling and walking facilities required
Sewerage	Limited sewerage capacity
SACs	Proximity to North York Moors Special Area of Conservation and the 10km buffer which covers the village  Ellers Wood and Sand Dale Special Area of Conservation
SSSIs	SSSI buffer in relation to Ellers Wood and Sand Dale SAC
SINCs	None
AHLV	None
VIUAs	None
Notable Habitat Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large area of BAP Priority Habitat east of Maltongate</li> <li>• Large pockets of deciduous woodland and ancient woodland north of village</li> </ul>
Ponds	Numerous ponds close to the village
Green Infrastructure corridors	Dalby Beck
AONB	None
Agricultural Land Classification	Grades 2 and 3 agricultural land surrounds the village

**THORNTON-LE-DALE**

Scheduled Monuments	Roxby Hill manorial complex and associated ridge and furrow earthworks, west of village
Other Archaeologically significant areas	None
Listed Buildings	Significant number of listed buildings within the village
Conservation Areas	None in Ryedale; Conservation Area is in the National Park
Heritage at Risk sites	None
Flood Risk Areas	<p>Areas of the village at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency</p> <p>Significant area of the village, focused around Thornton Beck, is in Flood Zones 2 and 3. Major residential areas – including to the west of Maltongate and flanking the A170 – are in Flood Zone 1</p> <p>Further information to follow upon completion of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, commissioned 2021</p>
Ground Water Protection Zones	Groundwater Protection Zones 1, 2 and 3 at north of village
Air Quality Management Zone	None
Arts, Culture & Heritage	

## THORNTON-LE-DALE

Other	Vast majority of village is within the National Park boundary, the easternmost extent of the settlement, land to the east and south of the village is not within the National Park

### 4.2 Key information sources:

- DEFRA Magic Mapping System [online, accessed 2021]
- Ecological surveys taken from planning applications
- Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning Service [online, accessed 2021]
- Environment Agency Surface Water map
- Habitats Regulation Assessment (2009)
- Historic England – Heritage at Risk (2020)
- HSE PADHI+
- Infrastructure Delivery Plan Update (RDC, 2018)
- Malton and Norton Air Quality Assessment (2017)
- Natural England – Green Infrastructure Dataset
- Ryedale Local Plan: Local Plan Strategy (2013)
- Ryedale Local Plan: Local Plan Strategy Examination document reference DDH20 – Settlement Analysis (2012)
- Ryedale Special Qualities Study Report (2011)
- Suite of Landscape Character Assessments prepared at a District and County Level, with National Character Areas
- Visually Important Undeveloped Areas Background Paper (RDC, 2017)
- [Historic England](#) [online, accessed 2021]
- [Yellow Pages](#) [online, accessed 2021]

### 4.3 Helmsley Plan Monitoring Indicators:

- Number of residential units completed
- Percentage of total units completed which are affordable as defined in NPPF
- Area of employment land completed
- Number of new developments taken in line with the requirements of Development Briefs
  - All sites allocated in Helmsley Plan included a Development Brief
- Number of new developments incorporating sustainable drainage systems



- 5.1 Having considered the relevant plans, programmes and policies, baseline data and local/place-specific issues, the Council is in a position to establish a list of district-wide sustainability issues which will inform the components of the SA framework.
- 5.2 The list of sustainability issues below is separated under a variety of headings for ease of consideration. However, please note that many of these concerns are transferrable across the topics, with several having impacts that reach across the spectrum of social/economic/environmental issues. As such, they are not considered to exclusively relate to the sub-heading.
- 5.3 The list should be considered in conjunction with the 'Local Plan responsibilities' as presented in paragraph 2.9.

### Accessibility

- Sparsity and rural nature of the district presents challenges for much of the population to access services.
- Poor provision of key services in villages, such as shops.
- Necessity to develop places and spaces that can be used comfortably by people with all abilities and needs.
- Access to Sixth Form is limited to only four locations in the district (Malton, Norton, Pickering and Ampleforth, the latter of which is a private school).
- Broadband access and digital connectivity speeds comfortably lower than national averages.
- High disparity in demand levels across the district's seven NHS surgeries.
- Limited public transport services, particularly in remoter areas
- Existing pressure at numerous key junctions on A64, including: Sand Hutton junction, Mains Lane Barton Hill, Rillington and Sherburn, the B1249

### Climate Change

- High levels of private car ownership and usage presents environmental challenges, namely:
  - poorer air quality
  - increased greenhouse gas emissions
  - transport casualties
  - congestion
  - noise pollution
- Shortage of electric vehicle infrastructure.
- Shortage of sustainable transport alternatives, such as public transport and cycling/walking infrastructure.
- Opportunities to design buildings that incorporate renewable energies.
- Challenges to decarbonise existing buildings, in particular those of a historic nature.

- Opportunities to maximise recycling and composting.
- Some settlements have a significant amount of land in Flood Zones 2 and 3.

## **COVID-19**

- Uncertain long-term implications of COVID-19 pandemic.
- Apparent that a reduction in commuting is likely to continue.
- Possible impacts on town centre footfall.

## **Ensuring a strong economy**

- High employment levels despite decreasing number of non-agricultural jobs.
- High educational attainment levels.
- Deficit in the district's younger population.
- Necessity to support strongest sectors (manufacturing/agriculture) but to avoid reliance
- Opportunity to build on emerging sector strengths, namely: bio-agritech and creative and visitor economy.
- GVE-per-job lower than regional and national averages suggesting deficit in local highly-paid higher-value jobs.
- Significant natural capital to be safeguarded in order to support land industries and promote visitor economy.
- Necessity to support vitality of town centres.
- Necessity to redevelop brownfield land.
- Pressure to use undeveloped industrial land for housing.
- Lack of adequate start-up sites.
- Lack of expansion sites for smaller firms already located in Ryedale.

## **Health and well-being**

- Limited provision of infrastructure to support healthy lifestyles, namely:
  - high quality and accessible open spaces
  - sports facilities
  - walking/cycling provision
- Low levels of crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Sparsity and rural nature of district presents challenges for much of the population to stay socially connected.

## **Heritage considerations**

- Significant historic character which presents additional considerations to development proposals.
- Numerous heritage at risk sites – at risk from neglect, decay and/or development pressures – present in the district.
- Opportunities for housing and business premises.

- Opportunities to promote heritage tourism in a manner appropriate with the conservation of heritage assets
- Requirement to ensure that development maintains design standards and is sympathetic to existing surroundings.
- Landed Estates: heritage management, land management considerations, individual character of settlements

## **Housing**

- Ageing population puts pressure on certain services and infrastructure, namely housing.
- Shortage of affordable housing and lack of variety in tenure has implications in terms the housing stock, impacts on financial well-being and the ability to retain younger people.
- Presence of an 'affordability gap': disparity between median wages and median house prices.
- Housing demand impacted by significant number of homes not being used as primary residence.

## **Landscapes and natural challenges**

- Significant coverage of natural and ecological designations; local constraints and sensitivities.
- Significant coverage of groundwater source protection zones as well as several main watercourses.
- Almost universal coverage of: Drinking Water Protected Areas (north-east and very south of district), Drinking Water Safeguard Zones for Surface Water (almost the entirety of the district) and Drinking Water Safeguard Zones for Groundwater (east of the district/Wolds)
- Significant coverage of high-grade agricultural land.
- Necessity to deliver environmental and biodiversity net gains as well as nature recovery.
- Biodiversity resilience to be enhanced

## **Services and Infrastructure Provision**

- Increasing population leads to increased demand on services and infrastructure, namely: roads, schools, surgeries, and housing need.
- Low pupil numbers in remoter areas means some schools become vulnerable to closure.

6.1 Based on the district-wide and local/place-specific issues that have been established in the previous chapters and in the appendices, the SA Framework is comprised of three parts. Firstly, the sustainability objectives; secondly, the policy appraisal questions; and finally, a site selection methodology including a rating system.

### Sustainability Objectives

6.2 The sustainability objectives represent the Local Plan Review's fundamental targets regarding matters of social, economic and environmental sustainability and are divided to reflect these three broad topic areas. A more detailed breakdown of the objectives can be found in Appendix 1.

**Table 14: Sustainability Objectives**

SO No.	Social objectives
A1	To support development which enables or improves communities' access to health, education, nature & open spaces and leisure & recreation services
A2	To provide the opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs
A3	To improve overall levels of health, reduce social isolation and reduce the disparities between different groups and areas
A4	To maintain and promote the distinctiveness of identifiable communities
A5	To reduce crime and fear of crime
A6	To develop a more balanced population

	Economic objectives
B1	To maintain and enhance employment opportunities

	<b>Economic objectives</b>
<b>B2</b>	To maintain and enhance the vitality of the countryside, villages and town centres
<b>B3</b>	To retain and enhance the factors which are conducive to wealth creation, including personal creativity and attractiveness to investors
<b>B4</b>	To diversify the local economy

	<b>Environmental objectives</b>
<b>C1</b>	To enhance the resilience of our ecosystems services in the face of climate change, whilst improving air, soil and water quality
<b>C2</b>	To embed the principle of 'biodiversity net gain' into all development, improving the natural environment and aiding nature recovery and biodiversity resilience
<b>C3</b>	To protect and enhance geodiversity
<b>C4</b>	To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape, including the special qualities of remoteness and tranquillity
<b>C5</b>	To reduce the need for private car usage and non-local travel by promoting sustainable transport alternatives
<b>C6</b>	To ensure that future development is not vulnerable to flooding, or will increase the risk of flooding elsewhere
<b>C7</b>	To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historical and cultural environment
<b>C8</b>	To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, particularly those generated through fossil fuel consumption

	<b>Environmental objectives</b>
<b>C9</b>	To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change by promoting renewable energy sources, whilst minimising energy and water consumption
<b>C10</b>	To make the most efficient use of land
<b>C11</b>	To ensure that water consumption is as low as possible, protect productive soils and maintain the stock of minerals
<b>C12</b>	To reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the rates of re-use and recycling

6.3 For each objective, a series of policy appraisal questions, selection methodology questions and monitoring indicators have been set out to assist in the assessing of policy and sites. These are also included in Appendix 1.

#### **Policy Appraisal Questions**

6.4 The Council has produced a list of policy appraisal questions (PAQs) which intend to objectively appraise future planning policy that might feature in the forthcoming Plan. In earlier SA Scoping Reports, these were formally referred to as ‘appraisal prompts’; however, with a view to streamlining the broad analysis, officers felt that it would be appropriate to structure both the appraisal of policies *and* sites using questions.

The full list of questions are below:

**Table 15: Policy Appraisal Questions**

<b>PAQ No.</b>	<b>Policy Appraisal Question</b>
<b>1</b>	Will the policy have an adverse impact on a local or district-wide sustainability issue; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?
<b>2</b>	Will the policy encourage development occurring in locations that provide the best opportunities for active travel opportunities and good public transport?

<b>PAQ No.</b>	<b>Policy Appraisal Question</b>
3	Will the policy ensure that new developments and landscaping schemes contribute to the creation and enhancement of habitats, whilst avoiding any significant or adverse impact upon the existing habitat network?
4	Will the policy result in delivery, restoration or safeguarding of priority habitats and aid nature recovery?
5	Will the policy align with the Council's biodiversity mitigation hierarchy (avoidance, minimisation, restoration, offsetting)?
6	Will the policy have an adverse impact on trees (protected or otherwise), hedgerows or ancient woodland; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?
7	Does the policy ensure that the context and value of landscapes is recognised and that any adverse impacts are prevented?
8	Will the policy have an adverse impact on the York green belt; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?
9	Will the policy ensure that the distinctiveness and special qualities of settlements is maintained and avoids the potential for coalescence?
10	Will the policy deliver high quality design that respects and strengthens local character and distinctiveness, helping to create a strong sense of place?
11	Will the policy help to conserve and enhance the historic environment, including both designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings?
12	Will the policy foster heritage-led regeneration and/or address heritage at risk?
13	Will the policy support the district's cultural sector?
14	

<b>PAQ No.</b>	<b>Policy Appraisal Question</b>
	Will the policy align with the district's energy hierarchy (use less energy, use energy efficiently, use renewable and/or low carbon sources)?
15	Will the policy encourage the use of renewable energy sources?
16	Will the policy encourage a modal shift from private car usage to sustainable and/or active transport alternatives?
17	Will the policy approach result in improvements to air quality?
18	Will the policy encourage the development of sustainable building standards, reduce demands for water, energy and material resources, via passive design/siting?
19	Will the policy encourage recycling and support the reduction of waste?
20	Will the policy encourage efficient use of land, maximising opportunities for development of brownfield land, remediation and/or regeneration?
21	Will the policy promote the multi-functional use of land as a resource?
22	Will the policy inadvertently or directly cause the loss of/harm to any natural assets such as best and most versatile agricultural land, mineral resources or groundwater protection zones; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?
23	Will the policy have an adverse impact on a surface water body's status; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?
24	Will the policy have an adverse or neutral impact on watercourses and/or will the policy contribute to the enhancement of watercourses?
25	Will the policy be impacted by or impact on any invasive species or major/significant hazards, for example: flood risk, proximity to pipelines, geohazards, contamination and gases?



<b>PAQ No.</b>	<b>Policy Appraisal Question</b>
26	Will the policy result in any adverse amenity impacts for any members of the community; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?
27	Will the policy lead to an increased flood risk for the community; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?
28	Will the policy ensure a sequential approach to locating development in areas of lowest flood risk?
29	Will the policy encourage the use of green/blue infrastructure and/or sustainable drainage systems?
30	Will the policy encourage environments which are conducive to good health, including improving air quality, active travel, opportunities for sport, leisure, recreation and community interaction?
31	Will the policy contribute to the reduction of crime and fear of crime?
32	Will the policy contribute to reducing inequality of opportunity and support a balanced living and working population, including in relation to housing provisions?
33	Will the policy enable increased accessibility for people of all abilities?
34	Will the policy enable the delivery of the district's housing needs, including market and affordable housing where they are needed/wanted?
35	Will the policy enable the delivery of the needs of older people?
36	Will the policy enable/support the delivery of facilities, utilities and key infrastructure, including high-speed broadband?
37	Will the policy result in unreasonable pressure being placed upon existing key services (including community facilities), utilities or infrastructure; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?

PAQ No.	Policy Appraisal Question
38	Will the policy enable the viability and vitality of town centres?
39	Will the policy contribute positively to the diversification of the district's economy?
40	Will the policy enable the creation of net additional jobs?
41	Will the policy support the district's existing strongest sectors?

### Site Selection Methodology

6.5 The Council has produced a site selection methodology (SSM) which intends to objectively screen and then assess sites, taking into account a wide range of factors to guide choices over site allocations in the Local Plan Review. The content and staging of the SSM was initially consulted on during both 2009 and 2010 (prior to the adoption of the previous Local Plan Strategy) and despite recent modifications that reflect today's context, its purpose and structure remains broadly similar. It should be noted that the SSM was used as recently as 2018 to assist with the allocation of sites and is therefore still considered to be broadly current.

6.6 The SSM is split into three stages:

- **Stage 1.** An initial discounting of sites that are any of the following: an inappropriate size; contradict the settlement hierarchy; are significantly constrained by flood risk; or would cause significant harm or loss to sites of nature conservation or designated heritage assets.
- **Stage 2.** A series of three assessments to enable effective comparison of the relative merits of sites. This includes key strategic considerations, other thematic considerations and deliverability. This section comprises over 60 SSM questions which incorporate the rating system below and are designed to establish the merits of all sites.
- **Stage 3.** The consideration of the outcome of assessments undertaken in Stage 2, enabling conclusions to be drawn about the overall performance of sites and their potential suitability for allocation.

Due to the highly detailed nature of the SSM questions, a full breakdown of the respective stages and all associated SSM questions are detailed in Appendix 2, rather than within this chapter.

6.7 For practical purposes and to ensure that the Plan Review can be delivered in a timely fashion, the SSM has in effect already begun. Commencing in May 2021, the Council's 'Call for Sites' process – which calls for

people to submit land that could be used for development – sought a range of specific site details which would otherwise be considered during Stage 1 and 2 of the SSM.

6.8 To ensure that the assessment of sites through the SSM considers sustainability principles and plan objectives, the SSM forms part of the SA framework and its components are fundamentally related to the sustainability objectives.

### Rating System

6.9 The rating system set out below enables officers to differentiate clearly between the potential positive and negative impacts of a given site or policy choice.

6.10 Additionally, the effects are also considered in terms of whether they are:

- Direct or indirect
- Long term, short term, temporary or permanent
- Local or wider in geographical context
- Cumulative and/or in-combination.

**Table 16: The SA Framework Rating System**

Symbol	Score	Definition
<b>++</b>	Strongly positive impact	Positively influencing change in accordance with the objective.
<b>+</b>	Positive impact	The policy / site is consistent with meeting the objective.
<b>=</b>	Neutral impact	The policy / site will have a neither a positive nor a negative impact upon this objective.
<b>-</b>	Negative impact	The policy / site may hinder achievement of this objective.
<b>--</b>	Strongly negative impact	The policy / site would hinder achievement of this objective.
<b>U</b>	Uncertain Impact	The policy / site may hinder achievement of this objective, but may have no negative impact. This will depend upon implementation.
<b>O</b>	No direct link	There is no direct link between the nature of the policy / site and the nature of the objective.

## **Monitoring**

- 6.11 The effects of policies and sites on matters of sustainability will be monitored and presented in forthcoming Local Plan Monitoring Reports and the indicators presented therein. Additionally, the Council will periodically review the SA baseline data to ensure that the SA framework remains relevant and appropriate. If the Monitoring Report or the baseline data indicate that there are implications with regards to matters of sustainability, a review of the SA will be undertaken.

**SOCIAL OBJECTIVES**

	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions</b>	<b>Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>
A1	<b>To support development which enables or improves communities' access to health, education, nature &amp; open spaces and leisure &amp; recreation services</b>	<p><b>PAQ 2.</b> Will the policy encourage development occurring in locations that provide the best opportunities for active travel opportunities and good public transport?</p> <p><b>PAQ 26.</b> Will the policy result in any adverse amenity impacts for any members of the community; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?</p> <p><b>PAQ 30.</b> Will the policy encourage environments which are conducive to good health, including improving air quality, active travel, opportunities for sport, leisure, recreation and community interaction?</p> <p><b>PAQ 33.</b> Will the policy enable increased accessibility for people of all abilities?</p> <p><b>PAQ 36.</b> Will the policy enable/support the delivery of facilities, utilities and key</p>	<p><b>SSM Q1.1.</b> Residential – for the towns: How accessible is the site to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a bus stop</li> <li>• commercial limit</li> <li>• employment area</li> <li>• primary school</li> <li>• secondary school</li> <li>• doctors surgery and hospital</li> <li>• railway station (for Malton / Norton only)?</li> </ul> <p><b>SSM Q1.1.</b> Residential – for the villages: How accessible is the site to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a bus stop</li> <li>• local shop</li> <li>• primary school?</li> </ul> <p><b>SSM QJ2.</b> Would the development provide green space – including public open space and areas for social interaction – as well as linking-in with existing green infrastructure corridors?</p>	<p>Amount of developer contributions dedicated to health, open space/recreation/leisure and education services</p> <p>Amount of developer contributions to transport initiatives</p> <p>Percentage of new housing built in the villages/countryside</p> <p>Number of permissions and completions by type and location</p> <p>Proportion of development, at a settlement with a regular bus stop</p> <p>Schemes refused in order to protect existing services and facilities / or insufficient replacement facilities</p> <p>Public access to open space</p>

## SOCIAL OBJECTIVES

	Sustainability Objective	Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions	Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions	Monitoring Indicators
		<p>infrastructure, including high-speed broadband?</p> <p><b>PAQ 37.</b> Will the policy result in unreasonable pressure being placed upon existing key services (including community facilities), utilities or infrastructure; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?</p>	<p><b>SSM QJ4.</b> Is the site conducive to enabling accessibility for people of all ages, both in terms of the site's physical characteristics and build standards?</p> <p><b>SSM QL11.</b> Would the development, on its own, have an impact on an existing community facility and has mitigation of this impact been proposed as part of the development?</p>	
A2	<b>To provide the opportunities for all people to meet their housing needs</b>	<p><b>PAQ 33.</b> Will the policy enable increased accessibility for people of all abilities?</p> <p><b>PAQ 34.</b> Will the policy enable the delivery of the district's housing needs, including market and affordable housing where they are needed/wanted?</p> <p><b>PAQ 35.</b> Will the policy enable the delivery of the needs of older people?</p>	<p><b>SSM QH1.</b> Is the development in an area where smell, noise, light or dust is likely to cause nuisance to new users or is the development likely to generate smell, light or dust which will affect existing users?</p> <p><b>SSM QH2.</b> Is the development in an area where other factors are likely to cause nuisance to new users or is the new development likely to generate forms of nuisance which may affect the amenity of existing users? These may include issues such as privacy, lack of sunlight, overbearing effects.</p>	<p>New homes permitted and completed per annum (gross and net)</p> <p>Completions by property type and size (no. of bedrooms)</p> <p>The deliverable and developable supply at 31 March</p> <p>Affordable housing need</p> <p>Number and percentage of affordable homes permitted and delivered per annum</p>

**SOCIAL OBJECTIVES**

	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions</b>	<b>Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>
			<p><b>SSM QJ5.</b> Will the proposed development attract a balanced living and/or working population, reducing inequality of opportunity?</p> <p><b>SSM QK1.</b> Does the type and mix of development proposed meet the needs identified in the SHMA/ELR?</p> <p><b>SSM QK2.</b> What level and type of affordable housing is provided on site?</p> <p><b>SSM QK3.</b> What provision has been made for Ryedale’s elderly population such as adaptable homes, single storey accommodation?</p>	<p>Number of rural exception sites committed and completed</p> <p>Extra-care bed need</p> <p>Completions of purpose-built accommodation for elderly and vulnerable groups</p> <p>No. of transit and permanent pitches required and completed</p> <p>Number of unauthorised encampments</p> <p>Number of second homes</p> <p>Number and type of occupancy conditions lifted or s106 occupancy clauses varied</p>
<b>A3</b>	<b>To improve overall levels of health, reduce social isolation and reduce the disparities between</b>	<b>PAQ 2.</b> Will the policy encourage development occurring in locations that provide the best opportunities for active	<b>SSM QD5.</b> Can the site facilitate designated walking and cycling infrastructure, including by connecting to existing infrastructure nearby and away from the site?	The loss / gain of open space and other facilities to other uses

## SOCIAL OBJECTIVES

	Sustainability Objective	Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions	Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions	Monitoring Indicators
	<p><b>different groups and areas</b></p>	<p>travel opportunities and good public transport?</p> <p><b>PAQ 17.</b> Will the policy approach result in improvements to air quality?</p> <p><b>PAQ 30.</b> Will the policy encourage environments which are conducive to good health, including improving air quality, active travel, opportunities for sport, leisure, recreation and community interaction?</p> <p><b>PAQ 31.</b> Will the policy contribute to the reduction of crime and fear of crime?</p> <p><b>PAQ 32.</b> Will the policy contribute to reducing inequality of opportunity and support a balanced living and working population, including in relation to housing provisions?</p> <p><b>PAQ 33.</b> Will the policy enable increased accessibility for people of all abilities?</p>	<p><b>SSM QH1.</b> Is the development in an area where smell, noise, light or dust is likely to cause nuisance to new users or is the development likely to generate smell, light or dust which will affect existing users?</p> <p><b>SSM QH2.</b> Is the development in an area where other factors are likely to cause nuisance to new users or is the new development likely to generate forms of nuisance which may affect the amenity of existing users? These may include issues such as privacy, lack of sunlight, overbearing effects.</p> <p><b>SSM QJ2.</b> Would the development provide green space – including public open space and areas for social interaction – as well as linking-in with existing green infrastructure corridors?</p> <p><b>SSM QJ4.</b> Is the site conducive to enabling accessibility for people of all ages, both in</p>	<p>Availability of local services such as schools and surgeries</p>



## SOCIAL OBJECTIVES

	Sustainability Objective	Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions	Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions	Monitoring Indicators
		<p><b>PAQ 36.</b> Will the policy enable/support the delivery of facilities, utilities and key infrastructure, including high-speed broadband?</p> <p><b>PAQ 37.</b> Will the policy result in unreasonable pressure being placed upon existing key services (including community facilities), utilities or infrastructure; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?</p>	<p>terms of the site's physical characteristics and build standards?</p> <p><b>SSM QL9.</b> Can the development deliver high speed fibre broadband?</p>	
A4	<b>To maintain and promote the distinctiveness of identifiable communities</b>	<p><b>PAQ 7.</b> Does the policy ensure that the context and value of landscapes is recognised and that any adverse impacts are prevented?</p> <p><b>PAQ 8.</b> Will the policy have an adverse impact on the York green belt; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?</p> <p><b>PAQ 9.</b> Will the policy ensure that the distinctiveness and special qualities of settlements is maintained and avoids the potential for coalescence?</p>	<p><b>SSM QB5.</b> Will the site lead to the coalescence of settlements which will impact on their character and setting?</p> <p><b>SSM QJ1.</b> Would the development of the site lead to the loss of an existing use which contributes to the social character and distinctiveness of the settlement?</p> <p><b>SSM QL6.</b> Does the proposal involve new public realm enhancements to the existing public realm as part of its development?</p>	<p>Rate of infill within villages.</p> <p>Availability of local services</p>

## SOCIAL OBJECTIVES

	Sustainability Objective	Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions	Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions	Monitoring Indicators
		<p><b>PAQ 10.</b> Will the policy deliver high quality design that respects and strengthens local character and distinctiveness, helping to create a strong sense of place?</p>		
A5	<b>To reduce crime and fear of crime</b>	<p><b>PAQ 31.</b> Will the policy contribute to the reduction of crime and fear of crime?</p>	<p><b>SSM QJ3.</b> Will the site incorporate the principles of Secure By Design, reducing the potential for crime and discouraging anti-social behaviour?</p>	Amount of planning applications refused on the basis of Design
A6	<b>To develop a more balanced population</b>	<p><b>PAQ 32.</b> Will the policy contribute to reducing inequality of opportunity and support a balanced living and working population, including in relation to housing provisions?</p> <p><b>PAQ 33.</b> Will the policy enable increased accessibility for people of all abilities?</p> <p><b>PAQ 34.</b> Will the policy enable the delivery of the district's housing needs, including market and affordable housing where they are needed/wanted?</p>	<p><b>SSM QJ5.</b> Will the proposed development attract a balanced living and/or working population, reducing inequality of opportunity?</p> <p><b>SSM QK2.</b> What level and type of affordable housing has been proposed?</p> <p><b>SSM QM3.</b> Does the proposal result in the creation of net additional or net loss of jobs in Ryedale?</p>	Changes in the demographic profile of Ryedale – overarching indicator measured through the Census.

**SOCIAL OBJECTIVES**

	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions</b>	<b>Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>
		<p><b>PAQ 35.</b> Will the policy enable the delivery of the needs of older people?</p> <p><b>PAQ 36.</b> Will the policy enable/support the delivery of facilities, utilities and key infrastructure, including high-speed broadband?</p> <p><b>PAQ 40.</b> Will the policy enable the creation of net additional jobs?</p>		

## ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES

	Sustainability Objective	Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions	Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions	Monitoring Indicators
<b>B1</b>	<b>To maintain and enhance employment opportunities</b>	<p><b>PAQ 32.</b> Will the policy contribute to reducing inequality of opportunity and support a balanced living and working population, including in relation to housing provisions?</p> <p><b>PAQ 34.</b> Will the policy enable the delivery of the district's housing needs, including market and affordable housing where they are needed/wanted?</p> <p><b>PAQ 38.</b> Will the policy enable the viability and vitality of town centres?</p> <p><b>PAQ 39.</b> Will the policy contribute positively to the diversification of the district's economy?</p> <p><b>PAQ 40.</b> Will the policy enable the creation of net additional jobs?</p> <p><b>PAQ 41.</b> Will the policy support the district's existing strongest sectors?</p>	<p><b>SSM QX1.</b> How does the site perform against the ELR/SHELAA in terms of its ability to come forward and its suitability for development?</p>	<p>The amount of employment land lost to other uses</p> <p>Supply of employment land by type</p> <p>The number of rural diversification schemes, by type and location</p> <p>Amount of employment land by Use Class (EB2, B8 and mixed) and by tier within the settlement hierarchy</p> <p>Amount of completed employment land by Use Class (E B2, B8 and mixed) and by tier within the settlement hierarchy</p> <p>Gross and net amount of office space completed by tier in settlement hierarchy</p> <p>Number of farm / rural diversification schemes granted pp by type</p>

## ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES

	Sustainability Objective	Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions	Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions	Monitoring Indicators
B2	To maintain and enhance the vitality of the countryside, villages and town centres	<p><b>PAQ 37.</b> Will the policy result in unreasonable pressure being placed upon existing key services (including community facilities), utilities or infrastructure; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?</p> <p><b>PAQ 38.</b> Will the policy enable the viability and vitality of town centres?</p> <p><b>PAQ 39.</b> Will the policy contribute positively to the diversification of the district's economy?</p> <p><b>PAQ 40.</b> Will the policy enable the creation of net additional jobs?</p> <p><b>PAQ 41.</b> Will the policy support the district's existing strongest sectors?</p>	<p><b>SSM Q1.2.</b> How does the site location relate to the Town Centre in terms of the NPPF Sequential test?</p> <p><b>SSM QM1.</b> (Proposals involving town centre uses only) Will the site promote the viability and vitality of the Principal Town or Local Service Centre?</p>	<p>Conversion of retail to other uses</p> <p>Loss of/provision of community facilities</p> <p>The amount of new housing developed in the market towns compared to the villages</p> <p>Percentage of employment land on PDL</p>
B3	To retain and enhance the factors which are conducive to wealth creation, including personal creativity and	<p><b>PAQ 13.</b> Will the policy support the district's cultural sector?</p> <p><b>PAQ 32.</b> Will the policy contribute to reducing inequality of opportunity and support a balanced living and working</p>	<p><b>SSM Q1.1.</b> For the Employment: How accessible is the site to: / a bus stop, train station (for Malton Norton only), / commercial limit, / development limit?</p>	<p>Percentage of the District's population with broadband internet access</p> <p>Levels of traffic congestion on key routes (A64, and A170)</p>

## ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES

	Sustainability Objective	Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions	Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions	Monitoring Indicators
	<p><b>attractiveness to investors</b></p>	<p>population, including in relation to housing provisions?</p> <p><b>PAQ 34.</b> Will the policy enable the delivery of the district's housing needs, including market and affordable housing where they are needed/wanted?</p> <p><b>PAQ 38.</b> Will the policy enable the viability and vitality of town centres?</p> <p><b>PAQ 39.</b> Will the policy contribute positively to the diversification of the district's economy?</p> <p><b>PAQ 40.</b> Will the policy enable the creation of net additional jobs?</p> <p><b>PAQ 41.</b> Will the policy support the district's existing strongest sectors?</p>	<p><b>SSM QL7.</b> What is the impact on capacity of existing utilities and infrastructure to cope with the development?</p> <p><b>SSM QM3.</b> (Proposals including employment or retail uses only) Does the proposal involve the creation of net additional or net loss of jobs in Ryedale?</p> <p><b>SSM QX3.</b> Will the development be capable of meeting the usual range of site specific s106 requirements?</p>	<p>Amount of employment land by Use Class lost to other Uses</p> <p>Net amount of new retail convenience and comparison floorspace (Use F.2 and E)</p> <p>Town centre health checks</p> <p>Net amount of E classes( new retail ( ) office, and leisure compared to other uses within town centres</p> <p>Number of vacant shop units (class E)per town centre</p> <p>Monitoring of critical and necessary infrastructural improvements</p> <p>S106 payment triggers</p> <p>CIL charges collected and spent</p>

**ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES**

	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions</b>	<b>Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>
<b>B4</b>	<b>To diversify the local economy</b>	<p><b>PAQ 39.</b> Will the policy contribute positively to the diversification of the district's economy?</p> <p><b>PAQ 40.</b> Will the policy enable the creation of net additional jobs?</p>	<b>SSM QM2.</b> (Proposals including employment uses only) Will the mix of uses proposed by the development assist in diversifying the Ryedale economy as set out in the ELR?	<p>Number of new business start-ups by type</p> <p>Gross and net amount of office space completed by tier in settlement hierarchy</p> <p>Net amount of new retail convenience and comparison -floorspace (Use E)</p> <p>Net amount of new E uses retailoffice and leisure compared to other uses within town centres</p> <p>Amount of net new and converted tourist accommodation</p>

## ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

	Sustainability Objective	Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions	Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions	Monitoring Indicators
C1	To enhance the resilience of our ecosystems services in the face of climate change, whilst improving air, soil and water quality	<p><b>PAQ 3.</b> Will the policy ensure that new developments and landscaping schemes contribute to the creation and enhancement of habitats, whilst avoiding any significant or adverse impact upon the existing habitat network?</p> <p><b>PAQ 4.</b> Will the policy result in delivery, restoration or safeguarding of priority habitats and aid nature recovery?</p> <p><b>PAQ 5.</b> Will the policy align with the Council’s biodiversity mitigation hierarchy (avoidance, minimisation, restoration, offsetting)?</p> <p><b>PAQ 6.</b> Will the policy have an adverse impact on trees (protected or otherwise), hedgerows or ancient woodland; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?</p> <p><b>PAQ 16.</b> Will the policy encourage a modal shift from private car usage to sustainable and/or active transport alternatives?</p>	<p><b>SSM QA5.</b> Can the site integrate existing hedgerows and veteran trees into development with no loss of wildlife habitat?</p> <p><b>SSM QD5.</b> Can the site facilitate designated walking and cycling infrastructure, including by connecting to existing infrastructure nearby and away from the site?</p> <p><b>SSM QD7.</b> Would the development of the site encourage people to use sustainable vehicles, for instance by including charging points for electric vehicles?</p> <p><b>SSM QE1.</b> Can the site deliver sustainable buildings which reduce demands for water, energy and material resources?</p> <p><b>SSM QG3.</b> Would development of the site impact areas designated for the protection/enhancement of water quality and/or watercourse wildlife corridors?</p>	<p>Measurements taken by the Council and partner agencies in terms of air quality and water quality.</p> <p>Number of Air Quality Management Zones designated</p> <p>Amount of renewable / low carbon generated from decentralised energy sources and grid connected energy supplies</p> <p>Levels of NO2 in specified areas.</p> <p>Amount of Grade 2 land irreversibly lost</p> <p>River quality monitoring</p> <p>High-level Operational River Catchments Data</p> <p>Number of applications granted contrary to recommendation from the Environment Agency on the grounds of water quality</p>



## ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

	Sustainability Objective	Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions	Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions	Monitoring Indicators
		<p><b>PAQ 17.</b> Will the policy approach result in improvements to air quality?</p> <p><b>PAQ 21.</b> Will the policy inadvertently or directly cause the loss of/harm to any natural assets such as high quality agricultural land, mineral resources or groundwater protection zones; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?</p> <p><b>PAQ 22.</b> Will the policy inadvertently or directly cause the loss of/harm to any natural assets such as best and most versatile agricultural land, mineral resources or groundwater protection zones; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?</p> <p><b>PAQ 23.</b> Will the policy have an adverse impact on a surface water body's status; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?</p> <p><b>PAQ 24.</b> Will the policy have an adverse or neutral impact on watercourses and/or will</p>	<p><b>SSM QG4.</b> Would development of the site lead to building over or near to watercourses?</p> <p><b>SSM QG5.</b> Would the development have an adverse impact on air quality, in particular the Malton Air Quality Management Area?</p> <p><b>SSM QH1.</b> Is the development in an area where smell, noise, light or dust is likely to cause nuisance to new users or is the development likely to generate smell, light or dust which will affect existing users?</p> <p><b>SSM QH2.</b> Is the development in an area where other factors are likely to cause nuisance to new users or is the new development likely to generate forms of nuisance which may affect the amenity of existing users? These may include issues such as privacy, lack of sunlight, overbearing effects.</p> <p><b>SSM QJ2.</b> Would the development provide green space – including public open space</p>	

## ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

	Sustainability Objective	Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions	Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions	Monitoring Indicators
		<p>the policy contribute to the enhancement of watercourses?</p> <p><b>PAQ 29.</b> Will the policy encourage the use of green/blue infrastructure and/or sustainable drainage systems?</p> <p><b>PAQ 37.</b> Will the policy result in unreasonable pressure being placed upon existing key services (including community facilities), utilities or infrastructure; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?</p>	<p>and areas for social interaction – as well as linking-in with existing green infrastructure corridors?</p> <p><b>SSM QL7.</b> What is the impact on capacity of existing utilities and infrastructure to cope with the development?</p> <p><b>SSM QL8.</b> For sites that are presently unconnected, is the site able to deliver key infrastructure including: water, sewerage, electricity, gas and community heating?</p> <p><b>SSM QL10.</b> What is the impact on Waste Water Treatment Works?</p>	
<b>C2</b>	<b>To embed the principle of 'biodiversity net gain' into all development, improving the natural environment and aiding nature recovery and biodiversity resilience</b>	<b>PAQ 3.</b> Will the policy ensure that new developments and landscaping schemes contribute to the creation and enhancement of habitats, whilst avoiding any significant or adverse impact upon the existing habitat network?	<p><b>SSM QA2.</b> Can the site achieve at least the minimum 10% biodiversity net gain required for all development, calculated using the latest version of the Biodiversity Metric?</p> <p><b>SSM QA3.</b> Is the site capable of delivering habitats on site? If not, can habitats be delivered off-site?</p>	<p>The condition of protected sites.</p> <p>Measurements taken of ecology and species by partner agencies.</p> <p>Hectares of biodiversity habitat delivered through strategic site allocations.</p>

## ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

	Sustainability Objective	Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions	Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions	Monitoring Indicators
		<p><b>PAQ 4.</b> Will the policy result in delivery, restoration or safeguarding of priority habitats and aid nature recovery?</p> <p><b>PAQ 5.</b> Will the policy align with the Council’s biodiversity mitigation hierarchy (avoidance, minimisation, restoration, offsetting)?</p> <p><b>PAQ 21.</b> Will the policy inadvertently or directly cause the loss of/harm to any natural assets such as high quality agricultural land, mineral resources or groundwater protection zones; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?</p>	<p><b>SSM QA4.</b> Will the development adopt the Council’s biodiversity mitigation hierarchy?</p> <p><b>SSM QA5.</b> Can the site integrate existing hedgerows and veteran trees into development with no loss of wildlife habitat?</p>	
<b>C3</b>	<b>To protect and enhance geodiversity</b>	<p><b>PAQ 7.</b> Does the policy ensure that the context and value of landscapes is recognised and that any adverse impacts are prevented?</p> <p><b>PAQ 21.</b> Will the policy inadvertently or directly cause the loss of/harm to any natural assets such as high quality agricultural land, mineral resources or</p>	<b>SSM QG2.</b> Would the development lead to the sterilisation of mineral resources (in mineral safeguarding areas)?	The condition of protected sites

## ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

	Sustainability Objective	Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions	Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions	Monitoring Indicators
		groundwater protection zones; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?		
<b>C4</b>	<b>To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape, including the special qualities of remoteness and tranquillity</b>	<p><b>PAQ 6.</b> Will the policy have an adverse impact on trees (protected or otherwise), hedgerows or ancient woodland; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?</p> <p><b>PAQ 7.</b> Does the policy ensure that the context and value of landscapes is recognised and that any adverse impacts are prevented?</p>	<p><b>SSM QB1.</b> What is the capacity of the landscape to accommodate the site according to the Landscape Character Assessments and Special Qualities study?</p> <p><b>SSM QB2.</b> What impact would the site have on the Howardian Hills AONB/ the North York Moors National Park?</p> <p><b>SSM QB3.</b> (Sites within the York Greenbelt only) What impact would the site have on the defined York greenbelt?</p> <p><b>SSM QB4.</b> Is the site capable of utilising existing landscape features or providing adequate landscape mitigation measures?</p>	<p>The condition of landscape character areas</p> <p>Number of planning applications refused on landscape impact</p>
<b>C5</b>	<b>To reduce the need for private car usage and non-local travel by promoting sustainable transport alternatives</b>	<b>PAQ 2.</b> Will the policy encourage development occurring in locations that provide the best opportunities for active travel opportunities and good public transport?	<b>SSM Q3.1.</b> What are the conclusions of the Highways Authority's initial highways assessment?	Percentage of new housing and industrial development built in the market towns / other sustainable locations

**ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES**

	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions</b>	<b>Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>
		<p><b>PAQ 16.</b> Will the policy encourage a modal shift from private car usage to sustainable and/or active transport alternatives?</p> <p><b>PAQ 37.</b> Will the policy result in unreasonable pressure being placed upon existing key services (including community facilities), utilities or infrastructure; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?</p>	<p><b>SSM QD5.</b> Can the site facilitate designated walking and cycling infrastructure, including by connecting to existing infrastructure nearby and away from the site?</p> <p><b>SSM QD6.</b> Does the topography of the site attract or deter people from choosing to walk or cycle?</p> <p><b>SSM QD7.</b> Would the development of the site encourage people to use sustainable vehicles, for instance by including charging points for electric vehicles?</p> <p><b>SSM QD8.</b> If there is no bus stop near to the site, could the site be feasibly included as an addition to an existing bus route?</p> <p><b>SSM QL1.</b> (For sites of 50+ houses and any sites within the market towns) Has traffic modelling or a transport assessment been undertaken which also includes an assessment of alternative options and initiatives?</p>	

## ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

	Sustainability Objective	Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions	Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions	Monitoring Indicators
			<p><b>SSM QL3.</b> Is highway mitigation required as part of the development and what is the impact of the development on the highway network following mitigation?</p> <p><b>SSM QL5.</b> Will the proposal provide, enable or improve access to public rights of way?</p>	
C6	<b>To ensure that future development is not vulnerable to flooding, or will increase the risk of flooding elsewhere</b>	<p><b>PAQ 24.</b> Will the policy have an adverse or neutral impact on watercourses and/or will the policy contribute to the enhancement of watercourses?</p> <p><b>PAQ 25.</b> Will the policy be impacted by or impact on any invasive species or major/significant hazards, for example: flood risk, proximity to pipelines, geohazards, contamination and gases?</p> <p><b>PAQ 27.</b> Will the policy lead to an increased flood risk for the community; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?</p>	<p><b>SSM Q2.1.</b> What Flood Zone does the site fall within? (NB Flood Zone 3b already excluded during Stage 1)</p> <p><b>SSM Q2.2.</b> What vulnerability classification does the proposed development fall within?</p> <p><b>SSM Q2.3.</b> Does the site require a Level 2 SFRA to establish flood risk from other sources beyond fluvial, based on the screening exercises already undertaken in the Level 1 SFRA?</p> <p><b>SSM Qi1.</b> Is the site potentially affected by groundwater flooding?</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice on flooding and water quality grounds – this should be 0</p> <p>Amount of new development approved / allocated in high risk flood zone (3a)</p> <p>Amount of developments to include flood protection measures</p> <p>Amount of development to utilise SuDs</p>

## ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

	Sustainability Objective	Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions	Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions	Monitoring Indicators
		<p><b>PAQ 28.</b> Will the policy ensure a sequential approach to locating development in areas of lowest flood risk?</p> <p><b>PAQ 29.</b> Will the policy encourage the use of green/blue infrastructure and/or sustainable drainage systems?</p>	<p><b>SSM Qi2.</b> Is the site potentially affected by surface water flooding and is this site considered to be within a critical drainage area?</p> <p><b>SSM Qi3.</b> Is the site potentially affected by sewer flooding?</p> <p><b>SSM Qi4.</b> Is the site potentially affected by other artificial sources of flooding, such as reservoirs?</p> <p><b>SSM Qi5.</b> Is the site capable of providing blue infrastructure and/or Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS)?</p> <p><b>SSM Qi6.</b> What other measures have been considered which ensure the development is resilient to climate change?</p>	
C7	To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historical and cultural environment	<p><b>PAQ 10.</b> Will the policy deliver high quality design that respects and strengthens local character and distinctiveness, helping to create a strong sense of place?</p>	<p><b>SSM Qc1.</b> Will the site affect a designated heritage asset, either directly or indirectly through its setting?</p>	<p>Number of Listed Buildings at risk / demolished</p> <p>Number of archaeological sites lost to development</p>

## ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

	Sustainability Objective	Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions	Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions	Monitoring Indicators
		<p><b>PAQ 11.</b> Will the policy help to conserve and enhance the historic environment, including both designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings?</p> <p><b>PAQ 12.</b> Will the policy foster heritage-led regeneration and/or address heritage at risk?</p> <p><b>PAQ 13.</b> Will the policy support the district's cultural sector?</p>	<p><b>SSM QC2.</b> Will the proposal affect a non-designated heritage asset which the Council identifies as having a degree of significance that is worthy of consideration?</p>	<p>Condition of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and number of those at risk</p> <p>Number of up-to-date Conservation Area Appraisals</p> <p>Proportion of planning applications, LBC and CAC applications refused against policies on design and heritage</p>
<b>C8</b>	<b>To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, particularly those generated through fossil fuel consumption</b>	<p><b>PAQ 2.</b> Will the policy encourage development occurring in locations that provide the best opportunities for active travel opportunities and good public transport?</p> <p><b>PAQ 14.</b> Will the policy align with the district's energy hierarchy (use less energy, use energy efficiently, use renewable and/or low carbon sources)?</p>	<p><b>SSM QD1.</b> Is the site adopting the Energy Hierarchy of the Local Plan Strategy?</p> <p><b>SSM QD5.</b> Can the site facilitate designated walking and cycling infrastructure, including by connecting to existing infrastructure nearby and away from the site?</p> <p><b>SSM QD7.</b> Would the development of the site encourage people to use sustainable vehicles, for instance by including charging points for electric vehicles?</p>	<p>The number of buildings built to BREEAM/ Other standards</p> <p>CO2 emissions measured</p>



## ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

	Sustainability Objective	Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions	Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions	Monitoring Indicators
		<p><b>PAQ 15.</b> Will the policy encourage the use of renewable energy sources?</p> <p><b>PAQ 16.</b> Will the policy encourage a modal shift from private car usage to sustainable and/or active transport alternatives?</p> <p><b>PAQ 18.</b> Will the policy encourage the development of sustainable building standards, reduce demands for water, energy and material resources, via passive design/siting?</p> <p><b>PAQ 19.</b> Will the policy encourage recycling and support the reduction of waste?</p>	<p><b>SSM QD8.</b> If there is no bus stop near to the site, could the site feasibly be included as an addition to an existing bus route?</p> <p><b>SSM QE1.</b> Can the site deliver sustainable buildings which reduce demands for water, energy and material resources?</p>	
<b>C9</b>	<b>To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change by promoting renewable energy sources, whilst minimising energy and water consumption</b>	<p><b>PAQ 14.</b> Will the policy align with the district's energy hierarchy (use less energy, use energy efficiently, use renewable and/or low carbon sources)?</p> <p><b>PAQ 15.</b> Will the policy encourage the use of renewable energy sources?</p>	<p><b>SSM QD2.</b> Is the site capable of linking in or supporting off site renewable energy schemes, or can the site link in to existing heat or power sources available in the District?</p> <p><b>SSM QD3.</b> Can the site link into existing heat or power sources within the district?</p>	Number of planning applications incorporating a renewable energy element to the respective scheme.

## ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

	Sustainability Objective	Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions	Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions	Monitoring Indicators
		<p><b>PAQ 16.</b> Will the policy encourage a modal shift from private car usage to sustainable and/or active transport alternatives?</p> <p><b>PAQ 18.</b> Will the policy encourage the development of sustainable building standards, reduce demands for water, energy and material resources, via passive design/siting?</p> <p><b>PAQ 19.</b> Will the policy encourage recycling and support the reduction of waste?</p> <p><b>PAQ 29.</b> Will the policy encourage the use of green/blue infrastructure and/or sustainable drainage systems?</p>	<p><b>SSM QD4.</b> Is the site incorporating any other type of renewable energy resource?</p>	
<b>C10</b>	<b>To make the most efficient use of land</b>	<p><b>PAQ 20.</b> Will the policy encourage efficient use of land, maximising opportunities for development of brownfield land, remediation and/or regeneration?</p> <p><b>PAQ 21.</b> Will the policy promote the multi-functional use of land as a resource?</p>	<p><b>SSM QF1.</b> Is the site or any part of the site considered previously developed land?</p> <p><b>SSM QF2.</b> Can the site achieve appropriate density to achieve the most efficient use of the land?</p>	<p>Amount of development on greenfield and brownfield land</p> <p>Housing density of approved schemes for 10+ dwellings</p>

## ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

	Sustainability Objective	Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions	Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions	Monitoring Indicators
		<p><b>PAQ 22.</b> Will the policy inadvertently or directly cause the loss of/harm to any natural assets such as best and most versatile agricultural land, mineral resources or groundwater protection zones; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?</p>	<p><b>SSM QF3.</b> Would the development of the site lead to the remediation of contaminated land?</p> <p><b>SSM QF4.</b> Can the site provide a broad portfolio of sites/uses?</p> <p><b>SSM QG1.</b> What agricultural land classification is the site? Would development of this site involve the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land?</p>	<p>Amount of land affected by contamination brought back into beneficial use</p> <p>Amount of new development committed on PDL</p>
<b>C11</b>	<p><b>To ensure that water consumption is as low as possible, protect productive soils and maintain the stock of minerals</b></p>	<p><b>PAQ 18.</b> Will the policy encourage the development of sustainable building standards, reduce demands for water, energy and material resources, via passive design/siting?</p> <p><b>PAQ 21.</b> Will the policy inadvertently or directly cause the loss of/harm to any natural assets such as high quality agricultural land, mineral resources or groundwater protection zones; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?</p>	<p><b>SSM QG1.</b> What agricultural land classification is the site? Would development of this site involve the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land?</p> <p><b>SSM QG2.</b> Would the development lead to the sterilisation of mineral resources (in mineral safeguarding areas)?</p> <p><b>SSM QG6.</b> Is any part of the development on suspected unstable land?</p>	<p>Per capita consumption energy and water</p> <p>Percentage of high grade farm land lost to development</p> <p>Land lost to development where there are significant mineral stocks</p> <p>Amount of Grade 2 land irreversibly lost</p>

**ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES**

	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Relevant Policy Appraisal Questions</b>	<b>Relevant Site Selection Methodology Questions</b>	<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>
			<b>SSM QG7.</b> Will the site impact on major hazard sites and pipelines?	
<b>C12</b>	<b>To reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the rates of re-use and recycling</b>	<b>PAQ 19.</b> Will the policy encourage recycling and support the reduction of waste?	<p><b>SSM QE2.</b> Does the development contain proposals for waste reduction in both its construction and when in operation?</p> <p><b>SSM QE3.</b> Does the development contain individual/communal recycling facilities/infrastructure?</p>	Number of developments which incorporate waste efficiency measures

The site selection methodology (SSM) intends to objectively screen and then assess sites, taking into account a wide range of factors to guide choices over site allocations in the Local Plan Review. The content and staging of the SSM was initially consulted on during both 2009 and 2010 (prior to the adoption of the previous Local Plan Strategy) and despite recent modifications that reflect today's context, its purpose and structure remains broadly similar due to its effective implementation as part of the Ryedale Plan. It should be noted that the SSM was used as recently as 2018 to assist with the allocation of sites and is therefore still considered to be broadly current and relevant.

It should be noted that, due to the time constraints of delivering the plan review, the SSM commenced early in the process, specifically within the Call for Sites process. In addition to seeking land submissions from landowners and other stakeholders, site-specific details (that would otherwise be considered or asked for later in the process) were submitted up-front during the Call for Sites. This would not preclude the submission of further information or clarification of such information as part of the sustainability process.

### Consultations ahead of formation of SSM

Summary of the outcome of the consultations in 2009 and 2010:

- Two stage process of site assessment established: Stage 1 being a 'sieve' of sites, with ones discounted which do not meet a set of fundamental criteria; Stage 2 being a themed assessment against a variety of material planning factors.
- Established that the factors considered in Stage 2 should be weighted (with certain issues having greater importance than others), whilst specific consideration be given to deliverability and 'developability' of a site. Stage 2 therefore divided into three phases of Assessment.
- Established that a rating system, which features positive outcomes and negative outcomes as opposed to a defined 'score', would be used during the Stage 2 assessments. The Council actively sought to avoid a scoring system, due to issues being differently weighted. It nevertheless recognised that particular sustainability considerations would be important to establish early on in the assessment process.

### SSM Stages

**Stage 1.** A 'sieve' of sites, with ones discounted which do not meet a set of fundamental criteria. See below for criteria.

**Stage 2:** A series of three assessments to enable effective comparison of the relative merits of sites, using over 50 topic-based questions and the established rating system. This includes key strategic considerations, other thematic considerations and deliverability. It should be noted that no sites are discounted only by performing poorly at this stage (akin to Stage 1); all assessments are considered and compared and then conclusions are made at Stage 3.

- **Assessment 1**

- Sites which have progressed from Stage 1 are assessed against a number of constraints which are critical to the ability or appropriateness of a site coming forward. The following elements are considered to have particular weight or importance when it comes to determining how acceptable a site is, and therefore are considered first.
  - [Accessibility](#)
    - To ensure that development meets the needs of Ryedale’s wider population, and to help create a more balanced population, it is vital to assess the relationship of a site to its settlement, key facilities and employment areas. It is important also to distinguish between the relative accessibility of sites within a settlement as this can vary widely.
  - [Flood Risk](#)
    - In order to avoid vulnerable development in areas at most risk of flooding, planning authorities must apply the sequential test (and, where necessary, the exception test) to the choice of sites for potential allocation. Key flood risk factors are therefore considered at this stage.
  - [Highway Assessment](#)
    - This is an initial assessment made by North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) as the highway authority and gives an early indication of the suitability of a site in general highway terms, looking at issues such as access/egress to/from a highway and potential impact on the highway. What further work will be required, dependent on the scale and nature of the site, is also considered at this stage.

- **Assessment 2**

- Thematic issues, not covered in Assessment 1, are considered here. In assessing the coverage of SSM questions against Sustainability Objectives and other Plan objectives, numerous overlaps occur and the subject of the questions are effectively changeable. For ease of assessment and to follow a logical structure, questions used for Assessment 2 are ordered into thematic blocks. These are:
  - [A. Biodiversity and Geodiversity](#)
  - [B. Special Qualities, Landscape and Setting](#)
  - [C. Culture and Heritage](#)

- [D. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Renewable Energy](#)
  - [E. Sustainable Building and Waste Reduction](#)
  - [F. Efficient Use of Land](#)
  - [G. Natural Resources](#)
  - [H. Amenity](#)
  - [I. Flood Risk \(detailed matters\)](#)
  - [J. People](#)
  - [K. Meeting Needs](#)
  - [L. Community Facilities, Utilities and Infrastructure](#)
  - [M. Strong Economy](#)
- See below for the full list of SSM questions under these headings.

- **Assessment 3**

- Specific consideration is made with respect to the [deliverability and developability of a site](#), notwithstanding the thematic issues considered in Assessments 1 and 2. This considers physical and legal constraints, as well as a site's ability to meet the Council's developer contribution requirements, both in terms of any on-site delivery and any Community Infrastructure Levy Contribution.

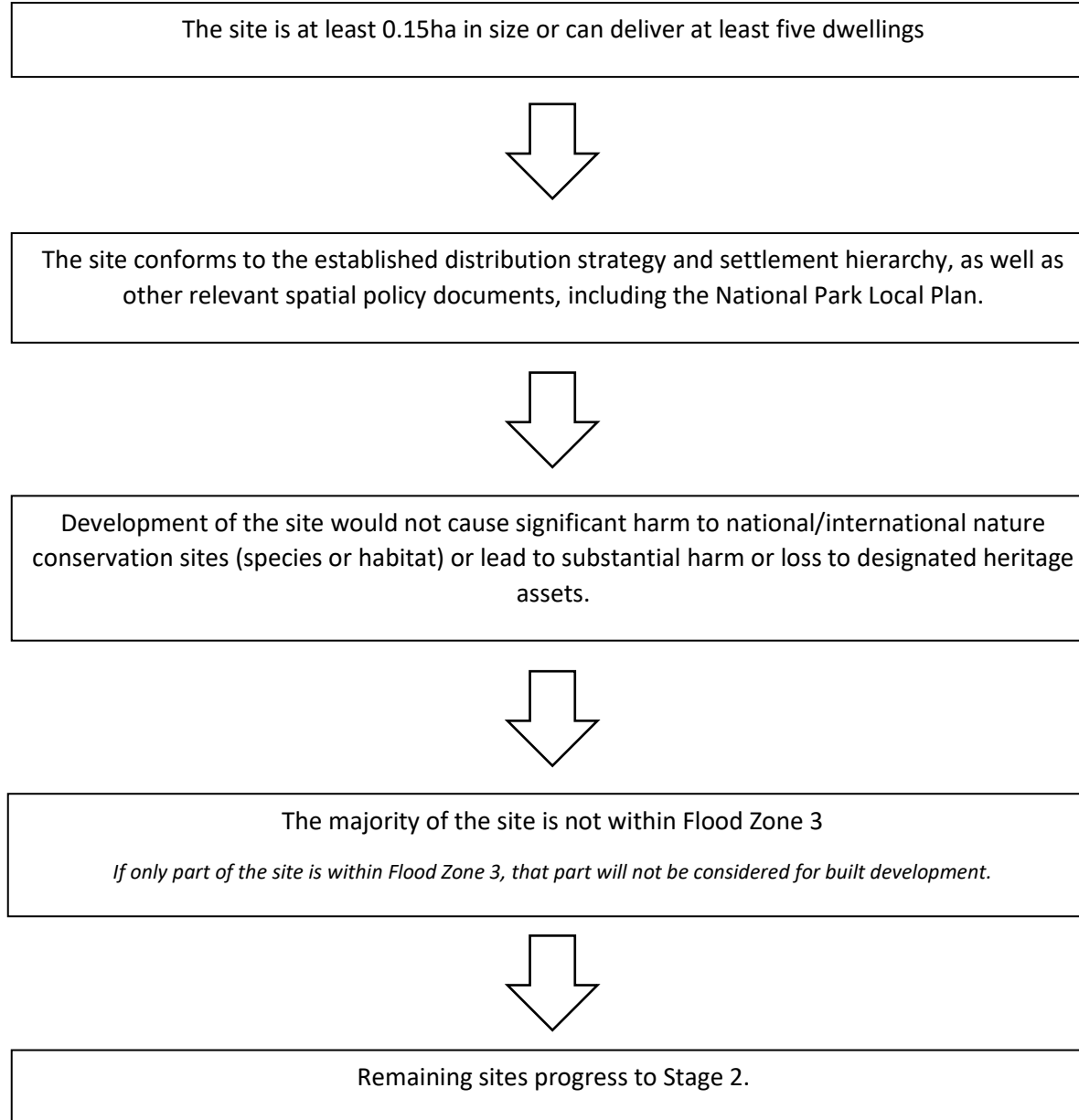
**Stage 3:** This stage represents the outcome of the assessments undertaken in Stage 2, allowing for conclusions to be made about the overall performance of sites and ultimately their suitability for allocation. Information is presented in tables at a settlement level to allow visual comparison of the sites put forward.

The purpose of distinguishing between the three assessment levels is to recognise their importance and in-particular the weight that can be attached to these. Detailed analysis will be undertaken for Assessments 1 and 3 in-particular, as these involve key constraints and if a site performs well here, it could demonstrate that it is deliverable and developable. Comparisons are then made with the outcomes of Assessment 2 to gain an overall picture of the performance of sites.

The combination of these assessments enables officers to form a 'preferred' list of sites in readiness for consultation on potential allocations in the Plan Review. However, it is important to note that this SSM does not give the answer in itself, it allows for the objective assessment of sites and ultimately for the Council to make an informed choice based on objectives.

Finally, the SSM is an iterative process and will involve an ongoing discussion with the proposers of sites in providing the necessary information to make judgements.

**Stage 1 – Initial ‘sieve’**





**1 Accessibility**

**Q1.1 How accessible is the site to key services and facilities? (Sites involving housing and employment development)**

**Housing**

**Towns**

Service/ facility	Walking Time from site to service/ facility			
	Up to 5 minutes	Up to 10 minutes	Up to 15 minutes	Over 20 minutes
<b>Public Transport</b>				
Bus Stop	++	+	-	--
Railway Station (Malton and Norton only)	++	+	-	--
<b>Shopping</b>				
Nearest commercial limit	++	+	-	--
<b>Employment</b>				
Nearest employment area	++	+	-	--
<b>Education</b>				
Nearest primary school	++	+	-	--
Nearest secondary school	++	+	-	--
<b>Facilities</b>				
Nearest doctor's surgery	++	+	-	--
Hospital (Malton and Norton only)	++	+	-	--
Nearest development limit	++	+	-	--

## Villages

Service/ facility	Walking Time from site to service/ facility			
	Up to 5 minutes	Up to 10 minutes	Up to 15 minutes	Over 20 minutes
<b>Public Transport</b>				
Bus Stop	++	+	-	--
<b>Shopping</b>				
Local Shop	++	+	-	--
<b>Education</b>				
Nearest primary school	++	+	-	--
Nearest development limit	++	+	-	--

## Employment

Location	Walking Time from site to specified location			
	Up to 5 minutes	Up to 10 minutes	Up to 15 minutes	Over 20 minutes
Nearest bus stop	++	+	-	--
Train station (Malton and Norton only)	++	+	-	--
Nearest commercial limit	++	+	-	--
Nearest development limit	++	+	-	--

## Retail

**Q1.2** How does the site location relate to the Town Centre in terms of the NPPF Sequential test?

Town Centre	Edge of Centre	Out of Centre	Out of Town
++	+	-	--

**1 Overall accessibility rating**

Site has excellent accessibility	Site has good accessibility	Site has variable accessibility	Site has poor accessibility
++	+	-	--

**Q2.1 What Flood Zone does the site fall within?**

Sites where the majority of land is within Flood Zone 3 are discounted at Stage 1. If only part of a site is within Flood Zone 2 or 3, that part would not be developed and an assessment would be made as to the area’s capacity for accommodating other benefits, such as biodiversity gains.

The site is wholly within Flood Zone 1	The majority of the site is within Flood Zone 1 but part of the site is within Flood Zone 2	The majority of the site is within Flood Zone 1 but part of the site is within Flood Zone 3a/b	The majority of the site is not within Flood Zone 1
++	+	-	--

**Q2.2 What vulnerability classification does the proposed development fall within?**

	Less vulnerable	More vulnerable	Highly vulnerable
For sites in Flood Zone 1	++	++	++
For sites in or partially in Flood Zone 2	++	+	-
For sites partially in Flood Zone 3a	+	-	--
For sites partially in Flood Zone 3b	--	--	--

**Q2.3 Does the site require a Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) to establish flood risk from other sources beyond fluvial, based on the screening exercises already undertaken in the Level 1 SFRA?**

A Level 1 SFRA was produced jointly by Scarborough Borough and Ryedale District Council in November 2021. All sites submitted through the Call for Sites Process 2021 – prior to publishing – were screened against flood risks (both now and in the future) from various sources. Some sites were highlighted as requiring further investigation in the form of a Level 2 SFRA. See Questions Qi1-4 for consideration of matters emerging from any Level 2 SFRA.

The site is in Flood Zone 1 and there are no identified risks from other sources of flooding	The site is in Flood Zone 1 but is at risk in the future	The site requires a SFRA Level 2 Assessment
++	-	--

**2 Overall flood risk assessment**

Site has low overall flood risk	Site faces some flood risk issues which could be mitigated	Site faces significant flood risk issues, and may be inappropriate for development
++	-	--

**Q3.1 What are the conclusions of the Highway Authorities (NYCC) and Highways Agency (HA) (where appropriate) initial highway assessment?**

Site has no highway issues identified	Site has some highway issues identified which can be mitigated subject to further investigation	Site has multiple highways issues which can be mitigated subject to further investigation	Site has multiple highway issues which may be difficult to mitigate unless further investigation demonstrates otherwise
++	+	-	--

**A. Biodiversity and Geo-diversity**

**QA1** *Would the development affect a regional or local site of biodiversity, (including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation - SINC, Local Nature Reserves - LNRs, or geological value (including Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites - RIGS) or affect UK or Ryedale Biodiversity Plan - BAP - protected species?*

Enhancement of feature/ species possible – mitigation not required	Neutral impact - no effect or effect can be fully mitigated	Adverse impact but mitigation possible	Serious impact with limited means of mitigation
++	+	-	--

**QA2** *Can the site achieve at least the minimum 10% biodiversity net gain required for all development, calculated using the latest version of the Biodiversity Metric?*

The site can achieve well above 10% biodiversity net gain.	The site can achieve 10% biodiversity net gain	The site cannot achieve any biodiversity net gain – neutral	Development of the site will result in a net loss of biodiversity
++	+	--	--

**QA3** *Is the site capable of delivering habitats on site? If not, can habitats be delivered off-site?*

Habitats can be delivered on-site	Habitats cannot be delivered on-site but contributions can be made off-site	Habitats can neither be delivered on-site nor off-site	Serious impact on habitats with limited means of mitigation
++	+	-	--

**QA4 Will the site adopt the Council's biodiversity mitigation hierarchy?**

AVOIDANCE OF IMPACTS – For instance, placing roads outside rare habitats or timing of seismic operations.

MINIMISATION OF IMPACTS – For instance, reducing duration/intensity/extent of impacts that cannot be completely avoided, such as with the use of wildlife crossings or noise attenuation

REHABILITATION/RESTORATION – For instance, measures taken to restore ecosystems after impacts, typically at the end of the project

OFFSET – Restoration offsets and averted loss offsets, for instance reducing or stopping biodiversity loss in areas where it is predicted

Site capable and developer willing	Site capable but developer not willing	Site not capable
++	-	--

**QA5 Can the site integrate existing hedgerows and veteran trees into development with no loss of wildlife habitat?**

Positive impact. Enhancement of feature possible and mitigation not required	Neutral impact. No effect or effect can be fully mitigated	Adverse impact but mitigation possible	Serious impact with limited or no means of mitigation
++	+	-	--

**A Overall Rating for Biodiversity and Geo-diversity**

Significantly positive impact on geodiversity or biodiversity elements and no mitigation required	Positive impact on geodiversity or biodiversity elements however any effect can be fully mitigated- and bring net gain	Neutral to adverse impact on geodiversity or biodiversity elements but effects are capable of some mitigation	Significant adverse impact on geodiversity or biodiversity elements and effects are unable to be satisfactorily mitigated
++	+	-	--



**B. Special Qualities, Landscape and Setting**

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**QB1** *What is the capacity of the landscape to accommodate the site according to the Landscape Character Assessments which cover the Ryedale Area, and Special Qualities study (including views and open spaces)?*

Site has very low landscape sensitivity to being developed or existing landscape features are retained or enhanced. Site will not detract from landscape character.	Site has a low landscape sensitivity to being developed and some existing landscape features can be retained. Site is unlikely to detract from landscape character.	Site has medium landscape sensitivity to being developed and may affect landscape features, however mitigation is possible. Site may detract from landscape character unless satisfactory mitigation can be achieved	Site has high landscape sensitivity to being developed and will affect landscape features with limited/ no means of mitigation. Site will detract from landscape character unless satisfactory mitigation can be achieved
++	+	-	--

**QB2** *What impact would the site have on the nationally designated landscapes of North York Moors National Park and/or Howardian Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)?*

Site has very low landscape sensitivity to being developed or existing landscape features are retained or enhanced. Site will not detract from landscape character.	Site has a low landscape sensitivity to being developed and some existing landscape features can be retained. Site is unlikely to detract from landscape character.	Site has medium landscape sensitivity to being developed and may affect landscape features, however mitigation is possible. Site may detract from landscape character unless satisfactory mitigation can be achieved	Site has high landscape sensitivity to being developed and will affect landscape features with limited/ no means of mitigation. Site will detract from landscape character unless satisfactory mitigation can be achieved
++	+	-	--

**QB3** *(Sites within the York Greenbelt only) What impact would the site have on the defined York greenbelt?*

Positive impact – mitigation not required	Neutral impact – no mitigation required.	Negative impact with potential for harm but mitigation possible	Significant harm with limited means of mitigation
++	+	-	--

**QB4** *Is the site capable of utilising existing landscape features to minimise its impact or provide adequate landscape mitigation measures?*

Site is capable of retaining and enhancing existing landscape features.	Site is capable of retaining some existing landscape features and limited or no landscape mitigation is required	Site will not retain most existing landscape features, however landscape mitigation is possible	Site will not retain any existing landscape features and limited or no landscape mitigation is possible/ proposed
++	+	-	--

**QB5** *Will the site lead to the coalescence of settlements which will impact on their character and setting?*

Principally the settlements where coalescence needs to be carefully considered is at Malton and Old Malton, Pickering and Middleton Kirkbymoorside and Keldholme, Amotherby and Swinton, Staxton and Willerby.

Development within the built form of the settlement	Development is on the edge of a settlement which is not affected by coalescence with another settlement	Development is on the edge of the settlement and will lead to coalescence with another settlement however mitigation possible	Development is on the edge of the settlement and will lead to significant coalescence with another settlement and limited/ no mitigation possible
++	+	-	--

**B** *Overall Rating for Special Qualities, Landscape and Setting*

<p>Positive impact – the proposal will retain and enhance the special qualities, landscape and setting of the settlement</p>	<p>Neutral impact – the proposal will not have an adverse impact on the special qualities, landscape and setting of the settlement.</p>	<p>Negative impact - the proposal will have an adverse impact on the special qualities, landscape and setting of the settlement, however mitigation is possible</p>	<p>Significant impact - the proposal will have a significant adverse impact on the special qualities, landscape and setting of the settlement and limited or no mitigation is possible</p>
<p>++</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>--</p>

**C. Culture and Heritage**

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**QC1 Will the site affect a designated heritage asset, either directly or indirectly through its setting?**

Designated heritage assets include Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings, Registered Park and Gardens and Conservation Areas. Where an affect is identified, the onus is on the promoter to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance.

Development would positively contribute to the significance, character and distinctiveness of the heritage asset	Development would not adversely affect the significance, character and distinctiveness of the heritage asset	Development would adversely affect the significance, character and distinctiveness of the heritage asset, but mitigation is possible	Development would adversely affect the significance, character and distinctiveness of the heritage asset and mitigation is not possible
++	+	-	--

**QC2 Will the affect a non-designated heritage asset which the Council identifies as having a degree of significance that is worthy of consideration? (Includes buildings, monuments, site, place, area or landscape)**

Development would positively contribute to the significance, character and distinctiveness of the heritage asset	Development would not adversely affect the significance, character and distinctiveness of the heritage asset	Development would adversely affect the significance, character and distinctiveness of the heritage asset, but mitigation is possible	Development would adversely affect the significance, character and distinctiveness of the heritage asset and mitigation is not possible
++	+	-	--

**C Overall Rating for Culture and Heritage**

Development would positively contribute to the significance, character and distinctiveness of the heritage asset	Development would not adversely affect the significance, character and distinctiveness of the heritage asset	Development would adversely affect the significance, character and distinctiveness of the heritage asset, but mitigation is possible	Development would adversely affect the significance, character and distinctiveness of the heritage asset and mitigation is not possible
++	+	-	--

## D. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Renewable Energy

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### QD1 *Is the site adopting the Energy Hierarchy of the Local Plan Strategy?*

1. USE LESS ENERGY – Through design and construction; and a lower energy demand
2. USE ENERGY EFFICIENTLY – Encourage occupants to reduce their energy use; increased energy efficiency
3. USE RENEWABLE AND/OR LOW CARBON SOURCES – For heat and power; either on site or through a network

Site capable and developer willing	Site capable but developer unwilling	Site not capable and developer unwilling
++	-	--

### QD2 *Is the site capable of linking in or supporting off site renewable energy schemes?*

Where it is not appropriate to provide on-site renewable energy generation, it may be appropriate for a development to link in to an existing or proposed off site renewable energy scheme. Currently there are very few off site schemes in existence or being proposed.

Site capable of linking in with off-site renewable energy scheme and developer willing to take it forward
++

### QD3 *Can the site link in to existing heat or power sources available in the District?*

Given the rural nature of Ryedale, currently not many opportunities exist for linking into existing heat or energy sources. Most opportunities are likely to exist in the towns close to industry.

Site capable of linking in with existing heat or power source and developer willing to take it forward
++

**QD4** *Is the site incorporating any other type of renewable energy source?*

Yes	No
-----	----

**QD5** *Can the site facilitate designated walking and cycling infrastructure, including by connecting to existing infrastructure nearby and away from the site?*

The key barriers to cycling include users feeling a lack of safety and/or not feeling sufficiently separated from vehicular traffic, as well as a lack of safe storage, lack of signage as well as a lack of facilities to freshen-up and change after a journey. Sites which can provide legitimate means of overcoming these obstacles will perform well in answer to this question.

The site has the capacity to deliver a robust network of cycling and walking infrastructure that can easily connect to existing infrastructure off-site, as well as providing good access to bicycle services	The site has capacity to deliver a good amount of cycling and walking infrastructure, with some limitations.	The site can only deliver minimal cycling and walking infrastructure	The site cannot deliver any cycling and walking infrastructure
++	+	-	--

**QD6** *Does the topography of the site attract or deter people from choosing to walk or cycle?*

Academic research has found that the probability of cycling a journey falls steadily as the hilliness of the local area increases. Gradients below 2% are considered to provide the most conducive conditions for cycling. Similarly, a gradient also plays a role in the perceived comfort and attractiveness of a route for pedestrians – particularly those with mobility difficulties or pushchairs – with guidance from studies suggesting a gradient of 5% should be the desirable maximum in most situations.

The site is mostly flat	The site features some steep gradients	The site features an abundance of steep gradients
++	-	--

**QD7** *Would the development of the site encourage people to use sustainable vehicles, for instance by including charging points for electric vehicles?*

Future development on the site would feature electric vehicle charging points at every housing unit	Future development would feature some electric vehicle charging provision	Electric vehicle charging provision would not be possible on the site
++	-	--

**QD8** *For sites that are not in close proximity to a bus stop, could the site be feasibly included as an addition to an existing bus route?*

The site is in close proximity to a bus stop or the site could feasibly be added to an existing bus route	The site has no bus stop nearby and it would also be unfeasible for the site to be added to an existing bus route
++	--

**D** *Overall rating for Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Renewable Energy*

Site capable of incorporating low carbon and renewable energy technology and developer willing	Site capable of incorporating low carbon and renewable energy technology and developer unwilling	Site not capable of incorporating low carbon and renewable energy technology
++	-	--



**E. Sustainable Building and Waste Reduction**

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**QE1** *Can the site deliver sustainable buildings which reduce demands for water, energy and material resources?*

The site can deliver energy efficient buildings	The site can deliver energy efficient buildings but with some limitations	The site cannot deliver energy efficient buildings
++	-	--

**QE2** *Does the development contain proposals for waste reduction in both its construction and when in operation?*

Increasingly waste is being minimised in the construction of buildings such as on-site recycling of rubble. It is important that carbon reduction is achieved in the construction of the development, and not just over its building lifetime.

Proposals for waste reduction incorporated into the both the construction and operation of the development	Proposals have investigated waste reduction , however only limited measures are achievable	No proposals suggested for waste reduction
++	-	--

**QE3** *Does the development contain individual/communal recycling facilities/ infrastructure?*

Yes	No
++	--

**E** *Overall Rating for Sustainable Building and Waste Minimisation*

Site capable of incorporating sustainable building and waste minimisation into the development and developer willing	Site capable of incorporating sustainable building and waste minimisation into the development but developer unwilling	Site not capable of incorporating sustainable building and waste minimisation into the development
++	-	--

F. Efficient Use of Land

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**QF1** *Is the site or any part of the site considered previously developed land ('brownfield')?*

Site is over 50% to 100% 'brownfield'	Site is up to 50% 'brownfield'
++	+

**QF2** *Can the site achieve an appropriate density to achieve the most efficient use of the land?*

Excellent density achieved taking into account location and context	Appropriate density achieved taking into account location and context	Lower density proposed as site faces some constraints in its development	Lower density necessary as site faces significant constraints in its development
++	+	-	--

**QF3** *Would the development of the site lead to the remediation of contaminated land?*

The Plan is supportive of the principle of remediating land, and the ratings reflect that where land is contaminated there will be an expectation that remediation measures are applied, the council is aware that sites can be capable of remediation (and indeed this would be the preferred outcome) but it must be satisfied that such remediation is both feasible and viable, and this is an inherent part of site deliverability. Requests will be made to site submitters to provide such information.

Development is located on land which is likely to be highly contaminated and will be remediated	Development is located on land which may be contaminated and will be remediated	Development is located on land which may be contaminated and no proposals for remediation have been put forward	Development is located on land which is likely to be highly contaminated no proposals for remediation have been put forward
++	+	-	--

**QF4 Can the site provide a broad portfolio of sites/uses?**

The site can be sub-divided and accommodate a variety of uses including market and affordable housing, employment, open space among others	The site can provide some mixed uses	The site is single use
++	+	-

**F Overall Rating for Efficient Use of Land**

Site represents very efficient use of land with mitigation to fully overcome concerns where necessary	Site represents efficient use of land but further mitigation required to fully overcome concerns where necessary	Site does not represent efficient use of land. Further investigation of mitigation measures to overcome concerns required.	Site does not represent efficient use of land and mitigation is not possible.
++	+	-	--

**QG1** *Would the development of this site involve the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a)?*

No loss of best and most versatile agricultural land	Up to 5ha of best and most versatile agricultural land lost	More than 5ha of best and most versatile agricultural land lost
++	-	--

**QG2** *Would the development lead to the sterilisation of mineral resources (in mineral safeguarding areas)?*

North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) is the responsible planning Authority for mineral extraction. The saved policies in the Mineral Local Plan identifies Preferred Areas and Areas of Search to prevent the sterilisation of mineral resources. Mineral consultation zones are also in place which relate to old and new mineral sites. In some cases pre-extraction of mineral deposits is possible so that the site may be suitable for development. However the value of the mineral deposits involved and the possible sterilisation that may occur needs to be taken into account.

Site not within a mineral Preferred Area, Area of Search, or Mineral Consultation Zone	Site within a mineral Preferred Area, Area of Search, or Mineral Consultation Zone but a resource strategy could allow use of the resource as part of the development	Site within a mineral Preferred Area, Area of Search, or Mineral Consultation Zone, resource cannot be used- resource would be sterilised
++	-	--

**QG3** *Would development of the site impact areas designated for the protection/enhancement of water quality and/or watercourse wildlife corridors?*

There are a number of Groundwater Source Protection Zones (GSPZ) across Ryedale which ensure that the public water drinking supply is protected. GSPZs protect essential elements of the water supply including aquifers, groundwater flows, wells, boreholes and springs. GSPZs are split into three main zones:

- Zone 1 (inner protection zone)
- Zone 2 (outer protection zone)
- Zone 3 (total catchment)

Zone 1 represents the most sensitive Zone to development. The Council will liaise with Yorkshire Water and the Environment Agency in assessing sites against this factor. Additionally, the Environment Agency state that there should be buffer zones of 10m along main river and ordinary watercourses to enable the creation and management of wildlife corridors, thus protecting and enhancing green and blue infrastructure.

Development would not affect aforementioned designated areas	Development could potentially affect aforementioned designated areas / mitigation possibilities	Development could potentially affect aforementioned areas, but no investigation undertaken	Development would impact the aforementioned areas
++	-	--	--

**QG4** *Would development of the site lead to building over or near to watercourses?*

Development would not be close to any watercourses	Site features a watercourse but there are opportunities for de-culverting/opening up the watercourse	Site features a watercourse and culverting would be required	Site features a watercourse but no mitigation is realistic and/or significant harm would be caused
++	+	-	--

**QG5** *Would development of the site lead to an adverse impact on air quality, in particular the Malton Air Quality Management Area?*

An Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) has been designated in Malton due to the exceedance of NO<sup>2</sup> particulate levels.. The Council’s Environmental Health Officers monitor particulate levels across Ryedale, where necessary. Where there may be a potential adverse impact, proposers of the site will be asked to carry out a proportional air quality assessment to analyse the nature and level of the impact.

Site falls outside any area of poor air quality and development is unlikely to result in any reduction in air quality	Site falls outside an area of poor air quality. Development is unlikely to result in a significant reduction in air quality	Site is within an area of poor air quality and mitigation is possible. Development may lead to a reduction in air quality	Site is within an area of poor air quality and limited/ no mitigation is possible or no assessment has been made by the proposer. Development is likely to lead to a further significant reduction in air quality
++	+	-	--

**QG6** *Is any part of the development on suspected unstable land?*

Where there are reasons for suspecting instability, appropriate investigation and geo-technical appraisal should be undertaken by the site proposer.

Land has no instability concerns	Land potentially unstable but investigation has shown that mitigation is possible	Land potentially unstable but no investigation has been carried out	Land suffers from significant instability problems and either no mitigation has been proposed or instability problems are not possible to mitigate.
++	+	-	--

**QG7** *Will development of the site impact upon major hazard sites or pipelines?*

Ryedale has a number of major pipelines and a single major hazard site. The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) have produced guidance on how development near these sites should be dealt with. Three zones have been established around these installations:

- Inner Zone
- Middle Zone
- Outer Zone

The HSE then split development into four sensitivity levels (1-4) depending on the type of development proposed. The HSE standing advice can be then applied to state either “Do Not Advise Against Development” and “Advise Against Development”

HSE Standing Advise states “Do not advise against development”	HSE Standing Advise states “advise against development”
++	--

**G Overall Rating for Natural Resources**

Site would not adversely affect any natural resources	Site would not have any significant adverse effect on natural resources	Site would have an adverse effect on natural resources but mitigation is possible	Site would have a significant adverse effect on natural resources and limited/no mitigation is possible
++	+	-	--



**QH1** *Is the development in an area where small, noise, light or dust is likely to cause nuisance to new users or is the development likely to generate smell, noise, light or dust which will affect existing users?*

The development is unlikely to cause nuisance to existing neighbouring uses or neighbouring uses are unlikely to cause nuisance to the proposed occupants of the site	The development is may cause some nuisance to existing neighbouring uses or neighbouring uses may cause some nuisance to the proposed occupants of the site. Mitigation of some of this nuisance is possible.	The development will cause significant nuisance to existing neighbouring uses or neighbouring uses will cause significant nuisance to the proposed occupants of the site. There is limited or no means of mitigation of this nuisance.
+	-	--

**QH2** *Is the development in an area where other factors are likely to cause nuisance to new users or is the development likely to generate forms of nuisance which may affect the amenity of existing users? These may include issues such as privacy, lack of sunlight, over bearing effects.*

The development is unlikely to cause nuisance to existing neighbouring uses or neighbouring uses are unlikely to cause nuisance to the proposed occupants of the site	The development may cause some nuisance to existing neighbouring uses or neighbouring uses may cause some nuisance to the proposed occupants of the site. Mitigation of some of this nuisance is possible.	The development will cause significant nuisance to existing neighbouring uses or neighbouring uses will cause significant nuisance to the proposed occupants of the site. There is limited or no means of mitigation of this nuisance.
+	-	--

**QH3** *Is the site in close proximity to a regulated waste site?*

The site is not in close proximity to a regulated waste site	The site is in close proximity to the site but mitigation is possible	The site is in close proximity to the site and mitigation is not possible
++	+	--

**H Overall Rating for Amenity**

<p>The development is unlikely to cause nuisance to existing neighbouring uses or neighbouring uses are unlikely to cause nuisance to the proposed occupants of the site</p>	<p>The development may cause some nuisance to existing neighbouring uses or neighbouring uses may cause some nuisance to the proposed occupants of the site. Mitigation of some of this nuisance is possible.</p>	<p>The development will cause significant nuisance to existing neighbouring uses or neighbouring uses will cause significant nuisance to the proposed occupants of the site. There is limited or no means of mitigation of this nuisance.</p>
<p>+</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>--</p>

**i. Flood risk (detailed matters)**

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A Level 1 SFRA was produced jointly by Scarborough Borough and Ryedale District Council in November 2021. All sites submitted through the Call for Sites Process 2021 – prior to publishing – were screened against flood risks (both now and in the future) from various sources. Some sites were highlighted as requiring further investigation in the form of a Level 2 SFRA. See Questions Qi1-4 for consideration of matters emerging from any Level 2 SFRA. Questions Qi5 and Qi6 were asked of all sites, regardless of any identified flood risk or a need for a Level 2 SFRA.

**Qi1 Is the site potentially affected by groundwater flooding?**

No	Yes, with some means of mitigation	Yes, with limited or no means of mitigation
--	-	--

**Qi2 Is the site potentially affected by surface water flooding and considered to be within a critical drainage area?**

No	Yes, mitigation possible	Yes, with limited or no means of mitigation
--	-	--

**Qi3 Is the site potentially affected by sewer flooding?**

No	Yes, mitigation possible	Yes, with limited or no means of mitigation
--	-	--

**Qi4 Is the site potentially affected by other artificial sources of flooding, such as reservoirs?**

No	Yes, mitigation possible	Yes, with limited or no means of mitigation
--	-	--

**Qi5 Is the site capable of providing blue infrastructure and/or Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS)?**

The SFRA considers that SUDS should be incorporated into all development where this is practically possible. This is especially the case for Ryedale’s towns.

Site capable of accommodating blue infrastructure/SUDS and have been proposed as part of the development	Site capable of accommodating blue infrastructure/SUDS though no information on whether SUDS proposed as part of the development	Site capable of accommodating blue infrastructure/SUDS however SUDS not being proposed on site	Site not suitable for accommodating blue infrastructure/SUDS
++	+	-	--

**Qi6 What other measures have been considered which ensure the development is resilient to flood risk and climate change?**

In addition to SUDS, there are a number of other examples of measures which help to build in resilience to the effects of Climate Change. Measures\* could include: Development zoning; land raising; raised floor levels; flood resistant construction methods; flood defences; flood warning; and avoiding increased downstream flood risk.

Multiple additional measures*proposed which build in resilience to climate change	Single additional measure* proposed to build in resilience to climate change	No information provided on measures proposed to build in resilience to climate change	No measures proposed to build in resilience to climate change
++	+	-	--

\*which depend on the nature of the site, and the nature of the measure(s) proposed

**i Overall Rating for ‘Flood Risk (detailed matters)’**

No flood risk associated with the site	Site affected by a number of flood risk issues, however mitigation possible	Site affected by significant flood risk issues and limited mitigation possible
++	-	--

**QJ1** *Would the development of the site lead to the loss of an existing use which contributes to the social character and distinctiveness of the settlement?*

Some existing uses are strongly valued by communities. Where development leads to the loss of an existing facility, this needs to be carefully considered, particularly if any alternatives are proposed.

Development incorporates existing use(s), as part of the overall scheme	Development proposes relocation of use to suitable alternative location	Development will result in the loss of a valued facility/ use and no justification or alternative provided
++	+	--

**QJ2** *Would the development provide green space – including public open space and areas for social interaction – as well as linking-in with existing green infrastructure corridors?*

The site has capacity to provide a significant amount of high quality green and open space which will foster social interaction, whilst also linking-in with existing green corridors	The site can provide high quality green and open space but does not link-in with existing green corridors	The site is capable of providing only some green and open space, either on-site or off-site	The site cannot provide any green and open space either on-site or off-site, and does not link-in with existing green corridors
++	+	-	--

**QJ3** *Will the site incorporate the principles of Secured by Design, reducing the potential for crime and discouraging anti-social behaviour?*

Secured by Design (SBD) is a police initiative to encourage the building industry to adopt crime prevention measures in the design of developments to assist in reducing the opportunity for crime and the fear of crime, creating a safer and more secure environment. A key principle of SBD is the concept of 'natural surveillance' where developments (particularly involving housing) are designed so that routes and public areas are designed to be overlooked and self-policing, reducing or preventing crime and anti-social behaviour.

Yes – SBD principles taken into account or will be taken into account following liaison with North Yorkshire police	No – SBD principles not taken into account
+	-

**QJ4** *Is the site conducive to enabling accessibility for people of all ages, both in terms of the site's physical characteristics and build standards?*

The site itself lends itself to greater accessibility and can also accommodate buildings which are easily accessible to all.	The site is accessible with some limitations.	The site has poor accessibility.
++	+	--

**QJ5** *Will the proposed development attract a balanced living and/or working population, reducing inequality of opportunity?*

It is important that new development encourages mixed communities in Ryedale. To ensure that this is the case new development should contribute to attracting a balanced working and/or living community, by appealing to a wide range of different sectors of society, in particular young adults, families and the elderly.

Development proposed is clearly designed to attract a balanced living and/ or working community	Development takes into account the need to attract a balanced living and/ or working community	Development takes no account of the need to attract a balanced living and/ or working community
++	+	--

**J** *Overall Rating for People*

Development actively planned to encourage the development of sustainable communities	Development has taken into account the need to develop sustainable communities	Development has little regard to the need to develop sustainable communities	Development has no regard for the need to develop sustainable communities
++	+	-	--

## K. Meeting needs

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**QK1** *Does the type and mix of development proposed meet the needs identified in the suite of evidence documents (previously: the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), Employment Land Review Update (ELR), Ryedale Retail Capacity Studies (RRCS) and Malton Town Centre Strategy?)*

As of Spring 2022, the Council awaits the return of these studies.

Proposal clearly identifies what the needs are and how they will be met by the development	Proposal identifies what the needs are and how some needs will be met by the development	Proposal either does not identify what the needs are or how any needs will be met by the development	No assessment is undertaken of what the needs are and whether any needs will be met
++	+	-	--

**QK2** *(Sites involving an element of housing only) What level and type of affordable housing is proposed?*

The provision of affordable housing is a key aim of the Council. The SHMA identifies what the need is for affordable housing across the different wards in Ryedale in terms of size and tenure. New housing is expected to contribute to meeting these identified needs

Development exceeds the level and type of affordable housing which meets the needs as set out in the SHMA	Development meets the level and type of affordable housing which meets the need as set out in the SHMA	Development partly meets the level and type of affordable housing, with justified viability considerations	The development makes no provision for affordable housing / no viability evidence
++	+	-	--

**QK3** *(Sites involving an element of housing only) What provision has been made for Ryedale's elderly population such as adaptable homes, single storey accommodation?*

Census data and the SHMA identifies that Ryedale has an increasingly ageing population. There is a specific need to address the requirements of a growing elderly population through all forms of development but in particular housing.

Development addresses and meets the needs of Ryedale's elderly population.	Development takes into account and meets some of the needs of Ryedale's elderly population.	Development does not address the needs of Ryedale's elderly population	The development makes no provision for the needs of Ryedale's elderly population
++	+	-	--

**QK4 (For residential proposals) What is the total size of the developable area and how many dwellings can be delivered to ensure that a scheme is achievable and can meet plan objectives?**

This site assessment framework does not automatically discount sites based on site size. This is a matter which is ultimately expressed through the settlement hierarchy and the identification of settlements within that to deliver particular scales of development. Sites which are beneath the lowest size threshold will not perform as well due to their limited ability to contribute to the delivery of a robust land supply. However, depending on their delivery context, small sites within settlements of that corresponding tier of the settlement hierarchy might respond well to other needs, including the supply of more specialist delivery, such as self-build homes. It is also important that sites can also achieve an appropriate density; a matter which is covered by SSM QF2.

Position of the settlement in the proposed reviewed Settlement Hierarchy	At least 30 dwellings and/or over 1ha	Between 9 and 30 dwellings and/or between 0.3ha and 1ha	Between 5 and 9 dwellings and/or between 0.15ha and 0.3ha	Fewer than 5 dwellings and/or less than 0.15ha
Site within Market Town	++	++	-	--
Site within Service Village	++	+	+	-
Site within Other Village	--	-	+	-

**K Overall Rating for Meeting Needs**



<b>Proposal clearly identifies what the needs are and how they will be met by the development</b>	<b>Proposal identifies what the needs are and how some needs will be met by the development</b>	<b>Proposal either does not identify what the needs are or how any needs will be met by the development</b>	<b>No assessment is undertaken of what the needs are and whether any needs will be met</b>
<b>++</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>--</b>

**QL1 (For sites of 50+ houses and any sites within the market towns) Has traffic modelling or a transport assessment been undertaken which also includes an assessment of alternative options and initiatives?**

A SATURN traffic model for Malton, Norton and Old Malton was developed by Jacobs on behalf of North Yorkshire County Council as Local Highway Authority and RDC some years ago. Work on the Malton and Norton Strategic Transport Assessment (STA) updated this model to assess potential development sites at a strategic level to 2026, and it was then further updated to test different site scenarios as part of the Local Plan Site Document (2018). It is not proposed that this document will be updated unless an approach which focuses the majority of development at Malton and Norton is the chosen distribution strategy for the review of the plan.

To look at the infrastructure implications of larger sites, it may be necessary for the Council to seek traffic modelling which goes beyond the traffic generation of a site, to its impact on the traffic network of the settlement.

Please note that Highways England is responsible for the management of the A64 trunk road, and as a result will have an input in the assessment of the sites in the Malton/Norton area, settlements along the A64 route in particular, but also across the district. We will discuss the sites submitted with the Local Highway Authority (NYCC) and the Highways England accordingly, as part of the Duty to Cooperate as well as the general plan-making process. It is important to note that any modelling work will not negate the need for detailed transport assessments to accompany site-specific planning permissions, as and when they are made, and this is set out in SP20 of the Local Plan Strategy.

Yes	No – traffic modelling required
-----	---------------------------------

**QL2 Everywhere else on sites greater than 1ha: Has a Transport Assessment been undertaken?**

Yes	No – transport assessment required
-----	------------------------------------

**QL3 Is highway mitigation required as part of the development and what is the impact of the development on the highway network following mitigation?**

Once traffic modelling and/or a transport assessment has been undertaken, it is necessary to know the traffic impact of the proposal and what mitigation may be necessary to accommodate the development. It is important to note that the work in this area will be undertaken to demonstrate suitability of site for the purposes of allocation

proportional to the level of traffic generated. Also, given that sites may ultimately come forward in the later plan period, further updated information may be required at the submission of a planning application, to take into account any changes in local conditions.

No mitigation required or no impact on the highway following mitigation	Mitigation required but no unacceptable impact following mitigation	Mitigation required and development would have a significant impact though not unacceptable impact after mitigation	Mitigation required and development would still have an unacceptable impact following mitigation
++	+	-	--

**QL4 Can the site accommodate adequate parking and servicing facilities?**

All forms of development require adequate parking and servicing to ensure the safe and efficient operation of the site. The Council will liaise with North Yorkshire County Council as the local highway authority to assess the adequacy of the proposals.

Site meets highway guidelines for parking and servicing.	Site does not currently meet parking and/ or servicing requirements. However these issues can potentially be overcome or mitigated	Site does not meet highway requirements for parking and/or servicing and the issues identified are difficult/ not practically possible to overcome
++	-	--

**QL5 Will the proposal provide, enable or improve access to public rights of way (PRoW)?**

In this context, PRoWs help to connect and integrate new development to the settlement, reducing dependency on car travel and promoting exercise. To be effectively used, PRoWs need to be attractive to users, and careful integration with any site proposal is essential where it is possible to connect to an existing PRoW.

Proposal will create new PROW or integrate existing PROW into the development	Proposal will not affect a PROW	Proposal would involve the diversion or loss of a PROW
++	+	--

**QL6 Does the proposal involve new public realm or enhancements to the existing public realm as part of its development?**

Public realm defines and enhances the spaces, we live, work and play in. They are an important element in contributing to the environmental quality of our surroundings. This can range from village green space in rural areas to soft and hard measures in the Ryedale towns complementing and enhancing the existing built environment.

<b>Proposal will create high quality new public realm or significantly enhance existing public realm as part of its development</b>	<b>Proposal will create some new public realm or partially enhance existing public realm as part of its development</b>	<b>Though capable of incorporating new or enhancing existing public realm, the proposal makes no provision for it</b>
<b>++</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>--</b>

**QL7 What is the impact on capacity of existing utilities and infrastructure to cope with the development?**

The emerging technical evidence base and infrastructure work for the review of the Plan will identify any strategic impacts on existing infrastructure, based on the quantum of development proposed in the various settlements. This is also related to the assessment of specific site allocations and their ability to address infrastructure deficiencies. The detailed impacts can be further investigated and will influence the particular choice of sites. Assessment stage 3 considers further the collection of Developer Obligations in relation to site infrastructure, alongside CIL contributions towards providing the necessary infrastructure to satisfactorily accommodate development. These processes need to be considered together and will involve detailed discussion with the development industry.

<b>Site has limited or no adverse impact on utilities and infrastructure and can be satisfactorily accommodated. Or site has a adverse impact but through the provision of new infrastructure as proposed by the site, this impact can be fully mitigated and bring wider benefits</b>	<b>Site has limited to medium adverse impact on utilities and infrastructure but can be satisfactorily accommodated. Or site has an adverse impact but through the provision of new infrastructure as proposed by the site, this impact can be satisfactorily mitigated- and not make an existing deficiency worse</b>	<b>Site has medium to high adverse impact on utilities and infrastructure and can only be satisfactorily accommodated with significant mitigation.</b>	<b>Site has high adverse impact on utilities and infrastructure and can only be satisfactorily accommodated with significant mitigation which is not capable of being delivered</b>
<b>++</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>--</b>

**QL8 For sites that are presently unconnected, is the site able to deliver key infrastructure including: water, sewerage, electricity, gas and community heating?**

<b>The site can deliver most of the above or already has full access to all of the above or can provide more sustainable alternatives</b>	<b>The site can deliver some of the above or already has access to some of the above (but will be unable to provide more) and can provide sustainable alternatives</b>	<b>The site has limited access to such infrastructure and will not be able to deliver any of the above, or lacks the ability to provide sustainable alternatives</b>
++	+	--

**QL9 Can the site deliver high speed fibre broadband?**

High speed broadband is a critical utility for the majority of our population, in terms of staying connected socially, accessing some services and facilities and to enable working from home. Increasing the offering in Ryedale is seen as a priority.

<b>The site can deliver high speed fibre broadband</b>	<b>The site cannot deliver high speed fibre broadband</b>
++	--

**QL10 What is the impact on Waste Water Treatment Works?**

If a site falls within 400m of a Waste Water Treatment Works it is advisable to consult with Yorkshire Water. This relates to the amenity implications for development at lesser distances than this.

<b>Further than 400m from the boundary of a Waste Water Treatment Works</b>	<b>Within 400m of the boundary of a Waste Water Treatment Works. Investigation into impact undertaken and Yorkshire Water no objection</b>	<b>Within 400m of the boundary of a Waste Water Treatment Works. Investigation into impact not undertaken</b>	<b>Within 400m of the boundary of a Waste Water Treatment Works. Investigation into impact undertaken. Yorkshire Water consulted and likely to object</b>
++	+	-	--

**QL11 Would the development on its own, have an impact on an existing community facility and has mitigation of this impact been proposed as part of the development?**

Sometime the redevelopment of sites directly impacts a community facility (including sport recreation/ education/ social care/ community venues) or indirectly when the site is in close proximity to the facility. These community facilities are often valued services and the impact on their operation from new development needs to be taken into account.

<p>Site has no adverse impact on community facilities or where there is an adverse impact this is fully mitigated through the provision of new, expanded or alternative facilities.</p>	<p>Site does not have a significant adverse impact on community facilities or where there is a significant adverse impact this is mitigated through the provision of new, expanded or alternative facilities.</p>	<p>Site has an adverse impact on community facilities and limited mitigation is indicated.</p>	<p>Site has a significant adverse impact on community facilities and no mitigation is indicated.</p>
++	+	-	--

**L Overall Rating for 'Community facilities, Utilities and Infrastructure'**

<p>Site has limited or no adverse impact on community facilities, utilities and infrastructure and can be satisfactorily accommodated. Or site has a adverse impact but through the provision of new infrastructure as proposed by the site, this impact can be fully mitigated</p>	<p>Site has limited to medium adverse impact on community facilities, utilities and infrastructure but can be satisfactorily accommodated. Or site has a adverse impact but through the provision of new infrastructure as proposed by the site, this impact can be satisfactorily mitigated</p>	<p>Site has medium to high adverse impact on community facilities, utilities and infrastructure and can only be satisfactorily accommodated with some mitigation.</p>	<p>Site has high adverse impact on community facilities, utilities and infrastructure and can only be satisfactorily accommodated with significant mitigation</p>
++	+	-	--

**QM1 (Proposals involving town centre uses only) Will the site promote the viability and vitality of the Principal Town or Local Service Centre?**

<b>Proposal will support and enhance the vitality and viability of the town centre, encouraging new investment</b>	<b>Proposal will support the vitality and viability of the town centre in retaining key services and facilities</b>	<b>Proposal could adversely harm the viability and vitality of the town centre leading to decline</b>
++	+	--

**QM2 (Proposals including employment uses only) Will the mix of uses proposed by the development assist in diversifying the Ryedale economy as set out in the ELR?**

The Council’s Employment Land Review (2006) and Employment Land Review Update (2010) set out the current economic profile of Ryedale wider studies on the general economic profile have been undertaken, and the council is looking to update the land availability assessment through the emerging Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment. Whilst there are notable exceptions (such as bioscience and advanced engineering), being a very rural area, the Ryedale economy relies on traditional sectors of agriculture, food manufacturing and tourism, and these sectors are likely to remain important but are often lower paid and have a strong seasonality to their operation. Various strategies, both within and outside of the planning process, are working to reduce this element of seasonality and bring added value to these industries. . The wider studies also support the diversification of the economy into a range of areas and see a key opportunity of linking in with the buoyant York economy including initiatives such as ‘Science City York’ to build in stability and resilience to market changes. However the role of traditional industries in the Ryedale economy should not be underestimated and new proposals in traditional sectors will make an important contribution to the local economy.

<b>Mix of uses proposed will diversify the economy as set out in the ELR</b>	<b>Mix of uses proposed will not diversify the economy but will support existing employment sectors in Ryedale</b>
++	+

**QM3 (Proposals including employment or retail uses only) Does the proposal involve the creation of net additional or net loss of jobs in Ryedale?**

Providing new employment opportunities as part of a stable and diverse economy is a key aim of the Council. New employment and retail opportunities potentially involved the creation of a number of new jobs available locally. However some proposals may involve the loss of existing employment generating operations and it is important to examine the net gain or loss in jobs involved in the proposed development.

Up to 250 net jobs created	Up to 50 net jobs created	Up to 50 net jobs lost	Up to 250 net jobs lost
++	+	-	--

**M Overall rating for Strong Economy**

Proposal will have a significant positive impact on the economy	Proposal will have a positive impact on the economy	Proposal will have a negative impact on the economy	Proposal will have a significant negative impact on the economy
++	+	-	--



**X Ability to come forward, suitability for development and developer contributions**

**QX1** *How does the site perform against the Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment SHELAA and the RRCS (retail) in terms of its ability to come forward and its suitability for development?*

**Housing**

Category 1 (Deliverable)	Category 2 (Developable)	Category 3 (Not Currently Developable)
++	+	-

**Employment**

Category I	Category II	Category III
++	+	-

**Retail**

Retail is nationally going through a period of unprecedented change with the impacts of Covid accelerating the use of online shopping, and the effects of Brexit and movement of goods. This is particularly affecting high street national chains, and seeing a general contraction in operations and therefore investment in new or expanded premises. It is not clear what the long term outcome of these impacts will be. The Government also in 2020 redefined and collated Permitted Development Rights (PDRs) for a range of Town Centre uses to allow the flexible change premises, so support the re-use of buildings within the Town Centre. Proposals involving retail uses will be assessed against the advice set out in the various Ryedale Retail Capacity studies. This advice tends to be largely qualitative, and should the Council receive any significant proposals for retail outside of the Town Centre it will look to obtain further technical information to assess such proposals. The Ryedale Plan – Local Plan Strategy (SP7) identifies a floorspace requirement for retail (convenience and comparison), a retail impact assessment threshold, and a broad location for town centre uses (the Malton Arc).

**QX2** *Are there other any legal or physical constraints which may affect the ability of the site to come forward?*

There may be other physical or legal issues which affect the ability of the site to be brought forward. These may include ‘ransom strips’ or other factors particularly related to the site. Through the site selection process, additional factors may be identified (either by the proposer of the site or by third parties) which will be reflected here.

No constraints identified	Constraint(s) identified but resolution possible	Constraint(s) identified but resolution is uncertain
++	+	-

**QX3 Will the development be capable of meeting the usual range of site-specific s106 requirements?**

The Local Plan policies set out the range of on and off-site developer contributions which developments are expected to contribute towards. The mechanism for on-site contributions/obligations will be via s106 legal agreements. They would include affordable housing provision and site-specific contributions which are necessary as a result of the scheme and which are essential to allow the granting of planning permission. The application of the adopted CIL charging schedule (2016) will cover all other contributions. The plan policies set out a list of areas where on-site contributions may be required (or will be required as part of CIL). This will be an ongoing process and will involve consultation and discussions with the development industry and landowners. Developers will need to confirm the level of contributions able to be achieved through development of the site proposed as part of the site assessment process. This is to ensure that allocations are plan-compliant and there are no significant viability considerations which would render a site *not* plan compliant in respect of meeting existing requirements and sustainability appraisal objectives.

Normal range of contributions can be achieved	Some contributions can be achieved	Limited contributions can be achieved	No contributions can be achieved
++	+	-	--

**QX4 (Housing development only) Can the development support the requirements of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule?**

The Council has a CIL charging schedule which will be a flat rate applied to new developments. It is a non-negotiable contribution, and as such its impact must be factored into development viability from the outset.

Yes	No
++	--

**X Overall Deliverability/Developability Rating**

<b>Site is able to come forward without impairment and is able to provide a normal range of contributions</b>	<b>Some has some constraints and/or may not be able to support the full range of developer contributions</b>	<b>Site faces significant constraints and may not be able to support any developer contributions</b>
<b>++</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>--</b>

### Stage 3: Conclusions

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Conclusions will be drawn about the overall performance of sites and ultimately their potential for allocation. This information will be presented in tables at a settlement level to allow for a comparison between sites put forward for consideration.

**APPENDIX 3: LIST OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES**

<b>INTERNATIONAL</b>		
<b>Plan/Programme</b>	<b>Objectives/Description</b>	<b>Considerations for review of the Local Plan</b>
Paris Agreement (UN, 2016)	Legally binding international treaty on climate change with the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels. The UK, like all other countries who have signed-up to the treaty, have submitted their 'Nationally Determined Contribution' - committing to reducing economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions by at least 68% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.	The Plan should contribute to minimising greenhouse gases and slowing the increase in global temperatures.
Sustainable Development Goals (UN, 2015)	<p>Agreed by world leaders at the UN in 2015, the UK is committed to being at the forefront of delivering the 17 sustainable development goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No poverty</li> <li>2. Zero hunger</li> <li>3. Good health and well-being</li> <li>4. Quality education</li> <li>5. Gender equality</li> <li>6. Clean water and sanitation</li> <li>7. Affordable and clean energy</li> <li>8. Decent work and economic growth</li> <li>9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure</li> <li>10. Reduced inequalities</li> <li>11. Sustainable cities and communities</li> <li>12. Responsible consumption and production</li> <li>13. Climate action</li> <li>14. Life below water</li> <li>15. Life on land</li> </ol>	The Plan should contribute to achieving all forms of sustainable development.

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## INTERNATIONAL

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
	<p>16. Peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>17. Partnerships for the goals</p>	
<p>EU Directives (EC/EEC, 1979-08)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU SEA Directive (2001/42/EC) Carry out strategic environmental assessment as an integral component of the core strategy</li> <li>• EU Framework Directive on Waste (2008/98/EC) Take account of the waste hierarchy and associated principles as well as encourage waste efficient development</li> <li>• EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC as amended by 97/49/EC) Protect Special Protection Areas as habitats for certain bird species</li> <li>• EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) Sets out environmental measures to reduce water pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources and prevent pollution in future</li> <li>• EU Habitats Directive (93/43/EEC as amended by 97/62/EC) Requires that measures are taken to avoid significant deterioration of natural habitats as well as disturbance of species for which the area has been designated</li> <li>• EU Air Quality Framework Directive (2008/50/EC) Air quality should not be reduced and should be enhanced where necessary</li> <li>• EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC) The aim of the WFD is long-term sustainable management based on a high level of protection of the aquatic environment to achieve cleaner rivers and lakes, groundwater and coastal</li> </ul>	<p>Despite the UK's withdrawal from the European Union, provisions have been transposed for the continued effect of EU directives in UK law under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018. As such, the Plan should ensure it meets the requirements of these directives.</p>

## INTERNATIONAL

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
	<p>beaches. Its objectives include preventing deterioration of the status of surface waters and groundwater; to achieve good status for all water bodies or (for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies) good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status; to reverse any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations in groundwaters; the cessation of discharges, emissions and losses or priority hazardous substances into surface waters; and to progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater, preventing or limiting the entry of pollutants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU Assessment &amp; Management of Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) Requires member states to draw up strategic noise maps and action plans assessing the impacts of noise on individuals</li> </ul>	
European Landscape Convention (Council for Europe, 2004)	Promotes the protection, management and planning of all European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues.	The Plan should ensure the protection and management of all landscapes, not just protected landscapes.
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Council for Europe, 1992)	A legally binding instrument which sets the framework for a conservation approach to protect, preserve and promote scientific research of archaeological heritage in Europe.	The Plan should contribute to the protection and enhancement of the district's heritage.
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (UN, 2002)	Commitment to sustainable development.	The Plan should accord with sustainable development principles.

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
Kyoto Protocol (UN, 1992)	Operationalises the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by committing industrialised countries and economic in transition to limit and reduce greenhouse gases emissions in accordance with agreed individual targets. The Convention periodically asks those countries to adopt policies and measures on mitigation.	The Plan should contribute to minimising greenhouse gases and slowing the increase in global temperatures.
UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972)	Defines the kind of natural or cultural sites which can be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List.	Only relevant should a part of the district become considered of universal interest and therefore has the potential to be designated as a world heritage site.



Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
<p>Build Back Better: our plan for growth (HM Treasury, 2021)</p>	<p>Outlines the Government’s commitments and plans for growth in the context of recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic, focusing on three ‘pillars of investment’:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high quality <b>infrastructure</b>, by stimulating productivity and investing in major infrastructure projects;</li> <li>• providing people with technical and basic adult <b>skills</b>, by transforming further education as well as focusing on quality apprenticeships; and</li> <li>• <b>innovation</b>, by supporting and incentivising the development of creative ideas and technologies as well as attracting the ‘brightest and best’ people.</li> </ul> <p>Key goals include tackling geographic disparities, thus prompting regeneration, and driving green growth through the ‘Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution’.</p>	<p>The Plan should contribute to the economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>
<p>‘Project Gigabit’ (Department for Digital, Culture Media &amp; Sport 2021)</p>	<p>The Government’s plan to provide broadband to one million hard-to-reach homes and businesses.</p>	<p>The Plan should support provisions for the delivery of Broadband in remote locations.</p>
<p>Sport England – Uniting the Movement (Sport England, 2021)</p>	<p>Sport England is an arm’s length body of government, responsible for growing and developing grassroots sport and helping more people get active across England, using expertise, insight and campaigns. UTM aims to: connect communities, give positive experiences to young people, improve health and well-being, create active environments; primarily through: good governance, applying innovation, and effective investment models.</p>	<p>The Plan should help to facilitate healthy lifestyles and embed this through the policies by improving access to facilities, and their quality.</p>

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
Guide to assessing development proposals on agricultural land (Natural England, 2021)	Explains how local planning authorities can assess proposals to protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land from inappropriate and unsustainable development.	The quality and extent of any agricultural land being lost should be considered and an approach identified.
Sustainable Warmth, Protecting Vulnerable Households in England (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2021)	Sets out the Government's commitments to reducing fuel poverty in households, ensuring that they have access to sustainable, low-carbon warmth amidst the transition to Net Zero. It introduces a 'Future Homes Standard', meaning new homes will need to be better for the environment and affordable for residents to heat, with low carbon heating and very high fabric standards.	The Plan should provide high quality, affordable and energy-efficient homes.
Environment Act 2021	<p>The Act sets out how the environment will be at the centre of policy making. It intends to make sure that the UK becomes cleaner, greener and more resilient.</p> <p>It provides details on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• creating a new governance framework for the environment</li> <li>• a new direction for resources and waste management</li> <li>• improving</li> <li>• securing water services</li> <li>• enhancing green spaces</li> <li>• updating laws on chemicals</li> </ul>	Implications for development: mandatory 10% biodiversity net gain associated with all new development.
Plan for Jobs (2020)		

Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
	<p>In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government’s plan to support the UK’s economic recovery by (among other things) creating jobs, getting the property market moving, bringing forward infrastructure investment and making homes greener, warmer and cheaper to heat.</p>	<p>The Plan should contribute to the economic recovery of COVID-19 and help to facilitate job creation.</p>
<p>Planning for the future – White Paper (2020)</p>	<p>At consultation stage at the time of writing, this is the Government’s proposal to radically reform the planning system in the UK. It provides a suite of proposals designed to quicken processes whilst placing higher regards on quality, design and the local vernacular.</p> <p>Specific proposals include the simplifying of the role of Local Plans to focus on identifying land under three categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Growth</b> areas, suitable for substantial development and where outline approval for development can be automatically secured;</li> <li>• <b>Renewal</b> areas, suitable for gentle densification; and</li> <li>• <b>Protected</b> areas, where development is restricted.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, the Government expects LPAs to re-invent the ambition, depth and breadth with which they engage with communities during Local Plan consultations. Meanwhile, it is proposed to have general development management policies nationally in order to scale-back detail and duplication in Local Plans.</p> <p>Other policies are geared around meeting the Government’s wider targets around achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050 and delivering on infrastructure commitments. One specific proposal suggests the abolition of the Sustainability Appraisal system in favour of a simplified process for assessing the environmental impact of plans.</p>	<p>The proposals as presented in the White Paper could have significant implications on the delivery of forward planning and development management processes in Ryedale.</p> <p>It is likely that they will undergo some form of revision.</p> <p>Local Government Reform is likely to overtake this event.</p>

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
Gear Change – A bold vision for cycling and walking (DfT, 2020)	<p>The Government’s commitment to investing significantly in creating better streets, with cycling and walking ‘at the heart of decision-making,’ including by empowering local authorities and by enabling people to feel protected when cycling. It outlines the benefits to increasing cycling and walking infrastructure, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improvements to health and well-being,</li> <li>• reducing congestion,</li> <li>• improving air quality and</li> <li>• supporting the economy.</li> </ul>	The Plan should contribute to delivering the infrastructure required to enable greater uses of sustainable transport including cycling and walking.
National Infrastructure Strategy (HM Treasury, 2020)	The Government’s strategy to deliver radical improvements to the quality of the UK’s infrastructure to help ‘level up’ the country and increase the chances of achieving net zero emissions by 2050. The Strategy will be enhanced by a suite of other Government documents, including: The Construction Playbook and the Energy White Paper (both published at the time of writing), and currently unpublished documents such as: the Net Zero Review Final Report, an electric vehicle charging infrastructure strategy, and an industrial decarbonisation strategy.	The Plan should consider and reflect the strategy and supporting documents with a view to contributing to the delivery of vital infrastructure.
The Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, PMO, 2020)	The Government’s plan to put the UK at the forefront of delivering net zero emissions whilst continuing to grow economically. The plan, among other things, focuses on: driving the growth of low carbon, accelerating the shift to zero emission vehicles, green public transport, cycling and walking, greener buildings and protecting our natural environment.	The Plan should facilitate development which is ‘green,’ including with the delivery of items specifically referred to in this document.
Energy White Paper: Powering our net zero	Complementing the National Infrastructure Strategy, this provides background to the Prime Minister’s Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution and the National Infrastructure	

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
future (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2020)	Strategy. This document puts in place a strategy for the wider energy system that: transforms energy (building a cleaner, greener future), supports a green recovery and creates a fair deal for consumers.	The Plan should enable the delivery of development which provides or utilises clean energy.
The Construction Playbook (Cabinet Office, 2020)	Complementing the National Infrastructure Strategy, this document outlines the principles and guidance with respect to the delivery of schools, hospitals and other major infrastructure projects. It reveals policies in respect of: outcome-based specifications, favouring long-term contracting across portfolios, driving innovation and modern methods of construction.	The Plan should contribute to the delivery of infrastructure, particularly through the regime of developer contributions. Ryedale DC has a CIL Charging Schedule in place.
Flood and coastal erosion risk management (HM Government policy statement, 2020)	<p>Sets out the government’s long-term ambition to create a nation more resilient to flood and coastal erosion risk.</p> <p>Goals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reducing the likelihood of flooding and</li> <li>• reducing the impacts of flooding.</li> </ul> <p>Policies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• upgrading and expanding flood infrastructure,</li> <li>• managing the flow of water more effectively,</li> <li>• harnessing power of nature to reduce flood risk and</li> <li>• better preparing communities.</li> </ul> <p>The document is supplemented by the Environment Agency’s National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England.</p>	The risk of flooding and its impacts should be considered and reduced. The policies and proposals must reflect this.

Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal (Guidance note, updated 2020)	Provides clarity on the need for sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment in relation to plan development.	The SA/SEA is a systematic process that must be carried out during the preparation of local plans.
The charter for social housing residents: social housing white paper (MHCLG, 2020)	Sets out what every social housing resident should be able to expect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• feeling safe in their own home,</li> <li>• landlord accountability,</li> <li>• complaints to be dealt with promptly,</li> <li>• to have a good quality home and neighbourhood,</li> <li>• to be supported in taking steps towards ownership.</li> </ul>	The Plan should provide high quality and energy-efficient affordable homes are provided in safe and pleasant neighbourhoods that promote health and well-being and tackle segregation.
Draft Building Safety Bill (MHCLG, 2020)	Outlines the Government’s priority with regard to reform of the regulatory system for buildings and building safety. The Bill introduces major accountability, establishing that responsibility lies throughout the design, construction and occupations of such buildings. It proposes greater scrutiny on the design of buildings at planning application stage, with information being submitted in a Fire Statement. It is also proposed that a new statutory consultee is formed – the Building Safety Regulator.	At the time of writing, the Bill has not yet achieved Royal Assent, however, the Plan should contribute to the delivery of safe buildings and homes.
Enabling Development and Heritage Assets (Historic England, 2020)	Provides advice to all actors with respect to enabling development proposals.	The Plan should have due regard to the opportunities presented by enabling development proposals.

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
National Planning Policy Framework (2020))	Sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.	The Plan must be in accordance with national policy.
National Planning Practice Guidance – Guidance Note (updated continually )	Online guidance which provides further detail on the interpretation and application of national policy. This guidance is updated continuously and will change during the review of the Local Plan.	As above, the Plan must be in accordance with national policy as expanded on in this document.
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (DEFRA, 2019)	<p>Sets out the government’s plan and goals for improving the environment within a generation.</p> <p>Key goals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Embedding an environmental net gain principle for development</li> <li>• Improving how land management is incentivised</li> <li>• Improving soil health and restoring/protecting peatlands</li> <li>• Focusing on woodland to maximise benefits</li> <li>• Reducing risks from flooding and coastal erosion</li> <li>• Developing a Nature Recovery Network to protect and restore wildlife and reintroducing species</li> <li>• Recovering nature and enhancing beauty of landscape</li> <li>•</li> <li>• s, including by reviewing National Parks and AONBs</li> <li>• Using water more sustainably</li> <li>• Help people improve health and well-being by using green spaces and encouraging children to be close to nature</li> <li>• ‘Greening’ towns and cities with green infrastructure</li> </ul>	The Plan should contribute to achieving the government’s goals, with particular focus on implementing environmental net gain in the development of housing and infrastructure.

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing resource efficiency and reducing pollution and waste, including with Clean Air Strategy</li> </ul>	
Clean Air Strategy (DEFRA, 2019)	<p>The Government’s strategy which sets out the comprehensive actions required across all parts of government and society to improve air quality. It complements other documents referred to in this literature review, including: Clean Growth Strategy (2017) and the 25 Year Environment Plan (2019). It sets out how the nation’s health and the wider environment will be protected, as well as how to secure clean growth and innovation and reduce carbon emissions. It’s key aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing understanding of the problem</li> <li>Protecting the nation’s health and the environment</li> <li>Securing clean growth and innovation</li> <li>Reduce emissions from transport, at home, from farming and from industry</li> </ul>	The Plan should contribute to the improvement of air quality, in line with the Government’s wider goals around environmental net gains and net zero carbon emissions by 2050.
Climate Change Act (2008) (updated 2019)	The Act provides a long-term framework to improve carbon management, to help the transition to a low carbon economy. In 2019, it was amended to require the government to reduce the UK’s net emissions of greenhouse gases by 100% relative to 1990 levels by 2050; in doing so, making the UK a ‘net zero’ emitter of greenhouse gases.	The Plan should contribute to the Government’s goal of achieving net zero by 2050.
Homes (Fitness for Human Habitation) Act 2019	Ensures that rented houses and flats are ‘fit for human habitation’, meaning they are safe, healthy and free from things that could cause serious harm, for instance (but not limited to): unstable buildings, serious damp problems not caused by tenants, problems with hot/cold water supplies unsatisfactory light or ventilation.	The Plan should provide high quality affordable and energy-efficient homes.



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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
Secured by Design (Police Homes (2019))	Secured By Design is a police initiative to guide and encourage those engaged within the specification, design and build of new homes to adopt crime prevention measures. This document addresses the community safety and safety requirements for all types of dwellings including individual houses, housing estates; it includes rigorous guidelines relating to most aspects of the built environment.	The Plan should provide high quality affordable and energy-efficient homes that are in pleasant and safe neighbourhoods.
Historic environment (Guidance note, 2019)	Online guidance which advises on enhancing and conserving the historic environment. The document provides specific guidance relating to the historic environment and plan-making.	The Plan should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.
State of Nature (National Biodiversity Network, 2019)	Collaborative report compiled by contributions from several key stakeholders including Natural England, providing an overview of how the UK's wildlife is faring. It reveals that there is a net loss in nature from one decade to the next. It cites the most significant pressures on nature as being: agricultural management, climate change, urbanisation, pollution, hydrological change and woodland management. It also provides examples of conservation action taken in response to these pressures, including: conserving special places, restoring landscapes and broader environmental policy.	The Plan should contribute to the conservation of species and other natural assets.
Future of Mobility: Urban Strategy (Department for Transport, 2019)	Sets out principles to guide Government and local authorities decision making, recognizing active travel as a key area to help shape the future of urban mobility. In-particular it seeks to encourage all journeys taken by urban residents which are under 2 miles to be undertaken via sustainable transport means.	The Plan should continue to facilitate the delivery of schemes which increase walking and cycling.

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
Biodiversity Metric 3.0 and user guide (Natural England, 2021)	Provides a way to calculate net gain.	The Plan should enable the use of the metric to determine the of proposed developments.
Reports and studies published by the Town and Country Planning Association (2016-2019)	<p>The TCPA is a not-for-profit organisation which aims to challenge, inspire and support people involved in creating communities. Below is a list of relevant recent studies and statements that provide research and guidance in relation to matters of social, economic and environmental sustainability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Beyond Box-Ticking, A short guide to meaningfully assessing Local Plan policy impacts on equality and inclusion (2019)</b> Stresses the importance of the role planning and planning policy has in greater social and economic inclusion, promoting equality and reducing poverty.</li> <li>• <b>The state of the union, reuniting health with planning in promoting healthy communities (2019)</b> Provides 15 individual recommendations including around: the integration of planning and well-being, planning for healthcare infrastructure, evaluating health in development proposals, and professional and sectoral training.</li> <li>• <b>Planning for affordable housing, guidance for councils (2019)</b> Provides guidance to help councils secure more affordable homes through the planning system, including through securing more of the uplift generated through development.</li> <li>• <b>Health, wealth and happiness – the multiple benefits of green infrastructure (2018)</b> Provides a business case for investment in green infrastructure, linking it to social, environmental and economic outcomes.</li> </ul>	The Plan should acknowledge and/or reflect recent academic and practical evidence-gathering and recommendations from reputable sources.

Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The Climate Crisis, A guide for local authorities on planning for climate change (2018)</b> Prepared for planners and politicians to help tackle climate change, the document sets out approaches which are designed to support policy outlined in NPPF and PPG. It offers recommendations around mitigation, adaptation and resilience.</li>   <li>• <b>Planning 2020, Raynsford Review of Planning in England Final Report (2018)</b> Made up of 11 high-ranking professionals including the President of the TCPA, the report provides 24 key recommendations for widespread reform of UK planning based on a significant examination of the principles, structures, leadership and resources of the current system.</li>   <li>• <b>A Crisis of Place: Are we delivering sustainable development through local plans? (2016)</b> The objective of the report was to provide high-level review of the Local Plan system, focusing specifically on the ability to deliver sustainable outcomes. It provides recommendations regarding how the planning system can better succeed in achieving more sustainable development.</li>   <li>• <b>Planning for the Climate Challenge? Understanding the Performance of English Local Plans (2016)</b> The report recommends ten actions for national and local government that could significantly and cost-effectively improve the performance of local plans in relation to climate change.</li> </ul>	
National Adaptation Programme and the Third	The 2008 Climate Change Act required the Government to provide five-yearly risk assessments. This report was a direct response to the risk assessment produced in 2017. It outlines specific	

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting (DEFRA, 2018)	<p>actions for agencies under the following headings: Natural Environment, Reducing pressures from spreading diseases and non-native invasive species, Infrastructure, People and Built Environment, Business and industry and Local Government.</p> <p>There are actions specific to planning policy, including embedding the principal of environmental net gain for development, including housing and infrastructure.</p>	The Plan should adopt the principle of seeking environmental net gains in development proposals.
Highways England – The road to good design (Highways England, 2018)	Strategy document outlining ten principles of good design with the objective of connecting people, connecting places and connecting processes. The principles include inclusivity, restraint (i.e. functional, but responding positively to context, so as to enhance the sense of place) and environmental sustainability.	The Plan should not, in the case of any development which affects the district's trunk road (the A64), enable development which contradicts to Highways England's design guides and principles.
The Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection (EA, 2018)	Guidance on groundwater protection.	The Plan should consider groundwater protection, particularly in light of designated Level 1 zones (Howe Hill, Norton, and Keld Head Pickering).
The Inclusive Transport Strategy (Department for Transport, 2018)	Plans to create a more inclusive transport system for everyone; inclusive infrastructure, vehicles, stations and streetscapes designed to allow for people with a form of disability to use.	The Plan should aim to facilitate methods of transport which are accessible for people with all abilities.

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
Fixing our broken housing market – Housing White Paper (DCLG, 2017)	Ensure that Plans are delivering significantly more housing- investigating a standardised SHMA methodology.	The Plan should provide high quality affordable and energy-efficient homes.
Clean Growth Strategy (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2017)	This strategy sets out a comprehensive set of policies and proposals that aim to accelerate the pace of ‘clean growth’, i.e. deliver increased economic growth and decreased emissions. The document includes policies and proposals relating to energy efficiency of commercial buildings and homes, as well as low carbon transport, clean power and maximising natural resources.	The Plan should contribute to the delivery of clean growth, in line with the Government’s wider goals around environmental net gains and net zero carbon emissions by 2050.
Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017	Strengthens neighbourhood planning by ensuring that planning decision-makers take account of well-advanced neighbourhood development plans, and gives them full legal effect at an earlier stage. The Act requires all local authorities in England to identify the strategic priorities for development in their areas in an up-to-date plan.	<p>The Plan must acknowledge and factor-in any Neighbourhood Plan proposals from within the District.</p> <p>At the time of writing (April 2021), only the Malton and Norton Neighbourhood Plan is being considered. If it is found sound through the Examination and Referendum, the document should promptly become adopted by the District Council and become part of the Development Plan.</p>
Homelessness Reduction Act 2017		The Plan must contribute to minimising homelessness by providing sufficient

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
	Creation of two new duties for local authorities: in addition to simply providing accommodation for homeless people, authorities now have a duty to prevent homelessness and a duty to relieve homelessness.	homes and homes which meet a range of housing needs.
Cycling and walking investment strategy (DfT, 2017)	Government strategy document outlining ambitions to increase number of short journeys (and parts of longer journeys) which are taken by walking and/or cycling.	<p>This document has given rise to Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Projects, including in Ryedale, led by the Economic Development team.</p> <p>The Plan should continue to facilitate the delivery of schemes which increase walking and cycling.</p>
Transport Investment Strategy (DfT, 2017)	The Government's commitment to long-term investment in infrastructure after the UK's withdrawal from the EU. Among the goals are enhancing productivity, enhancing competitiveness, supporting creation of new housing.	Local authorities will be expected to contribute to delivery of infrastructure through Local Plan policies.
Heritage Statement (Department for Digital, Culture Media & Sport, 2017)	Sets out how the government will support the heritage sector and help it to protect and care for heritage and the historic environment, in order to maximize the economic and social impact of heritage and to ensure that it can be benefitted from by everyone.	The Plan should reflect the government's objectives around heritage, namely to help the heritage sector become more resilient and sustainable.

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
Housing and Planning Act 2016	Among other things, the Act amends earlier legislation to oblige local authorities to: keep registers of those who are looking for land for custom/self-build housing; grant sufficient numbers of self-build planning permissions; and provides for more robust powers for the Secretary of State to ensure LPAs have up-to-date local plans. This Act also introduces the concept of 'permission in principle.'	The planning authority must comply with the Act.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG, 2012) (updated 2015)	Guidance on traveler sites that should be read in conjunction with the NPPF.	The Plan must assess traveller needs and plan accordingly through policy.
Housing and economic needs assessment – Guidance Note (2015)	Provides guidance on how housing targets should be established.	The Plan is expected to set housing targets which are appropriate.
Infrastructure Act 2015	Among other aspects, the Act streamlines planning procedure to prevent delays on schemes for which planning permission has been granted: there is provision for the 'deemed discharge' of certain pre-commencement conditions, in the event that the LPA has not responded to an application within a prescribed period. The Act also makes provisions for the Secretary of State to set a Cycling and Walking Investment strategy.	The planning authority must comply with the Act.
The Strategic Road Network – Planning for the future (Highways England, 2015)	Provides guidance for planning authorities in terms of working with Highways England.  Advises that mitigation of impacts should be approached in the following manner:	Development should be located in places to reduce potential negative impacts on SRN.

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoidance – all reasonable steps to minimise the level of physical mitigation required through the use of measures such as Travel Plans</li> <li>• Off-line improvements – before considering changes to the SRN</li> <li>• Alterations to the SRN – once all other options have been examined, we will consider the potential for changes to be made to the SRN</li> </ul>	
Water Act 2014	<p>This Act, among other things, enabled developers and any new water or sewage companies to connect new building developments to the water mains and sewage system; and provided measures to restore sustainable abstraction of water and the encouragement for the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</p>	<p>The Plan should favour and facilitate the delivery of sustainable drainage systems in new developments.</p>
National planning policy for waste (DCLG, 2014)	<p>Sets out the Government’s ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery of sustainable development and resource efficiency, including provision of modern infrastructure</li> <li>• Ensuring that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns</li> <li>• Enabling communities to take more responsibility for their own waste</li> <li>• Ensuring design and layout of new development complements sustainable waste management</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should contribute to working towards more sustainable waste management. Although not a Minerals and Waste Authority, it is important that any approach is not in conflict with this.</p>
Energy Act 2013	<p>This Act establishes a legislative framework for delivering secure, affordable and low carbon energy and includes provision on de-carbonisation.</p>	<p>The planning authority is expected to comply with the Act.</p>



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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement (DEFRA, 2013)	Outlines government’s policies in relation to protecting and expanding forest and woodland, in addition to increasing understanding about their benefits socially as well as environmentally. It provides guidance regarding (among other things): improving woodland assets to benefit both people and nature, restoration of woodlands, expanding resources through planting, and creating strong and resilient governance and structures.	The Plan should ensure that there is no detrimental impact on trees.
Waste Management Plan For England (DEFRA, 2013)	Sets out targets including that, by 2020, at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled, and at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subject to material recovery.	The Plan should contribute to strategies which complement existing waste facilities in the district and any emerging approach to new facilities. This is within the context of the district Council not being a minerals and waste authority.
Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land (Natural England Technical Note, 2012)	This note states that where significant development of agricultural land is unavoidable, poorer quality land should be used in preference to that of higher quality, except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations.	The quality and extent of any agricultural land being lost should be considered and the approach set out in minimising loss.
Social Justice: transforming lives (DWP, 2012)	The Government’s commitment to improving the lives of hundreds of thousands of individuals and families living profoundly troubled lives, marked by multiple disadvantages. It prompted a new vision around supporting the most disadvantaged individuals, focusing critically on	The Plan should facilitate the creation of neighbourhoods which are safe, pleasant and are socially just – including

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
	<p>preventative measures – encouraging carefully designed interventions to stop people falling off track; and the ‘second chance society,’ whereby those who need a second chance were able to access the support and tools they needed. It prompted terms like early intervention, social investment and multi-agency delivery.</p>	<p>by tackling segregation and discrimination.</p>
<p>Localism Act 2011</p>	<p>This Act was created to make provisions for the creating of Neighbourhood Plans. Also makes provisions with respect to sustainable development and the Duty to Cooperate.</p>	<p>The Plan will be required to demonstrate cooperation with adjacent local authorities in matters of strategic and local importance concerning both strategy and allocation.</p> <p>This may include the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans.</p> <p>At the time of writing (April 2021), only the Malton and Norton Neighbourhood Plan is under preparation. If it is found sound through the Examination and the referendum, the document should be adopted promptly and will become part of the Development Plan.</p>
<p>Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England’s Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (DEFRA, 2011)</p>	<p>Whilst the document covered a set period ending 2020, its principal vision remains, that:</p>	<p>The Plan should contribute to national biodiversity objectives.</p>

Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
	<p>By 2050, our land and seas will be rich in wildlife, our biodiversity will be valued, conserved, restored, managed sustainably and be more resilient and able to adapt to change, providing essential services and delivering benefits for everyone.</p> <p>It still sets out national biodiversity policy (until the enacting of the Environment Act) .</p>	
<p>Water for Life White Paper (DEFRA, 2011)</p>	<p>Sets out the priorities for Government policy on water in England. The White Paper addresses several areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water and the natural environment – where priorities for ‘tackling water pollution’ and ‘tackling over abstraction’, are set out;</li> <li>• Water and the green economy – with priorities including ‘supporting growth and innovation’;</li> <li>• Water and You – with priorities including ‘changing the way we value water’</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan process should ensure that sufficient water capacity exists to accommodate new development and development should not have an impact on water quality.</p>
<p>Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)</p>	<p>By 2030, all England’s soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England’s soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.</p>	<p>The Plan should ensure impacts on soils are carefully managed and minimised.</p>
<p>Circular 01/09 – Rights Of Way (DEFRA, 2009)</p>	<p>Overview of rights of way and how Local Authorities should deal with them and use utilise them.</p>	<p>PRoW should be considered an important means of movement for both travel and recreation. The location of these should be considered in the determination of development.</p>

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
Planning Act 2008	Though mostly amended/parts abolished by the adoption of the Localism Act 2011, certain elements of the Act are still in place, notably the Community Infrastructure Levy.	The Plan must accord with certain policies of the Act. As an Authority who has implemented the Community Infrastructure Levy, this should form the basis of developer contributions in line with the Council's charging schedule.
Planning and Energy Act 2008	Sets out powers for local authorities to require a proportion of the energy need related to new development to be sourced	
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	Makes provisions about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities, as well as provisions in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest and National Parks.	Section 40 gives statutory responsibility and duty to local authorities with regards to conserving biodiversity.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Makes provisions relating to spatial development and town and country planning, as well as the compulsory acquisition of land.	Section 39 places a requirement on those bodies preparing Local Development Documents (LDD) to do so with the objective of contributing to sustainable development. A Sustainability Appraisal should be prepared for all Development Plan Documents prepared by Local Planning Authorities.

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Establishes open access rights and provides greater powers for the protection of SSSIs.	The Plan needs to ensure that new development provides the appropriate level of protection for SSSIs.
Environment Act 1995	Refers to the statutory purposes of National Parks, primarily: the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty, wildlife and heritage of the Park; as well as promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of special qualities of the Park by the public.	The Plan is to be consistent with National Park purposes and duty.
Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Provides legislation for the protection of the nation's heritage of buildings and places of architectural and historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.	Policies will need to reflect the requirements of the Act.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Outlines the statutory obligations on nature conservation in relation to planning.	The Plan must ensure that new development provides the appropriate level of protection for nature conservation.
Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979	A scheduled monument is an historic building or site that is included in the Schedule of Monuments kept by the Secretary of State. The regime is set out in this Act. It makes provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest.	Policies will need to reflect the requirements of the Act.

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
Advisory documents provided by the Environment Agency and DEFRA	<p>A suite of advisory texts provided by the Environment Agency on a variety of issues which relate to sustainability and have relevance to the Local Plan Review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Water Cycle Study Guidance (2008)</li><li>• Water abstraction plan policy paper (updated 2020)</li><li>• Catchment Data Search (online resource, updated 2020)</li><li>• Net Gain, Summary of responses and government response (2019)</li><li>• Protect groundwater and prevent groundwater pollution (online guidance, updated 2017)</li><li>• Managing and reducing land contamination: guiding principles (GPLC) (online guidance, updated 2016)</li><li>• Contaminated land statutory guidance (online guidance, 2012)</li><li>• Guidance for developments requiring planning permission and environmental permits (2012)</li><li>• Advice for local authorities on non-mains drainage from non-major development</li></ul>	The Plan should have regard to relevant advisory documents.

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
<p>Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (NYCC, City of York Council, North York Moors National Park, [unadopted])</p>	<p>Once adopted, the plan will set out new planning policies for minerals and waste developments across all three areas which will guide decisions on planning applications up to 31 December 2030. It is intended to deal with key questions about future development such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where should minerals and waste development be directed?</li> <li>• When should future development take place?</li> <li>• What sort of development should take place and how should it be implemented?</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should not contradict the objectives of this plan.</p>
<p>A plan to deliver economic recovery and growth 2021-2024 (NYCC)</p>	<p>Outlines NYCC’s vision for economic growth and identifies its role in supporting the aspiration. It’s broad objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A larger business base and increased number of good quality jobs in North Yorkshire</li> <li>• People across the country have equal access to economic opportunities</li> <li>• Increased overall average median wage</li> </ul> <p>Further strategic objectives include (among others):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restore business confidence and regional brand/identity</li> <li>• Align people, skills and labour markets</li> <li>• Identify growth opportunities, including infrastructure</li> <li>• Regenerate town centres to function well at the heart of local communities</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should contribute to the economic recovery of the region after the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>
<p>A Cultural Strategy for North Yorkshire (Draft) (NYCC, 2019)</p>	<p>At the time of writing (April 2021), this document is currently in draft form. It’s four central aims will be:</p>	<p>The Plan should contribute to the aims of the strategy.</p>

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that culture provision within North Yorkshire is of the highest quality, has the widest reach and will raise the profile of the county as a place to live and invest</li> <li>• Promote the development and value of participation in culture and its benefits in terms of social cohesion, public health, learning and social mobility</li> <li>• Promote the value of culture as a mechanism for shaping places and delivering local prosperity and economic growth</li> <li>• To create a strategic framework which links the development of culture in North Yorkshire to the aspirations of key funding partners</li> </ul>	
Local Flood Risk Strategy (NYCC)	<p>Policy framework set by the lead local flood authority (NYCC) with respect to flood risk. Six key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A greater role for communities in managing flood risk</li> <li>• Improved knowledge and understanding of flood risk</li> <li>• Sustainable and appropriate development utilising sustainable drainage wherever possible</li> <li>• Improved knowledge of watercourse network and drainage infrastructure</li> <li>• Flood risk management measures that deliver social, economic and environmental benefits</li> <li>• Best use of all potential funding opportunities to deliver flood risk management measures</li> </ul>	The Plan should contribute to meeting these aims.
North Yorkshire Local Resilience Forum	Partnership of local agencies working together to manage emergencies, covering the whole of North Yorkshire and York.	The Plan should have due regard to emergency planning.



Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
<p>Water Resources Management Plan (Yorkshire Water Services, 2019)</p>	<p>Complementing the long-term strategy, the Plan is key to ensuring that residents receive a reliable and sustainable supply of good quality, clean water. It also sets targets in relation to leakage reduction. Key challenges that the Plan identifies and addresses are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Projected population increase in Yorkshire by 1 million by 2045</li> <li>• Projected loss in supply by 2045 due to climate change</li> <li>• Ongoing environmental pressure to reduce the amount of water being abstracted</li> <li>• Continuing high levels of resilience whilst maintaining affordable customer bills</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should not contradict Yorkshire Water’s critical aims regarding resilience and managing the impact of water abstraction on the environment. The Plan should distribute development in such a way that considers the sensitivities of water supply.</p>
<p>Yorkshire Water Long-term Strategy (2018)</p>	<p>Sets out the strategy for the decades to come, factoring in economic, social and environmental issues. Five key goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing deepest possible understanding of customers’ needs</li> <li>• Always providing enough safe water, will not waste water and will protect the environment</li> <li>• Will remove surface water from our sewers and recycle all waste water</li> <li>• Will be a global benchmark for openness and transparency</li> <li>• Will improve the service, eradicate waste and reduce costs so no one need worry about paying bills</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should ensure that policies do not contradict the sustainability goals of Yorkshire Water.</p>
<p>North Yorkshire Digital Strategy (NYCC)</p>	<p>Sets out the digital strategy for North Yorkshire. Focuses on five core objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thinking and working smarter (accelerating digital transformation in public sector)</li> <li>• Digital and smart communities (developing sustainable neighbourhoods)</li> <li>• Skills for a digital age (growing digital skills and talent)</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should contribute to the delivery of digital transformation to prompt economic growth and enable</p>

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connected North Yorkshire</li> <li>• Smart businesses and growth</li> </ul>	communities to become better connected.
Mobile Communications Strategy (NYCC, 2018)	<p>Complementing the Digital Strategy, it outlines the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connected communities (superfast broadband and at least 4G mobile coverage for all communities)</li> <li>• Access to 4G across the county</li> <li>• Removal of 'not spots' (areas with no coverage)</li> <li>• Removal of call drop outs or 'not dots'</li> <li>• Making North Yorkshire the best place to do business in the UK for mobile operators</li> <li>• 5G ready</li> </ul>	The Plan should seek to maximise the ability to improve mobile connectivity and contribute to the delivery of infrastructure to enable communities to become better connected.
Local Transport Plan 2016-2045 (NYCC)	Aims to deliver equality and opportunity, protect and enhance the environment, improve health and safety, increase economic prosperity, build sustainable communities and reduce the demand for travelling.	The Plan should seek to ensure that new development can be accessed by modes of travel other than the car.
Strategic Economic Plan 2016-21 (York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Enterprise Partnership, 2016)	<p>Sets out five key priorities for the region:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Profitable and ambitious small businesses</li> <li>2. A global leader in the bioeconomy</li> <li>3. Inspired people</li> <li>4. Successful and distinctive places</li> <li>5. A well-connected economy</li> </ol>	The Plan should contribute to the LEP's priorities, particularly in terms of supporting business and the economy.

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment –North Yorkshire Sub- Region 2007-08 and updated in 2016 (To be updated as part of the Review)	Recognises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortage of pitches on existing sites in NY,</li> <li>• That gypsies and Travellers are the most socially excluded group in society and are particularly susceptible to a range of inequalities relating to health, education, law enforcement and quality of accommodation;</li> <li>• Ryedale study (2016) identified no additional pitch requirements</li> </ul>	Gypsy and Travellers accommodation needs will be expected to be taken into account- including the allocation of sites to meet any identified unmet need. The current Local Plan Strategy has a policy for their consideration.
York, North Yorkshire, East Riding and Hull Spatial Framework: A Vision for Growth	The non-statutory framework’s purpose is to promote a long-term and coordinated approach to growth and infrastructure planning by outlining a vision, establishing a spatial strategy and identifying broad locations for growth.	The Plan should be in general conformity with the priorities of the framework.
Humber River Basin Management Plan (2015)	The Humber RBMP fulfils the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. The purpose of the plan is to provide a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment, in the interests of protecting human health, water supply, natural ecosystems and biodiversity.	The Plan should contribute to the objectives of the Water Framework Directive, including the mitigation of issues which lead to rivers achieving less than a good ecological status; for instance, reducing physical modifications to water bodies and reducing pollution from sources.
Interim Guidance on Transport Issues including Parking Standards and	Provides guidance and standards in respect of different types of parking standards for various types of development. Also provided advice and checklists for transport assessments and travel	Any specific policies in the Plan should be in general conformity with the standards as laid out in this document.

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
advice on Transport Assessments and Travel Plans (NYCC, 2015)	plans to ensure that highway matters can be properly considered and development is appropriate and sustainable.	
Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives: Tackling overweight and obesity in North Yorkshire 2016-2026 (North Yorkshire Health and Wellbeing Board)	<p>Aim: by 2026 to have reduced the prevalence of overweight and obesity across the population of North Yorkshire. Six priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting children’s healthy growth and healthy weight</li> <li>• Promoting healthier food choices</li> <li>• Building physical activity into daily lives</li> <li>• Providing the right personalised, accessible weight management services</li> <li>• Ensuring people have access to the right information and resources to make healthy choices that support weight loss</li> <li>• Building healthier workplaces that support employees to manage their weight</li> </ul>	The Plan should recognise the aims and objectives of the strategy and consider where active interventions through development can impact upon them.
Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-2020 (Health and Wellbeing Board)	<p>The Board is made up of partner organisations from across North Yorkshire, including Ryedale District Council. The key themes of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connected communities</li> <li>• Start well</li> <li>• Live well</li> <li>• Age well</li> <li>• Dying well</li> </ul>	The Plan should contribute to the aims of the strategy, ensuring that people can be connected and healthy at whatever stage of life they are.

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
<p>York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Housing Strategy 2015-21 (York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Housing Partnership, 2015)</p>	<p>Sets the priorities for housing growth and delivery for the period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with partners to increase the supply of good quality new housing across all tenures and locations in line with local plans/site allocations</li> <li>• Ensure that housing stock reflects needs of urban, rural and coastal communities</li> <li>• Ensure that housing stock meets the diverse needs of our population at all stages of their lives, reflecting changing local demographics and promoting social cohesion</li> <li>• Ensure new homes are of high design and environmental quality</li> <li>• Make best use of housing stock and ensure it is of a decent quality to meet needs of communities</li> <li>• Ensure all homes have a positive impact on health and wellbeing and are affordable to run</li> <li>• Continue to reduce homelessness</li> <li>• Ensure affordable housing is allocated fairly and on the basis of need</li> <li>• Provide appropriate housing and support for those with specific needs</li> </ul>	<p>The delivery of the Plan Review is one of the nine priorities of this document as it will establish the on-going housing land supply.</p>
<p>Water for life and livelihoods, Part 1: Humber river basin district, River basin management plan (DEFRA and Environment Agency, 2015)</p>	<p>Purpose of the RBMP is to provide a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment. Provides documents, maps and datasets, revealing the current state and pressures on the environment, as well as environmental objectives. Outlines flood hazards and risks, flood risk management objectives and the measures to achieve those objectives.</p>	<p>All public bodies, including local authorities, are required to 'have regard to the RBMP and any supplementary plans exercising their functions.'</p>
<p>Flood risk management plan, Humber river basin</p>	<p>Provides the basis for flood management across the Humber river basin (of which Ryedale is a part).</p>	<p>The Plan should ensure that development does not contradict</p>

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
district summary (Environment Agency, 2016)		important policies designed to reduce flood risks and also contribute to mitigation measures.
Derwent Abstraction Licensing Strategy (Environment Agency, 2013)	Sets out how resources are managed in the Derwent area.	The Plan should contribute to mitigating the impact of any water abstraction with regard to this strategy.
Derwent Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2010)	Helps authorities understand the scale and extent of flooding now and in the future. Outlines a variety of policy options based on the risks of specific areas within the catchment area.	The Plan should ensure that development does not contradict important policies designed to reduce flood risks and also contribute to mitigation measures.
Regional Spatial Strategy (2008)	The RSS was partially revoked in March 2012. However, the policies pertaining to Green Belts (for York ) were retained until such a time that they are superseded by Local Plans.	Consideration of matters concerning the Green Belt.
North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan (NYCC, 2006)	<p>Key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The County Council aims to encourage a more sustainable approach to waste management which acknowledges the waste hierarchy but also recognises that local circumstances and selection of Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) may have overriding influence on waste management practices.</li> </ul>	The County Council plans to adopt a new Minerals and Waste Local Plan, but until then this remains an active document.

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To seek a balance between providing essential facilities to treat and dispose of waste with the need to protect, and where possible, enhance the environment and the quality of life in North Yorkshire, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.</li> <li>• To protect the environment and local amenity from potential harm from waste related development</li> <li>• To seek a reduction in the amount of waste that requires treatment and disposal</li> <li>• To secure an adequate and integrated network of facilities for dealing with waste generated within, or in proximity, to North Yorkshire</li> <li>• To encourage a move away from traditional waste disposal to alternative methods of re-use and recovery</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should ensure that opportunities are provided for recycling waste produced from new development.</p>
<p>Let's Talk Less Rubbish – A Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the City of York and North Yorkshire 2006 – 2026 (York and North Yorkshire Waste Management Partnership Strategy, 2006)</p>	<p>The key aim is to reduce the amount of waste produced in York and North Yorkshire.</p> <p>Additionally, to promote the value of waste as a natural and viable resource, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-using, recycling and composting the maximum practicable amount of household waste</li> <li>• Maximising opportunities for re-use of unwanted items and waste by working closely with community and other groups</li> <li>• Maximising the recovery of materials and/or energy from waste that is not reused, recycled or composted so as to further reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should ensure that opportunities are provided for recycling waste produced from new development.</p>
<p>North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan (NYCC, 1997)</p>	<p>The key aims outlined by this document is to achieve a balance between satisfying the need for minerals and the need to protect the environment, which maximises the sustainability of both.</p>	<p>The Plan should seek to ensure that sustainable use is made of minerals in construction of new development.</p>

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
Rights of way and development (NYCC, online guidance)	Provides information and key points for planners and developers with respect to development being carried out which affects public rights of ways.	The Plan should ensure that PRoW are protected and that any new links into the network can be provided to improve sustainable travel.
Local Plans for adjoining local authorities: City of York Scarborough BC , Hambleton DC, North York Moors National Park and East Riding of Yorkshire Council and wider authorities with make up the new authority (Selby DC/Harrogate BC/Craven DC/Richmondshire DC) Yorkshire Dales National Park	<p>Each sets out policies and allocations for the respective planning areas.</p> <p>Matters to engage in relate to strategic cross-border considerations (transport/landscape) and housing need. As we progress to Local Government Reform all authorities within that general area will be part of the Duty to Cooperate.</p> <p>Engagement is the critical part of the Duty to Cooperate – it is not a mandate to agree.</p> <p>A Statement of common ground will be the eventual outcome from this engagement.</p>	Ensure that cooperation takes place with the Local Planning Authorities
'Legacy documents'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North Yorkshire Community Plan 2014-2017 (NYCC)</li> </ul> <p>Facilitate the development of key housing and employment sites across North Yorkshire by delivering necessary infrastructure investments through partnership; supporting and enabling communities to have greater capacity to shape and deliver the services they need; and reduce health inequalities</p>	Though these documents refer to periods passed, their principle targets still bear relevance to the goals of the Local Plan Review in the absence of direct replacement/superseding documents.



Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Capacity in Yorkshire and Humber (Local Government Yorkshire and Humber, 2011) Provides an assessment of the potential for low carbon and renewable energy across the region and identifies strategic delivery actions</li>   <li>• The Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Plan 2010-2015 (The Yorkshire &amp; Humber Biodiversity Forum) Seeks to protect the best sites for wildlife in the region; focuses conservation action on priority habitats and species; seeks to improve functional habitat networks; helps with adaptation to climate change</li>   <li>• Historic Environment Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber 2009-2013 (Yorkshire and Humber Historic Environment Forum) Vision: to make the conservation and sustainable management of our historic environment the passionate concern of everyone in the region, by raising awareness of its values to peoples' lives and to the health of the economy.</li>   <li>• Regional Environment Enhancement Strategy 2008-2013 (Yorkshire Regional Environmental Forum, 2008) Aims to develop activities that address climate change and increase the opportunity and capacity for all organisations and individuals to participate in enhancing the environment in socially and economically fulfilling ways</li>   <li>• The Value of Trees in our Changing Region – Regional Forestry Strategy (Forestry Commission, 2005) Aims to: increase woodland creation; protect and improve woodland SSSIs and ancient woodlands; increase accessibility to woodland; increase use of wood in sustainable</li> </ul>	

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Plan/Programme	Objectives/Description	Considerations for review of the Local Plan
	construction and as a source of renewable energy; and increase tree and woodland planting to help reduce flood risk.	

<b>LOCAL</b>		
<b>Plan/Programme</b>	<b>Objectives/Description</b>	<b>Considerations for review of the Local Plan</b>
Ryedale District Council - Council Plan 2020-2024	<p>Sets out the vision, values, behaviours, challenges and opportunities for the district, shaped around the key themes of communities, the economy, the environment and the organisation. I</p> <p>The issues the Council has recognised as requiring tackling are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainability of rural services, communities and economy</li> <li>• Housing affordability</li> <li>• Low wages and talent drain out of the area</li> <li>• Meeting the needs of an ageing population</li> <li>• Poor digital, transport and communication connectivity</li> <li>• Rapidly changing national and local policy</li> <li>• Challenges in managing the natural environment</li> </ul>	The Plan should reflect the aims of the Council Plan and in essence is the spatial expression of the Council Plan.
North York Moors Local Plan 2020 (North York Moors National Park Authority)	<p>Plan period 2020-2035, 20 key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the North York Moors</li> <li>• Foster economic and social well-being of communities</li> <li>• Secure high quality new development that is well designed, reinforces local distinctiveness and enhances the unique landscape character</li> <li>• Conserve and, where appropriate, enhance historic assets and protect valued open spaces within villages</li> <li>• Conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the National Park and improve habitat connectivity</li> </ul>	The Plan must be in conformity with the National Park's key policies and objectives.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage a sustainable and prosperous rural economy with businesses that are appropriate to and benefit from National Park purposes</li> <li>• Foster vibrant local communities, where young people have an opportunity to live and work and where new development is supported by appropriate infrastructure including sustainable transport</li> <li>• Ensure that a range of types and sizes of housing, including affordable housing, is available to meet local needs, help stabilise population levels across the National Park and limit the number of second homes</li> </ul>	
<p>Howardian Hills AONB Management Plan 2019-2024 (Howardian Hills AONB)</p>	<p>Provides the basis for identifying the aspects of the AONB which are critical in contributing to its natural beauty and which are potentially influential in development planning policy. The document is a material consideration in the determination of individual planning applications and at appeal. The document contains objectives and actions under three broad themes: a rich heritage; living and working in the Howardian Hills; and Enjoying the AONB.</p>	<p>The Plan must be in conformity with the AONB’s key policies and objectives within the AONB area.</p>
<p>Ryedale Destination Development Plan (RDC, 2020)</p>	<p>The purpose of the document is to identify activities that seek to increase the value of the visitor economy within Ryedale. Key activities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form partnerships and collaborate to maximise use of resources and create more sustainable activity</li> <li>• Focus on activities to attract more staying visitors for maximum economic benefit</li> <li>• Promote the assets and brands that make the most sense to visitors</li> <li>• Support product development to enhance Ryedale’s tourism assets and attract visitors through key themes</li> <li>• Support businesses to undertake their own direct and collaborative promotional activities</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should contribute to the plan’s aims.</p>

<p>Working together to end homelessness – Ryedale homelessness and rough sleeping review and strategy 2020-2025 (RDC, 2020)</p>	<p>Among the strategy’s key objectives are to prevent and relieve homelessness.</p>	<p>The Plan should contribute to the strategy’s aims.</p>
<p>Our Climate Change Commitment (RDC, 2019)</p>	<p>The Council’s commitment after having declared a climate change emergency in the district. It outlines how the Council will set an example, deliver energy-conscious projects and encourage others to act responsibly.</p>	<p>The Plan should contribute to the aims of the commitment.</p>
<p>Ryedale District Council Private Sector Housing Plan 2016-2021</p>	<p>Sets out the Council’s strategy for private sector housing renewal in Ryedale over the plan period. The key aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve the quality of private sector accommodation, particularly for vulnerable and elderly households.</li> <li>• To enable households to live independently in their homes for longer.</li> <li>• To increase the supply of good quality private sector accommodation and maximise its contribution towards the provision of affordable housing including those with specific needs.</li> <li>• Enable more sustainable homes by energy efficient measures and increasing affordable warmth. Encourage, support and develop a quality thriving private rented sector.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should have due regard for the aims of the Private Sector Housing Plan.</p>
<p>Natural England’s National Character Area Descriptions for the North</p>	<p>NCA profiles are guidance documents which will help to achieve a more sustainable future for individuals and communities. The profiles include a description of the key ecosystem services provided in each character area and how these benefit people, wildlife and the economy.</p>	<p>Provide context and reference points for evaluating contributions of different parts of the District, in</p>

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<p>York Moors and Cleveland Hills (NCA 25), Vale of Pickering (NCA 26), Yorkshire Wolds (NCA 27), Vale of York (NCA 28) and Howardian Hills (NCA 29)</p>		<p>contributing to delivering sustainable development. They identify potential opportunities for positive environmental change and provide the best available information and evidence as a context for local decision making and action.</p>
<p>Helmsley Plan 2014- 2027 (adopted 2015)</p>	<p>This is an extant Development Plan Document which identifies place-specific policies and allocations for the settlement of Helmsley. Jointly prepared with the National Park who are responsible in planning terms for the majority of Helmsley.</p>	<p>This document will be subject to a light touch review as part of the Review of the Ryedale Plan. This will also be in conjunction with the National Park.</p>
<p>Ryedale Local Plan Strategy (Adopted 2013)</p>	<p>This is the current strategic development plan document for planning in Ryedale. It is under review</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To create opportunities to retain and create jobs, skills and prosperity and to develop a diverse and resilient economy that supports an ability to live and work in Ryedale;</li> <li>• To work towards rebalancing the age structure of the District; protect and enhance the safety and well-being of local communities; improve choices for local people and meet their needs for new homes, jobs, shops and services;</li> <li>• To protect and enhance the environment, Ryedale’s unique character and special qualities associated with its high quality landscapes, rich historic and cultural heritage and a wealth of biodiversity; utilising natural assets and resources for renewable / low carbon energy generation; minimising the risk of flooding and increasing resilience to climate change.</li> </ul> <p>The Council will look at the performance of the plan through its monitoring indicators and how they meet/work towards our identified sustainability appraisal objectives</p>	<p>The Plan is fundamentally a review of the existing local development plan, of which this is one part.</p> <p>The review will be partial due to the timescales with LGR, but will be reviewed and tested against the updated sustainability appraisal objectives.</p>

<p>Various Parish Plans</p>	<p>27 Parish Plans which outline objectives and actions for the respective parishes.</p>	<p>The Plan can be reflective of local aspirations, and look to deliver any planning-related matters.</p>
<p>Conservation Area Appraisals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ampleforth</li> <li>• Oswaldkirk</li> <li>• Helmsley</li> <li>• Howsham</li> <li>• Kirkbymoorside</li> <li>• Malton</li> <li>• Wombledon</li> </ul>	<p>These documents describe the built environment of the settlement and those areas, features and buildings, which contribute to the historic and architectural character of the settlement.</p>	<p>The Plan will need to be reflective of these documents, by ensuring that the character and appearance of Conservation Areas, or their settings are preserved or enhanced, in accordance with the 1990 Act, which is a statutory duty.</p>
<p>Local Landscape Character Assessments :</p> <p>Landscapes of Northern Ryedale (Gillespies , 1999)</p> <p>Our Landscape our Future (Gillespies , 1995) (Wolds and Vale of York)</p>	<p>The District- level landscape assessments aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide guidance and describe the features of landscape character, and articulate pressures and areas of change and sensitivities- looking at capacity of the landscape.</li> <li>• Guide and influence positive landscape change</li> <li>• Promote an appreciation of landscape issues and to highlight potential priority areas for landscape initiatives</li> <li>• Assist in the formulation of advice on landscape and habitat creation and management and in securing resources</li> </ul>	<p>Key Principles and landscape issues are outlined for new housing, extensions to settlements, large buildings, tourism and recreation, agriculture, quarrying and extraction, and roads.</p> <p>The site assessment process and the general approach to identifying settlements for development will need to respond to landscape sensitivities identified in these documents</p>

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<p>Landscape Characterisation of North Yorkshire and York by CBA (2011)</p> <p>The Special Qualities Study of Ryedale's Market Towns (2010)</p>		
<p>'Legacy' documents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Ryedale Biodiversity Action Plan 2007-2012, including habitat action plans, species action plans, key wildlife actions and general habitat management</li><li>• North York Moors Biodiversity Action Plan 2013-2017, including habitat action plans and species action plans</li></ul> <p>Contains objectives in relation to different habitats and species, set out in specific Habitat Action Plans and Species Action Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ryedale Equalities Scheme 2006-2009, which aims to reflect the equality and diversity of the District Council and to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to access Council services and facilities.</li></ul>	<p>Though these documents refer to periods passed, their principle targets still bear relevance to the goals of the Local Plan Review in the absence of direct replacement/superseding documents. There are other documents which can complement these documents. An EqIA framework for the Review of the Plan is being developed.</p>



APPENDIX 4: BASELINE DATA

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
<b>Population</b>	<p>Last official population recorded as 51,700 (2011).</p> <p>ONS estimate 2020: 55,629</p> <p>Population of working age (16-64): 57%</p> <p>Population aged 65+: 27.4%</p> <p><i>Sources: ONS Mid-year Estimate 2020</i></p>	<p>North Yorkshire: 614,500 England: 56million</p> <p>North Yorkshire: 361,700 England: 35million</p>	Steady increase in population year-on-year.	To provide housing, services and employment opportunities for growing population
<b>Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)</b>	<p>The IMD ranks every lower-level super output area (LSOA) in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area).</p> <p>There are 30 LSOAs in the Ryedale district. The worst rank of any Ryedale LSOA is 10,138th (E02107787, upper Malton/Old Malton) indicating that it falls among the most deprived 40% of all LSOAs in England.</p>	<p>North Yorkshire is ranked 127<sup>th</sup> out of 151 upper-tier local authorities (1<sup>st</sup> is the most deprived). York is ranked 143<sup>rd</sup>, East Riding 124<sup>th</sup> and Redcar &amp; Cleveland 48<sup>th</sup>.</p> <p>15 (47%) of Craven's 32 LSOAs are in the least deprived 30% in England, 2 (6%) are in the most deprived 30%.</p>	<p>In 2015, North Yorkshire's overall rank was 125<sup>th</sup> out of 152 upper-tier local authorities.</p> <p>In 2015, Ryedale's overall rank was 184<sup>th</sup> out of 326 authorities.</p> <p>In 2015, there were three Ryedale LSOAs which fell</p>	To maintain positive ranks and reduce poorer ranks.

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>There are three other Ryedale LSOAs which fall among the most deprived 40% in England.</p> <p>Ryedale has seven LSOAs which fall among the least deprived 30% in England.</p> <p>One LSOA (E01027786) falls within the least deprived 10% in England.</p> <p>Ryedale’s overall rank in the IMD is 180th out of 317 local authorities.</p>	<p>26 (49%) of Hambleton’s 53 LSOAs are in the least deprived 30% in England, 2 (3%) are in the most deprived 30%.</p> <p>58 (56%) of Harrogate’s 104 LSOAs are in the least deprived 30% in England, 2 (2%) are in the most deprived 30%.</p> <p>17 (50%) of Richmond’s 34 LSOAs are in the least deprived 30% in England, 1 (3%) is in the most deprived 30%.</p> <p>7 (23%) of Ryedale’s 30 LSOAs are in the least deprived 30% in England, 0 (0%) are in the most deprived 30%.</p> <p>11 (15%) of Scarborough’s 71 LSOAs are in the least deprived 30% in England, 27 (38%) are in the most deprived 30%.</p>	<p>within the most deprived 40% in England, so this has increased by one.</p> <p>These figures suggest Ryedale performs well and there is a limited degree of disparity across the district.</p>	

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><i>Sources: MHCLG, 2019</i></p>	<p>28 (56%) of Selby’s 50 LSOAs are in the least deprived 30% in England, 4 (8%) are in the most deprived 30%.</p>		
<p><b>Indices of Deprivation (IoD) Overview</b></p>	<p>The IoD are a unique measure of relative deprivation at LSOA level. They are based on seven different domains (Ryedale rank in brackets, out of 317 authorities, where 1 is the most deprived):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income deprivation (218)</li> <li>• Employment (234)</li> <li>• Education, Skills and Training (147)</li> <li>• Health Deprivation and Disability (231)</li> <li>• Crime (314)</li> <li>• Barriers to Housing and Services (97)</li> <li>• Living Environment (30)</li> </ul> <p>There are two additional domains:</p>		<p>2015 ranks (out of 326):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income deprivation (238)</li> <li>• Employment (239)</li> <li>• Education, Skills and Training (161)</li> <li>• Health Deprivation and Disability (294)</li> <li>• Crime (322)</li> <li>• Barriers to Housing and Services (55)</li> <li>• Living Environment (34)</li> <li>• Income Deprivation Affecting Children (266)</li> </ul>	<p>To maintain positive ranks, continue positive trends, and reduce poorer ranks.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income Deprivation Affecting Children (218)</li> <li>Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (235)</li> </ul> <p><i>Sources: MHCLG, 2019</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (234)</li> </ul> <p>Notwithstanding the fact that there are nine fewer authorities on the list, according to the IoD, Ryedale has become more deprived under every metric since 2015 aside from Barriers to Housing and Services, where good progress has clearly been made.</p>	
<p><b>IoD examined: Barriers to Housing and Services</b></p>	<p>This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. It is divided into two key indicators: geographical barriers (eg, road distance to schools/post offices/supermarkets/surgeries)</p>		<p>In 2015, there were 12 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% under this domain, so this is a reduction of one.</p>	<p>To provide more access to affordable homes and services across the district.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>and wider barriers (eg overcrowding and housing affordability).</p> <p>11 LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% in England under this domain.</p> <p>One LSOA (covering the Dales ward) is ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> worst in all of England under the geographical barriers sub-domain.</p> <p>A large amount of the area covered by these LSOAs are within the North York Moors national park.</p> <p><i>Sources: MHCLG, 2019</i></p>			
<p><b>IoD examined:</b> <b>Living Environment</b></p>	<p>This domain measures the quality of life in terms of both the ‘indoors’ living environment (eg houses without central heating or houses failing to meet the Decent Homes standard) and the ‘outdoors’ living environment (eg air quality and road traffic accidents).</p> <p>11 LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% in England under this domain.</p>		<p>In 2015, there were 10 LSOAs in the most deprived 10%, so this has increased by one.</p>	<p>To provide/upgrade homes to ensure more meet the Decent Homes standard and seek to address issues with air quality.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>A large amount of the area covered by these LSOAs are within the North York Moors national park.</p> <p><i>Sources: MHCLG, 2019</i></p>			
<p><b>Age range</b></p>	<p>0-5: 2425 / 4.4%                      5-15: 6239 / 11.3%                      16-24: 4619 / 8.3%                      25-64: 27,142 / 49%                      65+: 14,955 / 27%</p> <p>Projected: 606 pensioners for every 1000 of working age by 2039.</p> <p><i>Sources: ONS, 2019, Ryedale district profile, NYCC, 2016, Old age dependency ratios, 2014-based SNPP</i></p>	<p>5.9% (national average)                      13.4%                      10.6%                      51.8%                      18.4%</p>	<p>Figures are based on projections following the 2011 Census so it is impossible to make a direct comparison until data is revealed from the 2021 Census.</p>	<p>To provide sufficient accommodation for older people.</p> <p>To make the district more desirable to young people (jobs/affordability).</p>
<p><b>Sex range</b></p>	<p>49% Male / 51% female across all ages district wide.</p>			<p>To contribute to creating an environment where</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><i>Source: ONS</i></p>			<p>opportunities are equal to both males and females.</p>
<p><b>Ethnicity and Cultural background</b></p>	<p>Asian/Asian British: 372 / 0.5%                      Black/African/Caribbean British: 80 / 0.2%                      Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: 302 / 0.6%                      Other ethnic group: 32 / 0.1%                      White: 51,064 / 98.7%</p> <p>People who can't speak English well or at all:                      155 / 0.03%</p> <p><i>Source: Census 2011</i></p>	<p><u>North Yorkshire / England</u>                      1.2% / 7.8%                      0.4% / 3.5%                      5.6% / 20.2%                      0.8% / 2.3%                      0.2% / 1%                      97.3% / 85.4%</p>	<p>These figures are from the 2011 Census and so a direct comparison cannot be made until data from the 2021 Census is available.</p>	<p>To foster cultural awareness, inclusiveness, respect and avoiding cultural insensitivity, prejudice and discrimination</p>
<p><b>Religion</b></p>	<p>Christian: 37,170 / 71.8%                      Buddhist: 125 / 0.2%                      Hindu: 20 / 0.0%                      Jewish: 15 / 0.0%                      Muslim: 55 / 0.1%                      Sikh: 5 / 0.0%                      Other religion: 180 / 0.3%                      No religion: 10,355 / 20%</p>	<p><u>England</u>                      59.4%                      0.5%                      1.5%                      0.5%                      5%                      0.8%                      0.4%                      24.7%</p>	<p>These figures are from the 2011 Census and so a direct comparison cannot be made until data from the 2021 Census is available.</p>	<p>To foster cultural awareness, inclusiveness, respect and avoiding cultural insensitivity, prejudice and discrimination</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><i>Source: Census 2011</i></p>			
<p><b>Population Density</b></p>	<p>40 people per square kilometre</p> <p><i>Source: Census 2011</i></p>	<p>Ryedale is the sparsest district in North Yorkshire. It is the 2<sup>nd</sup> sparsest district in all of England (out of 317).</p> <p>York: 772 per square kilometre                      Scarborough: 133                      Selby: 149                      Harrogate: 123                      Hambleton: 70                      Craven: 48                      Richmondshire: 40</p>	<p>With more development having taken place in the district's market towns, population density is likely to have increased during plan period.</p>	<p>To enable access to services for those in the most remote areas.</p>
<p><b>Migration</b></p>	<p>1200 additional people living in Ryedale during 2011-2015, driven largely by migration from other parts of UK.</p> <p><i>Source: Ryedale district profile, NYCC, 2016</i></p>		<p>Earlier figures unavailable</p>	<p>To ensure sufficient accommodation, employment opportunities, education facilities and all other services for growing population.</p>



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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
<p><b>Household Composition</b></p>	<p>One person (aged under 65): 2,989 (13.3%)</p> <p>One person (aged 65 and over): 3,557 (15.8%)</p> <p>Households with all residents aged 65 and over: 6,408 (28.5%)</p> <p>Couple with dependant child(ren): 4,056 (18.0%)</p> <p>Households all full-time students: 0 (0.0%)</p> <p><i>Source: 2011 Census</i></p>	<p><u>England:</u></p> <p>One person (aged under 65): 3,940,897 (17.9%)</p> <p>One person (aged 65 and over): 2,725,596 (12.4%)</p> <p>Households with all residents aged 65 and over: 4,576,776 (20.7%)</p> <p>Couple with dependant child(ren): 4,266,670 (19.3%)</p> <p>Households all full-time students: 124,285 (0.6%)</p>	<p>These figures are from the 2011 Census and so a direct comparison cannot be made until data from the 2021 Census is available.</p>	<p>The % of pensioners is above the national average, which may cause particular policy and resource constraints.</p>
<p><b>Number of Ryedale households claiming Council Tax and Housing Benefit</b></p>	<p>25.02.09: 3475 claims Council Tax Support</p> <p>19.11.13: 3415 claims Council Tax Support</p> <p>19.11.13: 3764 claims Housing benefit</p> <p>25.05.21: 3130 claims Council Tax Support</p>		<p>Consistent trend with number of claimants having increased during COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	<p>To ensure that enough affordable housing is available to reduce the amount of people whose lives are impacted by high housing costs.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>25.05.21: 1257 claims Universal Credit</p> <p><i>Source: RDC Council Tax Section, 2021</i></p>			<p>To ensure that there are sufficient employment opportunities for population.</p> <p>To deliver better quality homes to reduce the amount of people whose lives are impacted by high bills</p>
<p><b>Number of people claiming Job Seekers' Allowance</b></p>	<p><u>Claimants in November 2020:</u>                      Male: 54                      Female: 75                      Total: 129</p>	<p><u>November 2020 (North Yorkshire / England):</u>                      Male: 850 / 179,827                      Female 868 / 137,298                      Total: 1718 / 317,125</p>	<p>These figures aren't truly reflective of the status of job-seekers in Ryedale, as many payments are handled through claims of other benefits, such as Universal Credit. The number is closer to 1000 job-seekers.</p>	<p>To ensure that employment opportunities are widely available.</p> <p>To ensure that there is an environment for achieving high educational attainment across the population.</p> <p>To ensure that enough affordable housing is available to reduce the amount of people whose lives are impacted by high housing costs.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><i>Source: ONS, 2020</i></p>			<p>To deliver better quality homes to reduce the amount of people whose lives are impacted by high bills</p>
<p><b>Homelessness</b></p>	<p><u>Number of homeless applications / acceptances</u>                      2018/19: 208 / 15                      2019/20: 166 / 21                      2020/21: 220 / 21</p> <p><u>Number of people approaching Council for advice and assistance (not all homeless) and successful outcomes for those at risk of homelessness:</u>                      2015/16: 646 / 173                      2016/17: 640 / 173                      2017/18: 515 / 171                      2018/19: 479 / 149                      2019/20: 455 / 111                      2020/21: 686 / 124</p> <p><i>Source: RDC Housing Department</i></p>	<p>No comparator figures</p>	<p>The homelessness legislation changed on the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 with the introduction of the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017, so direct comparisons cannot be made against previous years around homelessness applications and preventions.</p> <p>However, considering the approaches to the Council, this was decreasing year on year until the Covid-19 pandemic.</p>	<p>To provide the necessary amount of housing, including affordable homes.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
<p><b>Employment rate</b></p>	<p>Employment rate: 81% Unemployment rate: 2.8%</p> <p>Higher Level Occupations (SOC 1-3): 55.1% Lower Level Occupations (SOC 5-6): 21.7%</p> <p>Average annual earnings: £26,100 per year.</p> <p><i>Sources: ONS Population estimates and MY Population Projections, 2019</i></p>	<p>North Yorkshire: 79.4% and 2.2% England: 75.9% and 4%</p> <p>North Yorkshire: 44.1% and 31.9% England: 47.9% and 28.5%</p>	<p>5% increase in employment rates in Ryedale since 2011. Unemployment rates are currently low.</p> <p>Steady increase year on year.</p>	<p>To continue to provide employment opportunities for population.</p>
<p><b>Birth and Fertility</b></p>	<p>General fertility rate (live births per 1000 women aged 15-44): 2215</p>	<p>No comparator figures</p>	<p>No comparator figures</p>	<p>To continue to provide healthy living environments for young people.</p> <p>To contribute to providing sufficient facilities for people to receive support during pregnancy and for those with small children.</p> <p>To ensure that places are developed in such a way that</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><i>Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, ONS, 2021</i></p>			<p>spaces can be used comfortably by people with small children.</p>
<b>Life Expectancy</b>	<p>Life expectancy at birth (males): 80.8 Life expectancy at birth (females): 85.3</p> <p><i>Source: ONS 2021</i></p>	<p>North Yorks: 80.6 / England: 79.7 North Yorks: 84.3 / England: 83.2</p>	<p>Life expectancy gradually increasing year on year.</p>	<p>To provide healthy living environments for people of all ages.</p>
<b>Self-reported health</b>	<p>Very bad health: 545 / 1.1% Bad health: 1846 / 3.6% Fair health: 7329 / 14.2% Good health: 18,476 / 35.7% Very good health: 23,555 / 45.5%</p> <p><i>Source: Census 2011</i></p>	<p>North Yorks: 1% / England: 1.2% North Yorks: 3.6% / England: 4.2% North Yorks: 13.2% / England: 13.1% North Yorks: 34.5% / England: 34.2% North Yorks: 47.7% / England: 47.2%</p>	<p>These figures are from the 2011 Census and so a direct comparison cannot be made until data from the 2021 Census is available.</p>	<p>To provide healthy living environments for people of all ages.</p> <p>Also need to contribute to infrastructure and facilities for those who require care.</p>
<b>Musculoskeletal conditions</b>	<p>Number of people with knee osteoarthritis: 5108 (17.9%)</p>	<p>England: 18.2%</p>	<p>These figures are from 2011 and so a direct comparison</p>	<p>To provide healthy living environments for people of all ages.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>Number of people with hip osteoarthritis: 3148 (11.1%)</p> <p>Number of people with back pain 10,367 (19.9%)</p> <p><i>Source: Arthritis UK 2011</i></p>	<p>England: 10.9%</p> <p>England: 16.9%</p>	<p>cannot be made until newer data is available</p>	<p>To contribute to infrastructure and facilities for those who require care.</p>
<p><b>Provision of unpaid care</b></p>	<p>Provides no unpaid care: 88.6%</p> <p>Provides 1-19 hrs unpaid care a week: 8%</p> <p>Provides 20-49 hrs unpaid care a week: 1.2%</p> <p>Provides 50+ hrs unpaid care a week: 2.4%</p> <p><i>Source: Census 2011</i></p>	<p>NY: 88.6% / England: 89.8%</p> <p>NY: 8% / England: 6.5%</p> <p>NY: 1.2% / England: 1.4%</p> <p>NY: 2.2% / England: 2.4%</p>	<p>These figures are from the 2011 Census and so a direct comparison cannot be made until data from the 2021 Census is available.</p>	<p>To contribute to the provision of care-related jobs and care facilities.</p> <p>To ensure that places are developed in such a way that spaces can be used comfortably by people who undertake very low paid or unpaid care.</p>
<p><b>Children's Health</b></p>	<p>Reception children who are overweight including obesity: 21.7%</p>	<p>North Yorkshire: 23.4%</p> <p>England: 22.6%</p>	<p>Regarding North Yorkshire figures: According to the source named, the</p>	<p>To provide healthy living environments for people of all ages.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>Reception children who are overweight including severe obesity: 8.4%</p> <p>Year 6 children who are overweight including obesity: 29.7%</p> <p>Year 6 children who are overweight including severe obesity: 16.7%</p> <p><i>Source: National Child Measurement Program, 2021</i></p>	<p>North Yorkshire: 8.8% England: 9.7%</p> <p>North Yorkshire: 29.7% England: 34.6%</p> <p>North Yorkshire: 17.5% England: 20.4%</p>	<p>prevalence of overweight reception children (including obesity) and the prevalence of obese Year 6 children (including severe obesity) has increased over the past five years.</p>	
<b>Mental Health</b>	<p>Recorded prevalence of depression in ages 18+: 9.8%</p> <p>Estimated prevalence of common mental disorders, aged 16+: 14.1%</p> <p>Estimated prevalence of common mental disorders, aged 65+: 9.2%</p>	<p>North Yorkshire: 11.2% England: 11.6%</p> <p>North Yorkshire: 17.6% England: 16.9%</p> <p>North Yorkshire: 10.7% England: 10.2%</p>	<p>Regarding North Yorkshire; according to the source, recorded prevalence of depression in ages 18+ has increased in trend over the past five years.</p>	<p>To provide healthy living environments for people of all ages.</p> <p>To contribute to infrastructure and facilities for those who require care.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><i>Source: Public Health England (North Yorkshire), 2019</i></p>			
<p><b>Physical activity among adults</b></p>	<p>Physically active (members of adult population who've undertaken at least 150 minutes of exercise per week in the past month)</p> <p>November 2015: 62%</p> <p>November 2016: 64.8%</p> <p>November 2017: 61.1%</p> <p>November 2018: 61.6%</p> <p>November 2019: 63.5%</p> <p>Physically inactive (undertaking less than 30 minutes in the past month):</p> <p>November 2015: 28.8%</p> <p>November 2016: 24.7%</p> <p>November 2017: 25.4%</p> <p>November 2018: 25.2%</p> <p>November 2019: 24.8%</p> <p>Physically active 2 times a month:</p> <p>November 2015: 9.2%</p> <p>November 2016: 10.5%</p> <p>November 2017: 13.5%</p>	<p>North Yorkshire / England</p> <p>November 2015: 65.8% / 62.1%</p> <p>November 2016: 64.2% / 61.8%</p> <p>November 2017: 64.9% / 62.6%</p> <p>November 2018: 66.0% / 63.3%</p> <p>November 2019: 64.8% / 61.4%</p> <p>North Yorkshire / England</p> <p>November 2015: 24.5% / 25.6%</p> <p>November 2016: 23.5% / 25.7%</p> <p>November 2017: 22.5% / 25.1%</p> <p>November 2018: 21.9% / 24.6%</p> <p>November 2019: 25.1% / 27.1%</p> <p>North Yorkshire / England</p> <p>November 2015: 9.7% / 12.4%</p> <p>November 2016: 12.3% / 12.5%</p>	<p>There isn't a particularly obvious trend, numbers are fairly static.</p> <p>Ryedale is typically worse than the North Yorkshire averages but typically better than the England averages.</p>	<p>To contribute to encouraging healthy lifestyles through key infrastructure.</p>



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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	November 2018: 13.2% November 2019: 11.7%  <i>Source: Sport England (Active Lives Survey) 2019</i>	November 2017: 12.6% / 12.3% November 2018: 12.1% / 12.2% November 2019: 10.1% / 11.5%		
<b>Disability</b>	Attendance allowance claimants (Nov 18): 1655 (11.5% of population)  Personal Independence Payment (Apr 19): 1115 (3.5%)  Disability Living Allowance claimants (Nov 18): 975 (1.8%)	England: 13.2%  5%  2.6%		To ensure that places are developed in such a way that spaces can be used comfortably by people of all abilities.
<b>Crime and Anti-social Behaviour</b>	<u>Calls to police, April 2020-March 2021:</u> Bicycle Theft: 17 Prosecutions/Other action/Awaiting court outcomes: 0  Burglary: 90 Prosecutions/Other action/Awaiting court outcomes: 2	<u>North Yorkshire Police* totals:</u> 280 16  1710 48	The Ryedale area is responsible for 5% of calls made to police in all North Yorkshire districts	To maintain low figures.  To contribute to creating spaces which foster community safety.

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	Criminal Damage/Arson: 229 Prosecutions/Other action/Awaiting court outcomes: 17	3806 322		
	Drugs: 74 Prosecutions/Other action/Awaiting court outcomes: 38	1442 321		
	Other crime: 44 Prosecutions/Other action/Awaiting court outcomes: 15	730 196		
	Other theft: 185 Prosecutions/Other action/Awaiting court outcomes: 5	2269 102		
	Possession of weapons: 16 Prosecutions/Other action/Awaiting court outcomes: 4	327 84		
	Public order: 130 Prosecutions/Other action/Awaiting court outcomes: 11	2529 337		
	Robbery: 4 Prosecutions/Other action/Awaiting court outcomes: 0	118 6		
	Shoplifting: 33 Prosecutions/Other action/Awaiting court outcomes: 2	1545 356		
	Theft from the person: 2 Prosecutions/Other action/Awaiting court outcomes: 0	91 1		

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>Vehicle crime: 66                      Prosecutions/Other action/Awaiting court outcomes: 3</p> <p>Violence and sexual offences: 798                      Prosecutions/Other action/Awaiting court outcomes: 63</p> <p>Total: 1688                      Total: 163</p> <p>(excludes cases still currently under investigation and cases where the court result is unavailable)</p> <p><i>Source: data.police.uk, 2021</i></p>	<p>1160                      34</p> <p>12,886                      1226</p> <p>Total: 28,893                      Total: 3049</p> <p>(excludes cases still currently under investigation and cases where the court result is unavailable)</p> <p>*includes 201 cases from areas outside North Yorkshire</p>		
<p><b>Broadband Access and Digital Connectivity</b></p>	<p>8% of district does not have 4G coverage by any operators.</p> <p>83% of district has download speeds of 30MBit/s or higher.</p>	<p>England: 2%</p> <p>England: 95%</p>		<p>To substantially increase Broadband access.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>5% of district has download speeds of 300MBit/s or higher.</p> <p>Average broadband download speed (2020): 42.71MBit/s</p> <p><i>Source: Genecon Baseline Economic Study, 2020, Census 2011, Ofcom 2020</i></p>	<p>England: 56%</p> <p>England: 45.08</p> <p>England: 6.05</p>	<p>2011: 25.19</p>	
<p><b>Loneliness</b></p>	<p>6 LSOAs have ‘very high risk’ of loneliness in people aged 65+:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malton ward x2</li> <li>• Norton East ward</li> <li>• Pickering East ward</li> <li>• Pickering West ward</li> <li>• Kirkbymoorside ward</li> </ul> <p>5 LSOAs have ‘high risk’ of loneliness in people aged 65+:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malton ward</li> <li>• Pickering east ward</li> <li>• Helmsley ward</li> <li>• Rillington ward</li> <li>• Sherburn ward</li> </ul>	<p>Hambleton:</p> <p>Very high risk: 10</p> <p>High risk: 9</p>	<p>The calculations that make up the loneliness heat map are based on four factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• self-reported health</li> <li>• marital status</li> <li>• household size</li> <li>• age</li> </ul>	<p>To contribute to providing infrastructure, facilities and services to reduce loneliness in the district.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><i>Source: Age UK online loneliness heat map (data from 2011 Census)</i></p>			
<p><b>Total Registered Charities</b></p>	<p>5.63 per 1000 people</p>	<p>Fewest number of charities registered per 1000 of the population of the North Yorkshire districts</p>		
<p><b>Voter Turnout at Local Elections</b></p>	<p>35.99%</p> <p><i>Source: Electoral Commission 2019</i></p>	<p>Second highest of North Yorkshire districts (Craven is highest)</p>		

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
<p><b>Employment base and diversity of industries</b></p>	<p>Number of jobs in Ryedale, excluding agriculture: 28,000 (in 2018)</p> <p>Number of jobs per 100 working-age residents (job density): 88</p> <p><u>Sector breakdown</u></p> <p>Manufacturing: 5000 jobs                      Professional and business: 4630                      Public Services: 4400                      Agriculture, forestry and fishing: 3500                      Wholesale retail and trade: 3500                      Accommodation and food: 3000                      Arts, Entertainment and Rec: 2100                      Construction: 1100                      Transport and Storage: 800                      Primary Industries: 405</p> <p>Businesses categorised as micro-businesses with zero-to-nine employees: 89.4%</p>	<p>North Yorkshire: 297,000.                      England: 26.48million.</p> <p>North Yorkshire: 82 per 100. England: 77 per 100.</p> <p>England: 88.7%</p>	<p>2000 fewer jobs than in 2017</p> <p>More jobs have been created in: information and comms, transport and storage, professional services, education, accommodation and food, real estate, leisure and recreation and agriculture.</p> <p>The number of jobs has decreased in: wholesale and retail, health, construction, public administration and</p>	<p>Maintain strengths: land industries, production and engineering, bio-agritech and creative and visitor economy.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><i>Sources: ONS BRES, 2018, IDBR, 2018</i></p>		<p>finance and insurance.</p>	
<p><b>Economic productivity</b></p>	<p>GVA per FTE job (2018): £63,400</p> <p><i>Source: Genecon Baseline Economic Study, 2020</i></p>	<p>North Yorkshire: £65,000 England: £75,300</p>	<p>Data unavailable</p>	<p>Need for productivity to increase: create more higher-paid/higher-value activities locally; achieve higher level of economic self-containment; attract big businesses.</p>
<p><b>Median Earnings relative to House Prices</b></p>	<p>Median wage in Ryedale (2019) : £26,100 per year Median house price in Ryedale (2019) : £225,000</p> <p><i>Source: Genecon Baseline Economic Study, 2020</i></p>	<p>North Yorkshire: ~£30,000 per year England: ~£30-31,000 per year</p> <p>The median house price is nine times the median resident earnings, equating to housing being a whole year’s earnings more expensive than the average for England and North Yorkshire (8 and 7.6 respectively).</p>	<p>Steady increase year-on-year (2018 figure was just below £25,000 for Ryedale).</p>	<p>To address the disparity between median earnings and median house prices.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
<b>Long-term unemployed / never worked</b>	Long-term unemployed: 368 / 1%  Never worked: 98 / 0.3%  <i>Source: Census 2011</i>		These figures are from the 2011 Census and so a direct comparison cannot be made until data from the 2021 Census is available.	To contribute to providing employment opportunities.
<b>Connections with other economies</b>	GVA generated by Ryedale economy in 2018/19: £1.3billion  <i>Source: Genecon Baseline Economic Study, 2020</i>	9% of North Yorkshire total contribution	Older data not available.	To contribute to increasing Ryedale’s contribution to the county’s economy.
<b>Skills/qualifications among population</b>	Qualifications NVQ 4+ (eg. degree): 47.8% Qualifications NVQ2 or below (eg. 5 GCSEs): 18.8%  <i>Source: Genecon Baseline Economic Study, 2020</i>	North Yorkshire: 40.5% and 21.7% England: 39% and 26.2%	2011 Census figures (Ryedale):  Qualifications NVQ4+: 27.3%  NVQ2 or below: 12.6%	To maintain upward trend of qualifications. Contribute to providing facilities to provide education opportunities.



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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
<p><b>No of VAT registered businesses</b></p>	<p>Total number of businesses in Ryedale: 3660</p> <p><i>Source: Genecon Baseline Economic Study, 2020</i></p>	<p>11% of North Yorkshire total.</p>	<p>No previous figures available.</p>	<p>Contribute to supporting growth of businesses in various sectors.</p>
<p><b>Vitality and viability of town centres (unit capacity and availability etc.)</b></p>	<p>Floorspace (convenience)                      Malton: 10.1%                      Pickering: 15.0%                      Kirkbymoorside: 15.0%</p> <p>Floorspace (comparison)                      Malton: 49.1%                      Pickering: 46.0%                      Kirkbymoorside: 30.0%</p> <p>Floorspace (service)                      Malton: 28.0%                      Pickering: 35%                      Kirkbymoorside: 42.5%</p> <p><i>Source: GOAD June 2004 figures quoted in Ryedale Retail Capacity Study, 2006</i></p>	<p><u>UK</u>                      Convenience: 9.4%                      Comparison: 48.2%                      Service: 30.3%</p>	<p>No previous or more recent figures available.</p>	<p>Challenges to retail include falling footfall due to online shopping, exacerbated by COVID-19 pandemic. The planning system can contribute to the sustainability of town centres and high streets by encouraging greater footfall in those places.</p> <p>Town centres and high streets should be thriving and accessible to all.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><u>Convenience units</u>                      Malton: 22                      Pickering: 16                      Kirkbymoorside: 6                      Norton: 6</p> <p><u>Comparison units</u>                      Malton: 107                      Pickering: 49                      Kirkbymoorside: 12                      Norton : 9</p> <p><i>Source: RDC on-foot survey in Ryedale Retail Local Impact Threshold Advice – Roger Tym &amp; Partners 2010</i></p>			
<b>Tourism</b>	<p>Total visitors (2018): 5.6million                      Day trips (2018): 5.2million                      Overnight stays (2018): 388,500 estimated</p> <p>Total spend re day trips (2018): £174.7million</p> <p>£86.5million (36%) of all visitor expenditure was on catering. £69.9m (30%) on retail. £32m (14%)</p>		<p>Number of visitors has risen by 4% since 2017.</p> <p>Total spend has increased by 17% on 2017.</p>	<p>Need to expand overnight stay offering in district (new hotel in Pickering may help to address this).</p>

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	<p>on travel. £29.9m (13%) on attractions. £17.5m (7%) on accommodation.</p> <p>Collectively, visitor spending of around £236million is estimate to support around 7550 jobs in the district across the wider economy, including 5895 tourism jobs.</p> <p>296,000 (26%) of overnight stays are at serviced accommodation. 479,000 (41%) are at non-serviced accommodation. 7,000 (1%) are at second homes.</p> <p><i>Sources: Genecon Baseline Economic Study, 2020</i></p> <p><i>Tourism South East – The Economic Impact of Tourism on Ryedale 2018</i></p>		<p>Total spend has increased by 10% on 2017.</p> <p>Number of overnight stays has reduced by 3%.</p>	
<p><b>Farming breakdown</b></p>	<p><u>Land &amp; Livestock</u></p> <p>Total number of holdings: 1197</p> <p>Total farmed area: 121,523ha (out of 150,659ha total area)</p> <p>Cereals: 48,244ha / 39.7%</p> <p>Arable crops (excl. cereals): 14,916ha / 12.3%</p> <p>Fruit and vegetables: 545ha / 0.004%</p>	<p><u>North Yorkshire</u></p> <p>Total number of holdings: 6764</p>	<p>Notable increases and decreases (since 2013) include:</p>	<p>To support farmers and farmsteads and also to support possibilities of appropriate rural diversification.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>Grassland: 47,688ha / 39.2%                      No. of cattle: 50,746                      No. of sheep: 222,817                      Pigs: 211,243                      Poultry: 1,152,808</p> <p><u>Farm Labour</u>                      Farmers, partners, directors and spouses FT: 1050                      Farmers, partners, directors and spouses PT: 901                      Salaried managers: 125                      Regulars workers FT: 440                      Regular workers PT: 234                      Casual worker: 243                      Total people: 2992</p> <p><i>Source: DEFRA, 2016</i></p>	<p><u>North Yorkshire</u>                      Total number of people: 16,971 (increase of 171 since 2013)</p>	<p>536ha more land is being farmed, total.</p> <p>Decrease of 2429 cattle.</p> <p>Amount of pigs has increased by 31,167, and amount of poultry has increased by 202,607.</p> <p>Number of people in farm labour has increased by 63.</p>	<p>Ensure that any loss of farmland by development is appropriate and/or mitigated.</p>
<p><b>Number of domestic properties</b></p>	<p>Total number of domestic properties:</p> <p>23,608 at 31.07.03                      23,837 at 27.03.09                      24,697 at 1.11.13                      26,582 at 25.05.21</p>	<p>Maintain increase in number of properties in line with household formation</p>	<p>Rising number of domestic properties</p>	<p>Provision of housing to meet need as required in Local Plan Strategy</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><i>Source: RDC Council Tax Database, 2021</i></p>			
<p><b>Housing Mix</b></p>	<p><u>2011 Census</u>                      Detached: 10,075 (40.7%)                      Semi-detached: 7,840 (31.7%)                      Terraced (including end terrace): 4,888 (19.8%)                      Flat – purpose built: 1,184 (4.8%)                      Flat – part of a converted or shared house: 313 (1.3%)                      Flat – In commercial building: 320 (1.3%)                      Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure: 123 (0.5%)</p> <p><u>2019 Valuation Office Agency</u>                      Bungalows: 4680 / 18%                      Flats/Maisonettes: 1950 / 7.5%                      Terraced Houses: 5500 / 21.2%                      Semi-detached Houses: 6220 / 24%                      Detached Houses: 6910 / 26.6%</p>	<p><u>2011 Census (England):</u>                      Detached: 5,128,552 (22.3%)                      Semi-detached: 7,076,395 (30.7%)                      Terraced (including end terrace): 5,642,969 (24.5%)                      Flat – purpose built: 3,854,451 (16.7%)                      Flat – part of a converted or shared house: 984,284 (4.3%)                      Flat – in commercial building: 257,218 (1.1%)                      Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure: 100,228 (0.4%)</p> <p><u>North Yorkshire / England</u>                      15.2% / 9.3%                      13.5% / 23.2%                      23% / 26.3%                      23% / 23.8%                      22.5% / 15.6%</p>	<p>The census indicators and the 2019 Valuation Office Agency indicators are defined differently so it is difficult to draw definitive conclusions about trend, particularly with respect to bungalows/semis/detached properties.</p> <p>However, it is clear that there is a slightly greater proportion of terraced houses in 2019 compared to 2011, and an</p>	<p>To provide an appropriate mix of housing types.</p> <p>The data demonstrates how the District has a greater number detached properties than the national average.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><i>Sources: 2011 Census, Valuation Office Agency 2019</i></p>		<p>almost identical proportion of flats.</p>	
<p><b>Tenure Type</b></p>	<p><u>2011 Census</u>                      Owned outright: 9,329 (41.4%)                      Owned with a mortgage or loan: 5,795 (25.7%)                      Shared ownership (part owned and part rented): 83 (0.4%)                      Social rented – council (local authority): 213 (1.0%)                      Social rented – other: 2,683 (11.9%)                      Private rented – private landlord or letting agency: 3,321 (14.7%)                      Private rented – other: 452 (2.0%)                      Living rent free: 648 (2.9%)</p> <p><u>ONS 2019</u>                      Owned outright: 11,817 (44.12%)                      Owned with a mortgage or loan: 6186 (23.09%)</p>	<p><u>2011 Census (England)</u>                      Owned outright: 6,745,584 (30.6%)                      Owned with a mortgage or loan: 7,229,440 (32.8%)                      Shared ownership (part owned and part rented): 173,760 (0.8%)                      Social rented – council (local authority): 2,079,778 (9.4%)                      Social rented – other: 1,823,772 (8.3%)                      Private rented – private landlord or letting agency: 3,401,675 (15.4%)                      Private rented – other: 314,249 (1.4%)                      Living rent free: 295,110 (1.3%)</p> <p><u>ONS 2019 (England)</u>                      Owned outright: 8,370,807 (34.29%)</p>	<p>The tenure types for Ryedale are broadly in line with the regional trend. However, there is a much greater amount of ownership compared to national levels.</p> <p>There is a greater proportion of ownership in 2019 compared with 2011.</p>	<p>To facilitate access to both home ownership and rental accommodation, depending on people’s choices and financial position.</p> <p>To ensure that the high proportion of owner occupation does not have negative impacts on wider economy/community.</p> <p>To ensure that the appropriate amount of ownership is related to permanent occupation (i.e. to avoid a disproportionate</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>Private rented: 5598 (20.9%) Social rented: 3186 (11.89%)</p> <p><i>Source: 2011 Census, ONS 2019</i></p>	<p>Owned with a mortgage or loan: 7,148,110 (29.28%) Private rented: 4,705,565 (19.27%) Social rented: 4,189,633 (17.16%)</p> <p><u>ONS 2019 (North Yorks)</u> Owned outright: 120,838 (41.08%) Owned with a mortgage or loan: 80,207 (27.26%) Private rented: 58,427 (19.86%) Social rented: 34,672 (11.8%)</p>		<p>amount of second homes/holiday homes).</p>
<p><b>Housing Density</b></p>	<p>Housing completions</p> <p><u>2007-08</u> &lt;30dph: 31% 30-50dph: 38% &gt;50dph: 31%</p> <p><u>2008-09</u> &lt;30dph: 47% 30-50dph: 11% &gt;50dph: 42%</p>		<p>Housing density rates are rising in line with national policy guidance.</p>	<p>To deliver development which has an appropriate density.</p> <p>To protect form and character of settlements.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><u>2009-10</u>                      &lt;30dph: 15%                      30-50dph: 43%                      &gt;50dph: 64%</p> <p><u>2010-11</u>                      &lt;30dph: 43%                      30-50dph: 49%                      &gt;50dph: 8%</p> <p><u>2011-12</u>                      &lt;30dph: 31%                      30-50dph: 40%                      &gt;50dph: 29%</p> <p><i>Source: RDC (Annual) Monitoring Reports</i></p>			
<p><b>Average Property Prices</b></p>	<p><u>All types</u>  <u>UK House Price Index</u>                      Dec 20 to Nov 21: £306,435</p> <p><u>By type (same period)</u>                      Detached: £424,645                      Semi-detached: £233,112</p>	<p><u>All types</u>  <u>UK House Price Index (England)</u>                      Dec 20 to Nov 21: £350,964</p> <p><u>By type (England) (same period)</u>                      Detached: £495,591                      Semi-detached: £233,112</p>		<p>To ensure that house prices do not inflate to the point of becoming financially inaccessible for a significant percentage of the population, particularly people under 40.</p>



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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	Terraced: £213,745 Flat: £183,226  <i>Source: Valuation Office, 2021</i>	Terraced: £288,314 Flat: £310,435		
<b>Housing affordability</b>	'Affordable housing' affordability gap: -£8922  Average house price affordability gap: £42,079  'Affordable housing' savings ratio (months of earning for a deposit): 7.9  Average house price savings ratio (months of earning for a deposit): 10.52  'Affordable housing' total ratio (years of earning for a house): 4.27  Average house price total ratio (years of earning for a house)	England average: -£39,328  England average: £42,272  England average: 6.54  England average: 10.41  England average: 3.57	No historic figures available.  The affordability gap is an estimate of the gap between the cost of local houses and the amount residents can borrow.	To contribute to closing affordability gap.

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>5.58</p> <p><i>Sources: ONS House Price Statistics for Small Areas Oct 16-Sept 17; ONS earnings data 2015/16</i></p>	<p>England average: 5.5</p>		
<p><b>Net annual household income estimate after housing costs</b></p>	<p>Average annual household income estimate after housing costs are taken into account: £26,492</p> <p><i>Source: ONS 2017/18</i></p>			
<p><b>Properties by Council Tax band</b></p>	<p><u>2013 / 2017</u></p> <p>A: 2290 (9.3%) / 2360 (9.2%)                      B: 6040 (24.6%) / 6250 (24.5%)                      C: 5650 (23%) / 5810 (22.8%)                      D: 4070 (16.5%) / 4340 (17%)                      E: 3280 (13.3%) / 3400 (13.3%)                      F: 1980 (8%) / 2050 (8%)                      G: 1140 (4.6%) / 1160 (4.5%)                      H: 100 (0.4%) / 110 (0.4%)</p> <p><u>2021</u></p> <p>A: 2440 / 9.3%                      B: 6430 / 24.4%</p>	<p>NY: 16% / England: 24%                      NY: 22% / England: 20%                      NY: 23% / England: 22%                      NY: 15% / England: 16%                      NY: 12% / England: 10%                      NY: 7% / England: 5%                      NY: 5% / England: 4%                      NY: 0% / England: 1%</p>	<p>The difference between 2013 through to 2021 in Ryedale is extremely negligible.</p>	

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>C: 6050 / 23%                      D: 4490 / 17.1%                      E: 3540 / 13.4%                      F: 2100 / 8%                      G: 1170 / 4.4%                      H: 110 / 0.4%</p> <p><i>Source: ONS 2020</i></p>			
<b>Central heating</b>	<p>Electric (including storage heaters) central heating: 1615 / 7.2%</p> <p>Gas central heating: 11,248 / 49.9%</p> <p>Oil central heating: 5355 / 23.8%</p> <p>Other central heating: 280 / 1.2%</p> <p>Solid fuel (eg wood, coal) central heating: 1287 / 5.7%</p>	<p>NY: 7.2% / England: 8.3%</p> <p>NY: 66.8% / England: 78.8%</p> <p>NY: 13.7% / England: 3.8%</p> <p>NY: 1% / England: 1.6%</p> <p>NY: 2.5% / England: 0.7%</p>	<p>These figures are from the 2011 Census and so a direct comparison cannot be made until data from the 2021 Census is available.</p>	<p>To ensure that new properties are built in a sustainable way and enable high quality of living standards, and to lessen the impact of energy bills on people’s finances.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>Two or more types of central heating: 1930 / 8.6%</p> <p>No central heating: 809 / 3.9%</p> <p><i>Source: Census 2011</i></p>	<p>NY: 5.9% / England: 4.1%</p> <p>NY: 3% / England: 2.7%</p>		
<b>Fuel poverty</b>	<p>Households in fuel poverty: 3894 / 16.1%</p> <p><i>Source: BEIS 2019</i></p>	<p>NY: 14.6% / England: 13.4%</p>	<p>No older information available</p>	<p>Need to ensure that new properties are built in a sustainable way and enable high quality of living standards, and to lessen the impact of energy bills on people’s finances.</p>
<b>Housing completions (April 2008-May 2021)</b>	<p>2008-09: 100 2009-20: 138 2010-11: 169 2011-12: 233 2012-13: 208</p>	<p>Rate of 200 dwellings per year in Local Plan Strategy</p>	<p>Increase in the number of dwellings completed (subject to housing</p>	<p>To maintain five-year land supply.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>2013-14: 224                      2014-15: 261                      2015-16: 246                      2016-17: 321                      2017-18: 274                      2018-19: 189                      2019-20: 399                      2020-21: 188</p> <p><i>Sources: Ryedale Plan SHLAA Part 1</i></p> <p><i>RDC Planning Department, 2021</i></p>		<p>rate and zone of tolerance)</p>	
<p><b>Second homes</b></p>	<p>Total number of second homes:</p> <p>723 – (3.13% of properties) – March 2004                      614 – March 2009                      759 – (3.07% of properties) – Nov 2013                      748 – (2.81% of properties) – May 2021</p> <p><i>Source: RDC Council Tax Database</i></p>	<p>National figure approximately 1% of total properties in UK</p> <p><i>Source: ONS 2005</i></p>	<p>Ryedale trend shows a reduction in the number of second homes since 2004</p>	<p>To ensure that there is not a disproportionate amount of homes which are not for primary occupancy.</p> <p>Second Home owners do not have the same requirements of local services as permanent residents (eg schools) and also contribute to rising property prices.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
<p><b>Holiday lets</b></p>	<p>1/4/05: 191 (8.2% of NNDR properties)                      1/11/12: 361 (12.64% of NNDR properties)                      1/05/21: 517</p> <p><i>Source: RDC Council Tax Database</i></p>	<p>To be established.</p> <p>England and Wales: 151000 properties second homes and holiday lets (2001 Census) = 0.7%</p>	<p>Rising numbers as a percentage of total NNDR stock.</p> <p>2nd homes becoming more significant in UK (Cornwall CC 2004)</p>	<p>Those renting the holiday lets do not have the same requirements of local services as permanent residents.</p> <p>Permanent occupancy challenges of purpose-built holiday accommodation – unsustainable use.</p>
<p><b>Dwellings with agricultural occupancy conditions removed to provide additional market housing</b></p>	<p>Since 2013:</p> <p>Applications: 5                      Approved: 3                      Refused: 2</p> <p><i>Source: RDC Planning Dept. 2021</i></p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>Negligible amounts do not indicate a trend</p>	<p>Continue considering applications on a case-by-case basis.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
<b>Number of schools</b>	Primary: 36 Secondary: 5  <i>Source: Data North Yorkshire 2021</i>			Need to contribute to the delivery of quality education services.
<b>Number of teachers</b>	Awaiting data from NYCC.	No data available	No data available	Need to contribute to the delivery of quality education services.
<b>People in full-time education</b>	Schoolchildren and full-time students aged 16/17: 1266 / 2.9%  Schoolchildren and full-time students aged 18+: 812 / 1.9%  <i>Source: Census 2011</i>	NY: 2.6% / England: 2.7%  NY: 2.4% / England: 5.5%	These figures are from the 2011 Census and so a direct comparison cannot be made until data from the 2021 Census is available.	Need to contribute to the delivery of quality education services.
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<u>Level 1 Qualifications (eg. 1-4 GCSEs):</u> 5427 / 12.6%  <u>Level 2 Qualifications (eg. 5+ A*-C GCSEs):</u>	NY: 12.7% / England: 13.3%	These figures are from the 2011 Census and so a direct comparison	Need to contribute to the delivery of quality education services.

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>7033 / 16.3%</p> <p><u>Level 3 Qualifications (eg. 2+ A Levels):</u> 4900 / 11.3%</p> <p><u>Level 4 Qualifications and above (eg. Degree):</u> 11,793 / 27.3%</p> <p><u>Apprenticeship</u> 1768 / 4.1%</p> <p><u>Other Qualifications:</u> 1910 / 4.4%</p> <p><u>No Qualifications:</u> 10,369 / 24%</p> <p><i>Source: 2011 Census</i></p>	<p>NY: 16.4% / England: 15.2%</p> <p>NY: 12.1% / England: 12.4%</p> <p>NY: 29.2% / England: 27.4%</p> <p>NY: 4.3% / England: 3.6%</p> <p>NY: 4.6% / England: 5.7%</p> <p>NY: 20.8% / England: 22.5%</p>	<p>cannot be made until data from the 2021 Census is available.</p>	
<p><b>Children in low-income families</b></p>	<p><u>Relative low income</u> FYE 2015: 1081 (13%) FYE 2016: 1149 (14%) FYE 2017: 1097 (13%) FYE 2018: 1251 (15%) FYE 2019: 1380 (16%)</p>	<p>Nationally, there were 2.99million children (Aged 0-19) living in families in Relative low income in the financial year ending 2020.</p> <p>In the financial year ending 2019, the number was 2.74million.</p>	<p>The number is increasing year on year.</p>	<p>To ensure that enough affordable housing is available to reduce the amount of people whose lives are impacted by high housing costs.</p>



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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>FYE 2020: 1497 (17%)</p> <p>‘Relative low income is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed Child Benefit and at least one other household benefit (Universal Credit, tax credits or Housing Benefit) at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics.’</p> <p><i>Source: DWP 2021</i></p>			<p>To ensure that there are sufficient employment opportunities for population.</p> <p>To deliver better quality homes to reduce the amount of people whose lives are impacted by high bills</p>
<p><b>Registered patients per surgery (Male/Female)</b></p>	<p><u>Vale of York CCG</u></p> <p>Pickering Medical: 5196 / 5499 (20.57%)                      Helmsley: 1780 / 1759 (6.81%)                      Kirkbymoorside: 2957 / 3049 (11.56%)                      Terrington: 697 / 702 (2.69%)</p> <p><u>North Yorkshire CCG</u></p> <p>Sherburn: 2821 / 2719 (10.66%)                      Derwent Practice (Malton): 10,413 / 10,397 (40.06%)                      Ampleforth: 1946 / 2019 (7.63%)</p> <p><i>Source: NHS Digital, 2021</i></p>		<p>NHS Digital does not provide historic data.</p> <p>As population increases, demand on services has increased.</p>	<p>To contribute to the provision of health services and facilities.</p> <p>To facilitate healthy lifestyles to reduce the demand on health services and facilities.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
<p><b>Staff per surgery</b></p>	<p><u>Admin / Direct to Patient / GP / Nurse / Total:</u>                      Pickering Medical: 25 / 9 / 6 / 11 / <b>51</b>                      Helmsley: 12 / 2 / 2 / 4 / <b>20</b>                      Kirkbymoorside: 9 / 2 / 4 / 2 / <b>17</b>                      Terrington: 8 / 2 / 2 / 2 / <b>14</b>                      Sherburn: 12 / 8 / 3 / 4 / <b>27</b>                      Derwent Practice: 41 / 9 / 13 / 8 / <b>71</b>                      Ampleforth: 11 / 7 / 5 / 2 / <b>25</b></p> <p><i>Sources: NHS Digital 2021, respective surgeries' websites</i></p>	<p><u>Patient-to-staff member (all staff) ratio:</u>                      Pickering Medical – 209:1                      Helmsley – 176:1                      Kirkbymoorside – 353:1                      Terrington – 99:1                      Sherburn – 205:1                      Derwent Practice – 293:1                      Ampleforth – 158:1</p>	<p>NHS Digital does not provide historic data.</p> <p>As population increases, demand on services has increased.</p>	<p>To contribute to the provision of health services and facilities.</p> <p>To facilitate healthy lifestyles to reduce the demand on health services and facilities.</p> <p>To redistribute the demand on certain practices.</p>
<p><b>Fully qualified GPs per 100k patients</b></p>	<p><u>Humber, Coast and Vale CCGs</u>                      Vale of York CCG: 72.92                      North Yorkshire CCG: 82.76</p> <p>The North Yorkshire CCG, under which three of Ryedale’s seven practices fall, is the most-equipped CCG in all of the North of England in terms of fully-qualified GPs (out of 50 CCGs).</p>	<p><u>Other Humber, Coast and Vale</u>                      East Riding CCG: 60.22                      Hull CCG: 54.76                      North Lincolnshire CCG: 57.14</p> <p><u>South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw</u>                      Doncaster CCG: 54.94                      Bassetlaw CCG: 53.49                      Rotherham CCG: 69.46                      Sheffield CCG: 81.48</p>	<p>NHS Digital does not provide historic data.</p> <p>As population increases, demand on services has increased.</p>	<p>To contribute to the provision of health services and facilities.</p> <p>To facilitate healthy lifestyles to reduce the demand on health services and facilities.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>The Vale of York CCG, under which four of Ryedale’s seven practices fall, is the eight-most-equipped CCG.</p>	<p>Barnsley CCG: 60.60</p> <p><u>West Yorkshire and Harrogate</u></p> <p>Leeds CCG: 70.19</p> <p>Wakefield CCG: 70.26</p> <p>North Kirklees: 50.24</p> <p>Greater Huddersfield CCG: 68.87</p> <p>Calderdale CCG: 50.92</p> <p>Bradford District and Craven: 71.31</p> <p><u>Cumbria and North East</u></p> <p>Tees Valley CCG: 59.17</p> <p>County Durham CCG: 65.86</p> <p>North Cumbria CCG: 66.82</p> <p>Newcastle and Gateshead CCG: 72.00</p> <p>Northumberland CCG: 77.97</p> <p>North Tyneside CCG: 80.41</p> <p>South Tyneside CCG: 60.66</p> <p>Sunderland CCG: 61.60</p> <p><u>Greater Manchester</u></p> <p>Heywood, Middleton and Rochdale: 64.69</p> <p>Oldham CCG: 67.96</p> <p>Tameside and Glossop CCG: 56.11</p> <p>Stockport CCG: 70.97</p> <p>Bury CCG: 58.91</p>		

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
		<p>Manchester: 74.20                      Bolton: 65.78                      Salford: 68.43                      Trafford: 72.69                      Wigan Borough: 68.92</p> <p><u>Cheshire and Merseyside</u>                      Cheshire CCG: 71.55                      Wirral CCG: 79.24                      Halton CCG: 63.55                      Warrington: 68.46                      St Helens CCG: 72.44                      Knowsley CCG: 61.89                      Liverpool: 75.91                      South Sefton CCG: 70.90                      Southport and Formby CCG: 67.74</p> <p><u>Lancashire and South Cumbria</u>                      Morecambe Bay CCG: 66.30                      Fylde and Wyre CCG: 55.66                      Blackpool: 53.16                      Greater Preston CCG: 54.89                      Chorley and South Ribble: 57.38                      Blackburn and Darwen CCG: 60.38                      East Lancashire CCG: 59.54</p>		

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><i>Source: NHS Digital, 2021</i></p>			
<p><b>All medical staff per 100k patients</b></p>	<p>Vale of York CCG: 385.51 North Yorkshire CCG: 406.13</p> <p><i>Source: NHS Digital, 2021</i></p>		<p>NHS Digital does not provide historic data.</p> <p>As population increases, demand on services has increased.</p>	<p>To contribute to the provision of health services and facilities.</p> <p>To facilitate healthy lifestyles to reduce the demand on health services and facilities.</p>
<p><b>Transport casualties</b></p>	<p><u>Road traffic collisions</u></p> <p><u>Total / Slight / Serious / Fatal</u></p> <p><b>2016:</b> 181 / 152 / 35 / 5 <b>2017:</b> 157 / 125 / 37 / 8 <b>2018:</b> 126 / 100 / 34 / 0 <b>2019:</b> 121 / 92 / 35 / 5 <b>2020:</b> 94 / 75 / 25 / 5</p> <p><u>Collisions by vehicle type (all years)</u></p> <p>Car: 66.4%</p>	<p><u>North Yorkshire comparison</u></p> <p><u>Total / Slight / Serious / Fatal</u></p> <p><b>2016:</b> 1561 / 1274 / 363 / 25 <b>2017:</b> 1432 / 1167 / 326 / 36 <b>2018:</b> 1240 / 1029 / 282 / 30 <b>2019:</b> 1020 / 808 / 264 / 34 <b>2020:</b> 884 / 722 / 189 / 35</p> <p><u>Collisions by vehicle type (all years)</u></p> <p>Car: 64%</p>	<p>The amount of transport casualties is decreasing year on year.</p>	<p>To reduce the amount of private cars usage.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>Power two-wheeler: 18.4%                      Push bike: 8.9%                      Goods vehicle: 6.7%</p> <p><i>Source: Data North Yorkshire, 2021</i></p>	<p>Power two-wheeler: 16.4%                      Push bike: 12.8%                      Goods vehicle: 6.9%</p> <p><u>Fatalities by vehicle type (all years)</u>                      Car: 58.1%                      Power two-wheeler: 26.3%                      Push bike: 6.3%                      Goods vehicle: 8.1%</p>		
<p><b>Distances to services</b></p>	<p><u>Average travel time (minutes) by walking or public transport to nearest key service:</u></p> <p>Employment centre: 29                      Further education institution: 49                      GP: 28                      Hospital: 88                      Primary School: 19                      Secondary School: 45                      Supermarket: 28                      Town centre: 39</p>	<p><u>Yorks and Humber / England</u></p> <p>14 / 13                      22 / 21                      11 / 11                      36 / 39                      10 / 10                      19 / 18                      9 / 9                      23 / 20</p>	<p>No historic data available however these average travel times have likely shortened over time thanks to the focus of development in the towns.</p>	<p>To plan sustainably to ensure that as many people as possible have quick and easy access to services.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><i>Source: Dept. for Transport: Core Accessibility Indicators 2016</i></p>			
<p><b>Public transport availability</b></p>	<p><b>Buses (Selected)</b>  <u>Transdev Coastliner</u>                      Leeds-Malton-Whitby, hourly Mon-Sat                      Leeds-Malton-Bridlington, 3 services per day                      Leeds-Malton-Scarborough, hourly every day                      Malton-Hovingham, every 2 hours Mon-Sat                      Malton-Norton, 6 services per day Mon-Sat                      Malton-Norton-Foxholes, 3 services Mon-Fri</p> <p><u>Ryedale Community Transport</u>                      Foston-Malton, 2 return services per week                      Malton-Pickering, 1 return service per day                      Malton-K' moorside, 2 return services per week                      Malton-Barton le Willows, 1 service per week                      Malton-Firby, 1 service per week                      Malton-Norton-Yedingham, 2 services per week</p> <p><u>Transdev Castleline</u>                      York-Sheriff Hutton-Castle Howard-Malton (and other villages near to A64), daily services</p> <p><b>Trains</b></p>		<p>No historic data available.</p> <p>However, the frequency of trains through Malton and Norton is set to double with the addition of a second rail provider (in addition to TransPennine Express).</p>	<p>To ensure that communities are sufficiently connected by public transport.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><u>TransPennine Express</u>                      Malton-Scarborough: once hourly                      Malton-west bound (York and onward connections): once hourly</p> <p><i>Source: NYCC Passenger Transport 2018</i></p>			
<p><b>Strategic Road Network and Congestion</b></p>	<p>Locations identified as experiencing high congestion without the addition of more development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A64 / Towthorpe Lane / Common Lane</li> <li>• A64 / Sand Hutton junction and the surrounding section of the A64 southbound</li> <li>• A64 / Mains Lane</li> <li>• A64 within central Rillington</li> <li>• A64 / St Hilda’s Street junction (Sherburn)</li> <li>• A64 / B1249</li> </ul>	<p>High level assessment based on Google Traffic in 2021. Time periods reviewed: 08:30 and 16:30 on a typical Tuesday.</p>		<p>Impact on strategic road network must be considered when selecting sites.</p>



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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><i>Source: Consultation with Highways England, January 2022</i></p>			
<p><b>Cycling infrastructure</b></p>	<p>Various lengths of public highway featuring demarcated cycle lanes.</p> <p>Recently-installed cycle storage facilities at selected locations in market towns.</p> <p>Malton to Pickering cycle route, works began Spring 2021.</p> <p>Cycle-way on A64 at Huttons Ambo enabling complete avoidance of A64 between Malton and York.</p> <p>There are a number of leisure cycle routes available in the district.</p>		<p>Several of the projects mentioned have been implemented during the course of the previous plan period, demonstrating a net increase in cycling infrastructure in that time.</p> <p>The District and County Councils are working in collaboration to provide more cycling infrastructure, particularly in the</p>	<p>To provide more cycling networks which will then enable a healthy and cleaner alternative to private car usage, particularly in market towns.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><i>Source: RDC, Ryedale Cycling Forum</i></p>		<p>principle town of Malton/Norton.</p>	
<p><b>Public car parks provision</b></p>	<p><u>Council-owned public car parks:</u>                      Malton: 2                      Norton: 1                      Pickering: 3                      Kirkbymoorside: 1                      Helmsley: 2</p> <p><u>Other large publicly-accessible car parks (excluding supermarkets):</u>                      Malton: 2                      Norton: 1                      Pickering: 1                      Kirkbymoorside: 0                      Helmsley: 0                      Elsewhere: 2</p> <p><i>Source: RDC, 2021</i></p>		<p>Increase of one public car park during course of plan period (Norton).</p>	<p>To ensure that there is sufficient public parking available to accommodate visitors, shoppers and commuters.</p>

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<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)</b>	<b>Comparators and Targets</b>	<b>Trend</b>	<b>General Objectives/Considerations</b>
<b>Impacts of COVID-19 on economy</b>	The long-term implications of COVID-19 are not known, particularly in terms of the increase in home-working and its impact on town centres and retail. This will be monitored by the Council.			To adapt to the long-term implications of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
<p><b>Journeys to work</b></p>	<p>Average journey time to a location with 5000 jobs by car is 39 minutes for residents.</p> <p>Average public transport journey time to a location with 5000 jobs is 1 hour 27 minutes.</p> <p><u>Ryedale residents methods of travel to work in Malton/Norton:</u>                      Car: 76%                      Train: 1.2%                      Bus: 2.2%                      Walk: 15%                      Cycle: 4%                      Other: 1.5%</p> <p><i>Sources: Genecon Baseline Economic Assessment 2020, UK Census 2011</i></p>	<p>North Yorkshire average: 30 minutes                      England average: 17 minutes</p> <p>North Yorkshire average: 58 minutes                      England average: 32 minutes</p>	<p>No historic data available however these average travel times have likely shortened over time thanks to the focus of development in the towns.</p>	<p>To plan sustainably to ensure that as many people as possible have quick and easy access to services.</p>
<p><b>Journeys to Services</b></p>				

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>By walking/public transport, the average resident travel time (minutes) to nearest:</p> <p>Supermarket: 27                      GP: 33                      Hospital: 87                      Town Centre: 39                      Employment centre: 26                      Secondary School: 43                      Primary School: 18                      Further education: 47</p> <p><i>Source: DfT 2017</i></p>	<p>Ryedale’s position alongside the seven other NY districts:</p> <p>7<sup>th</sup> (longest)                      7<sup>th</sup> (longest)                      7<sup>th</sup> (longest)                      7<sup>th</sup> (longest)                      7<sup>th</sup> (longest)                      7<sup>th</sup> (longest)                      7<sup>th</sup> (longest)                      7<sup>th</sup> (longest)</p>		<p>To plan sustainably to ensure good access to services for as much of the population as possible.</p>
<p><b>Commuting</b></p>	<p>35% of residents commute to surrounding areas for work daily.</p> <p>37% of Ryedale-based workforce are people who have commuted in from wider areas.</p> <p><i>Source: Genecon Baseline Economic Study, 2020</i></p>		<p>No historic data available however these average travel times have likely shortened over time thanks to the focus of development in the towns.</p>	<p>To plan sustainably to ensure that as many people as possible have quick and easy access to services.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
<p><b>Car ownership rates</b></p>	<p>85.4% of Ryedale households have at least one car or van</p> <p><i>Source: 2011 Census</i></p>	<p>Hambleton: 86.7% Selby: 85.1% Craven: 82.8%</p>	<p>These figures are from the 2011 Census and so a direct comparison cannot be made until data from the 2021 Census is available.</p>	<p>To plan sustainably to ensure that people are not so reliant on private vehicles, including by providing appropriate cycling and walking infrastructure and public transport.</p>
<p><b>CO2 emissions</b></p>	<p><u>Greenhouse Gas emissions (tCO2e) (% of all emissions):</u> Livestock: 185,492 (30.2%) On-road: 164,523 (26.8%) Ind. Buildings and F'lities: 86,248 (14.1%) Residential buildings: 70,929 (11.6%)</p>	<p><u>North Yorkshire total emissions (tCO2e):</u> Livestock: 1,194,518 (22.2%) On-road: 1,726,481 (32.1%) Ind. Buildings and F'lities: 589,589 (11%) Residential buildings: 768,997 (14.3%)</p> <p><u>North Yorkshire average emissions (tCO2e) (all districts considered):</u> Livestock: 170,645 On-road: 246,640 Ind. Buildings and F'lities: 84,227 Residential buildings: 109,856</p>	<p>No historic data available.</p>	<p>To contribute to reducing greenhouses gases through: renewable energy projects; reducing use of private cars; promoting cleaner modes of transport (including electric vehicles); ensuring high building standards and facilitating the prosperity of carbon sinks and other natural resources.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><i>Source: Data compiled by <a href="#">Scatter Cities</a> via various government sources, 2021</i></p>			
<b>CO emissions</b>	<p>The risk of exceedance of the air quality objective for carbon monoxide was considered to be negligible and it was therefore not necessary to proceed to a detailed assessment for carbon monoxide in Ryedale.</p> <p><i>Source: Ryedale Air Quality Progress Report 2007 (Amended 2) RDC</i></p>	Not monitored at present	N/A at present	CO data not available at present.
<b>NO2 emissions</b>	<p>Measurements in micrograms per cubic metre of air (µg/m3) (2011 / 2015 / 2018):</p> <p>Ten monitoring sites in Air Quality Management Zone</p> <p>Butcher Corner: <b>42</b> / 36 / 32 Wheelgate 1: <b>44</b> / 36 / 33</p>	<p>The Malton Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) Order was designated by Ryedale District Council on 14 December 2009 (Ryedale DC, 2009). The Order relates to current and projected levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO2) that breach, or are likely to breach, the nitrogen dioxide (annual mean) air quality objective of <b>40</b></p>	<p>There has been a downward trend in the amount of NO2 in the AQMA since it was imposed. Where there was initially six sites which exceeded the acceptable amounts, there are now zero.</p>	<p>To contribute to improving air quality by reducing greenhouses gases through: reducing use of private cars; promoting cleaner modes of transport (including electric vehicles); removing 'dirty' vehicles from densely-populated areas as much as</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>Wheelgate 2: 28 / 25 / 23                      Old Maltongate 1: 38 / 30 / 31                      Old Maltongate 2: <b>41</b> / 33 / 32                      Castlegate 1: 35 / 27 / 24                      Castlegate 2: <b>49</b> / 37 / 32                      Castlegate 3: <b>41</b> / 38 / 32                      Yorkersgate 1: <b>46</b> / <b>43</b> / 33                      Yorkersgate 2: 31 / 27 / 25</p> <p><i>Source: 2019 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR), RDC and YES Consultancy</i></p>	<p><b>µg/m3</b>, as prescribed by the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (as amended).</p>		<p>is reasonably possible; and facilitating the prosperity of carbon sinks and other natural resources.</p>
<p><b>Electric vehicle charging provision</b></p>	<p>Charging points in public car parks:</p> <p>Malton: 2                      Norton: 1                      Pickering: 2                      Kirkbymoorside: 1                      Helmsley: 1</p> <p>There are a number of other charging points available on private premises (e.g. supermarket car parks).</p>	<p><u>EV charging points in England</u></p> <p>Slow: 5836                      Fast: 14,584                      Rapid: 3679                      Ultra-rapid: 1072                      Total 25,186</p> <p>5.3% of all EV charging points are in the Yorkshire and Humber region</p>	<p>All EV charging points in public car parks have been installed during the course of the most recent plan period.</p>	<p>To ensure that the infrastructure is available to facilitate increased use of electric vehicles.</p> <p>Regarding on-street charging, a challenge is presented in finding a balance between the loss of a normal parking space (and the implementation of a traffic regulation order), and</p>



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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><i>Source: RDC, 2021</i></p>			<p>the provision of a charging facility.</p>
<p><b>Listed Buildings</b></p>	<p>Grade I: 65 Grade II*: 93 Grade II: 1865 Total: 2023</p> <p><i>Source: Historic England, The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) 2020</i></p>		<p>Negligible differences to previous years.</p>	<p>De-carbonising existing housing stock in terms of historic buildings, including through the encouragement of retrofitting materials that are energy-efficient or energy-creating.</p> <p>Continuing to preserve character and historic form.</p>
<p><b>Conservation Areas</b></p>	<p>34</p> <p><i>Source: RDC Monitoring Report 2018</i></p>		<p>No change over previous plan period.</p>	<p>To reduce carbon footprint of historic buildings without losing character and appearance.</p> <p>To guard against property values becoming</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
				<p>disproportionately high by virtue of the designation.</p> <p>To guard against communities not being mixed by virtue of the designation.</p> <p>Increased pressure due to tourism.</p> <p>To effectively integrate new development within existing built environment.</p>
<p><b>Scheduled Monuments</b></p>	<p>515</p> <p><i>Source: Historic England, The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) 2020</i></p>		<p>Negligible differences to previous years.</p>	<p>Continuing to preserve and avoid damage to scheduled monuments.</p> <p>Increased pressure due to tourism.</p>
	<p>Grade I: 3</p>			

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
<p><b>Registered Parks and Gardens</b></p>	<p>Grade II*: 4 Grade II: 3 Total: 10</p> <p><i>Source: Historic England, The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) 2020</i></p>		<p>Negligible differences to previous years.</p>	<p>Continuing to preserve and avoid damage to registered parks and gardens.</p> <p>Increased pressure due to tourism.</p>
<p><b>Heritage At Risk Entries</b></p>	<p><u>2017</u> Buildings and Structures: 10 Places of Worship: 7 Archaeological Sites: 77 Parks and Gardens: 1 Total: 95</p> <p><u>2021</u> Buildings and Structures: 10 Places of Worship: 5 Archaeological Sites: 63 Parks and Gardens: 1 Total: 79</p> <p><i>Source: Historic England, Heritage at risk programme 2020</i></p>		<p>Number has decreased over plan period.</p>	<p>To ensure that the risk to heritage sites isn't accelerated by impacts of planning system.</p> <p>To contribute to the restoration of heritage at risk sites where possible/appropriate.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
<b>Tree Preservation Orders</b>	Total: 230  <i>Source: RDC Planning Dept.</i>		Negligible difference.	Continuing to preserve valuable landscape assets and to avoid damage to any protected trees.
<b>Protecting Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</b>	Units in favourable condition: 49 (56.32%) / 408.25ha  Units in unfavourable condition but recovering: 32 (36.78%) / 545.54ha  Units in unfavourable condition and no change: 3 (3.45%) / 6.76ha  Units in unfavourable condition and declining: 3 (3.45%) / 41.03ha  <i>Source: Ryedale Local Plan Monitoring Report 2018</i>		Negligible difference.	To preserve and avoid damage to SSSIs.  Potential conflict with other uses. Potentially threatened by changing agricultural practices, and in some parts by declining agricultural activity.
<b>Number of European Protected Sites</b>	Ryedale has no sites adopted as a European Natura 2000 site (either	Maintain protection / designation	Maintain site designation	Potential conflict with other uses.

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	designated under the Habitats Directive or the Birds Directive)			
<p><b>High-level Operational River Catchments</b></p>	<p><u>Rye</u>                      No. of water bodies: 36 (whole catchment)                      Relative split between A/HMWB and non-HMWB: 10 / 26                      Relative split of Good/Moderate/Poor/Bad status: 4 / 25 / 7 / 0</p> <p><u>Derwent Upper</u>                      No. of water bodies: 17 (whole catchment)                      Relative split between A/HMWB and non-HMWB: 9 / 8                      Relative split of Good/Moderate/Poor/Bad status: 1 / 12 / 2 / 2</p> <p><u>Derwent Middle</u>                      No. of water bodies: 7                      Relative split between A/HMWB and non-HMWB: 3 / 4</p>	<p>Reasons for not achieving good status (total counts):</p> <p><u>Rye catchment</u>                      Physical Modifications: 52                      Pollution from waste water: 16                      Pollution from towns, cities, transport: 7                      Pollution from rural areas: 42</p> <p><u>Derwent Upper catchment</u>                      Physical Modifications: 26                      Pollution from waste water: 2                      Pollution from towns, cities, transport: 1                      Pollution from rural areas: 20                      Change to the natural flow and level of water: 4</p> <p><u>Derwent Middle catchment</u>                      Physical Modifications: 4                      Invasive/non-native species: 2</p>		

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	Relative split of Good/Moderate/Poor/Bad status: 2 / 3 / 2 / 0			
<b>River quality and health (selected indicators)</b>	<p>Dissolved Oxygen (% saturation) / Ammonia (micrograms per litre) / PH. (ph. units) / Temperature (degrees Celsius)</p> <p><u>River Derwent at Malton</u> 82.05 / 0.043 / 7.92 / 14.8</p> <p><u>River Rye at Nunnington</u> 93.6 / 0.042 / 8.16 / 8.68</p> <p><u>Pickering/Costa Beck Confluence</u> 95.1 / 0.088 / 8 / 12.9</p> <p><u>River Riccal</u> 100.15 / 0.03 / 8.15 / 12.85</p> <p><u>River Dove at Salton</u> 100.03 / 0.034 / 8.08 / 12.75</p> <p><u>River Seven at Sinnington</u></p>	<p><u>Dissolved Oxygen</u> Above 80 is considered 'high'. 75-80 is considered 'good'.</p> <p><u>Ammonia</u> Guidance unclear.</p> <p><u>PH.</u> Between 6 and 9 is considered 'good'.</p> <p><u>Temperature</u> Dependent on context</p>	No data.	River quality threatened by: development, tourism conflicts and agricultural processes (eg run-off)

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>96.8 / 0.028 / 8.02 / 8.17</p> <p>Average of readings taken on at least four occasions during 2021, except Pickering/Costa Beck Confluence (two occasions)</p> <p><i>Source: Environment Agency, 2021</i></p>	<p><i>Source: UK Technical Advisory Group on Water Framework Directive, 2008</i></p>		
<p><b>Net change in semi-natural habitats</b></p>	<p>Special interest verges (68 Yorkshire Wolds, 15 Vale of Pickering).</p> <p>Number of SINCs in Ryedale: 127</p> <p><i>Source: NYCC Biodata 2018</i></p>	<p>Maintain SINC designations</p>	<p>Maintain designations and increase the number of SINC designations</p>	<p>To maintain special interest verges and SINCs</p>
<p><b>The range and number of species to be found within Ryedale.</b></p>	<p>Data parameters set out in Ryedale Biodiversity Action Plan 2007-2012</p>	<p>See lists provided by English Nature, RSPB</p> <p>See web-sites</p>		<p>Potentially threatened by changing agricultural practices, and in some parts by declining agricultural activity as well as pressure for development.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
<p><b>Changes in population of selected characteristic species</b></p>	<p>Selected key / characteristic species of the Biodiversity Action Plan</p>	<p>Maintain / increase current levels</p>	<p>Specific to each species, but in line with national trends</p>	<p>Potentially threatened by changing agricultural practices and in some parts by declining agricultural activity as well as pressure for development.</p>
<p><b>AONB</b></p>	<p>Howardian Hills AONB, 204sqkm (79sqm) of designated land. Majority is in Ryedale Plan Area.</p> <p>Divided into seven types of character area:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plateau (one area)</li> <li>2. Upland Fringe (five areas)</li> <li>3. Ridges (four areas)</li> <li>4. Vales (three areas)</li> <li>5. Castle Howard Basin (one areas)</li> <li>6. Central Hills and Valleys (one area)</li> <li>7. Derwent Gorge (one area)</li> </ol>	<p>A list of nine indicators is shown in the AONB Management Plan 2019-2024. These indicators measure the condition of the AONB and their data is made available by Natural England and other agencies. They are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Farmed landscape</li> <li>2. Woodland Landscape</li> <li>3. Biodiversity</li> <li>4. Historic and Built Environment</li> <li>5. Water Quality (rivers)</li> <li>6. Tranquillity</li> <li>7. Enjoying the countryside</li> <li>8. Village Services/Amenity</li> </ol>	<p>To be monitored by the AONB unit</p>	<p>Visitor pressure on certain 'honey pot' locations within the AONB.</p> <p>Potential pressure on resources given local interest in creating additional AONB at Yorkshire Wolds.</p>



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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p>Total no. of holdings: 157</p> <p><i>Source: AONB Management Plan 2019-2024, DEFRA 2016</i></p>	<p>9. Awareness of AONB designation</p>		
<p><b>Local designations – Areas of High Landscape Value</b></p>	<p>The Yorkshire Wolds and the Fringe of the North York Moors: 36,771ha</p> <p><i>Source: Ryedale District Council, 2021</i></p>	<p>Maintain designations</p>	<p>Maintain designations</p>	<p>There will potentially be increased pressure to place renewable energy projects within the Wolds Area of High Landscape Value.</p> <p>Also increased pressure on these two AHLVs for tourism.</p>
<p><b>National Character Areas</b></p>	<p>There are five National Character Areas in Ryedale as designated by DEFRA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Howardian Hills</li> </ul>		<p>No data.</p>	<p>To preserve character of these areas.</p> <p>Increased pressure due to tourism.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Yorkshire Moors and Cleveland Hills</li> <li>• Vale of Pickering</li> <li>• Vale of York</li> <li>• Yorkshire Wolds</li> </ul> <p><i>Source: DEFRA, 2016</i></p>			
<b>Landscape Character</b>	50% of the district is covered by a national landscape designations (National Park/AONB), with the entire District being parts of five different National Landscape Character Areas	Comparison with designation coverage for England/Wales.	Maintain designations	Landscape impact is a significant policy consideration when choosing sites to allocate / developing policies.
<b>Agricultural Land Classification</b>	Predominantly Grade 3, significant amounts of Grade 2 and Grade 4.  <i>Source: DEFRA Magic Map, 2021</i>	Similar coverage across rest of North Yorkshire, aside from western part of county and North York Moors featuring significant Grade 4 and 5 Coverage.	No data, unlikely to have changed during course of plan period.	To ensure that loss of high quality agricultural land is either minimised or mitigated.
		Target to remove AQMA	The health-based annual objective of 40µg/m3 was	To contribute to improving air quality by reducing

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
<p><b>Population living in Air Quality Management Area</b></p>	<p>Air Quality Management Zone designated in 2011 in Malton at Butcher Corner.</p> <p><u>Census 2011</u>                      Population of Malton: 4888                      Population Norton: 7387                      Total: 12,275</p> <p><u>ONS 2019 Estimates (likely higher than reality)</u>                      Malton: 6042                      Norton: 8443                      Total: 14,485</p> <p><i>Sources: 2012 Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment for Ryedale District Council, Census, ONS 2011, 2019</i></p>		<p>not exceeded at any monitoring location in 2018.</p> <p>At the nine monitoring sites in the AQMA, 7 sites monitored lower concentrations in 2018 than 2017.</p> <p>Downward trend.</p>	<p>greenhouses gases through: reducing use of private cars; promoting cleaner modes of transport (including electric vehicles); removing 'dirty' vehicles from densely-populated areas as much as is reasonably possible; and facilitating the prosperity of carbon sinks and other natural resources.</p>
<p><b>Flood Risk</b></p>	<p><i>Data to follow after completion of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.</i></p>			<p>Limits search area for suitable development sites.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
				<p>Contributing to delivery of infrastructure designed to mitigate flood risk.</p> <p>Contributing to delivery of housing which either avoids or mitigates against flood risk.</p> <p>Ensuring that flood risk isn't being exacerbated by development.</p> <p>Planning sustainably to ensure that development does not unnecessarily appear in flood risk areas.</p>
<p><b>Prudent use of resources: energy, domestic water use, household waste, recycling.</b></p>	<p><u>Household waste recycled, reused, composted 2011-12:</u> Ryedale: 51.9%</p>	<p><u>Household waste recycled, reused, composted 2011-12:</u> NY: 46.2% England: 43.0%</p>	<p>Targets for recycling and composting: By 2010: 40% By 2013: 45% By 2020: 50%</p>	<p>Rate of recycling to be maintained and improved</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><u>Electricity consumption 2014-15</u> 86,245 Mwh (4.11 Mwh per meter)</p> <p><u>Gas consumption 2014-15</u> 174,557 Mwh (13.6 Mwh per meter)</p> <p><u>Households not connected to gas network 2017</u> 9920 (41.57% of households)</p> <p><u>Energy efficiency rating (SAP points) (domestic buildings)</u> 59.57 (out of a possible 100)</p> <p><u>Energy efficiency rating (SAP points) (domestic buildings) potential</u> 77.2</p> <p><u>EPC Band A buildings</u> 65 (0.52%)</p> <p><u>EPC Band A buildings potential</u> 936 (7.43%)</p>	<p>England: 3.78 Mwh</p> <p>England: 13.07 Mwh</p> <p>England: 12.11%</p> <p>England average: 64.99</p> <p>England average: 78.25</p> <p>England average: 0.14%</p> <p>England average: 3.07%</p>		

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><i>Source: NYCC STREAM, Dept. for BEIS, DCLG 2016</i></p>			
<p><b>Properties without access to mains water</b></p>	<p>271 properties with private water supplies. 162 of which are private dwellings.</p> <p>Village of Allerston is entirely on a private water supply.</p> <p>Almost entirely rural locations, aside from one in Helmsley.</p> <p><i>Source: RDC Environmental Health, 2021</i></p>	<p>Approximately 1% of England and Wales population has private water supply.</p> <p><i>Source: Drinking Water Inspectorate, 2021</i></p>	<p>No data</p>	<p>Ensuring that development does not place unreasonable pressure – or any other hazards – to sources of water supplies; for example watercourses, boreholes or natural springs.</p>
<p><b>Open Space, sport and recreation</b></p>	<p><u>Ryedale (hectares per 1000 pop)</u>                      Informal OS in towns: 0.91                      Children and young people: 0.79                      Outdoor sports facilities: 2.03                      Allotments: 0.51</p>	<p><u>Recommended local standards (hectares per 1000 population)</u>                      Informal OS in towns: 1.3                      Children and young people: 0.85 (quantity standard)                      Outdoor sports facilities: 2.05                      Allotments: 0.51</p>	<p>To be determined</p>	<p>Ensuring that development makes a proportionate contribution if an area is deficient.</p> <p>Ensuring that the open space provided is of good quality.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
	<p><i>Source: RDC Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study – PMP March 2007</i></p> <p>Unless you live in Malton, Norton, Pickering or Helmsley, you will not be within ten minutes' walking distance of public green space.</p> <p><i>Source: Fields In Trust mapping system, 2021</i></p> <p><u>Sports facilities</u>                      Grass pitches: 143                      Outdoor tennis courts: 68                      Sports halls: 19                      Golf courses: 12                      Squash courts: 10                      Health and fitness suites: 10                      Artificial grass pitches: 7                      Studios: 6                      Swimming pools: 5                      Cycling facilities: 2</p> <p><i>Source: Sport England Active Places Power database, 2021</i></p>	<p>Hambleton: 189 / NY: 1263                      Hambleton: 59 / NY: 371                      Hambleton: 27 / NY: 199                      Hambleton: 9 / NY: 110                      Hambleton: 14 / NY: 81                      Hambleton: 12 / NY: 79                      Hambleton: 7 / NY: 67                      Hambleton: 10 / NY: 63                      Hambleton: 8 / NY: 57                      Hambleton: 1 / NY: 7</p>		<p>Ensuring that any losses to open space is mitigated.</p>

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Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators and Targets	Trend	General Objectives/Considerations
<p><b>Address with private outdoor space</b></p>	<p>87.85%</p> <p><i>Source: ONS 2020</i></p>	<p>Lowest of all North Yorkshire districts</p>		



**HISTORIC ENGLAND**

**District-wide Sustainability Issues**

**Action**

Add new	Addressing heritage at risk from neglect, decay or development pressures	Bullet-point added
Add new	Opportunities to promote heritage tourism in a manner appropriate with the conservation of heritage assets	Bullet-point added

**Policy Appraisal Questions**

**Action**

Add new	(after PAQ 11) Will the policy foster heritage-led regeneration and/or address heritage at risk?	New PAQ added
Amend	(PAQ 10) Will the policy deliver high quality design that respects and strengthens local character and distinctiveness, helping to create a strong sense of place?	PAQ amended

Amend (PAQ 11) Will the policy help to conserve and enhance the historic environment, including both designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings?

PAQ amended

## NATURAL ENGLAND

### Policy Appraisal Questions

		<b>Action</b>
Add new	(to address SO C4) a question to specifically address impacts on protected landscapes	we believed that we have this covered with other aspects of the framework, specifically PAQ 7
Amend	(PAQ 21) to include 'best and most versatile' as opposed to 'high quality'	amendment added

### Site Selection Methodology questions

		<b>Action</b>
Amend	(SSM QA2) to include specific reference to 10% biodiversity net gain	amendment added

### Monitoring Indicators

		<b>Action</b>
Add new	Amount of Grade 2 land irreversibly lost	amendment added
Add new	(Green Inf.) Percentage of urban population having access to a natural green space within 400 metres of their home	queried, added
Add new	(Green Inf.) Length of greenways constructed	queried, added
Add new	(Green Inf.) Hectares of accessible open space per 1000 population	queried, added

Add new	(Biodiversity) Number of planning approvals that have generated any adverse impacts on sites of acknowledged biodiversity important	we believe that we have this covered with other aspects of the framework which seek the avoidance of such adverse impacts
Add new	(Biodiversity) Hectares of biodiversity habitat delivered through strategic site allocations	amendment added
Add new	(Landscapes) Amount of new development in AONB, with commentary on likely impact	queried, not included

**Sustainability Objectives**

**Action**

Amend	(SO A1) to make specific reference to communities' access to nature	amendment added
Amend	(SO C10) to make specific reference to protecting best and most versatile agricultural land	we believe that we have this covered with other aspects of the framework

**Plans, Programmes and Policies**

**Action**

Amend	update Environment Bill to be stated as Environment Act	amendment added
Check	Rights of Ways Improvement Plan?	noted
Check	Landscape plans and strategies?	noted

**ENVIRONMENT AGENCY**

	<b>Policy Appraisal Questions</b>	<b>Action</b>
Add new	Will the policy have an adverse impact on a surface water body(s) status; if so, can this be avoided or mitigated?	new PAQ added
Add new	Will the policy have an adverse or neutral impact on watercourses and/or will the policy contribute to the enhancement of the watercourses (in terms of water quality)?	new PAQ added
Amend	Will the policy ensure that new developments have a positive contribution to the habitat network through habitat protection, creation and enhancement?	PAQ amended to include all of these aspects
Amend	Will the policy ensure that the design of new development, including landscaping, should enhance existing wildlife habitats and provide new areas and opportunities for wildlife?	PAQ amended to include all of these aspects
Amend	Will the policy ensure that there is no significant and adverse impact upon integrity and connectivity of the district's habitat network?	PAQ amended to include all of these aspects
Amend	(PAQ 22) Specify which hazards are major/significant - including flood risk	PAQ amended to list various examples of specific hazards

### Site Selection Methodology questions

### Action

Add new	Can the site integrate existing hedgerows and veteran trees into development with no loss of wildlife habitat? (Yes + enhancement of features would be best response)	SSM QA5 amended with this text
Add new	Does the site present the opportunity to re-naturalise a watercourse, such as de-culverting or opening-up a watercourse? (No + culverting/building over a watercourse would be worst response)	SSM QG3 and scoring system amended to incorporate a broader consideration of water quality and watercourse issues
Add new	Will the site impact the 10m buffer zone along a main river or ordinary watercourse? (No + enhance wildlife opportunities would be best response)	SSM QG3 and scoring system amended to incorporate a broader consideration of water quality and watercourse issues
Add new	A thematic and associated questions specifically about water quality and water resources	SSM QG3 and scoring system amended to incorporate a broader consideration of water quality and watercourse issues
Add new	Will the site be in close proximity to a regulated waste site?	new SSM Q added
Amend	(SSM QA2) to include reference to 'the latest version of the biodiversity metric' as opposed to the Metric 3.0	SSM QA2 amended with this text
Amend	(SSM QX3 and 4) should consider what contributions may be necessary for flood and water management	These questions do not consider any one community/infrastructure requirement. Would be happy to have discussions with EA about any relevant specific sites, once initial sifts have taken place.

Amend	Provide greater clarity re Stage 1 and how sites are discounted based on flood risk; inc. how different sources of flood risk are taken into account/impact of flood risk now or future	done via correspondence
Amend	(SSM Q2.2) Inclusion of 'Flood Zone 3' not appropriate, site should be discounted before this stage	SSM Q2.2 amended to specify Flood Zone 3a
Amend	(SSM Qi section) re-wording the questions to avoid the impression that sites with good levels of flood mitigation in fact score better than sites that aren't in a flood zone at all (eg 'site has no flood risk' would be the best score)	Relevant scoring systems amended to reflect that any site with a higher flood risk scores at least somewhat negatively, even if mitigation is possible
Consider	(SSM Q2.5) review Rapid Inundation Zone material in context with updated SFRA	Noted
Consider	(SSM Q2.1-5) tailor language to 'flood risk areas' and consider different sources of flooding	Noted
Consider	Using surface water, groundwater and sewer flood risks within consideration of Stage 1	Noted
<b>Place-specific Sustainability issues</b>		<b>Action</b>
Add new	Drinking Water Groundwater Safeguard Zones	Bullet-point included in District-wide sustainability issues chapter, due to extent of coverage of these designations in the district

Amend	Page 28 - Should stipulate specifically Keld Head Groundwater Source Protection Zone	Was included
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**Plans, Programmes and Policies**

**Action**

Add new	Cycle 3 Humber River Basin Management Plan	Noted
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Add new	Green Infrastructure guidance docs	Noted
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Add new	Environment Agency's Meeting our Future Water Needs: a national framework for water resources 2020	Noted
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Add new	Reduction and Prevention of Agricultural Diffuse Pollution (England) (Regulations 2018)	Noted
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Add new	Water Resources (Control of Pollution) (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) (England) (Regulations 2010)	Noted
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**Baseline Data**



Add new	Water Framework Directive data: surface water operational catchments, individual water bodies (surface and groundwater) and individual water body classification data - use EnvAge's Catchment Data Explorer)	queried
Add new	Wastewater infrastructure data - areas served by main sewer and those that are not	queried
Check	All main rivers and ordinary watercourses	queried
	<b>General gaps</b>	<b>Action</b>
Add new	(Section 2.8) . Flood risk must be assessed now and in the future, as per the NPPF and NPPG; and The primary evidence base for the Local Plan is likely to be the updating and or/commissioning of SFRAs, in line with NPPF and NPPG	Paragraph 2.8 is a summary of comments gathered during an initial informal meeting with the EA in 2021
Add new	(Section 2.9) . Bullet point regarding flood risk	Bullet point added
Add new	(Section 3.43) Explain that, in addition to a change in incidence in flooding, there have been changes to key flood risk policy (NPPF and NPPG)	Amended to include this
Add new	More detail as to how the requirements of the Water Framework Directive are going to be met	queried

Add new	More to do with the conservation and enhancement of water bodies; more to do with ground and surface water bodies achieving 'good' status according to WFD	queried
Add new	More to do with managing water demand and water efficiency through water conservation techniques	queried
Add new	More emphasis on SuDS being incorporated by default	The matter of SuDS is covered within the SA framework
Add new	More to do with the promotion of creation and restoration of wildlife-rich habitats, corridors and stepping stones	This matter is covered by mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain targets
Consider	Whether or not to implement a bank of biodiversity sites	Noted and discussed internally; unlikely that we will have sufficient resources to manage this
Consider	Setting relevant technical standards on drainage matters with Lead Local Flood Authority; should follow national technical standards on .gov.uk	Noted
	<b>Other potential policies</b>	<b>Action</b>
Consider	Every new residential development should have a swift brick and bat brick integrated into the external wall of each dwelling	this matter is too detailed/specific for a development plan policy in its own right

Consider	Safe routes for hedgehogs should be provided between different areas of habitat	this matter is too detailed/specific for a development plan policy in its own right
Consider	Development will only be permitted where plans are in place to prevent the spread of invasive non-native species	this can be considered; meanwhile relevant PAQ amended to include reference to invasive species

**Queries**

**Action**

Clarification required regarding screening criteria used for site selection in respect of Flood Risk

done via correspondence

Wish to be re-consulted on findings of SRFA; specifically how all sources of risk affect site selection and - in cases where development occurs in floody areas - what the reliance is on flood risk infrastructure

done via correspondence

Clarification required regarding sequential test within the Local Plan area; is it different from area to area? I.e. Malton/Norton and elsewhere?

No, the sequential test will be applied district-wide

Greater understanding of how the impacts of climate change relate to the SSM

We are working on this with our new climate change officer

Seeking a visual representation for how all sources of flood risk are considered

We can send this through in due course

Clarification regarding role of site-specific flood risk assessment, as per SSM Q2.4 done via correspondence