

Plans, Policies, Programmes, Strategies and Initiatives Review

This document contains a list of policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives (PPPSIs) relevant to the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (the ‘Joint Plan’) for North Yorkshire, the City of York and the North York Moors. The PPPSIs have been compiled and represent the policy context to the Sustainability Appraisal at the time of print - May, 2013. The PPPSIs will be updated and amended before production of the final Sustainability Appraisal Report.

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Key Objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the Joint Plan and SA	Implications for the Joint Plan	Implications for SA
INTERNATIONAL/EUROPEAN CONTEXT		
Environmental PPPSIs		
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna		
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)		
The Convention aims to ensure conservation of wild flora and fauna species and their habitats. Transposed and implemented in the UK through the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981). Key requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promotion of national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats; ➤ Integration of the conservation of wild flora and fauna into national planning, development and environmental policies; ➤ Promotion of education and dissemination of information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats. 	The Joint Plan policies should conserve and enhance biodiversity.	The SA will need to consider biodiversity in the SA Framework and objectives.
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979) amended 1985, 1988		
Aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species on a global scale. Transposed and implemented in the UK through the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) and Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000). Parties to the Convention should endeavour to provide immediate	The Joint Plan policies should conserve and enhance biodiversity.	The SA will need to consider biodiversity, including migratory species, in the SA

protection for specified migratory species.		Framework and objectives.
EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)		
Bans activities which directly threaten birds and requires the protection of habitats via the Special Protection Area designations. Updates and amends the earlier 1979 Directive and transposed through a range of national legislation, including the Wildlife and Countryside Act and the Habitats Regulations.	Direct minerals and waste developments to locations where there is less potential to lead to loss of species or important habitat.	Consider the effects of policies on bird species and habitats. The HRA will also help ensure that significant effects are not likely to occur to special protection areas or Annex I birds present at SPA sites.
RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971)		
The convention on wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international co-operation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. The convention makes the following commitments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Signatories will designate wetland sites to be included in the list of wetlands of international importance and promote conservation and wise use of these. ➤ Under the Convention there is an obligation for contracting parties to include wetland conservation considerations in their national land-use planning. ➤ Contracting parties have also undertaken to establish nature reserves in wetlands and they are also expected to promote training in the fields of wetland research, management and stewardship. 	The Joint Plan must account for areas that are designated wetland sites.	The SA should include objectives on protecting / enhancing biodiversity and protecting designated areas. In order to be consistent with Government Planning Policy, significant effects on Ramsar sites will be considered in both this SA and the accompanying Habitats Regulations Assessment.
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)		
Aims to conserve biological diversity through various species and habitat protection measures. UK Biodiversity Action Plan and its successor, the UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework, were produced in response to this convention, listing UK priority habitats and species. The Convention establishes three main goals: the conservation of biological diversity; the sustainable use of its components, and; the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of genetic resources.	The Joint Plan policies should conserve and enhance biodiversity. The Joint Plan policies should conserve and enhance biodiversity.	The SA will consider biodiversity in accordance with the guidance. SA Framework should seek to conserve and enhance biodiversity.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC, 1992)		
Member states are required to take legislative and administrative measures to maintain and restore	The Joint Plan policies to	The SA will consider the

<p>natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status in the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Requires assessment of the impact and implications of any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a designated site. ➤ A coherent European network of special areas of conservation shall be set up under the title Natura 2000. ➤ Article 10 states that member states ‘where they consider it necessary’ should use land use planning in particular to encourage management of feature of the landscape which are of major importance for wild flora and fauna, with a view to improving the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network. 	<p>support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.</p>	<p>impacts of the Joint Plan on habitats. The requirements of the Directive should be reflected in the SA Framework.</p>
<p>EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020: ‘Our Life Insurance, Our Natural Capital’ (2011)</p>		
<p>The Strategy builds on the EU’s headline 2050 vision that: <i>“By 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides – its natural capital – are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity’s intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided.”</i></p> <p>It presents a 2020 headline target which states: <i>‘Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services by the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss’.</i></p>	<p>The Joint Plan policies to support overall targets of the Strategy.</p>	<p>The SA will need to ensure that biodiversity and ecosystem services are maintained and restored.</p>
<p>Water and Soil</p>		
<p>European Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)</p>		
<p>Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources, and prevent further such pollution. Member States are required to establish nitrate vulnerable zones if nitrate levels are above certain thresholds, review them every four years, and implement action programmes to improve them.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.</p>	<p>Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA Framework.</p>
<p>EU Directive on the Protection of Groundwater against Pollution and Deterioration (2006/118/EC)</p>		
<p>This ‘daughter directive’ of the Water Framework Directive recognises that groundwater is a valuable natural resource which should be protected from deterioration and chemical pollution. This is considered to be particularly important for groundwater dependent ecosystems and for the use of groundwater in water supply for human consumption. The Directive establishes specific measures to prevent and control groundwater pollution, including criteria for the assessment of good groundwater chemical status and criteria for the identification and reversal of significant and sustained upward trends.</p>	<p>There is a need to consider how minerals development may impact on the quality of groundwater in the Joint Plan area.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objectives that relate to ground water quality.</p>

EU Urban Waste Water Directive (91/271/EEC)		
The Urban Wastewater Directive's objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effect of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors. Member states are required to designate sensitive areas (sensitive water bodies) and identify hydraulic catchment areas. The Directive specifies minimum specifications for water treatment according to size of agglomerations of development.	The Joint Plan will need to ensure policies and allocations are deliverable, taking account of the requirements of the Directive.	SA will need to consider the extent that options will place cumulative pressures on water bodies.
EU Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/EC)		
Sets stringent standards for bathing water quality along with requirements relating to beach management and public information. All bathing waters are to be 'sufficient' by 2015.	Ensure that minerals and waste developments will not compromise bathing water quality.	Impacts on bathing waters should be considered as part of the assessment of policies in terms of impact upon the natural environment.
EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)		
The Directive's aim is to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. The Directive requires Member States to first carry out a preliminary assessment by 2011 to identify the river basins and associated coastal areas at risk of flooding and establish flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and preparedness by 2015. Transposed and implemented in the UK through the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.	The Joint Plan should ensure that managing flooding in relation to development is accounted for in a way consistent with local flood risk management strategies and catchment scale plans including River Basin Management Plans. The Directive should be carried out in coordination with the Water Framework Directive and take into account long-term developments, such as climate change.	SA objectives should aim to contribute to reducing and managing flood risk. In addition, a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is being prepared to support minerals and waste allocations.
European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
Enhance waterways and wetlands throughout Europe through: sustainable use; reduction of ground pollution; lowered flood and drought effects; and protection and restoration of the aquatic ecosystem. Requires all inland surface and coastal waters to reach 'good status' by 2015. Requires 'good groundwater status' by 2015.	Nitrate vulnerable zones have been identified in Selby, Hambleton, Ryedale, Harrogate, the southernmost area of the	SA objectives should aim to contribute to enhancement of waterways and wetlands in the Plan area. In addition, a WFD assessment is being

	North York Moors and areas surrounding the City of York. This should be reflected in the Joint Plan policies.	prepared to support minerals and waste allocations.
Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC)		
The Directive aims to protect the marine environment, prevent its deterioration and restore it where practical, while using marine resources sustainably. Achieve good environmental status in Europe's seas by 2020.	Ensure that minerals and waste developments will not harm the marine environment.	Should be considered as part of the assessment of policies in terms of impact upon the natural environment.
Air		
Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe – 'The Air Quality Framework Directive' (2008/50/EC)		
The Directive merges four directives and one European Council decision into a single directive on Air Quality. It sets air quality objectives, including limit value and exposure related objectives. It requires that where levels of pollutants are exceeded air quality plans are established and that information on air quality is made publicly available. Standards for air quality are listed for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter, lead, benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air.	The Joint Plan policies should support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.	The SA should include objectives for air quality and ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA Framework.
Climatic Factors		
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Paris Accord: COP21 (2015)		
Sets a legally binding international agreement to avoid dangerous climate change by restricting global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius. The agreement will come into force in 2020.	The Joint Plan should seek to reduce greenhouse gases.	SA should seek to reduce greenhouse gases and seek to promote adaptation to climate change.
Additional Environmental Issues		
Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (The IPPC Directive 2008/1/EC)		
The Directive sets out common rules on permitting for industrial and agricultural installations. This ensures that installations must comply with certain obligations, including: use all appropriate pollution prevention measures; prevent all large scale pollution; prevent, recycle or dispose of waste in the least polluting way possible; use energy efficiently; ensure accident prevention and damage limitation.	The Joint Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.	The SA should include objectives for waste management and ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA Framework.
EU Seventh Environmental Action Programme		
Has a range of Priority Objectives, including 3 thematic objectives to be pursued as a priority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Protecting, conserving and enhancing the Union's natural capital; 	The Joint Plan policies to support the primary areas of the action plan.	Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA Framework.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Turning the Union into a resource-efficient, green and competitive low carbon economy; ➤ Safeguarding the Union’s citizens from environment related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing. 		
European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC)		
<p>Ensure that environmental consequences of certain plans and programmes are identified and assessed during their preparation and before their adoption. Integrate environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.</p> <p>No specific targets relevant to the Joint Plan.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.</p>	<p>The SA, which incorporates SEA, will need to be undertaken in a way which meets the requirements of the Directive.</p>
European Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (2011/92/EU) as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU		
<p>The Directive sets out the when an Environmental Impact Assessment should be undertaken, which topics should be considered, how alternatives should be considered, how it should be consulted on and how it should be presented, including through an Environmental Statement and Non-Technical Summary.</p>		
Social PPPSIs		
Population and Human Health		
Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)		
<p>The END aims to “define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to the exposure to environmental noise”.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan will have to comply with Noise Action Plans.</p>	<p>The SA objectives should address noise reduction.</p>
Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, 1998)		
<p>This United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) convention establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public organizations; ➤ Public authorities are obliged to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession; ➤ The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making; ➤ The right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general. 	<p>The Production of Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) will ensure public participation in the Joint Plan.</p>	<p>Production of a Sustainability Report in consultation with relevant organisations in accordance with Government Guidance and the Statement of Community Involvement.</p>
Cultural Heritage		

European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Valetta Convention, 1995)		
<p>The new text makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. It is concerned in particular with arrangements to be made for co-operation among archaeologists and town and regional planners in order to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage. This convention aims for the recognition and protection of archaeological and heritage assets.</p> <p>Article 5 states: “Each party undertakes to seek to reconcile and combine the respective requirements of archaeology and development plans by ensuring that archaeologists participate in planning policies designed to ensure well-balanced strategies for the protection, conservation and enhancement of sites of archaeological interest”.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should take account of preserving archaeological heritage.</p>	<p>Archaeological sites can be potentially damaged through development. The Joint Plan should take account of preserving archaeological heritage. Archaeological heritage should be considered in the SA Framework.</p>
UNESCO World Heritage Site Convention (1972)		
<p>The Convention sets out a definition of ‘cultural heritage’ including monuments, groups of buildings and sites in Article 1; and a definition of ‘natural heritage’, including natural features, geological and physiographical formations and natural sites in Article 2.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan needs to recognise the status of, and seek to protect, cultural and natural heritage. World Heritage sites are particularly important.</p>	<p>SA needs to ensure both cultural and natural heritage issues are tested by the SA Framework.</p>
Landscape		
European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (2004)		
<p>The ELC defines landscape as: “An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.” (Council of Europe 2000).</p> <p>The definition applies to the whole territory of states including all urban and periurban landscapes, towns, villages and rural areas, the coast and inland areas. It applies to ordinary or even degraded landscape as well as those areas that are outstanding or protected.</p> <p>Key targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them; ➤ the identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders; ➤ setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; ➤ the implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes. 	<p>This convention has been translated into different UK legislation which the Joint Plan should take account of.</p>	<p>SA should include objectives which relate to the protection and enhancement of landscape.</p>

Cross-Cutting PPPSIs		
Material Assets		
EU Directive on the Incineration of Waste (2000/76/EC)		
<p>The aim of the Directive is to prevent or limit as far as practicable the negative effects on the environment, in particular, pollution by emissions to air, soil, surface water and groundwater, and the resulting risks to human health, from incineration and co-incineration of waste. This aim shall be met by stringent operational conditions and technical requirements, through setting emission limit values for waste incineration and co-incineration plants within the Community and also through meeting the requirements of the Waste Directive 75/442/EEC.</p>	<p>Government guidance (PPS10) states that Waste Planning Authorities should work on the assumption that the relevant pollution control regime will be enforced and that they should not concern themselves with the control of processes. However, the Joint Plan and supporting documents will need to ensure any incineration of waste is located and designed/constructed in ways not likely to likely to affect the environment and amenity.</p>	<p>The SA should ensure that incineration of waste is not directed by policy or allocation to locations likely to pose risks to the environment and human health and that opportunities to recover waste heat are maximised.</p>
EU Directive on the Management of Waste from Extractive Industries (2006/21/EC) – ‘The Mining Waste Directive’ (European Commission, 2006)		
<p>The Directive provides a regulatory framework that reflects the risks of environmental harm/impact on human health arising from the management of waste from the extractive industries. Article 4 of the Directive imposes a general objective on Member States to ensure protection of the environment and human health.</p> <p>Implemented in the England and Wales via the Environmental Permitting Regulations (2010).</p> <p>Minimum supplementary requirements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ operators to address the category of the waste facility, the amount of waste likely to be generated, its characteristics, and the method of management; ➤ permits and conditions for waste facilities to secure environmental and safety measures; ➤ for waste facilities which present a significant accident hazard, the development of a major-accident prevention policy (similar to the provisions in the Seveso II Directive); ➤ the drawing up of closure plans to ensure that the land affected by the waste facility is restored to a satisfactory state; and 	<p>The Joint Plan should provide an appropriate framework for managing waste from extractive industries.</p>	<p>Consider inclusion of objectives to protect the environment and human health from extractive waste disposal.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ operators to provide a financial guarantee (or equivalent) to ensure that sufficient funds are available to rehabilitate the land affected by a waste facility to a satisfactory state in the event that an operator defaults on its closure obligations. 		
<p>EU Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)</p>		
<p>The Directive's overall aim is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any risk to human health, from the landfilling of waste.</p> <p>The Directive sets targets to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled.</p> <p>These targets are: By 2013 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995 and by 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives for waste management and ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA Framework.</p>
<p>EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)</p>		
<p>The Directive replaces the previous 2006 Waste Framework Directive, which in turn had replaced the original Directive 75/442/EEC. It lays down measures to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of generation and management of waste.</p> <p>The Directive establishes the priority order of the waste hierarchy as being a) prevention, b) preparing for re-use, c) recycling, d) other recovery, e.g. energy recovery, and d) disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ By 2020 the preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials such as at least paper, metal, plastic and glass from households shall be increased to a minimum of 50 per cent by weight. ➤ By 2020 the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling operations using waste to substitute for other materials, of non-hazardous construction waste should be increased to a minimum of 70 per cent by weight. 	<p>The Joint Plan will need to ensure that adequate facilities are planned for to ensure the objectives and targets of the Directive can be delivered.</p>	<p>Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Framework and ensure that opportunities to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy are identified.</p>
<p>European Directive Energy Performance of Buildings (2002/91/EC)</p>		
<p>To promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost-effectiveness. By 2020, all new buildings are 'nearly zero-energy buildings'.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.</p>	<p>Ensure that the requirements are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</p>
<p>Renewables Directive (2009/28/EC)</p>		
<p>This Directive builds upon a previous directive which set targets for renewable energy production. The Directive requires each member state to increase its share of renewable energies - such as solar, wind or hydro in the EU's energy mix to raise the overall share from 8.5% today to 20% by</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should encourage the production of renewable energy.</p>	<p>The SA should explore opportunities to increase uptake of renewable energy</p>

<p>2020. A 10% share of 'green fuels' in transport is also included within the overall EU target. Each Member state should increase its share of renewables by 5.5% on 2005 levels. For the UK this is an increase from 1.3 to 15%.</p>		<p>technologies in minerals and waste development.</p>
<p>EU Transport White Paper – Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area (2011)</p>		
<p>Sets out the Commission’s roadmap of 40 initiatives for the next decade to build a competitive transport system that will increase mobility, remove barriers in key areas and fuel growth and employment. The proposals will reduce Europe’s dependence on imported oil and cut carbon emissions in transport 60% by 2050.</p>	<p>No specific targets however the general implications are to encourage sustainable transport.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the White Paper’s objectives in relation to: national government policy; binding commitments in other EU policy areas that can affect transport policy, such as in environmental policy; and any aspirations for local transport policy.</p>
<p>Closing the Loop: An EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy (2015)</p>		
<p>States that “the transition to a more circular economy, where the value of products, materials and resources is maintained in the economy for as long as possible, and the generation of waste minimised, is an essential contribution to the EU’s efforts to develop a sustainable, low carbon, resource efficient and competitive economy”. The Action Plan sets actions relating to different parts of the economy associated with different phases in product lifecycles. In terms of this plan the most relevant areas are actions for waste management, including for preventing overcapacity in the management of residual waste; and boosting the market for secondary raw materials and water re-use. It also highlights priority areas for intervention, including for plastics, food waste, critical raw materials, construction and demolition waste, biomass and bio-based products and innovation.</p>	<p>Plan should seek to facilitate a circular economy.</p>	<p>SA should help support the overall approach to achieving a circular economy and recognise risks associated with under and overcapacity in waste treatments.</p>
<p>Sustainable Development</p>		
<p>Rio +20 ‘Future we Want’ – Outcome Document (2012)</p>		
<p>Sets out a ‘common vision’ to ‘renew our commitment to sustainable development, building on the declarations made at The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, and to ensure the promotion of economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future for our planet and for present and future generations’. Recognises and emphasises the critical roles of a number of components of sustainable development including sustainable agriculture, the key role that ecosystems play in maintaining water quality, renewable energy and energy efficiency, sustainable transport, health, reducing, re-using and recycling waste. It also recognises the role of minerals extraction and acknowledges that mining activities should ‘maximize social and economic benefits, as well as effectively address[ing] negative environmental and social impacts’.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan policies to support overall objectives.</p>	<p>Check that the commitments are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</p>
<p>United Nations Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Sustainable Development Goals) (2015)</p>		

<p>Establishes 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets to be implemented by all countries acting in collaborative partnership.</p> <p>The goals of most relevance to the Joint Plan are as follows:</p> <p>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> <p>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p> <p>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p> <p>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p> <p>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p> <p>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p> <p>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</p> <p>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p> <p>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p> <p>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p> <p>Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p> <p>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> <p>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</p>	<p>The Joint plan should seek to promote sustainable development.</p>	<p>The SA should seek to embody all the sustainable development goals of relevance to minerals and waste planning.</p>
<p>European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS) – European Commission (2006)</p>		
<p>Achieving sustainable development requires economic growth that supports social progress and respects the environment. The strategy argues that in the long term economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection must go hand in hand.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan policies should provide a sustainable spatial vision</p>	<p>The SA will consider long term sustainability in accordance with guidance on</p>

<p>The main aims of the strategy are (there are no specific targets):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ To limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy;➤ To address threats to public health;➤ To manage natural resources more responsibly;➤ To improve the transport system and land-use management.	<p>and reflect the aim of this strategy.</p>	<p>this issue.</p>
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Key Objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the Joint Plan and SA	Implications for the Joint Plan	Implications for SA
NATIONAL CONTEXT		
Environmental PPSIs		
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna		
The Wetland Vision for England (Environment Agency , 2008)		
<p>The Vision aims to conserve, enhance and recreate the wetland capacity of catchments, secure the long term sustainable management of wetlands, provide a better understanding of the functions and value of wetland assets and the need to maintain their services as part of a sustainable solution to the effects of flooding, pollution and climate change. Key desired outcomes include: helping to maintain or achieve favourable condition for wetland SSSIs, adopting an integrated approach to river basin and flood risk management planning and the conservation of wetlands.</p>	<p>Ensure that wetland areas are protected and enhanced, and consider opportunities for the creation of new wetlands.</p>	
The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (Defra, 2012)		
<p>The Framework is the UK Government's succession to the UK BAP (1992-2012) and is the result of a change in strategic thinking following the publication of 'Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020' and its 20 'Aichi targets', agreed at Nagoya, Japan in October 2010, and the launch of the new EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS) in May 2011. The Framework demonstrates how the UK contributes to achieving the 'Aichi targets', and identifies the activities required of country biodiversity strategies to achieve the Aichi targets.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan needs to have regard to the emerging City of York Biodiversity Action Plan and district level Biodiversity Action Plans in North Yorkshire.</p>	
England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles (Defra, 2008)		
<p>Sets out the main adaptation principles that are appropriate to conserving biodiversity at a time of climate change. The key principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maintain and increase ecological resilience. ➤ Accommodate change. ➤ Integrate action across all sectors. ➤ Develop knowledge and plan strategically. ➤ Take practical action now. <p>Under each principle a set of adaptation priorities is presented.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should minimise impacts upon recognised environmental assets and, where possible, increase ecological resilience.</p>	<p>SA should contain objectives which seek to minimise impacts upon recognised environmental assets and seek opportunities to build resilience to climate change.</p>
Climate Change and Biodiversity Adaptation: The Role of the Spatial Planning System (Natural England, 2009)		
<p>The aim of this report is to identify the role the planning system could play in helping biodiversity adapt to climate change.</p>	<p>The Plan should minimise impacts upon recognised environmental assets.</p>	<p>SA should contain objectives which seek to minimise impacts upon recognised</p>

		environmental assets.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)		
Section 40 of the Act places a new biodiversity duty on public bodies which includes local authorities. The implications of this Act are that biodiversity must be integrated and delivered in all aspects of infrastructure, finance, development control and forward planning.	The implications for the Joint Plan are that biodiversity must be integrated and delivered through the Plan. The Joint Plan should seek to conserve and enhance Local Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves and to give proper consideration to biodiversity outside designated areas.	The SA Framework will aim to ensure that the Joint Plan delivers biodiversity through its policies. The SA objectives should seek to conserve and enhance Local Sites and Local Nature Reserves and to give proper consideration to biodiversity outside designated areas.
UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011)		
<p>The UK National Ecosystem Assessment (UKNEA) provides a comprehensive overview of the state of the natural environment in the UK and a new way of estimating our national wealth. The key messages of the UKNEA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The natural world, its biodiversity and its constituent ecosystems are critically important to our wellbeing and economic prosperity, but are consistently undervalued; ➤ Ecosystems and ecosystem services, and the ways people benefit from them, have changed markedly in the past 60 years, driven by changes in society; ➤ The UK's ecosystems are currently delivering some services well, but others are still in long-term decline; ➤ The UK population will continue to grow, and its demands and expectations continue to evolve. This is likely to increase pressure on ecosystem services; ➤ Actions taken and decisions made now will have consequences far into the future for ecosystems, ecosystem services and human well-being; ➤ A move to sustainable development will require an appropriate mixture of regulations, technology, financial investment and education, as well as changes in individual and societal behaviour and adoption of a more integrated approach to ecosystem management. <p>In 2014 The National Ecosystem Assessment Follow On identified a role for Strategic Environmental Assessment, namely:</p> <p>“Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment are key tools for embedding ecosystem knowledge into planning processes. Using ecosystem knowledge in</p>	The Joint Plan should recognise where it may contribute to ecosystem services.	The SA should contribute to the delivery of ecosystem services. In particular, baseline information on Natural Capital should inform the baseline and assessment of policies should consider if policies or sites might better deliver ecosystem services.

<p>appraisal will: - Help to provide a more comprehensive analysis of environmental impacts and potential problems; - help identify critical factors which may facilitate or hinder the embedding of the ecosystem services framework”.</p>		
<p>Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)</p>		
<p>The original Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations, 1994 transposed the EU Habitats Directive (described above) into national law. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2010 consolidate the various amendments to the original regulations and include new provisions to implement parts of the Marine and Coastal Access Act, 2009.</p> <p>Part 102 (1) of the Regulations States:</p> <p>“Where a land use plan: a) is likely to have a significant effect on a European site or European offshore marine site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), and b) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site, the ‘plan making authority’ for that plan must, before the plan is given effect, make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of that site’s nature conservation objectives”.</p> <p>The Regulations were recently amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012, which more fully integrates the requirement of the Birds Directive by requiring efforts to avoid pollution or deterioration of habitats for wild birds outside of specific designated areas.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan will be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment, and if significant effects are likely, appropriate assessment of its implications for European Sites. This will mean that the Joint Plan cannot be enacted in a form which may damage a European Site without demonstrating ‘imperative reasons of overriding public interest.</p>	<p>The SA must have regard to the findings of the Habitats Regulations Assessment.</p>
<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) ‘as amended’</p>		
<p>Transposes the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) and the EU Birds Directive (1979) into national law. Has been amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000).</p> <p>Provides for the notification of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and measures for their protection and management. Also for Special Protection Areas under the Birds Directive. Sets out the legal offences / penalties for killing or harming species listed in annexes. Prohibits agricultural or forestry land on moorland / heathland in national parks which has been such for 20 years or more and requires surveying authorities to keep up-to-date definitive maps of Public Rights of Way. Section 28 of the Act imposes a duty on a number of bodies including local planning authorities to take reasonable steps, consistent with the proper exercise of its functions, to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSIs.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan needs to include policy to ensure adequate protection of SSSIs through the planning system and to ensure listed species are not harmed or killed as a result of development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to give due emphasis to nationally designated SSSIs and species.</p>
<p>Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement (Defra, 2013)</p>		

<p>Protect, improve and expand England’s forests and woodlands whilst realising the social and environmental benefits of these assets and improving the governance of woodlands through simplification of governance structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Protect trees, woods and forests through prioritisation of tree and plant health and the focus of funding on research into tree disease. ➤ Improve woodland assets by driving economic growth and benefitting people and nature. Economic growth will be driven by a range of measures such as increasing woodland, reducing regulations and exploiting economic opportunities. People and communities will benefit from an increase of community involvement, local access and improvement of woodlands for societal benefit. In addition, wildlife and the natural environment will benefit through restoration of woodlands, implementation of the Natural Environment White Paper and Biodiversity 2020, production of an open habitat strategy and encouragement of LNPs. ➤ Expand the woodland resource through increased tree planting, development of the voluntary carbon market and reducing burdens on landowners who want to plant woodland. ➤ Realise woodlands’ value through the creation of new market opportunities. ➤ Create strong and resilient governance and structures through simplification and lessening governmental intervention. 	<p>Develop plan policies in line with national guidance.</p>	<p>Ensure Sustainability Appraisal objectives recognise these issues.</p>
<p>Biodiversity 2020 (Defra, 2011)</p>		
<p>Vision – 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>More specifically, the 2020 Mission outlined in the Strategy, states: “Our mission is to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people”. Specific ‘outcomes’ are then cited for ‘habitats and ecosystems on land (Outcome 1), marine habitats, ecosystems and fisheries (Outcome 2), species (Outcome 3) and people (Outcome 4). These outcomes include the delivery of the targets stated in the Natural Environment White Paper (see below).</p>	<p>The MWJP should ensure that minerals and waste developments do not hinder achievement of the objectives.</p>	<p>SA objectives need to cover effects on biodiversity.</p>
<p>The Natural Choice – Securing the Value of Nature (Natural Environment White Paper (Defra, 2011)</p>		
<p>The main themes are protecting and improving our natural environment, growing a green economy and reconnecting with nature. By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 90% of priority wildlife habitats in recovering or favourable condition; ➤ Increase in at least 200,000 hectares of priority habitats; ➤ 50% of SSSI to be in favourable condition and at least 95% in favourable or recovering; ➤ At least 17% of England will be managed to safeguard biodiversity; 	<p>Policies should enable minerals and waste developments to contribute to or not hinder achievement of these targets.</p>	<p>SA objectives need to cover effects on priority habitats.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least 15% of degraded ecosystems that are important to climate change adaptation or mitigation will be restored. ➤ By 2030 reduce peat use to zero. ➤ By 2015 achieve good ecological status for 32 per cent of water bodies. 		
Water and Soil		
Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (Defra, 2009)		
<p>A Strategy to safeguard and protect England’s irreplaceable and fundamental natural resource, soil, which provides many essential functions for life.</p> <p>The strategy sets out how the government will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ value soils in the planning system; and ➤ prevent pollution of soils, and deal with the historic legacy of contaminated land. 	Policies need to reflect the need to protect and improve soil.	The SA will need to address the protection of soils.
DEFRA Countryside Stewardship, 2015		
<p>“Provides financial incentives for land managers to look after their environment to look after their environment through activities such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ conserving and restoring wildlife habitats ➤ Flood risk management ➤ Woodland creation and management” 	The Plan should promote restoration of sites	The SA may highlight restoration opportunities that align with surrounding grant schemes or that, themselves, may attract grant aid.
Water White Paper - Water for Life (Defra, 2011)		
<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"> ➤ Water and the natural environment –where priorities for ‘tackling water pollution’ and ‘tackling over abstraction’, are set out; ➤ Water and the green economy –with priorities including ‘supporting growth and innovation’; ➤ Water and You – with priorities including ‘changing the way we value water’ 	The Joint Plan should contribute to this White Paper’s objectives.	The SA Framework should support the efficient use of water and seek to reduce water pollution.
Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3) (Environment Agency, 2012)		
<p>Sets out the aims and objectives and policy approach for protecting and managing groundwater in England and Wales. Seeks to balance the threat to the groundwater supply with the benefits of a proposed development or activity. Local Planning Authorities to consider groundwater protection objectives when drawing up Local Development Documents.</p>	Groundwater objectives should be reflected in the development of the MWJP.	Ensure that the Joint Plan protects and manages groundwater.
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)		

<p>The Flood and Water Management Act provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges and protects water supplies to the consumer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Part 1 of the Act requires the Environment Agency to develop a national strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk. It also requires all lead flood authorities in England to develop and maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for flood risk in their area. ➤ Schedule 3 introduces standard for the design, construction, maintenance and operation of new rainwater drainage systems and introduces an approving body (generally the local authority). ➤ Amends section 106 of the Water Industry Act, 1991 to make the right to connect surface water run off to public sewers conditional on the approval of the drainage system by the approving body. 	<p>The Joint Plan will need to be integrated with flood risk strategy for the Plan Area and not conflict with formally designated features that affect flood risk.</p>	<p>The SA should ensure flood risk is addressed through analysis of the supporting evidence provided by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.</p> <p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment will need to provide guidance on SUDS for use in the SA.</p>
<p>Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)</p>		
<p>The Act seeks to ensure clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas. It introduces new systems for delivery of coastal objectives including for planning, nature conservation, fisheries and for improving public access to the coast. Policies should ensure that minerals and waste developments do not harm the marine environment or coastal access.</p>	<p>Policies should ensure that minerals and waste developments do not harm the marine environment or coastal access.</p>	<p>SA objectives need to cover protecting the marine environment and maintaining coastal access.</p>
<p>HM Government UK Marine Policy Statement (2011)</p>		
<p>The Marine Policy Statement, together with future Marine Plans, form a new plan led system for marine activities. It sets out a UK Vision for the marine environment as being for ‘clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas’. It also sets out a number of high level marine objectives, grouped around the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Achieving a sustainable marine economy. ➤ Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society. ➤ Living within environmental limits. ➤ Promoting good governance. ➤ Using sound science responsibly. <p>Section 1.3 affirms that the MPS and marine planning systems will sit alongside and interact with existing planning regimes across the UK. (The two planning systems will physically overlap with marine plan areas extending up to the level of mean high water spring tides while terrestrial planning boundaries generally extend to the mean low water spring tide.) A number of key issues are identified where there is overlap between terrestrial and marine planning regimes, such as effect of development on seascape, air quality, noise, ecology etc.</p>	<p>Policies should ensure that minerals and waste developments do not harm the marine environment.</p>	<p>SA objectives need to cover protecting the marine environment.</p>

Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations, 2003		
Implements the Water Framework Directive in England via measures such as requiring the Environment Agency to set environmental objective for river basin districts. Requires public bodies, when exercising their functions, to have regard to relevant River Basin Management Plans and gives the Environment Agency powers to request information from public bodies on how they are adhering to the regulations.	The Joint Plan policies and sites should not prevent status objectives in River Basin Management Plans from being achieved	
National Standards for sustainable drainage systems (DEFRA, 2011)		
Sets out the requirements for the design, construction, operation of SUDS, including the judging criteria of SUDS Approval Bodies. It also states that 'the Local Planning Authority could set local requirements for planning permission that have the effect of more stringent requirements than these national standards'.	SUDs should be integrated into minerals and waste development as a priority where practicable.	SA and SFRA should promote the integration of SUDS into minerals and waste development.
Air		
HM Government Air Quality Standard Regulations (2010)		
Transposes into English law the requirements of several air quality directives, including 2008/50/EC. Sets standards to improve air quality and reduce the impact of air pollution on human health and ecosystems.	The Joint Plan policies and text should support improved air quality.	SA Framework to include appropriate air quality objective / indicators.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland Volume 1 (2007) and Volume 2 (2011)		
<p>The Air Quality Objectives are a statement of government policy intentions or targets. The primary objective is to make sure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public places with a requirement for local authorities to undertake a local air quality review on 8 identified air pollutants and for prediction of levels in the future. Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) can be established where it is expected that targets will not be met.</p> <p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sulphur dioxide 125ug/m3 (24 hour mean) not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year. ➤ Particles (PM10) 40ug/m3 (annual mean). ➤ Particles (PM2.5) 25ug/m3 (annual mean). ➤ Nitrogen oxide 40ug/m3 (annual mean). <p>The Strategy also sets out objectives for sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen for the protection of ecosystems: Nitrous oxides 30ug/m3 (annual average), Sulphur dioxide 20ug/m3 (annual average). However these objectives only apply in certain defined areas consistent with the Air Quality Directive.</p>	Consider how the Joint Plan policies can support the objectives and targets of the Air Quality Strategy.	Consider sustainability objectives that aim to minimise air pollution. Particular attention should be given to Air Quality Management Areas.

Climatic Factors		
Climate Change Risk Assessment (Defra, 2012)		
<p>The Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) is the first-ever comprehensive assessment of potential risks and opportunities for the UK arising from climate change. The CCRA represents a key part of the Government’s response to the Climate Change Act 2008, which requires a series of assessments of climate risks to the UK, both under current conditions and over the long term.</p> <p>Key messages which will need to be addressed are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The global climate is changing and warming will continue over the next century; ➤ The UK is already vulnerable to extreme weather, including flooding and heat waves; ➤ Flood risk is projected to increase significantly across the UK; ➤ UK water resources are projected to come under increased pressure; ➤ There are health benefits as well as threats related to climate change, affecting the most vulnerable groups in our society; ➤ Sensitive ecosystems are likely to come under increasing pressure; ➤ Some changes projected for the UK as a result of climate change could provide opportunities for agriculture and other businesses, although not outweighing the threats; ➤ Despite the uncertainties related to future climate change and its impacts, the evidence is now sufficient to identify a range of possible outcomes that can inform adaptation policies and planning. <p>The next assessment is due in 2017.</p> <p>Key findings of the CCRA as they relate to the Joint Plan area and its minerals and waste focus is considered in the baseline of this report.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan needs to ensure that consideration for climate change is at the heart of the document.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal should ensure that climate change is factored into the assessment process.</p>
Climate Change Adaptation by Design (Town and Country Planning Association, 2007)		
<p>This document sets out the context for climate change and the reasons adaptation is needed and can help reduce the risks of potential effects of climate change</p> <p>The document sets out 3 spatial scales for adaptation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conurbation or catchment scale. ➤ Neighbourhood scale. ➤ Building scale. <p>There are four key areas which need to be understood and planned for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Managing high temperatures. ➤ Managing flood risks. ➤ Managing water resources and water quality. 	<p>The Joint Plan will need to ensure that the predicted impacts of climate change are considered alongside the need for minerals and waste development.</p>	<p>Adaptation to climate change should be considered in the Sustainability Appraisal’s objectives.</p>

<p>➤ Managing ground condition.</p>		
<p>The Carbon Budget Order (HM Government, 2011)</p>		
<p>Puts in a maximum level for net UK carbon emissions as defined in the UK net carbon account (as defined in section 27 of the Climate Change Act. The carbon budget for 2023 to 2017 is 1,950 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent. This figure is 50% below 1990 levels of CO₂. Section 13 of the Climate Change Act commits the Secretary of State to prepare policies and proposals to meet the carbon budget.</p>	<p>Minerals and waste activity should seek to reduce carbon emissions</p>	<p>The SA should seek to reduce carbon emissions</p>
<p>The Carbon Plan (DECC, 2011)</p>		
<p>The Carbon Plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of our energy policy: to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households. Relevant targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ By 2050, the Government expects industry to have delivered its fair share of emission cuts, achieving reduction of up to 70 per cent from 2009 levels. ➤ Over the next decade we need to continue reducing emissions from electricity generation through increasing the use of gas instead of coal, and more generation from renewable sources. ➤ By the end of 2013 the Government will develop a comprehensive Waste Prevention Programme and work with businesses and other organisations on a range of measures to drive waste reduction and re-use. ➤ The Government endorse the Freight Transport Association led Logistics Carbon Reduction Scheme target of an 8% reduction in emissions between 2010 and 2015. 	<p>The Joint Plan will need to support the aims of the Carbon Plan.</p>	<p>The SA objectives should seek to drive down carbon emissions and help achieve carbon budgets by driving waste up the waste hierarchy, supporting low carbon built infrastructure, shorter freight networks and the switch to rail and considering the carbon implications of energy minerals policy.</p>
<p>Climate Change Act (2008)</p>		
<p>This Act provides a legal framework for ensuring that Government meets its commitments to tackle climate change. The Act requires that emissions are reduced by at least 80% by 2050, compared to 1990 levels.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan will need to help deliver and support this Act.</p>	<p>The SA ensure it is in line with is Act and through analysis assess how it will help to meet Carbon reduction targets.</p>
<p>National Adaptation Programme (Defra, 2013)</p>		
<p>This will address the risks set out in the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should take into account this programme</p>	<p>Ensure the SA takes into account this programme</p>
<p>Planning for Climate Change – Guidance for Local Authorities (Town and Country Planning Association, 2012)</p>		
<p>This guide has been produced for local communities in order for action on climate change to be galvanised locally as well as nationally. Local authorities, communities, private sector practitioners, LEPs and LNPs should work together to implement changes in spatial planning that can contribute</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should take into account this guidance.</p>	<p>The SA objectives should seek to encourage working partnerships within local</p>

to tackling climate change and reap the economic benefits of renewable energy, sustainable transport and flood resilience.		areas in order to tackle climate change.
Additional Environmental Issues		
Control of Pollution Act (1974) and amending acts		
<p>The Control of Pollution Act 1974 requires waste disposal authorities to make adequate arrangements for the disposal of waste. Makes disposal of controlled waste a licensed activity and the disposal of 'poisonous, noxious or polluting' waste beyond the terms of a license.</p> <p>Allows the production of heat and electricity from waste by disposal authorise subject to restrictions.</p> <p>Makes the intentional pollution of water an offence and gives local authorities the power to serve notice on persons to restrict nuisance noise.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should ensure that policies restrict noise and water pollution and where other disposal options are unfeasible seek to recover the energy from waste.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should incorporate objectives consistent with the Act.</p>
Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land (Defra/Environment Agency) CLR11 (2004)		
<p>The Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination report, CLR 11, has been developed to provide the technical framework for applying a risk management process when dealing with land affected by contamination. The process involves identifying, making decisions on and taking appropriate action to deal with land contamination in a way that is consistent with government policies and legislation within the UK.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should ensure that contaminated land is managed in compliance with the technical framework.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the management of contaminated land when assessing policies.</p>
HM Government Environmental Permitting Regulations (2010, amended 2012)		
<p>The regulations provide details on the when activities that may cause pollution need to apply for a permit in order to be authorised and provides restrictions to minimise damage to the environment and human health. They build on the earlier 2007 Environmental Permitting Regulations which in turn combined the Pollution Prevention and Control and Waste Management Licensing Regulations.</p>	<p>Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives.</p>	<p>Check that the objectives are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</p>
HM Government Environment Act (1995)		
<p>Sets out National Park purposes which are to 'Conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the Park' and 'Promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the Park by the public', along with a duty in pursuing these to 'seek to foster the economic and social wellbeing of local communities.'</p>	<p>Ensure that minerals and waste development does not undermine National Park purposes.</p>	<p>Consider effect on National Park purposes as part of the assessment of policies.</p>
HM Government Environmental Protection Act (1990)		
<p>This Act of Parliament defines the fundamental structure and authority for waste management and control of emissions into the environment. This includes regulating and licensing the acceptable</p>	<p>The Plan needs to ensure consideration for minimising</p>	<p>The SA should ensure thorough analysis that the</p>

<p>disposal of controlled waste, the identification and compulsory remedial action for contaminated land.</p> <p>The EPA 1990 sets out a wide range of environmental legislation and is the primary act that controls the management of waste. Part II of the Act deals with waste management, in particular</p> <p>The key duties and powers of local authorities are set out in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Section 33 – makes it an offence to treat, keep or dispose of controlled waste without a waste management licence. ➤ Section 34 – relates to a statutory Duty of Care for all those who handle and produce waste to ensure that it is managed, recovered and disposed of safely and in accordance with the Duty of Care regulations. ➤ Section 34-44 – details specific requirements in relation to the Waste Management Licensing system for waste treatment and disposal facilities. ➤ Sections 41-61 – relates to the responsibilities of waste collection and disposal authorities. A duty for Waste Disposal Authorities to pay recycling credits and provide for one or more places where residents can deposit their household waste free of charge were introduced in this section. 	<p>emissions as well as planning for environmentally benign waste management.</p>	<p>issue of emissions control and impacts of contaminated land are considered.</p>
<p>Red Tape Challenge – Environment Theme Proposals (Defra, 2012)</p>		
<p>In response to the UK Government’s Red Tape Challenge ‘crowd sourced’ comments and inbox submissions, views from a sounding board of environmental organisations and business along with a separate panel of businesses have been considered by Defra. The result is that of 255 regulations, 132 will be improved, 70 will be kept as they are and 53 obsolete regulations will be removed. The document lists the proposed changes.</p>		<p>The SA baseline, including the review of PPPSI will need to be kept under review to reflect the changes proposed when they are implemented.</p>
<p>Geological Conservation Review, held by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (1977 onwards)</p>		
<p>The aim of the Geological Conservation Review Series is to provide a public record of the features of interest and importance at localities already notified or being considered for notification as 'Sites of Special Scientific Interest' (SSSIs).</p>	<p>The Joint Plan must be aware of SSSIs within North Yorkshire and seek to protect and enhance them.</p>	<p>The SA objectives should seek to protect and enhance SSSIs.</p>
<p>UK Geodiversity Action Plan: A framework for enhancing the importance and role of geodiversity</p>		
<p>Sets out a framework for geodiversity action across the UK and contains the following objectives relevant to the Joint Plan:</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should look for opportunities to integrate geodiversity in</p>	<p>The SA objectives should seek to enhance geodiversity.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective 2: To increase recognition of our geodiversity in international, national, regional and local environmental and planning development policies and legislation; ➤ Objective 3: To demonstrate the relevance and benefit of including geodiversity across our work in relation to the natural and built environment and the role that geodiversity plays in sustainable development; ➤ Objective 4: To advocate and support development design and restoration that incorporates and enhance our geodiversity; ➤ Objective 6: To conserve and manage our geodiversity through appropriate recognition at international, national and local levels; ➤ Objective 7: To maintain and enhance our biodiversity through the management of sites, areas and wider landscapes. 	<p>minerals site management and restoration.</p>	
<p>Economic PPSIs</p>		
<p>Local Growth White Paper – Realising Every Place’s Potential (BIS, 2010)</p>		
<p>Key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Shifting power to local communities and businesses; ➤ Promoting efficient and dynamic markets and increasing confidence to invest; and ➤ Focused investment. 	<p>Ensure that minerals and waste developments support these objectives where relevant.</p>	<p>SA objectives need to consider effects on the local economy and investment.</p>
<p>Defra Rural Statement (2012)</p>		
<p>The Rural Statement outlines the Government’s commitment to rural England. It ‘reflects their vision of successful rural businesses and thriving communities in a living, working countryside, and is based around three key priorities’; economic growth, rural engagement and quality of life.</p> <p>Included in the Statement is a commitment to ‘Rural Proofing’, which ‘requires policy-makers to consider the rural impacts of their policies and programmes and, where necessary, to make adjustments to achieve equally effective and successful outcomes for individuals, communities and businesses in rural areas’.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan policies should support the vision of the Rural Statement.</p>	<p>A Rural Proofing exercise will be undertaken on the SA Framework.</p>
<p>Social PPSIs</p>		
<p>Population and Human Health</p>		
<p>By all Reasonable Means: Inclusive Access to the Outdoors for Disabled People (CA 215 - Countryside Agency¹, 2005)</p>		
<p>The report provides authorities with information on how to assess the needs of people with mobility problems, and to determine which routes should have priority for improved access for such people.</p>	<p>The report provides authorities with information</p>	<p>The report provides authorities with information</p>

¹ The Countryside Agency was a legacy body of Natural England.

<p>The report provides authorities with information on how to assess the needs of people with mobility problems, and to determine which routes should have priority for improved access for such people.</p>	<p>on how to assess the needs of people with mobility problems, and to determine which routes should have priority for improved access for such people.</p>	<p>on how to assess the needs of people with mobility problems, and to determine which routes should have priority for improved access for such people.</p>
<p>Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)</p>		
<p>The Countryside and Right of Way Act 2000 extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It creates a new statutory right of access and modernises the rights of way system as well as giving greater protection to SSSIs, providing better management arrangements of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and strengthening wildlife enforcement legislation.</p>	<p>Check that the objectives are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.</p>	<p>The SA should seek to promote access to the countryside along with wildlife protection.</p>
<p>Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England (Department of Health, November 2010)</p>		
<p>The white paper outlines the Government's commitment to protecting the population from serious health threats; helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives; and improving the health of the poorest. Amongst the white paper's multiple goals is a commitment to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Designing communities for active ageing and sustainability; making active ageing the norm rather than the exception; promoting community ownership of green spaces; and improving access to land so that people can grow their own food ➤ The paper recognises the influence of the environment on communities and individuals, including: pollution, air quality, noise, access to green spaces, transport, good quality food and social inclusion. 	<p>The Joint Plan policies should look for opportunities to contribute to community health, such as through the reduction of risk from climate change or the provision of green infrastructure.</p>	<p>SA objectives should seek to improve the health of communities.</p>
<p>NHS Heat wave Plan for England (2015)</p>		
<p>Defines 4 levels of preparedness to protect public health from extreme heat and heat waves.</p> <p>Defines high risk groups and also long term measures to aid cooling, including:</p> <p>“Environmental action: (eg increase trees and green spaces; external shading; reflective paint; water features) other infrastructure changes (eg porous pavements)”</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should consider that built infrastructure supported by the Joint Plan is capable of providing a healthy working environment taking account of climate change and contributes to reducing carbon emissions,</p>	<p>SA will need to ensure adaptation to climate change objective includes preparedness to hot weather events where vulnerable groups may be affected.</p>

	particularly if vulnerable groups are affected.	
Mental Wellbeing Impact Assessment: A toolkit for wellbeing (New Economics Foundation, 2011)		
The report defines mental wellbeing in terms of emotional resources, cognitive resources, social skills and meaning and purpose. Mental Wellbeing Impact Assessment aims to identify the specific influence of a project or development on mental wellbeing. To do this it asks whether a proposed development has a positive or negative effect on 'core protective factors' for mental wellbeing, these being: enhancing control, increasing resilience and community assets; facilitating participation and promoting inclusion.		SA will need to ensure that, through its embedded health impact assessment, mental wellbeing and the factors that contribute to it is a consideration in the appraisal of policy.
Guide to Rural Proofing: National Guidelines (DEFRA, 2013).		
Establishes the importance of rural proofing policies and defines a number of issues for rural communities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ lack of access to markets due to distance and cost; ➤ low broadband speeds; ➤ mobile phone 'not spots'; ➤ lack of access to business skills development; ➤ lack of access to hubs of innovation; ➤ lack of access to finance; ➤ Limited public transport; ➤ More older people; ➤ Services like waste collection are more expensive to deliver. 	Plan should consider rural issues	SA should consider rural issues and SA Framework has already been rural proofed. However, assessors will continue to monitor rural issues and seek to address them through the assessment.
Cultural Heritage		
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)		
Defines archaeological sites of national importance, such as ancient monuments and areas of archaeological importance, which are to be protected. Section 2 of the Act applies to the control of works affecting ancient monuments, making an offence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ any works resulting in the demolition or destruction of or any damage to a scheduled monument; ➤ any works for the purpose of removing or repairing a scheduled monument or any part of it or of making any alterations or additions thereto; ➤ any flooding or tipping operations on land in or under which there is a scheduled monument. <p>Section 35 of the Act describes the circumstances where offences may occur due to operations in</p>	The importance of protecting archaeological assets should be recognised.	SA should include an objective to protect and enhance the historic environment. Archaeology should be recognised as an important element of the historic environment.

<p>areas of archaeological importance.</p>		
<p>White Paper: Heritage Protection for the 21st Century (DCMS, 2007)</p>		
<p>The proposals in this White Paper reflect the importance of the heritage protection. They are based around three core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ developing a unified approach to the historic environment; ➤ maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and ➤ supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system. 	<p>The Joint Plan will need to consider heritage issues within policy formulation.</p>	<p>The SA should take heritage issues and assets into account within the SA Framework.</p>
<p>UK Government’s Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010)</p>		
<p>The Vision: That the value of the historic environment is recognised by all who have the power to shape it; that Government gives it proper recognition and that it is managed intelligently and in a way that fully realises its contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the nation. A number of commitments are made, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure that all heritage assets are afforded an appropriate and effective level of protection, while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change. 	<p>Policies within the Joint Plan should be sensitive to the cultural, architectural and archaeological heritage of North Yorkshire.</p>	<p>SA should include an objective to protect and enhance the historic environment.</p>
<p>Planning PPSIs</p>		
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012)</p>		
<p>The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It replaces all previous planning policies set out in Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPGs), though PPS10 is temporarily retained. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.</p> <p>At the heart of the planning system is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The NPPF recognises that there are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ an economic role – ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements; ➤ a social role – providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local 	<p>The NPPF sets out the requirements for the Joint Plan. This is the main reference terms of national planning policy and procedure, which should be adhered to.</p>	<p>The NPPF reiterates the need to be compliant with the SEA regulations during the production of a Joint Plan.</p> <p>It sets out the parameters for planning in the future. It also sets out a definition for sustainable development and what it means in the NPPF.</p>

<p>services that reflect the community’s needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ an environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy. 		
<p>National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)</p>		
<p>This guidance supplements the National Planning Policy Framework with more detailed guidance by topic. Key topic sections of relevance to this plan include: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, Flood Risk and Coastal Change, Health and Wellbeing, Minerals, Natural Environment, Noise, open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space, strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal, waste.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan will be produced in a way consistent with this guidance.</p>	<p>The SA will seek to improve the sustainability of the plan in a way that is consistent with the guidance.</p>
<p>Localism Act (2011)</p>		
<p>The Localism Act gives greater powers to councils and neighbourhoods and more control over housing and planning decisions. The five key measures intended to decentralise power are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community Rights. ➤ Neighbourhood planning. ➤ Housing. ➤ General power of competence. ➤ Empowering cities and other local areas. <p>The Act also amends the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act to include a ‘duty to co-operate in relation to sustainable development’.</p> <p>According to Government, the effect of the Act will be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Give more freedom and flexibility to local government. ➤ Give new rights and powers to local communities, making it easier for them to improve local services and save important local facilities. ➤ Reform the planning system, putting more power in local peoples' hands. ➤ Ensure that housing decisions are taken locally. <p>The Localism Act contains provisions intended to simplify and clarify the planning system, including the abolition of regional strategies, a duty to cooperate (for neighbouring local authorities over planning issues), neighbourhood planning and the community right to build.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan will have to ensure that the Joint Plan is locally evidenced and feeds in local aspirations for housing and growth. There will be greater emphasis on joint working and the policies adopted with the removal of regional government.</p>	<p>The SA will need to ensure that it uses up-to-date local evidence to support its analysis.</p>
<p>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)</p>		

Sets out the legal framework for the production of local development documents.	The Joint Plan will need to be produced in accordance with the Act.	Need to integrate SA into the Joint Plan preparation process set out in the 2004 Act.
Planning Act (2008)		
This Act introduced a new stream-lined system for decisions on applications to build nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) in England and Wales, alongside further reforms to the town and country planning system and the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).	The Joint Plan will need to take account of the considerations within the Act. LAs will also be able to apply the CIL.	No specific implications for SA
Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations (England) (2012)		
Describes the Duty to Co-operate with a number of public bodies, sets out the proposed submission documents and sets out procedures for the production of a Local Plan	The Joint Plan will need to be produced in accordance with the Act.	An SA will need to be submitted with the Plan
Cross-Cutting PPPSIs		
Material Assets		
Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 (Defra, 2011)		
<p>Sets out the vision for waste: 'We need to move beyond our current throwaway society to a 'zero waste economy' in which material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered wherever possible, and only disposed of as the very last resort'.</p> <p>Re-iterates the need to use the waste hierarchy as the basis for decision making in waste management; with 'prevention' as the most preferable option, followed by 'preparing for re-use', 'recycling', 'other recovery', and finally disposal.</p> <p>The review also identifies the important role local authorities play in remediating landfill sites and capturing methane from them.</p> <p>The Review will continue to assess progress against EU targets including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ EU Landfill Directive Targets on the Diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill in 2013 and 2020. ➤ Waste Framework Directive target that 50 per cent of waste from households is recycled by 2020. ➤ Waste Framework Directive target to recover at least 70 per cent of construction and demolition waste by 2020. <p>The Review also sets out a series of policy directions, including:</p>	The Joint Plan policies should ensure waste moves up the waste hierarchy.	<p>The SA objectives should ensure waste moves up the waste hierarchy and that life cycle thinking should be applied (in as much as the MWJP can influence this).</p> <p>The Review also makes links with the National Ecosystems Assessment and the SA will need to be mindful of the 'ecosystems approach' to sustainable waste management.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ That the Government will promote life cycle thinking in all waste policy and management decisions. ➤ The Government will help local communities develop fit for purpose local solutions for collecting and dealing with household waste. ➤ Work with local authorities on a Business Waste Commitment to develop the recycling services offered to SMEs. ➤ Government sees Anaerobic Digestion as offering a positive solution to food waste and will publish a strategy on this. It will also remove other barriers to energy from waste facilities by ensuring information is available and readily understood. ➤ The Government will maintain landfill tax as the key driver to meeting landfill targets for 2013 and 2020. ➤ In 2012 the Government will consult on introducing a restriction on the landfilling of wood waste, with the aim of diverting it up the waste hierarchy. ➤ Local communities should be involved from the earliest stage in planning for infrastructure. 		
<p>National Planning Policy for Waste, 2014</p>		
<p>Seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Deliver ‘sustainable development and resource efficiency, including provision of modern infrastructure, local employment opportunities and wider climate change benefits, by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy’; ➤ Ensuring that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, such as housing and transport; ➤ Provide ‘a framework in which communities and businesses are engaged with and take more responsibility for their own waste, including by enabling waste to be disposed of or, in the case of mixed municipal waste from households, recovered in line with the proximity principal’; ➤ Help ‘secure the re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment’; ➤ Ensure ‘the design and layout of new residential and commercial development and other infrastructure (such as safe and reliable transport links) complements sustainable waste management, including the provision of appropriate storage and segregation facilities to facilitate high quality collections of waste’. <p>Appendix B contains locational criteria for waste.</p>	<p>Waste development should deliver sustainable development in line with the National Planning Policy.</p>	<p>The SA and Site Identification Methodology should be consistent with the way in which sustainable development is defined in the National Planning Policy, including the locational criteria set out in the document.</p>
<p>Waste Management Plan for England (DEFRA, 2013)</p>		
<p>Sets out the Government’s work towards a zero waste economy. As such it seeks to implement the mandatory requirements of Article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive and Schedule 1 of</p>	<p>Waste development should deliver sustainable</p>	<p>The SA will need to ensure the proximity principal is</p>

<p>the Waste Regulations, 2011.</p> <p>In the main the document sets out a number of subsidiary plans and strategies to promote sustainable waste management: For instance, the National Planning Policy for Waste, the Quality Action Plan, the Strategy for Hazardous Waste Management in England and the Waste Prevention Programme , The Anaerobic Digestion Strategy and Action Plan and the Government Guidance on Energy from Waste.</p> <p>It also includes a commitment to the proximity principal by stating that: “The network must enable waste to be disposed of, or be recovered, in one of the nearest appropriate installations, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies, in order to ensure a high level of protection for the environment and public health”.</p>	<p>development in line with the Waste Management Plan for England. The Proximity Principal is particularly relevant.</p>	<p>applied and that Government Objectives outlined in the Plan and its subsidiary plan are met.</p>
<p>The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, amended 2012</p>		
<p>Requires businesses to apply the waste management hierarchy, introduces a two-tier system for waste carrier and broker registration, and excludes some categories of waste from waste controls.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should be consistent with these regulations.</p>	<p>The SA should seek to promote the waste management hierarchy.</p>
<p>DEFRA, 2013. Quality Action Plan: Proposals to promote high quality recycling of dry recyclates</p>		
<p>This Action Plan includes objectives, including to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ‘Make things as easy as possible for residents and businesses to improve the quantity and quality of the materials they put out for recycling’ ➤ Make down-cycling the least attractive recycling option and only to take place as a last resort’. <p>The Action Plan includes actions for Material Recovery Facilities to monitor outputs of materials via a code of practice and fro WRAP to introduce a voluntary system for grading the quality of the main material streams.</p>	<p>The plan should plan for sufficient infrastructure to enable closed loop and high quality recycling (e.g. through planning for Materials Recovery Facilities where appropriate, particularly where they can increase the quality of recyclate).</p>	<p>The SA should look for opportunities to increase the quality of recyclate and derive greater value from recycling.</p>
<p>The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005, amended 2009</p>		
<p>These regulations set out the regime for the control and tracking of the movement of hazardous waste for the purpose of implementing the Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EC).</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should be consistent with these regulations.</p>	<p>The SA will need to ensure that hazardous waste is disposed of in a safe manner.</p>
<p>A Strategy for Hazardous Waste Management in England (DEFRA, 2010)</p>		
<p>Sets out 6 principals for the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste. Paraphrased, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hazardous waste should be managed in accordance with the EU waste hierarchy (taking account of the need for health and safety and the best overall environmental outcome; 	<p>The plan should take account of the 6 principals.</p>	<p>The SA should promote the 6 principals. An SA sub objective will be added ‘Is hazardous waste managed</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Look to the market for the development of hazardous waste infrastructure which implements the hierarchy for the management of hazardous waste and meets the needs of the UK to ensure that the country as a whole is self sufficient in hazardous waste recovery in England, and the proximity principle is met”; ➤ “Reduce our reliance on landfill for hazardous waste which should only be used where, overall, there is no better recovery or disposal option”; ➤ No mixing or dilution of different categories of hazardous waste or mixture with other waste; ➤ “Hazardous organic wastes that cannot be re-used, recycled or recovered shall be subject to destruction using best available techniques, with energy recovery for all appropriate treatments. No hazardous organic wastes shall be landfilled unless the requirements of the landfill directive are met”; ➤ End reliance on the use of Landfill Directive waste acceptance criteria derogations (that were previously used to enable hazardous waste to be landfilled). 		<p>sustainably?”</p>
<p>Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: A Companion Guide to Planning Policy Statement 10 (2006)</p>		
<p>The guide provides advice, ideas, examples of current practice and signposts to further sources of information that will be of relevance to planning authorities, to developers and to communities. Specifically, the guide aims to assist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ planning authorities in the preparation of local development documents; ➤ planning authorities in the consideration of planning applications; and ➤ potential developers in understanding the requirements of the spatial planning system for waste management. 	<p>The Joint Plan should be consistent with this guidance.</p>	<p>SA to consider the importance of reducing, reusing and recycling waste streams.</p>
<p>Waste Strategy for England (2007)</p>		
<p>The Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Break link between waste growth and economic growth. ➤ Emphasise waste prevention and re-use; increase diversion of non-municipal waste from landfill. ➤ Invest in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill. ➤ Increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy. ➤ Meet and exceed Landfill Directive diversion targets (2010, 2013 and 2020) for biodegradable municipal waste. ➤ Net reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions from waste management of at least 9.3m tonnes of CO2 compared to 2006. ➤ Recycling and composting of household waste (at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020. ➤ Recovery of municipal waste (53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020. 	<p>Ensure sufficient suitable land is made available for waste management facilities to achieve the targets.</p> <p>Maximise recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste.</p>	<p>The SA should ensure that it identifies opportunities to manage waste higher up the waste hierarchy and ensure that environmental benefits arise from waste management.</p>

Energy from Waste: a guide to the debate (DEFRA, 2011)		
Establishes that energy from waste is better than landfill for residual waste treatment, provided that residual waste has a high renewable content and plant is efficient enough at turning waste to energy	Plan should consider relevance of higher renewable content energy from waste in preference to landfill but should recognise that this is a lower level of the waste hierarchy that can support rather than compete with recycling.	SA should promote relevance of higher renewable content energy from waste in preference to landfill but should recognise that this is a lower level of the waste hierarchy that can support rather than compete with recycling.
Agricultural Waste Regulations (2006)		
Implements the Waste Framework Directive and Landfill Directive for the agricultural sector. The Regulations define most agricultural and horticultural wastes as controlled waste and extend the system of licences to apply to the burying and burning of such wastes. Also requires producers of wastes to comply with the Duty of Care and Hazardous Waste Regulations.	The Joint Plan will need to plan for appropriate provision for agricultural waste streams that take place off farm and allow movement up the waste hierarchy.	SA will need to promote proximity of waste facilities to potential sources of waste.
Anaerobic Digestion Strategy and Action Plan (Defra, 2011)		
The Government is moving towards a zero waste economy and to increase energy from waste from anaerobic digestion where waste cannot be prevented. Anaerobic digestion can provide a means to deal with organic waste and avoiding GHG emissions associated with disposal to landfill. The digestate will provide organic fertiliser and soil conditioner for agricultural land use. Based on current information, a potential of anaerobic digestion for heat and electricity has been estimated to be between 3 and 5 Terawatt hours by 2020.	The Joint Plan should recognise the role that anaerobic digestion (AD) can play in dealing with organic wastes.	SA should recognise the role that anaerobic digestion can play in dealing with organic wastes and review any environmental constraints affecting AD.
Strategy for the Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste from the Non-Nuclear Industry: draft strategy (DECC, 2010)		
Draft document for a UK strategy 'for the management of solid LLW arising from non-nuclear industry and is aimed at non-nuclear industry waste producers, the environment agencies and waste planning bodies'. The strategy is intended to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ provide guidance and background on this type of waste to enable planning authorities to make informed decisions on planning applications; ➤ clarify the respective roles of waste producers, the environment agencies, planning authorities and the NDA; 	The Joint Plan should take account of non-nuclear industry radioactive waste disposal requirements. No specific targets for local planning authorities.	SA will need to ensure LLW is planned for in a safe, environmentally acceptable and cost effective manner.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ensure that waste producers and regulators are fully aware of how the regulatory framework should be applied to LLW. <p>A draft strategy was produced in 2010 and consulted on between December 2010 and March 2011. The consultation outcome was then published in December, 2012.</p>		
<p>Waste Prevention Programme for England (Defra, 2013)</p>		
<p>This programme sets out the roles and actions for Government, businesses and other groups and individuals to reduce the amount of waste produced in England. The aim of the programme is to: <i>“improve the environment and protect human health by supporting a resource efficient economy, reducing the quantity and impact of waste produced whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.”</i></p>	<p>The Joint Plan should support the Government’s programme in encouraging waste prevention and moving the plan area towards a more resource efficient economy.</p>	<p>The SA should ensure that it identifies opportunities to manage waste higher up the waste hierarchy.</p>
<p>DEFRA, 2013. Quality Action Plan: Proposals to promote high quality recycling of dry recyclates</p>		
<p>This Action Plan includes objectives, including to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ‘Make things as easy as possible for residents and businesses to improve the quantity and quality of the materials they put out for recycling’ ➤ ‘Make down-cycling the least attractive recycling option and only to take place as a last resort’. <p>The Action Plan includes actions for Material Recovery Facilities to monitor outputs of materials via a code of practice and fro WRAP to introduce a voluntary system for grading the quality of the main material streams.</p>	<p>The plan should plan for sufficient infrastructure to enable closed loop and high quality recycling (e.g. through planning for Materials Recovery Facilities where appropriate, particularly where they can increase the quality of recycle).</p>	<p>The SA should look for opportunities to increase the quality of recycle and derive greater value from recycling.</p>
<p>The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan (HM Government, 2009)</p>		
<p>Sets out the UK Government’s five-point plan to tackle transition to a low carbon economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Protect the public from the immediate risk of climate change. ➤ Prepare for climate change that will inevitably take place in the future. ➤ Limit the severity of future climate change through an international climate agreement. ➤ Build a low carbon economy in the UK through the cutting of emissions, maintaining secure energy supplies, maximising economic opportunities and protecting the most vulnerable. ➤ Support individuals, communities and businesses to play their part. 	<p>Consider how the Joint Plan policies can support the objectives and targets of the white paper.</p>	<p>Ensure the energy policy goals are reflected in Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</p>
<p>The UK Renewable Energy Roadmap Update 2012 (DECC, 2012)</p>		
<p>This roadmap aims to meet the UK’s target of 15% of all energy to come from renewable sources by 2020. This target was set by the European Directive for Renewable Energy.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan will need to incorporate policies that will</p>	<p>The SA should incorporate renewable energy as an</p>

<p>The main aim is to set the UK on a path to decarbonise the production of energy within the UK, alongside nuclear and carbon capture and storage, contribute to the security of energy supplies in the UK through reductions in demand for fossil fuels and gas imports and to allow business opportunities and enable the UK to restructure into a low-carbon economy. The strategy aims to achieve the 15% renewable energy production through 8 renewable technologies: onshore wind; offshore wind; marine energy; biomass electricity; biomass heat; ground and air source heat pumps; renewable transport.</p>	<p>help to promote renewable energy and meet the targets set.</p>	<p>issue for the whole plan area and include this within the SA framework regarding the use and generation of energy.</p>
<p>UK Bioenergy Strategy (DECC, 2012)</p>		
<p>The strategy sets out the Coalition Government’s approach to securing the benefits of bioenergy for the future UK energy mix. It recognises that bioenergy has a role to play in reducing the cost of decarbonising the UK’s energy mix and meeting the renewable energy targets for 2020. However, the strategy recognises the need to assess sustainability issues associated with biomass, such as: its actual contribution to carbon reductions; the price of sustainably-sourced biomass; the relationship between bioenergy and other land uses; and the impacts on air quality, biodiversity and water resources. The strategy includes specific aims with regard to bioenergy development.</p> <p>Future policy should consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ wood and energy crops as a carbon reduction option in some circumstances; ➤ the sustainable scale of bioenergy deployment (between 8-11% by 2020); ➤ the impact of growth of the bioenergy sector in other sectors; ➤ impact on food production. <p>A low-risk energy pathway for several areas, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ wastes (use of end of life materials for energy); ➤ heat (use of biomass to provide low carbon heat for buildings and industry); ➤ transport (some biofuels may offer a cost effective contribution to reducing carbon emissions from road transport). 	<p>The Joint Plan should support the sustainable use of different types of renewables technologies within the MWJP where suitable.</p>	<p>The SA should support the use of renewable technologies in analysis.</p>
<p>Microgeneration Strategy (DECC, 2011)</p>		
<p>The objectives of this strategy fall into two core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provision of financial incentives to support growth of local, small-scale renewable energy generation, provided as the Feed-in Tariff and the Renewable Heat Incentive. ➤ Identification of other non-financial barriers to small-scale renewables deployment. 	<p>The Joint Plan should support the use of different types of renewable energy technologies within the MWJP where suitable.</p>	<p>The SA should support the use of renewable technologies in analysis.</p>

Energy Bill (DECC, 2012)		
<p>The Government aims to further its objectives to meet the UK’s decarbonisation and renewable targets, at least cost to consumers. The Government aims to ensure continued secure energy supplies whilst creating the right conditions for markets and private investment, through greater regulatory certainty and clarity. It will do this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ through its programme of Electricity Market Reform (EMR); ➤ through strengthening the regulatory framework by further clarifying the role of the regulator, Ofgem; ➤ and through establishing an Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR). <p>The Government is committed to achieving its climate change and renewables targets, including a 34 per cent reduction in its CO₂ emissions by 2020 (relative to 1990); at least an 80 per cent reduction by 2050 (relative to 1990 levels); and ensuring that by 2020, 15% of the energy consumed in the United Kingdom comes from renewable sources.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should encourage and promote the use of sustainable and renewable forms of energy.</p>	<p>The SA should include sustainable and renewable energy objectives within the framework.</p>
Strategy for Sustainable Construction (BERR, 2008)		
<p>The strategy is a joint industry and Government initiative intended to promote leadership and behavioural change, as well as delivering benefits to both the construction industry and the wider economy. It sets and commits to higher standards to help achieve sustainability in specific areas. These cover issues such as procurement, design, innovation, climate change, biodiversity, waste and materials.</p> <p>In relation to materials, the strategy states that the materials used in construction should have the least environmental and social impact as is feasible both socially and economically. It includes a specific target of 25% of products used in construction projects to be from schemes recognised for responsible sourcing.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should seek to promote sustainable management of construction waste and local sources of building stone as well as high standards of design for minerals and waste infrastructure.</p>	<p>The SA objectives should seek to promote sustainable construction.</p>
CEEQUAL (Civil Engineering Environmental Quality Assessment and Award Scheme)		
<p>This programme is an assessment and awards scheme for improving sustainability in civil engineering and public realm projects. It aims to deliver improved project specification, design and construction and to demonstrate the commitment of the civil engineering industry to environmental quality and social performance.</p>	<p>Reference should be given to the developing voluntary standards for sustainable construction. Policy mechanisms to promote sustainable construction could be included.</p>	<p>Ensure there are sustainability objectives to minimise the environmental impact, especially energy and water efficiency, of buildings and infrastructure.</p>
BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method)		

<p>These programmes set the standards for development schemes to attain, so minimising their environmental impact, in particular through the implementation of energy and water efficiency techniques and technologies.</p>	<p>Reference should be given to the developing voluntary standards for sustainable construction. Policy mechanisms to promote sustainable construction could be included.</p>	<p>Ensure there are sustainability objectives to minimise the environmental impact, especially energy and water efficiency, of buildings.</p>
<p>World Class Places: The Government’s Strategy for Improving Quality of Places (2009)</p>		
<p>This publication lays out the government’s approach to improving quality of place. Vision: To ensure all places are planned, designed and developed to provide everyone, including future generations, with a decent quality of life and fair chances.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen leadership on quality of place at the national and regional level. ➤ Encourage local civic leaders and local government to prioritise quality of place. ➤ Ensure relevant government policy, guidance and standards consistently promote quality of place and are user-friendly. ➤ Put the public and community at the centre of place-shaping. ➤ Ensure all development for which central government is directly responsible is built to high design and sustainability standards and promotes quality of place. ➤ Encourage higher standards of market-led development. ➤ Strengthen quality of place skills, knowledge and capacity. 	<p>Provision of locally appropriate building stone can make a significant contribution to improving quality of place.</p>	<p>The SA will need to take consideration of the principles of creating quality places and use it within analysis.</p>
<p>Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen (White Paper) (Department for Transport, 2011)</p>		
<p>The white paper’s vision is for ‘a transport system that is an engine for economic growth, but one that is also greener and safer and improves quality of life in our communities’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The white paper also sets out the Government’s commitment to sustainable transport choices through Local Transport Plans, active travel, reducing carbon emissions and tackling congestion. ➤ A key focus of the white paper is on devolving decision making and prioritisation to a local level. It states the priority for local transport is to ‘encourage sustainable local travel and economic growth by making public transport and cycling and walking more attractive and effective, promoting lower carbon transport and tackling road congestion’ 	<p>The Joint Plan should, through spatial decisions and policy, seek to support the white paper.</p>	<p>The SA objectives should focus on reducing impacts of transport from minerals development and on opportunities to enhance sustainable transport opportunities.</p>
<p>Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future (Department for Transport, 2009)</p>		
<p>This document is a key component of the UK Low Carbon Transition Plan with an aim to harness</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should</p>	<p>The SA should include</p>

<p>the full potential of low carbon technology across all transport modes. Vehicles will be vastly more fuel efficient by 2022. This will be delivered through advances in the efficiency of the internal combustion engine. Alongside this, ultra-low emissions vehicles will have made their transition on to the mass market. The strategy is expected to reduce CO₂ emissions by 7 million tonnes of CO₂ a year for 2020.</p>	<p>encourage and promote the use of sustainable transport modes.</p>	<p>sustainable transport objectives within the framework.</p>
<p>Low Emissions Strategies: Using the planning system to reduce transport emissions, Good Practice Guidance (Defra, 2010)</p>		
<p>Low emission strategies provide a package of measures to help mitigate the transport impacts of development. They complement other design and mitigation options, such as travel planning and the provision of public transport infrastructure</p> <p>The main benefit of low emission strategies is to reduce transport emissions by accelerating the uptake of low emission fuels and technologies in and around a new development, and to promote modal shift away from car travel. The approach may also contribute towards achieving local government performance targets; provide local economic benefits; help to streamline planning decisions; and contribute to wider sustainable development goals.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan may consider Low Emission Strategies if appropriate.</p>	<p>The SA should take consideration of the aims and objectives within the SA framework</p>
<p>Expanding and Improving the Rail Network (Department for Transport, 2012)</p>		
<p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To reduce the costs of running rail services so that above inflation fare increases can end. ➤ Improve rail services by taking into account passenger opinion and by bringing together industry leaders to improve leadership and cooperation. ➤ Upgrade rail tracks and stations. ➤ Electrify the most important railway routes to cut down on CO₂ emissions. ➤ Introduce the Crossrail service. ➤ Increase capacity on the Thameslink route. ➤ Replace the Intercity 125 High Speed Trains with faster, higher capacity, more comfortable and more environmentally friendly services. ➤ Upgrade major lines and stations. ➤ Encourage franchise bidders to invest in the rail network. ➤ Encourage local people and organisations to develop the community rail programme. 	<p>The Joint Plan should consider the need to include policies to support and encourage the use of alternative transport modes.</p>	<p>Consider the inclusion of objectives that address the importance of providing clean air.</p> <p>Consider the inclusion of objectives that encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, and seek to reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>Consider the inclusion of objectives to reduce carbon emissions.</p>
<p>National and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England, 2005–2020 (DCLG, 2009)</p>		
<p>Revised national and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England for the period 2005 to 2020 inclusive. The document also indicates how the guidelines should be taken into account in the planning process, and outlines arrangements for future monitoring and review.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan will have to take into account the apportionment for aggregates when making</p>	<p>The SA Framework will encourage an adequate and steady supply of minerals.</p>

	strategic decisions for aggregate provision.	
Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System (DCLG, 2012)		
<p>Sets out the requirements of Local Aggregate Assessments, which assess supply and demand options for aggregates and assess economic and environmental opportunities and constraints that might influence the situation. Mineral Planning Authorities may, if they intend to prepare joint plans, prepare joint local aggregate assessments.</p> <p>Aggregate Working Parties will monitor LAAs and advise on their adequacy in terms of whether they are meeting local or national needs.</p> <p>Mineral Planning Authorities should seek to maintain a landbank of at least 7 years for land-won sand and gravel and 10 years for crushed rock, based on the past 10 years average sales.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan will need to be informed by a LAA and will need to facilitate maintenance of appropriate landbanks.</p>	<p>The SA will need to ensure that delivery of the LAA through the MWJP, and the maintenance of appropriate landbanks does not breach environmental limits and that allocations contribute to sustainability objectives.</p>
Managing aggregates supply in England (BGS, 2008)		
<p>Compares a set of aggregates supply scenarios for England compared to the current supply sources which displays imbalances across the nation (which is due to the uneven distribution of minerals resources). Recognises that the system of long-term planning of minerals supply allows for the future planning of infrastructure, biodiversity and the life-cycle of land.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan will need to take into account the effect of planning of minerals supply on the future restoration of minerals sites.</p>	<p>The SA will encourage life cycle thinking around the restoration of minerals sites.</p>
The Future of Food and Farming: Challenges and Choices for Global Sustainability (Government Office for Science, 2011)		
<p>Aims to explore the pressures on the global food system between now and 2050 and identify the decisions that policy makers need to take today and in the five years ahead, to ensure that a global population rising to 9 billion or more can be fed sustainably. It identifies a number of actions, several of which are relevant to this the Joint Plan.</p> <p>The report does not specifically set targets; rather it favours broad recommendations and presents a series of key priorities for policy makers. Of relevance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ‘work on the assumption that there is little new land for agriculture’ (and in contrast to land conversion, the restoration of degraded agricultural land can be an important means of increasing food supply)’ ➤ ‘Include the environment in food sector economics (which recognises that the food system is dependent on wider ecosystem services’ ➤ ‘Waste in all areas of the food system must be minimised’. 	<p>The Joint Plan should have regard to the findings of this report.</p>	<p>SA should support sustainable food production, e.g. through restoration of sites or supporting the transformation of waste to biodigestate for use as fertiliser.</p>
Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land (Natural England Technical Information Note TIN049, second		

edition, December 2012)		
<p>This note sets out guidance on the protection of the best and most versatile agricultural land. It 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.</p> <p>The Agricultural Land Classification gives a high grading to land which allows more flexibility in the range of crops that can be grown (its 'versatility') and which requires lower inputs. Defra should be consulted on applications for mineral working if the after use is agriculture or where the loss of high quality agricultural land will be 20 ha or more.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should consider the importance of Best and Most Versatile Land.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the importance of best and most Versatile Land.</p>
Uplands Policy Review (Defra, 2011)		
<p>Aims to support hill farmers deliver public goods from the uplands and support sustainable upland communities.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should not compromise these aims and should support them where possible.</p>	<p>The SA social and economic objectives should support these aims.</p>
Sustainable Development		
UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (ODPM 2005) UK Strategic Framework		
<p>The Strategic Framework has a set of overarching principles sets out a series of principles agreed between the UK Government and the Devolved Administrations. These principles will form the basis for policy in the UK. For a policy to be sustainable it must respect all five of these principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Living within environmental limits; ➤ Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; ➤ Achieving a sustainable economy; ➤ Promoting good governance; ➤ Using sound science responsibly. 	<p>The Joint Plan policies should support the aims of the Strategic Framework and provide a sustainable spatial vision. Provide sustainable spatial policies.</p>	<p>The Strategic Framework will provide guidance and inform the whole SA process.</p> <p>Incorporate relevant indicators into monitoring where appropriate.</p>
Mainstreaming Sustainable Development: the Government's vision and what this means in practice (Defra 2011)		
<p>Builds on Securing the Future and sets out the refreshed vision of the Coalition Government for sustainable development and what this means in practice.</p> <p>Sets out key areas where the Government will take action. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sustainable development in government; ➤ Green economy; ➤ Action to tackle climate change; ➤ Protecting and enhancing the natural environment; 	<p>Although there are no specific targets relevant to this plan, several areas for action can be supported by the Joint Plan. These include 'building a big society', 'protecting and enhancing the natural</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal will need to recognise the Government's vision and the SA objectives will also need to be consistent with it.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fairness and improving wellbeing; ➤ National and international sustainable development; ➤ Building a Big Society; ➤ Business planning; ➤ Operations and procurement commitments; ➤ Transparency and public accountability. <p>No specific targets for the Joint Plan, however the vision and actions for the Department for Communities and Local Government for a low carbon and eco-friendly economy are implemented via other national plans and guidance, particularly the National Planning Policy Framework.</p>	<p>environment, 'action to tackle climate change' and 'green economy'.</p>	
<p>English National Parks and the Broads – UK Government Vision and Circular (Defra, 2010)</p>		
<p>Key outcomes for the next 5 years are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A renewed focus on achieving the Park Purposes; ➤ Leading the way in adapting, and mitigating climate change; ➤ A diverse and healthy natural environment, enhanced cultural heritage and inspiring lifelong behaviour change towards sustainable living and enjoyment of the countryside; ➤ Foster and maintain vibrant, healthy and productive living and working communities; ➤ Working in partnership to maximise the benefits delivered. 	<p>The Joint Plan will need to ensure that the approach to minerals and waste development maintains these aims for National Parks.</p>	<p>The SA objectives will need to provide for making these considerations specifically in relation to the North York Moors National Park.</p>

Key Objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the Joint Plan and SA	Implications for the Joint Plan	Implications for SA
REGIONAL/SUB-REGIONAL CONTEXT		
Environmental PPSIs		
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna		
Trees, woodlands, forests...and people – A Regional Forestry Strategy for the North East of England (Forestry Commission, 2005)		
<p>Our trees, woodlands and forests will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Be accessible and promote social well-being for the region’s people and visitors; ➤ Provide a healthy and diverse environment; ➤ Be recognized, promoted, invested in and cherished as key regional resources; ➤ Be a sustainable economic resource. <p>Policies for minerals and waste developments should be consistent with aims for accessing and protecting woodlands.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should take this strategy into consideration in Plan development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include consideration of the effects of the policies on trees and woodlands, including access to them.</p>
North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership Strategy – Draft for Consultation (2013)		
<p>The LNP Strategy has a series of objectives based around 4 themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Habitats and Species: we will conserve, restore and create natural assets and create natural sites and strengthen natural corridors for species movement; ➤ Economy: we will develop connections between nature and the local economy; ➤ People and communities: we will increase access to nature to improve public health and increase engagement with local communities on nature projects; ➤ Climate change: we will strengthen climate change mitigation and adaptation through natural solutions. <p>The LNP has selected 7 rural landscape priority areas in North Yorkshire: Craven Lowlands; River Swale Landscape Project; River Ure Landscape Project; Selby Landscape Project; Howardian Hills AONB; Vale of Pickering Landscape Project; and North York Moors National Park and Coast.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should take consideration of the plan.</p>	<p>The SA should be informed by the emerging priorities from the LNP in terms of sub-objectives and targets</p>
Water and Soil		
Water Resources Management Plan 2010-2035 (Yorkshire Water, 2014)		
<p>The Plan incorporates future pressures on supply and demand driven by predicted changes to the climate. It also incorporates future changes to the Yorkshire population, housing, future water use and metering trends.</p> <p>The Plan provides a response to development and growth within Yorkshire that is balanced and</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should promote resource efficiency.</p>	<p>This should be included for consideration in the baseline and analysis.</p>

<p>sustainable, whilst maintaining a minimum level of service of no more than one hosepipe ban per 25 years, in line with the Yorkshire Water Drought Plan. It takes into account future greenhouse gas emissions, the potential impact of abstraction on the environment and the volume of water lost through leaks.</p> <p>At the draft stage there is a forecast surplus in the East Surface Water Zone (covering Whitby and a small part of the North York Moors National Park) and a forecast deficit in the Grid Surface Water Zone (covering the rest of the Joint Plan area).</p> <p>The Plan was published in spring 2014.</p>		
<p>Esk and Coast Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (Environment Agency, 2013) Derwent Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (Environment Agency, 2013) Aire and Calder Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (Environment Agency, 2013) Don and Rother Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (Environment Agency, 2013) Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (Environment Agency, 2013) Tees Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (Environment Agency, 2013) Wharfe and Lower Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (Environment Agency, 2013)</p>		
<p>Set out the policy basis for the abstraction of water to protect the environment and ensure a supply of water in the rivers – no specific objectives but consideration must take account of impacts on Natura 2000 sites and water flows.</p>	<p>Ensure that policies in the Joint Plan are consistent with this approach to water abstraction. Effects on N2K sites will be tested through the Habitats Regulations Assessment.</p>	<p>The SA Framework will need to include consideration of the effects of the Joint Plan on water resources.</p>
<p>Esk and Coastal Streams Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2010) Derwent Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2010) Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2011) Tees Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2009) River Aire Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2010) Don Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2010) Hull and Coastal Streams Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, December, 2010) River Lune Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2009) Ribble Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, December, 2009)</p>		
<p>CFMPs aim to promote sustainable approaches to managing flood risk. Sets out policies in relation to channel maintenance, improving flood warning service and promoting land management to reduce flood risk downstream.</p> <p>The catchments in CFMPs are divided up into sub areas, and each sub area is allocated a headline</p>	<p>Policies should be consistent with aims to reduce flood risk.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include consideration of the effects of the Joint Plan on flood risk.</p>

<p>policy approach taken from 6 possible policy approaches. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Policy Option 1 – Areas of little or no flood risk where we will continue to monitor and advise (areas that fall under this option are: Skelton Beck, Halnaby Beck, Upper Ribble and Hodder and Wath Beck and Carrs); ➤ Policy Option 2 – Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we can generally reduce existing flood management actions (Gypsey Race); ➤ Policy Option 3 - Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we are generally managing existing flood risk effectively (Loftus and Skinningrove, Holbeck and Hovingham, Rural Esk, Catterick, Ripon, Knaresborough and Wetherby, Wharfe Foothills, Cock and Oak Beck, Middle Ure and Lower Dunsforth, Potto and Swainby, Lower Don, Upper Derwent and Sea Cut, East and West Ayton, Rye and Derwent); ➤ Policy Option 4 – Areas of low, moderate or high flood risk where we are already managing the flood risk effectively but where we may need to take further actions to keep pace with climate change (Rye and Derwent, Lower Derwent and the Wolds; Lower Esk, Boroughbridge, Tidal Ouse and Wharfe, Rural Lune); ➤ Policy Option 5 – Areas of moderate to high flood risk where we can generally take further action to reduce flood risk (Guisborough, Filey, Wiske and Cod Beck, York, Wharfe Rural Towns; Tees Mid Catchment, Skipton Wenning Sub catchment, Eastern Tees); ➤ Policy Option 6 – Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we will take action with others to store water or manage run off in locations that provide overall flood risk reduction or environmental benefits; (Middle Tees, Derwent Uplands, Ouse Uplands, Ouse Washlands; Aire Headwaters, Lower Aire, Upland Headwaters [Derwent], Sleightholmedale, Costa Beck). 		
<p>Humber River Basin Management Plan 2015Northumbria River Basin Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2015</p>		
<p>The RBMP implements the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive (WFD).</p> <p>According to the RBMP: “The purpose of a river basin management plan is to provide a framework to protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment. To achieve this, and because water and land resources are closely linked, it also informs decisions on land use planning.”</p> <p>The RBMP contains the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Baseline classification of water bodies (deterioration from the baseline is not permitted, except in very special circumstances); ➤ Statutory objectives for protected areas (including for water bodies used for drinking water, bathing, commercial shellfish harvesting and those that sustain the most precious wildlife species and habitats) 	<p>Plan should be compliant with the Water Framework Directive and help support the goals of the RBMP. The Humber RBMP States that:</p> <p>“Local Government considers the impact on water quality in their preparation of spatial plans, decisions on spatial planning, development management, new</p>	<p>SA should help support the goals of the RBMP and help ensure the plan implements the WFD.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Statutory objectives for water bodies (the plan sets out legally binding objectives for each water quality element in every water body, including an objective for the water body as a whole. The default objective is good status by 2021, however less stringent objectives have been set in some cases) ➤ Summary programme of measures to achieve statutory objectives (including the types of action and who needs to do this to achieve the statutory objectives). <p>Most of the Plan Area is in the Humber RBMP. The northernmost part of the Plan Area also falls into the Northumbria River Basin Management Plan.</p>	<p>buildings and infrastructure”.</p> <p>In particular the following measures to achieve the objectives of the RBMP have been identified for Local Planning Authorities:</p> <p>Physical Modifications: Local government consider impact on hydromorphology when preparing spatial plans and local flood risk management plans, decisions on development management, new buildings and infrastructure</p> <p>Managing pollution from waste water: Local government considers the impact on water quality in their preparation of spatial plans, decisions on spatial planning, development management, new buildings and infrastructure</p> <p>Managing pollution from towns, cities and transport: Local government uses planning conditions, legal agreements and enforcement powers under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to prevent or stop pollution</p>	
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	<p>from developments, roads and other infrastructure.</p> <p>Local government makes sure that new developments address potential pollution problems by using sustainable drainage systems to manage surface water</p> <p>Local government considers urban diffuse pollution pressures when developing spatial plans</p> <p>Changes to natural flow and level of water: Local government commissions water cycle studies to inform spatial planning decisions around local water resources.</p> <p>Manage pollution from rural areas: Local government uses planning conditions, legal agreements and enforcement powers under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to prevent or stop pollution from rural developments, roads and other rural infrastructure.</p> <p>Local government considers the impact of</p>	
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	pollution when preparing spatial plans, minerals and waste plans and making decisions on development management, new rural buildings and rural infrastructure.	
River Tyne to Flamborough Head Shoreline Management Plan (North East Coastal Authorities Group, 2007)		
<p>Supports national aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To reduce the threat of flooding and coastal erosion to people and their property; and ➤ To deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government’s sustainable development principles. <p>Sets out headline flood defence plans for individual policy units. Headline policies are one of 5 policy options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hold the Line. ➤ Managed Realignment. ➤ Advance the Line. ➤ Retreat. ➤ Hold the Line on a Retreated Alignment. 	The Joint Plan should be consistent with these aims and the headline policies as they apply to specific areas.	The SA Framework should include consideration of the effects of the Joint Plan on the coastal area.
Climatic Factors		
Climate Change Action Plan for the North East (Sustaine, 2008)		
<p>Overview of the action that needs to be taken in north east England in order to tackle climate change. Themes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Communication, education and awareness raising; ➤ Adaptation; and ➤ Mitigation. 	The Joint Plan should contribute towards mitigating climate change and help in adaptation where possible.	The SA Framework should ensure that the contribution of the Joint Plan to mitigating and adapting to climate change are considered.
Tees Valley Climate Change Strategy 2010 – 2020 (Tees Valley Climate Change Partnership, undated)		
Contains various detailed measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change to reduce CO ₂ emissions across the Tees Valley by 20% by 2020.	Ensure that the MWJP contributes towards reducing CO ₂ emissions and does not exacerbate the transboundary effects of climate change.	The SA framework should ensure that the contribution of the MWJP to mitigating and adapting to climate change are considered.

Additional Environmental Issues		
Environmental Limits in Yorkshire and Humber: a discussion Paper by Yorkshire and Humber Environment Forum for Yorkshire and Humber (2007)		
<p>3 types of environmental limits are discussed under one rationale: “One Planet Living”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limits of the natural environment to support itself. ➤ Limits on the capacity of the natural environment to support humanity. ➤ Limits on the ability of the human habitat to cope with environmental change. <p>Main principles of living within environmental limits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Making space for environmental capital. ➤ Ecosystem functions. ➤ Water and Flood management. ➤ Renewable energy and waste management. ➤ Social and cultural functions. ➤ Reducing pollution and waste in the round. ➤ Reducing all pollution outputs. ➤ Turning pollutants into resources. ➤ Increasing the environments capacity to process pollution. ➤ Reducing consumption of environmental capital. <p>Need to understand environmental asset to know how to manage it / the situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The technical ‘holding’ limit that must be maintained to avoid further environmental degradation. ➤ The political/ cultural limit that is deemed by society to be an acceptable level of environmental impact. ➤ The restorative limit that enables environmental conditions to improve and risks to society to reduce. 	<p>Consideration of the principles set out by this discussion paper.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the findings and understand the principles of the environmental limits discussion to apply it within analysis.</p>
National Character Area Profiles (Natural England, 2012)		
<p>According to Natural England, “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. 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”. Revised profiles for all 159 Character Areas are due to be published by April 2014.</p> <p>The following NCA Profiles were available in February 2013:</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should seek to protect and enhance landscape character and ecosystem services.</p>	<p>SA should promote the Statements of Environmental Opportunity in NCA Profiles.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ NCA Profile 21: Yorkshire Dales ➤ NCA Profile 25: North York Moors and Cleveland Hills. ➤ NCA Profile 26: Vale of Pickering. ➤ NCA Profile 27: Yorkshire Wolds. ➤ NCA Profile 28: Vale of York. ➤ NCA Profile 33: Bowland Fringe and Pendle Hill. ➤ NCA Profile 36: Southern Pennines. ➤ NCA Profile 39: Humberhead Levels. 		
<p>Tees Valley Green Infrastructure Strategy (Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, 2008)</p>		
<p>To develop by 2021 a network of green corridors and green spaces that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhances the quality of place for existing and future communities and potential investors; ➤ Provides an enhanced environmental context for new development, regeneration projects and housing market renewal, and produces high quality design and developments; ➤ Creates and extends opportunities for access regeneration, and enhancement of biodiversity, and; ➤ Provides a buffer against the effects of climate change. <p>The Joint Plan should be consistent with ensuring that opportunities for green infrastructure can be created.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should be consistent with ensuring that opportunities for green infrastructure can be created.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include consideration of the effects of the MWJP the provision of green infrastructure.</p>
<p>Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy (Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership, 2010)</p>		
<p>The Leeds City Region has produced the Green Infrastructure Strategy to ensure that future growth is underpinned and supported by high quality green infrastructure. As such, the strategy sits alongside the other core city region initiatives such as Housing & Regeneration, Employment & Skills, Transport and Economic Drivers and Innovation, to drive sustainable economic growth. No targets stated. However means by which the Strategy's four strategic objectives are stated. Of relevance to minerals and waste planning are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective 1: To promote sustainable growth and economic development by: - improving the quality of the local environment for communities and businesses; - realising opportunities for new businesses, skills and jobs to meet the increasing demand generated by green infrastructure; ➤ Objective 2: To adapt to and mitigate climate change by: - enabling the region to be more resilient to flooding and higher urban temperatures and contributing to mitigating climate change by lowering the region's carbon footprint; ➤ Objective 3: To encourage healthy living and wellbeing by: - increasing the quality and 	<p>The Joint Plan should include for quality open space to support the economic, social and environmental benefits of green infrastructure.</p>	<p>The SA should assess the policies for their contribution to green infrastructure as a means of achieving multiple objectives.</p>

<p>accessibility of natural greenspace; - increasing the use of green infrastructure assets by local people; - improving the quality and health of the urban and rural environment; and - enhancing rights of way and cycling networks;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To improve biodiversity by: - increasing the area and quality of land regarded as being of high biodiversity value; and –improving habitat connectivity to address issues of fragmentation and isolation of vulnerable species. 		
<p>Tees Valley Geodiversity Action Plan (Tees Valley Wildlife Trust, 2011)</p>		
<p>Vision statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To have all information on geological and geomorphological sites and resources in one accessible place; ➤ To work with all LAs to ensure that all sites of geodiversity importance in the Tees Valley are protected and that geodiversity is featured within all relevant LA plans; ➤ To ensure that all sites designated for their geodiversity value are managed in a way that best conserves the geodiversity, biodiversity and archaeological value; ➤ To increase appreciation and understanding of the importance of geodiversity within the Tees Valley by the wider community; and ➤ That Tees Valley RIGS group continues to build upon its existing partnerships and creates new links to help deliver the many aspects of the GAP. <p>Consideration needs to be given to protecting sites of geodiversity importance where transboundary impacts may occur.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should consider the action plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include consideration of the effects of the Joint Plan on important geological assets.</p>
<p>Draft East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plan (DEFRA, 2013)</p>		
<p>Whilst the Plan is a draft and the Inshore Plan mostly covers the coastline to the south of the Joint Plan area there may be elements that are relevant to the Joint Plan and therefore it has been included. The East Offshore plan extends further northwards. Of relevance to the Joint Plan are the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The broad support for gas extraction, including this being a priority over competing uses; ➤ Where a licence exists for aggregates extraction other competing proposals should not be permitted. ➤ The North East Inshore and Offshore Plans will cover the marine area adjoining the Joint Plan area and are yet to be drafted. 	<p>The Joint Plan will need to consider any implications of these policies on planning for minerals in the Joint Plan area.</p>	<p>The SA needs to consider whether there are any implications arising from the Plan on these objectives.</p>
<p>Economic PPSIs</p>		
<p>Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan (2016 to 36)</p>		
<p>Brings together the public and private sectors and partners in government, education and the third sector – working to a common vision,. The shared vision for Leeds City Region is: "To be a globally</p>	<p>The Joint Plan will need to consider the aspirations of</p>	<p>The SA needs to consider the priorities and outcomes</p>

<p>recognised economy where good growth delivers high levels of prosperity, jobs and quality life for everyone". To achieve our vision for Leeds City Region, the Economic Plan focuses on four strategic priorities for creating sustainable economic growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ deliver upwards of 35,000 additional jobs and an additional £3.7 billion of annual economic output by 2036; ➤ become a positive, above average contributor to the UK economy; seek to exceed the national average on high level skills and to become a NEET(not in employment, education or training)-free City Region; and. <p>make good progress on Headline Indicators of growth and productivity, employment, earnings, skills and environmental sustainability. Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ GVA growth of 2.6% per year in the period to 2030. ➤ Creating 60,000 jobs and returning the City Region to pre-recession employment by 2016. ➤ Balancing economic growth with a substantial and continued decrease in carbon emissions. 	<p>the Leeds City Region on policy development.</p>	<p>of the LCR plan in its framework and analysis for cross boundary impacts.</p>
Tees Valley Unlimited Business Plan 2011 – 2015 (Tees Valley Unlimited, 2011)		
<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop infrastructure and place to enable economic development. ➤ Support sector development and enterprise. ➤ Develop the workforce within the Tees Valley. ➤ Promote the Tees Valley economy. ➤ Secure investment to meet our economic development needs. <p>Policies for minerals and waste will need to recognise the interdependence between the economy of the Tees Valley and North Yorkshire.</p>	<p>Policies for minerals and waste will need to recognise the interdependence between the economy of the Tees Valley and North Yorkshire.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include consideration of the effects of the Joint Plan on local economies.</p>
Economic and Inward Investment Plan (York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Local Enterprise Partnership, 2013)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Profitable and ambitious small and micro businesses; ➤ A global leader in food manufacturing, agri-tech and biorenewables; ➤ Inspired people; ➤ Successful and distinctive places; and ➤ A well-connected economy. 	<p>Policies for minerals and waste will need to support the North Yorkshire and York economy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include consideration of the effects of the Joint Plan on local economies.</p>
Leeds City Region Employment and Skills Strategy (Leeds City Region, 2010)		
<p>Leeds City Region Employment and Skills Strategy presents a vision to promote ‘effective employer and public investment that will drive growth, innovation and enterprise in the Leeds City Region’. The Strategy includes 5 strategic priorities:</p>	<p>Though not directly relevant to spatial planning the Joint Plan should look for</p>	<p>SA objectives should ensure sustainable employment and skills are properly considered</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To improve skills and boost employment in selected key sectors. ➤ To increase employer and individual skills investment across the city region. ➤ To enable those out of work to compete in the labour market by ensuring they have the necessary skills. ➤ To promote better information for learners, employers, colleges, universities and training providers to make more informed decisions. <p>To create an aspirational and innovative enterprise culture.</p>	<p>opportunities to make the jobs generated by waste sites accessible to local communities.</p>	
Social PPSIs		
Cultural Heritage		
Economic Impact of Heritage in Yorkshire and Humber (Yorkshire and Humber Environment Forum, March 2010)		
<p>The principal purpose of the study is to provide evidence to underpin the role of heritage in the emerging “Yorkshire and the Humber Strategy”. To meet this challenge, the study is presented in three parts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Part I – Understanding the Economic Impacts of Heritage - through the qualitative consideration of case studies. ➤ Part II – Measuring the Economic Impact of Heritage - a quantitative assessment of the overall economic impact of historic assets. ➤ Part III – Maximising the Economic Impact of Heritage - sign-posting where the best potential may be for heritage assets to have the greatest economic impacts in the years ahead. <p>No targets but key recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>make better use of post-industrial revolution heritage;</i> ➤ <i>build upon historic events</i> such as the St Ledger horse race and York Mystery Cycle to increase heritage tourism; ➤ <i>promote groups of assets</i> which can be very powerful in attracting visitors from outside the region; ➤ encourage LAs and other stakeholders to <i>consider the opportunities heritage can provide as a core;</i> ➤ <i>renaissance/regeneration theme in a town</i> to ensure heritage assets are providing the greatest input to economic growth they can; ➤ <i>promote the region as a heritage holiday destination;</i> ➤ help building owners think through the potential to <i>re-use heritage buildings</i> for holiday let accommodation; ➤ use the current property market slow-down to <i>develop awareness of opportunities and best practice</i> with heritage buildings; 		<p>The SA should take account of the recommendations and balance them with other SA considerations.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ provide guidance on the type of office environment that can be provided in heritage buildings and the issues/cost involved; ➤ develop a closer and more supportive relationship with Conservation Officers; and ➤ to ensure that heritage is considered at the outset of site. 		
<p>Historic Environment Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber Region 2009-2013 (Yorkshire and the Humber Historic Environment Forum, 2008)</p>		
<p>This Strategy aims to harness enthusiasm for the historic environment, providing a framework for its management and providing a basis to guide regional policy and decision making.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ broaden awareness and understanding and change the way organisations perceive and value the historic environment, clarifying and emphasising why it matters; ➤ providing a framework to support, guide and inform the development of regional and local policy; ➤ giving a clear direction for activity and outlining priorities to secure the effective management of our historic environment in the future. 	<p>The Joint Plan should take consideration of the Strategy in planning for heritage issues and assets.</p>	<p>The SA should take consideration of the anticipated outcomes within the SA Framework.</p>
<p>Landscape</p>		
<p>North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast – Management Plan 2015-2020 (North Yorkshire and Cleveland Coastal Forum, 2007)</p>		
<p>Implements the national objectives for Heritage Coasts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To conserve, protect and enhance the natural beauty of the coasts, including their terrestrial, littoral and marine flora and fauna, and their heritage features of architectural, historical and archaeological interest; ➤ To facilitate and enhance their enjoyment, understanding and appreciation by the public by improving and extending opportunities for recreational, educational, sporting and tourist activities that draw on and are consistent with, the conservation of their natural beauty and the protection of their heritage features; ➤ To maintain and improve (where necessary) the environmental health of inshore waters affecting heritage coasts and their beaches; ➤ To take account of the needs of agriculture, forestry and fishing, and of the economic and social needs of the small communities on these coasts; 	<p>The Joint Plan should contribute towards protecting and enhancing the coastal environment.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should ensure that effects of the Joint Plan on the coastal environment are considered.</p>
<p>Additional Social Issues</p>		
<p>2009-2014 Culture Strategy, York and North Yorkshire Cultural Partnership (2009)</p>		
<p>The strategy seeks to extract the essence of what makes York and North Yorkshire culturally renowned and celebrate, develop and grow</p>		

Cross-Cutting PPSIs		
Material Assets		
Let's Take it from the Tip – Yorkshire and Humber Regional Waste Strategy (Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly, 2003)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduce waste production and increase re-use, recycling and composting. ➤ Manage residual waste in the most sustainable way. <p>Targets relevant to the Joint Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Achieve statutory targets for recycling and composting household waste and diverting biodegradable municipal waste from landfill; ➤ Municipal waste management strategies and new waste disposal contracts should be evaluated using best practicable environmental option, sustainability appraisal and health impact assessment. 	<p>Policies for waste should reflect these principles.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include consideration of the extent to which the MWJP will meet these aims and targets.</p> <p>While not a 'municipal waste strategy' the assessment of the Joint Plan is being undertaken in a way which incorporates health impact assessment. BPEO assessment, although still relevant at a project level, is an assessment process against which a series of objectives are established to evaluate which option has the least environmental impact. This is considered to be incorporated into sustainability appraisal by assessing options against environmental sustainability objectives.</p>
Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Statement 2016 (Yorkshire and Humber Waste Planning Authorities, 2016)		
<p>The Statement has been produced to assist with coordination in strategic planning for waste by waste planning authorities (WPAs) in the Yorkshire & Humber (Y&H) area.</p>	<p>The Plan should have regard to the Statement</p>	<p>The SA should have regard to the statement</p>
Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Capacity in Yorkshire and Humber Final Report (LGYH, 2011)		
<p>The objectives of the study were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide an assessment of the potential for low carbon and renewable energy across the region; ➤ Provide a common and robust evidence base on the potential for renewable energy to 	<p>The MWJP should support opportunities to derive energy from residual waste that cannot be recycled or</p>	<p>SA framework should seek to promote opportunities for renewable energy in line with the study.</p>

<p>inform and support policy making by individual local authorities in the region;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To identify strategic delivery actions, for each of the four sub regions to tackle strategic barriers and facilitate deployment of renewable energy opportunities. <p>By 2025 the region has the potential to install 5,500 MW of renewable energy capacity, including 13% from energy from waste. Waste CHP has the potential to deliver 70 MW of capacity in York and North Yorkshire.</p>	<p>re-used. There may also be opportunities to support other renewable energy technologies such as on minerals and waste built infrastructure or through the restoration of sites.</p>	
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Key Objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the Joint Plan and SA	Implications for the Joint Plan	Implications for SA
LOCAL CONTEXT		
Environmental PPSIs		
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna		
Biodiversity Audit and Action Plan (CYC, 2013)		
<p>The initial 'City of York Biodiversity Audit' in 1996 was commissioned by the then English Nature and City of York Council as a first step towards implementing Government policy at the local level and was essentially a review of the City's known wildlife resource. This audit has formed the basis of conserving sites of nature conservation interest in York since it was produced.</p> <p>A new Biodiversity Audit for York has been completed (2010) and this identifies new potential Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and assesses these alongside existing ones to see if they have sufficient value to be designated as a SINC. This has been accepted as part of the evidence base for the former LDF.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan requires up to date and comprehensive information about local biodiversity which can be sourced, in part, from this audit and action plan.</p>	<p>Incorporate relevant biodiversity objectives and indicators into Sustainability Framework.</p>
Craven, Hambleton, Harrogate, Richmondshire, Ryedale, Scarborough and Selby Biodiversity Action Plans		
<p>Includes lists of priority species and habitats that should be conserved and where possible enhanced through the planning system.</p>	<p>Policies on protection and enhancement of biodiversity (including BAP priorities) and geodiversity need to be included.</p> <p>Baseline data and on-going monitoring of biodiversity needed to inform planning</p>	<p>Include specific reference to BAP priority species and habitats in SA Framework objectives and indicators. Systems for collecting and managing baseline and monitoring data needed.</p>

	process.	
North York Moors Biodiversity Action Plan 2013 – 2017 (North York Moors National Park Authority)		
Contains objectives in relation to various habitats and species, set out in Habitat Action Plans or Species Action Plans	The Joint Plan should aim to protect important habitats and species.	The SA Framework should include consideration of the effects on important habitats and species.
Water and Soil		
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (CYC, 2013) North Yorkshire Draft Strategic Flood Risk Assessment North east Yorkshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010) Hambleton District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2006) North west Yorkshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010) Selby Level 1 and Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008, 2010 and 2015 respectively).		
These Strategic Flood Risk Assessments assess the different levels of flood risk in the Joint Plan area and provide maps of this information. They recognise the increasing threat of global warming and explain how climate change could increase flood risk due to more intense rainfall, and sea level rise. These studies provide concise information on flood risk issues to aid planners in the preparation of Development Plans and in the assessment of future planning applications. Minerals and waste sites should be guided to areas at lowest risk of flooding through a process called the sequential test.	The Joint Plan needs to ensure policies minimise flood risk to people and property.	The SA should incorporate flood risk into its objectives as a major sustainability consideration for the city.
Ouse Flood Risk Management Strategy (Environment Agency, 2010)		
The Ouse Flood Risk Management Strategy focuses on the River Ouse and the rivers and streams which join it. The strategy puts the spotlight on people, properties and land at risk from flooding along the River Ouse between Linton Lock to the North West of York and Boothferry Bridge to the SE of Selby and the River Wharfe between the A64 bridge at Tadcaster and where it joins with the Ouse at Wharfe's mouth. The primary objective of the study is to identify the preferred ways of managing flood risks in the long term, over the next 100 years. The strategy adopts targets based on both national and local objectives. These targets reflect not only flood risk management objectives but also relevant wider issues and concerns including the environment, sustainability and climate change.	Ensure that the key actions and targets of the flood risk strategy are taken into account when developing the policies in the Joint Plan.	Incorporate any relevant targets and indicators into the development of the Sustainability Framework
Climatic Factors		
Green Streets: The Neighbourhood Carbon Footprint of York (CYC, October 2009)		

<p>The aim of the study is to determine the carbon footprint of York residents and show how this varies throughout the city. It builds upon a 2002 study to assess the ecological footprint of York. The study identifies those York neighbourhoods that have the greatest potential to reduce their carbon footprint. There are no directly relevant targets to the MWJP.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should seek to reduce the carbon footprint of minerals and waste development.</p>	<p>The SA should seek to reduce the carbon footprint of minerals and waste development.</p>
<p>York Low Emission Strategy (CYC, 2012)</p>		
<p>The LES vision will be delivered through a series of measures aimed at achieving the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ to raise public and business awareness and understanding of emissions; ➤ to minimise emissions to air from new developments by encouraging highly sustainable design and the uptake of low emission vehicles; ➤ to minimise emissions to air from vehicles by encouraging eco-driving, optimising vehicle maintenance and providing to use low emission vehicles and fuels; ➤ to lead by example by minimising emissions from council buildings; ➤ to encourage inward investment by providers of low emission technology, fuels and support services; ➤ to maximise sustainable transport and reduce localised air quality breaches through traffic demand management, smart travel planning, and potentially regulatory control. <p>Overall vision: 'To transform York into a nationally acclaimed low emission city' - where the population, and the business and development community particular are aware of their impact on the environment and health and play an active role in reducing all emissions in the city .</p>	<p>The Joint Plan will need to make provision to help achieve and deliver this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA should include the indicators and baseline information to help determine analysis and objectives.</p>
<p>Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan for York 2010-15 (CYC, 2010)</p>		
<p>The Climate Change Framework is the overarching document that will enable York to accelerate actions to reduce carbon emissions across the city. It demonstrates the actions already on-going and highlights the key areas the city needs to begin to drive forward for coordinated action to tackle climate change.</p> <p>Key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ to reduce York's CO₂ and other GHGs in line with government and local targets; ➤ to coordinate CO₂ and other GHG reduction initiatives across York; ➤ to coordinate actions to better prepare York for future climate change; ➤ to make full use of the potential for low carbon, renewable, localised sources of energy generation; ➤ to raise awareness and understanding of climate change throughout the Without Walls Partnership, City of York Council, and within communities, businesses and organisations; 	<p>The aims of this strategy should be reflected in the Joint Plan.</p>	<p>The aims and targets should be incorporated into the SA framework and climate change should be a specific SA objective.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ contribute to the city’s Sustainable Community Strategy. ➤ to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across York and better prepare and adapt York’s communities and businesses for the likely impacts associated with climate change. <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduce CO₂ emissions by 40% by 2020 (based on a 2005 baseline) and 80% by 2050 (based on a 1990 baseline). ➤ Reduce the average residents’ carbon footprint from 12.61 tonnes in 2006 by 80% to 3.36 tonnes by 2050 (based on a 2006 baseline). ➤ City of York Council and the Without Walls Partnership to have in place by 2050 effective measures that will better prepare York communities, businesses, organisations and vital infrastructure from the effects of a changing climate. <p>To exceed the following renewable energy targets of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 39MW of installed renewable electricity capacity. ➤ 15MW of installed renewable heat capacity by the year 2020. ➤ 40MW of installed renewable electricity. ➤ 18MW of installed renewable heat capacity by the year 2031. 		
<p>Adapting to Climate Change in the North York Moors National Park – Assessment of Risks and Opportunities (North York Moors National Park Authority, 2011)</p>		
<p>The purpose of this report is to assess what effects the projected climate change may have on the NYM and operation of the park authority. The main climate change impacts for the NYM are expected to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flooding of infrastructure and habitats, with a significant impact on the economy. ➤ Drought, which will affect flora and fauna. ➤ Coastline changes. ➤ Increased moorland fire risk. ➤ Cumulative effects on agricultural production. ➤ Cumulative effects on conditions for biodiversity. ➤ Change in composition of native woodland. ➤ Increased occurrence of disease in wildlife. <p>The current actions to address these projected impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Slowing the Flow Project (aimed at reducing flooding of communities along the Pickering Beck). ➤ Ensuring new infrastructure is resistant to flooding. ➤ Fire management plans. ➤ Developing climate change resilience at the landscape scale. 	<p>The aims of this strategy should be reflected in the Joint Plan.</p>	<p>The aims and targets should be incorporated into the SA framework and climate change should be a specific SA objective.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provision of all-weather visitor facilities. ➤ Management and monitoring of habitats for certain species of flora and fauna. ➤ Restoration and re-vegetation of peat bogs. 		
<p>Delivering on Climate Change (North Yorkshire County Council's Climate Change Strategy, 2009)</p>		
<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ County Council plays a leading role in supporting a reduction in the contribution which North Yorkshire makes to climate change. ➤ County Council works with people, communities and other organisations in North Yorkshire to develop an effective response to the current and predicted future changes in climate. ➤ County Council seeks to ensure maximum value for money and efficiency savings from actions taken in response to climate change. <p>There are seven key priority areas across three cross cutting themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strategy, monitoring and target setting. ➤ The built environment. ➤ Transport. ➤ Health and care services. ➤ Business. ➤ Land management. ➤ Citizen engagement. <p>The cross cutting themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Energy. ➤ Waste. ➤ Water. 	<p>The aims of this strategy should be reflected in the Joint Plan.</p>	<p>The aims and targets should be incorporated into the SA framework and climate change should be a specific SA objective.</p>
<p>Additional Environmental Issues</p>		
<p>Contaminated Land Strategy, Environmental Protection Unit (CYC, Adopted July 2001, revised January 2016)</p>		
<p>Key Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ to provide a framework for the identification, prioritisation, assessment, determination and remediation of contaminated land and to reduce the risks posed to human health and the environment; ➤ to provide information to the Environment Agency for the national report on contaminated land; ➤ to put into practice the 'suitable for use' and 'polluter pays' principles to ensure suitable remediation is carried out; ➤ to provide a greater understanding for the need to investigate and remediate contaminated 	<p>Ensure that the main targets and indicators are taken into account when developing Joint Plan policies.</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets into Sustainability Framework.</p>

<p>land;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ to improve internal and external communications with regard to contaminated land; and ➤ to inform land owners, the general public and stakeholders of the council's intentions in relation to contaminated land by the publication of this strategy document. 		
<p>Your Dales Rocks: Local Draft Geodiversity Action Plan 2006-2011 (North Yorkshire Geodiversity Partnership, 2006)</p>		
<p>The draft Action Plan aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ record, conserve and where practicable, enhance geodiversity within the project area; ➤ increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving geodiversity; ➤ contribute to the conservation of geodiversity on a national and international scale; ➤ create, maintain and support the North Yorkshire Geodiversity Partnership RIGS group, and to work with other relevant RIGS organisations. 	<p>The Joint Plan should support geodiversity.</p>	<p>SA objectives should seek to contribute to the objectives of the action plan where relevant.</p>
<p>Economic PPSIs</p>		
<p>Reaching Further: York's Economic Strategy 2016 – 2020 (CYC, 2016)</p>		
<p>The Vision</p> <p>The York Economic Strategy 2016 to 2020 sets out a clear and achievable economic vision for York and focuses on eight essential objectives to address key challenges in the city:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ deliver the York Central Enterprise Zone ➤ deliver a Local Plan that supports a high value economy ➤ take practical steps to develop and retain talent in the city ➤ drive university and research-led business growth in key sectors ➤ lobby for investment in key transport networks ➤ use local business rate freedoms to drive high value growth ➤ make a fresh loud statement on cultural and visual identity ➤ bring people and businesses together in creative low-cost ways 	<p>The Joint Plan should support the strategy through policy and delivery.</p>	<p>The SA should use the themes, priorities and indicators in scoping and analysis of the policies.</p>
<p>Social PPSIs</p>		
<p>Population and Human Health</p>		
<p>Rights of Way Improvement Plan for North Yorkshire (NYCC, 2007)</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Meet the present and likely future needs of the public. ➤ Provide for exercise and other forms of open air recreation and enjoyment of North Yorkshire. ➤ Meet the accessibility of local rights of way to blind or partially sighted persons and others 	<p>Ensure that the key actions and targets of the improvement plan are taken into account when</p>	<p>The SA Framework should promote accessibility and active travel opportunities.</p>

<p>with mobility problems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Contribute to the Government's four shared transport priorities which are central to the Local Transport Plan for North Yorkshire. These are reducing congestion, improving air quality, enhancing accessibility and improving safety. <p>A successor Rights of Way Improvement Plan is currently being drafted.</p>	<p>developing the policies in the LDF.</p>	
<p>Rights of Way Improvement Plan for Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council (2007)</p>		
<p>Vision that the ROWIP will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide a safe and enjoyable recreational and educational resource that is accessible and attractive to residents of the Borough and visitors to the area. ➤ Contribute to the local economy by supporting tourism and other business activities related to countryside access through making the Borough a good destination for walking, cycling and horse riding. ➤ Facilitate and encourage access to the countryside in order to deliver quality of life and health benefits to all sectors of the community. ➤ Protect and improve the network of urban rights of way for local journeys to schools, shops, local services and green spaces. <p>The MWJP should be consistent with the provision of rights of way and sensitive to any cross boundary implications for access that may arise from minerals and waste policies.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should be consistent with the provision of rights of way and sensitive to any cross boundary implications for access that may arise from minerals and waste policies.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include consideration of the effects on rights of way.</p>
<p>City of York Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2006-2011 (draft)</p>		
<p>This report is a requirement of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and looks to evaluate to what extent local rights of way meet the present and future needs of the public; the extent to which rights of way offer opportunities for exercise and other outdoor recreation and the accessibility of the rights of way to the blind/partially sighted and people with mobility problems.</p> <p>The ROWIP's Statement of Action is split down into 6 Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Aim 1: To ensure the council's rights of way network is open, well maintained and easy to use. ➤ Aim 2: To provide an accurate, up to date and easily available Definitive Map and Statement for the whole city. ➤ Aim 3: To provide a more connected network of access for all users. ➤ Aim 4: To improve the provision of information about the council's rights of way network and to promote the benefits that its use can bring. ➤ Aim 5: To work more closely with landowners, user groups and volunteers to manage and enhance the current PROW network and Wider Network of Access. 	<p>Ensure that the key actions and targets of the improvement plan are taken into account when developing the policies in the LDF.</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets and indicators into the development of the sustainability framework.</p>

<p>➤ Aim 6: To improve the network to make it easier to use for everyone especially those with mobility problems and visual impairment.</p>		
<p>Healthier Lives: NHS North Yorkshire and York’s Strategic Plan 2010-2015 (May 2010)</p>		
<p>We aim by 2015 the people of North Yorkshire and York will support individuals to have healthier lifestyles.</p> <p>Our mission is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ reduce health inequalities; ➤ empower individuals to manage their own health. <p>The goals for the next five years are:</p> <p>Goal 1: Comprehensive services for our ageing population. Goal 2: Reduction in health inequalities. Goal 3: Improved health and well-being of the population through the promotion of healthy lifestyles. Goal 4: Clinically and financially sustainable healthcare system. Goal 5: Highest quality care in the right settings. Goal 6: Strong partnerships focused on the individual.</p>	<p>Ensure that any relevant targets and indicators are taken into account when developing LDF policies.</p>	<p>Incorporate relevant health indicators into the development of the SA Framework.</p>
<p>North Yorkshire Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2012 (NYCC, 2012)</p>		
<p>The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment aims to provide a high level analysis of the current and future health and wellbeing needs of the individuals and communities within North Yorkshire. It will be used to ensure that the Health and Wellbeing strategy is based on need.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Access to services, service availability and social isolation were recurrent themes identified by groups and individuals during the JSNA engagement process. ➤ Across the life course, there are challenges at every stage including child poverty, inequitable educational attainment, fuel poverty and social isolation. ➤ Health inequalities within North Yorkshire and within each District do exist. The gap in life expectancy between the least and most deprived communities across North Yorkshire is around 6.3 years and 4.6 years in males and females respectively. Within some districts, the gap is as high as 9.6 years. Fourteen of the eighteen areas in North Yorkshire which are the most deprived fifth of England are in Scarborough District. 	<p>The Joint Plan policies will ensure that minerals and waste development limit the adverse impacts they potentially have on health and provide access to open space for health and wellbeing through restoration policies.</p>	<p>SA framework includes an objective for health and also incorporates a Health Impact Assessment.</p>
<p>North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013-2018 (NYCC, undated)</p>		
<p>The Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy aims to tackle the health and wellbeing needs of the people of North Yorkshire identified within the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. It is not a detailed plan, but sets out where the Health and Wellbeing Board would like North Yorkshire to be in terms</p>	<p>The Joint Plan policies will ensure that minerals and waste development limit the</p>	<p>SA Framework includes an objective for health and also incorporates a Health Impact</p>

<p>of health and wellbeing and identifies approaches and priorities for all partners to take into account when developing their own strategies. Priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ill health prevention by encouraging healthy lifestyles and behaviours. ➤ Encouraging healthy and sustainable communities through economic development and encouragement to make use of leisure facilities and the nearby countryside. ➤ Focussing on vulnerable groups of people in order to focus interventions on those where the biggest impact can be made. These groups include: people with long-term health conditions; children and young people; those with emotional health and wellbeing issues; and people living with deprivation. 	<p>adverse impacts they potentially have on health and provide access to open space for health and wellbeing through restoration policies.</p>	<p>Assessment.</p>
<p>Craven Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment (CDC, 2004) Hambleton Open Space, Sport and Recreation Supplementary Planning Document (HDC, 2011) Harrogate Provision for Open Space, Sport and Recreation Supplementary Planning Document (HBC, 2015) Ryedale Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study (RDC, 2007) Scarborough Urban Area Community, Environment and Economy Development Plan Document – section 7: Open Space, Sport and Recreation (SBC, 2011) Selby District Recreation Open Space Strategy (SDC, 2006) York Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study (CYC, 2008)</p>		
<p>The Open Space, Sport and Recreation studies and planning documents outline the proposed local standards for open space.</p> <p>Although Planning Policy Guidance 17 has been replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework, these studies and documents, prepared under PPG17 are useful to refer to and use as a sound evidence base in conjunction with the NPPF. The Open Space, Sport and Recreation documents assess open spaces of public value which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should ensure that provision and access to open space is considered as part of the development plan.</p>	<p>SA should seek to increase access to good quality green spaces through the SA Framework.</p>
<p>Community Safety Plan, Safer York Partnership, 2014-2017 (CYC, undated 2015)</p>		
<p>The priorities of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership are based upon the Community Safety Strategy for York and it is the product of both multi-agency data analysis of crime and disorder intelligence, as well as information and community consultation conducted through the Police Safer Neighbourhood Teams. The Plan covers the period 2014-2017.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the implications from the strategy on the Joint Plan policies.</p>	
<p>North Yorkshire Police and Crime Plan 2013 – 2016 (North Yorkshire Police Authority, 2014)</p>		
<p>The purpose of the strategy is to provide an overview that sets out the direction and focus for priority areas; safer neighbourhoods; safer roads; safeguarding our communities and stronger partnerships; and providing a sustainable North Yorkshire Police by making sure the impact on local</p>	<p>Transposed into local Community Safety / Crime and Disorder Strategies,</p>	<p>Targets/Indicators in Local Community Safety Strategies/Crime and</p>

<p>policing services of budget cuts is minimised.</p>	<p>which should inform Joint Plan policies. Designing out crime from site restorations will be important in some situations.</p>	<p>Disorder Strategies should inform SA Framework.</p>
<p>Cultural Heritage</p>		
<p>Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal World Heritage Site Management Plan 2009 – 2014 (National Trust and English Heritage, 2009)</p>		
<p>The Management Plan provides a framework for the holistic and sustainable management of the site. It balances the interests of conservation and access to conserve the cultural significance of Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal.</p> <p>The key management issues for 2009-14 are: ‘sustainable management’; ‘conservation of the historic and natural environment’; ‘access, enjoyment and understanding’ and ‘local community links and partnerships’.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan needs to ensure appropriate protection of the World Heritage Site.</p>	<p>SA Framework should maintain the quality and local distinctiveness of the World Heritage Site.</p>
<p>Landscape</p>		
<p>York Greenbelt Appraisal 2003 and Technical Paper (CYC, 2011 / 2013)</p>		
<p>The Appraisal examines the policy context surrounding the greenbelt. It then draws on this analysis to define the purpose of York’s greenbelt, before going on to indicate in map form where its most valuable components lie.</p> <p>The Appraisal identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strays. ➤ Green Wedges. ➤ Extensions to the Green Wedges. ➤ River Corridors. ➤ Areas retaining the rural setting of the City. ➤ Village Settings. ➤ Areas preventing coalescence. 	<p>Site allocations should be informed by this evidence.</p>	<p>The SA should use this as baseline and constraints to analyse the policies and allocation of sites.</p>
<p>Craven Landscape Character Appraisal (CDC, 2002) Hambleton Landscape and Settlement Character Assessment (HDC, 2016) Harrogate Landscape Character Assessment (HBC, 2004) Hambleton & Howardian Hills Landscape Partnership Area Character Assessment (2007) North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (NYCC, 2011) Scarborough Landscape Appraisal (SBC, 2013) Selby Landscape Character Assessment (SDC, 1999)</p>		

York Landscape Appraisal (CYC, 1996)		
Reading the Past in Today's Landscape: North Yorkshire, York and Lower Tees Valley Historic Landscape Characterisation		
In order to understand more about the landscapes that form the plan area and manage landscape change within the plan area, several landscape character assessments (LCAs) have been carried out which include North Yorkshire County, the North York Moors, the City of York and many of the North Yorkshire districts. LCAs aim to identify landscape character types and areas and develop strategies for their management.	Policies should consider effects on landscape character.	The SA should use this as baseline and seek to conserve and enhance landscape character.
Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan 2014 – 2019 Howardian Hills AONB Management Plan 2014 – 2019 Nidderdale AONB Management Plan 2014 – 2019 North Pennines AONB Management Plan 2014 – 2019		
The documents identify the important features of the AONBs and sets out guidance and objectives on the ways in which these features can be protected, restored and enhanced. They do not contain land use policies but deal with good management practice of the area.	Ensure that policies and supporting text relating to the Forest of Bowland AONB emphasise the importance of the landscape designation.	Ensure environmental protection of the AONB.
A Strategy for the North Yorkshire Countryside 2008 – 2013 (Draft) (North Yorkshire County Council, undated)		
The strategy has two aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ seeks to present a simple clear vision behind which all agencies can unite to deliver more co-ordinated action across North Yorkshire; ➤ explains how the County Council will deliver this vision for the period of the strategy. 	The Joint Plan policies should contribute to the delivery of the vision particularly through the reclamation process.	SA framework should include objectives to protect and enhance the natural and built environment.
Planning PPPSIs		
Craven, Hambleton, Harrogate, Richmondshire, Ryedale, Scarborough and Selby Local Development Frameworks / Local Plans		
District and borough Local Development Frameworks provide the detailed strategy for all other local spatial planning (housing, retail, etc.) within the Plan Area.	The Joint Plan policies will be consistent with district and borough LDF policies.	SA Framework will reflect the district and borough's LDF objectives and indicators.
Local Plans and Minerals and Waste Plans of adjoining planning authorities		
Together these plans provide the detailed strategy for all elements of planning (including housing, retail, etc.) within areas that are adjacent to the Plan Area.	The Joint Plan policies will be consistent with neighbouring LDF policies.	SA Framework will reflect the neighbouring areas' LDF objectives and indicators.
North York Moors Core Strategy and Development Policies (North York Moors National Park Authority, 2008)		

<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conserve and enhance the natural environment and the biological and geological diversity of the Park. ➤ Reduce the causes of and assist in adaptation to the effects of climate change. ➤ Promote prudent and sustainable use of natural resources. ➤ Secure high quality new development that takes account of and enhances the unique landscape character, settlement pattern and building characteristics of the 9 landscape character areas in the Park. ➤ Preserve and enhance historic assets. ➤ Promote sustainable design and efficient energy use in new buildings. ➤ Support tourism and recreation industry by ensuring that development contributes to the local economy and provides opportunities for enjoying the Park’s special qualities. ➤ Strengthen and diversify the local economy by supporting a range of opportunities for employment and training particularly in sustainable locations. ➤ Maintain and foster vibrant local communities where young people have an opportunity to live and work and consolidate the role of settlements. ➤ Ensure that a range of new housing is provided including housing to meet local needs and affordable housing that will remain affordable and available to local people in perpetuity. ➤ Support the provision and retention of key community facilities and services throughout the area. ➤ Reduce the need to travel and facilitate alternative, more sustainable modes of travel to the private car and minimise the environmental impact of transport. ➤ Facilitate access to services and facilities. 	<p>The Joint Plan should contribute towards meeting these objectives.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include consideration of the effects of the Joint Plan on the various objectives of the NYM Core Strategy and Development Policies.</p>
<p>The Yorkshire and Humber Plan: Regional Spatial Strategy to 2026 (retained greenbelt policies for York) (DCLG, 2008)</p>		
<p>Although the regional spatial strategy for Yorkshire and The Humber has been revoked, parts of the greenbelt policies in this strategy for York have been retained until completion and adoption of a local plan for the city which will take into account protection and enhancement of the greenbelt.</p> <p>The retained parts of the green belt policies in the RSS are stated in the SEA post adoption statement and are as follows: :</p> <p>“Policy Y1: York Sub Area Policy Plans, strategies, investment decision and programmes for the York sub area should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the City of York LDF, define the detailed boundaries of the outstanding sections of the outer boundary of the York Green Belt about 6 miles away from York City Centre and the inner boundary in line with policy YH9C. 2. Protect and enhance the nationally significant historical and environmental character of York, 	<p>Policies and sites should consider the greenbelt policies.</p>	<p>The SA should use this as baseline and seek to conserve and enhance the greenbelt surrounding York.</p>

<p>including its historic setting, views of the Minster and important open areas”</p> <p>And “Policy YH9: Green Belts The detailed inner boundaries of the Green Belt around York should be defined in order to establish long term development limits that safeguard the special character and setting of the historic city”</p>		
<p>Cross-Cutting PPSIs</p>		
<p>Material Assets</p>		
<p>Let’s Talk Less Rubbish: A Municipal Waste Management Strategy for City of York and North Yorkshire 2006-2026 (2006)</p>		
<p>This Strategy has the following objectives, to enable us to achieve this vision:</p> <p>Reduce the amount of waste produced in York and North Yorkshire so as to make us one of the best performing areas in the country by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promotion of the value of waste as a natural and viable resource, through re-using, recycling and composting. ➤ Maximising opportunities for re-use of unwanted items and waste by working closely with community and other groups. ➤ Maximising the recovery of materials and/or energy from waste that is not re-used, recycled or composted. <p>The Partnership aims to achieve the following targets, as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Recycle or compost 40% of household waste by 2010. ➤ Recycle or compost 45% of household waste by 2013. ➤ Recycle or compost 50% of household waste by 2020. ➤ Divert 75% of municipal waste from landfill by 2013. 	<p>The Joint Plan should incorporate policies which aim to achieve the targets.</p>	<p>The SA should take consideration of the objectives and targets in the SA Framework.</p>
<p>Tees Valley Joint Waste Management Strategy – Headline Strategy (Tees Valley Local Authorities, 2008)</p>		
<p>Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To reduce waste generation. ➤ To be achievable and affordable. ➤ To work towards zero landfill. ➤ To minimise the impact on climate change. ➤ To have an accountable and deliverable structure. ➤ To contribute towards economic regeneration. 	<p>The Joint Plan, particularly waste policies, should help to deliver these aims.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include consideration of the effects of the Joint Plan on meeting these waste aims.</p>
<p>York Renewable Energy Study (AMEC, 2014)</p>		
<p>Provides an evidence base for City of York Council regarding the potential renewable energy generation options available within the City. It builds on a previous study carried</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should incorporate provision for</p>	<p>The SA should understand and use the potential</p>

<p>out in 2010 by AEA, reviewing the findings of this work and expanding upon the range of technologies considered.</p>	<p>resource efficiency and renewable energy provision.</p>	<p>identified as the basis for analysis of policies and sites.</p>
<p>Redcar and Cleveland Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2021 (2011)</p>		
<p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduce carbon emissions. ➤ Support economic growth. ➤ Promote equality of opportunity. ➤ Contribute to better safety, security and health. ➤ Improve quality of life and a healthy natural environment. 	<p>The Joint Plan should be attuned to cross boundary transport impacts of policies.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include consideration of the effects on transport patterns.</p>
<p>North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 4 (draft, 2016)</p>		
<p>The LTP sets out the priorities for transport provision from 2016 to 2045. It seeks to deliver 5 key objectives, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Economic growth – contributing to economic growth by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks and services; ➤ Environment and climate change – managing the adverse impact of transport on the environment; ➤ Road safety – Improving road and transport safety; ➤ Access to services – Improving equality of opportunity by facilitating access to services; ➤ Healthier travel – promoting healthier travel opportunities. 	<p>Plan should not conflict with the aims of LTP4</p>	<p>SA should assess impacts of minerals and waste development on the transport system.</p>
<p>City of York Local Transport Plan 3 2011-2021 (CYC, 2011)</p>		
<p>This third transport plan sets out five themes with objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Providing quality alternatives. ➤ Improving strategic Links. ➤ Encouraging behavioural Change. ➤ Tackling transport emissions. ➤ Enhancing public streets and spaces. <p>The LTP3 vision over the next 20 years is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ to enable everyone to undertake their activities in the most sustainable way and to have a transport system that: ➤ has people walking, cycling and use public transport more; ➤ makes York easier to get around with reliable and sustainable links; ➤ enables people to travel in safety, comfort and security, whatever form of transport they use; 	<p>The main targets of the strategy should be reflected in the development of Joint Plan policies.</p>	<p>These objectives should be incorporated into the objectives and indicators of the SA Framework to ensure consistency.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ provides equal access to opportunities for employment, education, training, good health and leisure for all; and ➤ addresses the transport-related climate change and local air quality issues in York. 		
<p>North Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Partnership, 2008)</p>		
<p>To understand the accommodation needs of our communities the North Yorkshire Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) was commissioned and the results published in August 2008. The purpose of this research was to assist Local Authorities within North Yorkshire to develop a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Strategy.</p> <p>The research estimated that there are about 888 Gypsy Traveller households living across the sub region. Our Gypsy and Traveller communities live both in bricks and mortar and on sites, 11 of which are owned by local authorities and 4 of which are in private ownership</p>		<p>The SA should be aware of the locations of traveller sites.</p>
<p>York and North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Partnership, 2011)</p>		
<p>The purpose of the SHMA, as explored in more detail in the context of Government guidance; within the main report, is two-fold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ to provide a SHMA undertaken in accordance with Government guidance; and ➤ to assist in supporting the Council to fulfil their strategic housing role in planning for housing investment that meets the needs of the community. <p>This document identifies that City of York will likely have an average household increase of 850 households per annum. It also identifies that in order to address the backlog and future housing need, 790 affordable homes per annum are required.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan needs to consider the likely requirements for provision of housing when considering supply of minerals.</p>	<p>The SA should use this in the baseline and analysis of the Policies.</p>
<p>North Yorkshire Local Investment Plan 2011-2021 (North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Partnership, June 2011)</p>		
<p>The purpose of this Plan is to showcase the huge potential that can be unlocked through investment in housing in North Yorkshire. It forms the business case and development prospectus for future investment through a place-based approach. This is vital in a time of increasing austerity and cuts to public sector funding when monies need to be targeted effectively and deliver key outcomes and value for money.</p> <p>The LIP supports the following Vision:</p> <p>“To make North Yorkshire and York an inclusive place where communities are sustainable and residents can have fair access to decent affordable homes and effective support when they need it”.</p> <p>It is committed to the delivery of the five key strategic priorities set out in the North Yorkshire Housing Strategy:</p>		<p>The SA needs to understand the cross boundary effects of policies in conjunction with North Yorkshire approach.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enabling the provision of more affordable homes. ➤ Maintaining and improving the existing housing stock. ➤ Delivering community renaissance. ➤ Improving access to housing services. ➤ Reducing homelessness. 		
North Yorkshire Housing Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2015 (NYCC, 2010)		
<p>Sets strategic priorities for housing growth and delivery from 2015 to 2021 and covers York, North Yorkshire and East Riding LEP area.</p> <p>Key target is to deliver 1600 affordable homes per year.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan needs to consider demand from the construction sector to plan for a 'steady and adequate supply' of key minerals.</p>	<p>The SA needs to consider the need for affordable housing and the generation of construction waste.</p>
Sustainable Development		
Craven Sustainable Community Strategy 2016 – 2019		
<p>This strategy sets out the priorities and principles for Craven to make the district a place where people want to live and work, now and in the future. The priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enterprising Craven - facilitating economic growth across Craven ➤ Resilient Communities - creating sustainable communities across Craven ➤ Financial Sustainability - ensuring a self-sustainable Council 	<p>The Joint Plan should pay regard to the targets set for housing and access and help provide and contribute towards making the District and the County economically prosperous without detracting from its environment.</p>	<p>The priority areas will be reflected in SA Framework objectives and indicators.</p>
Richmondshire 2021 Sustainable Community Strategy (Richmondshire Local Strategic Partnership, undated)		
<p>Richmondshire's Community Strategy is based around five themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Safe Places. ➤ Strong Neighbourhoods. ➤ Healthy Lives. ➤ Prosperous Communities. ➤ Green Living. 	<p>The Joint Plan should pay regard to the targets set for housing and access and help provide and contribute towards making the District economically prosperous without detracting from its environment.</p>	<p>The priority areas will be reflected in SA Framework objectives and indicators.</p>
Harrogate District Sustainable Community Strategy		
<p>Now covered by North Yorkshire Community Plan 2014 - 2017</p>		
Selby District Local Strategic Partnership Sustainable Community Strategy 2010 - 2015 (Selby District Local Strategic Partnership, 2012)		

<p>Priority objectives are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve outcomes for people living in the most deprived communities in Selby district ➤ Improve outcomes for groups of people most likely to experience poor health and/or struggle to access services; such as the Gypsy and Traveller communities ➤ Improve economic opportunities by supporting the development of a high speed broadband infrastructure. ➤ Encourage all to 'Live well' and be healthy; increasing access to sport and cultural activities, countryside and greenspace, improving everyone's well-being. ➤ Empower communities to do more themselves, giving them the tools they need to inspire community action. 	<p>The Joint Plan should pay regard to the targets set for housing and access and help provide and contribute towards making the District economically prosperous without detracting from its environment.</p>	<p>The priority areas will be reflected in SA Framework objectives and indicators.</p>
<p>Imagine Ryedale (Ryedale Strategic Partnership, 2003)</p>		
<p>Set around the themes of vibrant communities, strong communities, access and communication, health and wellbeing, landscape and environment and developing opportunities.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should help to take these aims forward.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include consideration of the effects of the Joint Plan on these aims.</p>
<p>A Community Plan for Hambleton 2006-2011 (Hambleton District Council, 2006)</p>		
<p>Set around the themes of prosperous community, vibrant community, sustainable community, safe community and healthy community.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should help to take these aims forward.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include consideration of the effects of the Joint Plan on these aims.</p>
<p>Building a Better Borough – Redcar and Cleveland’s Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 – 2021 (Redcar and Cleveland Partnership, 2008)</p>		
<p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Children and young people to be healthy, stay safe, enjoy and achieve, achieve economic well-being, make a positive contribution; ➤ Healthier communities; ➤ Safer communities; ➤ Stronger communities; and ➤ Sustainable communities (economic prosperity and regeneration, a high quality and sustainable environment, high quality housing to meet the needs of communities, improving skills and education). 	<p>The Joint Plan should not conflict with the achievement of the outcomes.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include consideration of the effects of the Joint Plan on these outcomes.</p>
<p>Sustainable Community Strategy for the Borough of Scarborough 2010 – 2013 (North Yorkshire Coast Community Partnership, 2010)</p>		
<p>Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quality environments; ➤ Prosperous communities; 	<p>The Joint Plan should help to take these aims forward.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include consideration of the effects of the Joint Plan on</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Safe and healthy communities; ➤ Inclusive and vibrant communities; and ➤ Accessible communities. 		these aims.
<p>York - a City making History: sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2025</p>		
<p>The purpose of the City of York Council Plan is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Explain to staff what the Council's five priorities are and the actions we plan to take to deliver them. ➤ Explain the three core capabilities that we need as an organisation, and to develop in every member of staff. ➤ Demonstrate to Members that we have a clear plan that will deliver the Council's priorities over the next four years. <p>The Council Plan sets out our priorities for the next four years. There are five priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Creating jobs and growth in the economy. ➤ Get York Moving. ➤ Building Stronger Communities. ➤ Protect Vulnerable People. ➤ Protect the Environment. 	<p>The main themes, targets and priorities of the strategy should be reflected in the development of the Joint Plan policies.</p>	<p>Relevant themes, targets and indicators should be used in the development of the SA objectives and indicators.</p>
<p>Council Plan 2016 – 2020 (NYCC)</p>		
<p>The Plan sets out a 'Joint Vision' to be delivered by partners:</p> <p>'We want North Yorkshire to be a thriving county which adapts to a changing world and remains a special place for everyone to live, work and visit.'</p> <p>To achieve the approach is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To lead on achieving the vision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - making sure that we identify and understand the key issues for people and places in North Yorkshire; - making sure that we have strategies, developed with communities and partners, in place to tackle these; and - making the case for North Yorkshire. ➤ To enable individuals, families and communities to do the best for themselves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supporting empowered communities to provide a range of services for local people that fully utilise all local assets, prevent loneliness and support troubled families, and contribute to healthier lifestyles; and 	<p>The vision and priorities should be reflected in the development of the Joint Plan policies.</p>	<p>The vision and priorities should be used in the development of the SA objectives and indicators.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - providing self service facilities and ready access to relevant information – enabling customers to access information, check eligibility, carry out a self-assessment, make appointments, make online payments, and request simple services themselves. ➤ To ensure cost effective and efficient delivery, or commissioning from those who are best placed to deliver, of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - services to the most vulnerable people; and - high priority services that enable a thriving county. ➤ To measure our performance, use the measurements to become better at what we do, and tell you how we are doing. <p>Priorities are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Facilitate the development of key housing and employment sites across North Yorkshire by delivering necessary infrastructure investments through partnership ➤ Supporting and enabling North Yorkshire communities to have greater capacity to shape and deliver the services they need and to enhance their resilience in a changing world ➤ Reduce health inequalities across North Yorkshire – by targeting specific communities 		
<p>York City Vision and Community Strategy (Without Walls) 2011-2025 (CYC, 2011)</p>		
<p>Without Walls is the name of a group of people from influential organisations in York who have agreed to work together to achieve a shared vision. The strategy in place to reach the shared vision, called the community strategy, will make sure that the good work done by organisations, partnerships and individuals in the city is brought together in one overall 'grand plan'.</p> <p>There are seven themes to the strategy each with their own objectives and targets that come together to form the city vision. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Safer City. ➤ The Healthy City. ➤ The City of Culture. ➤ The Thriving. ➤ The Inclusive. ➤ The Learning City. ➤ The Sustainable City. 	<p>The main targets of the strategy should be reflected in the development of Joint Plan policies.</p>	<p>These objectives should be incorporated into the objectives and indicators of the SA Framework to ensure consistency.</p>
<p>North Yorkshire Community Plan 2014 -17 (NYSP, 2011)</p>		
<p>Three new priorities have been identified for the period 2014 – 2017. These are:</p>	<p>The Joint Plan will need to</p>	<p>The priority areas will be</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Facilitate the development of key housing and employment sites across North Yorkshire by delivering necessary infrastructure investments through partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The joint preparation of Infrastructure Delivery Statements for each district. - Support the preparation and implementation of the YNYER Strategic Economic Plan and the Skills Delivery Plan. ➤ Supporting and enabling North Yorkshire communities to have greater capacity to shape and deliver the services they need and to enhance their resilience in a changing world <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide a coherent programme of support for communities, with the aim of developing empowered communities providing a range of sustainable local support and services. - Implement the prevention strategy and the dementia strategy, to support communities to be resilient against the challenges of dementia and loneliness and isolation. ➤ Reduce health inequalities across North Yorkshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a proactive partnership approach to the control of alcohol and tobacco, including responsible licensing, reducing illegal sales, and reducing illicit and counterfeit products. - Support organisations in North Yorkshire to promote a whole-organisation approach to health and wellbeing, including healthy work places and training for workers. 	<p>support the Community Plan.</p>	<p>reflected in SA Framework objectives and indicators.</p>
<p>North York Moors National Park Management Plan (North York Moors National Park Authority, 2012)</p>		
<p>Aims (summarised):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The landscape, historic environment, important habitats and species, coastal and marine environment, rivers and streams will be maintained and enhanced. ➤ Tranquillity and dark skies will be maintained or improved. ➤ Conserve the archaeological and built heritage including removing 65 Scheduled Monuments and 35 Listed Buildings from the At Risk register. ➤ Improve habitat connections including the creation and restoration of 150 hectares of important grassland habitats. ➤ Increase the area of woodland including the planting of 300 hectares of woodland, and initiating the restoration of 600 hectares of Plantation on Ancient Woodland sites. ➤ To: support priority species and habitats; keep the air clean and unpolluted; maintain the 4,100 hectares of blanket peat and soils in order to support wildlife and agriculture; maintain moorland for its distinctive landscape and wildlife; maintain forests in recognition of their multiple benefits; ensure that river and other water resources are of high quality. 	<p>The Joint Plan should contribute towards meeting these aims where possible, and should not hinder achievement of these objectives.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include consideration of the effects of the Joint Plan on these aims.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase opportunities for people to visit the Park and increase awareness of the Park and understanding of its special qualities. ➤ Increase food production within the Park without harming the special qualities. ➤ Manage woodlands sustainably ➤ Support local businesses and employment ➤ Ensure sustainable communities through provision of affordable homes and support for facilities. ➤ Ensure an effective transport system; less use of energy and support renewable energy where this is appropriate to the National Park; and manage waste sustainably. 		
Recreation and Access Strategy for the North York Moors National Park (North York Moors National Park Authority, 2008)		
<p>Vision: The National Park Authority will encourage everyone to engage with, understand and enjoy the special qualities of the North York Moors by providing, managing and enabling opportunities for outdoor recreation and access in a sustainable way.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should be consistent with the provision of opportunities for access and recreation in the National Park.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include consideration of the effects of the Joint Plan on access and recreation in the National Park.</p>
Corporate Fairness and Inclusion Strategy and Single Corporate Equality Scheme (CYC, 2010)		
<p>Below are the main actions that are planned from July 2009 to July 2012. Theme 1 - Know the community; Theme 2 - Leadership, partnership and Commitment; Theme 3 – Engaging with people from the equality strands; Theme 4 – Providing responsive services; Theme 5 – Having a diverse workforce; Theme 6 - Acting in each business area.</p> <p>Fairness and inclusion are about treating people according to their needs to achieve fair results across the full range of services and employment opportunities offered by the council, its partners, outside organisations that work for it, and organisations that the council gives grants to.</p> <p>The aim is to make sure that people do not suffer disadvantage in services and employment as a result of their gender, disability, race, age, religion and belief or sexual orientation.</p>	<p>The Joint Plan should ensure that equality is considered throughout policy development.</p>	<p>The SA should ensure that equality forms part of the assessment process.</p>
Visit York Strategic Plan 2009-2012 (Visit York, 2008)		
<p>Visit York has identified five key objectives that we will use to measure our success:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To position York as a leading domestic and international visitor destination. ➤ To generate, support and manage investment in tourism in York and the surrounding area. ➤ To deliver from our activities an enhanced and sustainable return on investment for all our 	<p>The Joint Plan should take into consideration and support the aims and targets of this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA should incorporate the aims and targets within the framework.</p>

<p>stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To operate a commercially successful business and develop the company's corporate social responsibilities. ➤ To contribute fully to the development of the economy of York and Yorkshire. <p>By 2012 the York tourism sector will see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Total visitor expenditure in excess of £400m (based on >5% growth pa). ➤ Average length of overnight stays sustained at 4 days (2008: 3.9 days). ➤ York Tourism supporting 12,000 jobs (2008: 10,600 jobs). ➤ A 3% increase in the ratio of visitors who intend to return to York in the next two years (to 86%) based on visitor survey evidence. ➤ £50 m investment in tourism over a three year period by public and private sectors – including investment in training, public realm and events activity as well as capital projects. ➤ 100 York tourism businesses signed up to the Green Tourism Business Scheme. 		
<p>The Education Plan 2005-2008 (CYC, 2005)</p>		
<p>Key Vision – to aspire to excellence, reflecting the local ambition of York to be a world class city in the 21st Century. This will not be achieved unless the people who are educated and live in the city are given the opportunity to become highly motivated, flexible and creative life-long learners.</p> <p>Key Outcomes/Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Being Healthy in York. ➤ Staying Safe in York. ➤ Enjoying and achieving in York. ➤ Making a positive contribution in York. ➤ Achieving economic well-being. 	<p>Ensure that the main targets and indicators are taken into account when developing Joint Plan policies.</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets into the Sustainability Framework.</p>
<p>Dream Again: Children's and Young People's Plan 2016-2020 (CYC and YorOK Children's Trust)</p>		
<p>Vision: Children and young people are the heart of our city and of everything we do.</p> <p>A specific responsibility of the YorOK Board is to oversee the production, delivery and review of this Children and Young People's Plan. In discharging this responsibility the Board will formally monitor performance and progress on a quarterly basis, and review annually the extent to which partners have acted in accordance with the Joint Plan.</p>	<p>Ensure that the main targets and indicators are taken into account when developing Joint Plan policies.</p>	<p>Incorporate any relevant targets into the Sustainability Framework.</p>
<p>North Yorkshire's Children and Young People's Plan 2014 – 2017 (NYCC and North Yorkshire Children's Trust)</p>		
<p>The aim of the Plan is to secure good prospects for the children and young people of North Yorkshire. The Key principles of the Plan which are relevant to the Plan are to:</p>	<p>SA should advocate the needs of children and</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Involve children, young people and their families at all stages of planning, delivering and evaluating services; ➤ Resolve families' problems before they escalate by offering early help that develops resilience and self-reliance; ➤ Ensure that the safety and protection of children and young people is everybody's business; ➤ Strive for excellence in everything we do; ➤ Work in close partnerships, in the best interests of children, young people, and families; ➤ Recognise and use the capacity of the voluntary and community sector in enhancing provision and choice; ➤ Make sure we can demonstrate the impact we have on the lives of children, young people and families; ➤ Spend money wisely and effectively; ➤ Celebrate diversity; and ➤ Recognise that fun, happiness, and enjoyment of life are also important. 	<p>young people where opportunities arise.</p>	
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