

RYEDALE  
DISTRICT  
COUNCIL



# **The Ryedale Plan**

## **Sustainability Appraisal Methodology**

### **Update**

**Ryedale District Council**

January 2014, updated July 2015 and October 2016

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## **1 Introduction and Background**

- 1.1 Local Planning Authorities are required to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of policies and proposals in development plans to ensure that sustainable development is promoted through the plan making process. Sustainability Appraisal helps to ensure that social, economic and environmental issues are fully considered and integrated when policy choices are made. It ensures that the effects of a plan on sustainability issues are identified and to ensure that ways of mitigating adverse effects or maximising beneficial effects are considered.
- 1.2 A Sustainability Appraisal framework and methodology to inform the preparation of the Ryedale Plan is in place. It was established following a scoping exercise in 2009 involving consultation with relevant parties / organisations and was used to inform the production of the Local Plan Strategy which was adopted on 5 September 2013. The Local Plan Strategy is the strategic element of the new Ryedale Plan, containing strategic policies and objectives for the District. The Local Planning Authority is now in a position to progress the site specific element of the Ryedale Plan - Local Plan Sites Document. This will contain site specific development proposals and protection policies.
- 1.3 This update document should be read in conjunction with the Scoping Report (October 2009).

### **Role of this review**

- 1.4 It is the role of this report to review the established SA framework and methodology in order to test that it remains appropriate, up to date and relevant. Since the current SA framework was prepared, there have been a number of changes to the planning system and changes to the baseline information used to identify sustainability issues in Ryedale. It is important that any changes which have the potential to trigger a need to amend the SA methodology are considered if it is to remain fit for purpose and support the production of the Sites Document. The review has also provided an opportunity to identify the areas where the SA can be further refined to help inform the detailed site specific selection.
- 1.5 Key Components of this Update of the SA framework and subsequent updates included:
  - setting out the key changes since the publication of the SA Scoping Report (2009)
  - highlighting that the sustainability objectives are embedded within the Site Selection Methodology
  - updating the list of relevant plans, policies and programmes and the baseline information
  - considering the sustainability issues in light of the updated information and whether any new issues arising will alter the Sustainability Objectives
  - fine-tuning the SA methodology where this is considered to help inform the detailed considerations associated with the site selection process.

### **Summary of Conclusions**

- 1.6 The review has indicated that whilst there have been some changes to the planning system, the baseline information has been updated and new policies, plans and programmes have been produced, the sustainability appraisal framework developed for Ryedale remains relevant.

- 1.7 However, this update has provided the opportunity to consider the way in which the Sustainability Appraisal could be enhanced to inform the preparation of the Sites Document. This has led to the Council concluding that it would be of benefit if locally (town and village) specific sustainability issues are highlighted to act as prompts when assessing sites for effects on sustainability and that the indicators are more consistent with the Monitoring Report.

## **Consultation**

- 1.8 The report was sent in 2014 to the designated Sustainability Appraisal consultation bodies, and other interested parties have been notified at the earliest point in the process to help determine if the changes outlined are relevant and appropriate to the Scoping Report. The designated consultation bodies being:

- Natural England,
- English Heritage, and
- The Environment Agency.

The SA, and accompanying sustainability assessment process were subject to further consultation as part of the Sites Consultation in 2015. Confirmation was provided that the objectives were not quantified numerically, and in conjunction with the Habitats Regulation Assessment, Natural England confirmed that the Sustainability Appraisal process was appropriate.

## **2 The Ryedale Plan Current SA Framework and Methodology**

2.1 The existing Sustainability Appraisal framework was produced in line with the guidance available and following consultation on a Scoping Report which was published in October 2009.

### **Sustainability Issues**

2.2 The sustainability issues were identified through an assessment of baseline social, economic and environmental information and in the context of other relevant plans, policies, programmes and strategies and consultation on the Scoping Report in 2009. They are as follows:

#### **Social**

##### *Housing - Addressing the Needs*

- Acute shortage of affordable housing
- Meeting the housing requirements of an aging population
- Loss of young people
- Pressure for second homes / holiday homes
- Access to services and facilities

##### *Access to Health care / facilities*

- Especially for those in the remoter rural areas without access to a private car
- Limited provision of open space and sporting provision in the villages

##### *Open Space and Recreation Facilities*

- Especially for those in the remote rural areas without access to a private car to use facilities in towns
- Limited provision of open space and sporting provision in the villages

##### *Access to Education*

- low pupil numbers in the remoter rural areas so some schools may face the prospect of closure;
- Sixth-form provision is provided at Malton, Norton, Pickering and Ampleforth
- Poor literacy and numeracy within the working population
- The educational attainment of the working population is poor
- The need to improve the skills of Ryedale's working population

##### *Accessible Transport*

- high levels of car ownership, especially in the villages
- limited public transport services

#### **Economic**

##### *Ensuring a strong economy*

- need to maintain the current high levels of employment
- pressure to redevelop industrial land for housing
- lack of adequate start-up sites
- lack of expansion sites for smaller firms already located in Ryedale.

##### *Protecting the rural economy*

- declining services and facilities in the villages

- reliance on agriculture and agricultural services for employment
- reliance on tourism for certain parts of the district

## **Environmental**

### *Protecting the Landscape and Character of Ryedale*

- Predominantly rural
- Wide range of landscapes, much of which is protected by national designations
- Attractive market towns and villages
- Historic buildings, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens, and archaeological sites

### *Climate Change*

- Large areas of the District are in flood zones 2 and 3
- Low rates of renewable energy production

### *Pollution*

- pollution (e.g. air, noise and water quality) levels are generally low, although there are localised pockets of pollution eg: air quality at Butcher Corner, Malton

### *Maximising energy, water efficiency and minimisation of waste*

- need to continue to encourage recycling and composting

### *Good design of development*

- need to maintain sympathetically designed buildings

2.3 Once the district-wide sustainability issues were identified, the Sustainability Appraisal methodology was developed. This included the identification of twenty-one sustainability objectives and a scoring system designed to assess the likely effects of policies on sustainability issues. The methodology was established in line with the guidance available.

## **Sustainability Objectives**

2.4 The sustainability objectives are divided to reflect the three topic areas (social, economic, environmental). The sustainability objectives are set out in Appendix 1 and include the change to Objective C5 by replacing “preserve” with “conserve” which resulted from the Pre-Publication (July 2010) consultation on the Local Plan Strategy.

2.5 In addition, for each Sustainability Objective a series of appraisal prompts to assist in the sustainability assessment for the sites were set out in the Scoping Report (2009) and are also included in Appendix 1.

## Scoring

2.6 The scoring system set out below has been particularly useful, especially the ability to differentiate more clearly between a potential impact and a strong potential impact.

**Table 1: The Scoring System**

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

2.7 In addition the effects are also considered in terms of:

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

2.8 To date, the methodology has been successfully used to test the sustainability credentials of the Local Plan Strategy as it was being produced and for the joint Helmsley Plan which is currently in production.

## Monitoring Indicators

2.9 The monitoring of the effects of the policies and sites on sustainability will be undertaken through the Ryedale Plan Monitoring Report and the indicators presented therein. In addition, the Council will periodically review the Sustainability Appraisal baseline data to ensure that the sustainability framework remains relevant and appropriate. Should the Monitoring Report or the baseline data indicate that sustainability has been affected, a review of the sustainability appraisal will be undertaken. A series of suggested monitoring indicators for each Sustainability Objective were presented in the SA Scoping Report (2009).

### **3 Review of Current SA Methodology**

3.1 This update provides an opportunity to:

- set out the key changes since the publication of the SA Scoping Report (2009)
- update the list of relevant plans, policies and programmes and the baseline information
- consider the sustainability issues in light of the updated information and whether any new issues arising will alter the Sustainability Objectives
- fine-tune the SA methodology where this is considered to help inform the detailed considerations associated with the site selection process.

#### **Key Changes Since 2009**

3.2 The Coalition Government has introduced a number of major reforms to the planning system, most notably:

- The introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (published on 27 March 2012) in which the “presumption in favour of sustainable development” is seen as a ‘golden thread’ running throughout the plan making and decision making process (NPPF para 14). The NPPF replaced all previous Planning Policy Statements and Guidance notes (PPS’s and PPG’s), and
- The revocation of Regional Strategies. The Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber – The Yorkshire and Humber Plan - (the RSS) was revoked on 22 February 2013 (apart from the York Greenbelt policies which have been retained).
- In Spring 2015 the Planning Practice Guidance website was introduced, it is to complement the NPPF, and is to condense planning guidance into a web-based format which can be updated. This includes guidance about how, when and why Sustainability Appraisal is undertaken, and its relationship with other forms of environmental assessment, include Strategic Environmental Assessment, Habitats Regulations Assessment.

3.3 The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy was adopted by the Council on 5 September 2013. This document sets out the long-term vision, objectives and planning strategy for 15 years to 2027 for Ryedale. The Helmsley Plan has also been adopted in July 2015 to cover the site-specific policy and site matters for the settlement over the same Plan Period.

#### **Relationship with the Site Selection Methodology**

3.4 The Council has prepared a Site Selection Methodology (SSM) (February 2013) which is to inform the selection of sites for allocation in the forthcoming Local Plan Sites and Helmsley Development Plan Documents. The Site Selection Methodology will be a key tool for Officers when assessing sites submitted to the Council to enable informed choices to be made regarding the selection of sites. Indeed it is a key element of the operational Sustainability Appraisal process; embedded within the Site Selection Methodology are the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. This is to ensure that this is an objective assessment designed to secure deliverable development which best meets the objectives of the Ryedale Plan and the associated Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. Appendix 1 sets out the relationship between the Sustainability Objectives and the Site Selection Methodology.

## Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

3.5 The relevant policies, plans and programmes influencing the sustainability appraisal were set out in the Scoping Report (2009). This has been updated in January and July 2015 and is provided in Appendix 2. The most notable changes being the replacement of the Planning Policy Statements and Guidance notes (PPS's and PPG's) by the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in 2012 and the introduction of the Planning Practice Guidance (April 2015 onwards). Other changes include the introduction of:

- the Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)
- Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land (Natural England Technical Information Note, 2012)
- Planning for Climate Change – Guidance for Local Authorities (TCPA, 2012)
- Planning for a Healthy Environment – Good Practice Guidance for Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity (TCPA, 2012)
- Water Resources Management Plan 2010-2035 (Yorkshire Water, 2009)
- North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2016 (North Yorkshire County Council, 2011)
- Derwent Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2010)
- Natural England's National Character Area Descriptions for the North York Moors and Cleveland Hills (NCA 25), Vale of Pickering (NCA 26), Yorkshire Wolds (NCA 27), Vale of York (NCA 28) and Howardian Hills (NCA 29)
- Statement of Significance of the Vale of Pickering (Historic England)
- The introduction of the LEP (Local Economic Partnership) and Regional Housing Board.

## Baseline Information Update

3.6 The decadal UK national Census took place in 2011, the results of which are now available and afford the Council the opportunity to update and review the baseline data. Appendix 3 presents the baseline information together with any updated information available which is summarised below. The updated Key facts are presented in Appendix 4.

## Population

3.7 The District population of approximately 51,700 (2011 Census) is centred mainly in the market towns of Malton and Norton, Pickering, Kirkbymoorside and Helmsley. The population of the District has risen by 1.6% from that recorded in the 2001 Census. The largest urban area is Malton/Norton with a combined population of 12,275 (2011 Census). It is the principal service centre for the District as well as being the main transport hub. The latest population projections (2013 based on 2011 based interim sub-national population projections) show a lower growth in households in Ryedale between 2011-2021 compared with the 2008 based projections with projected household growth at 2021 decreasing from 25,909 households under the 2008 based projections to 23,862 households under the 2011 based projections. The latest interim projections have reduced for all of Ryedale's neighbours, with the City of York highlighted in the statistical release as seeing one of the largest falls nationally in comparison with the 2008 projections.

- 3.8 The population of Ryedale is classed as “Rural-80” (DEFRA 2005) where at least 80% of the population is in the rural settlements and Market Towns giving rise to a sparse population distribution, especially in the more rural parishes. This has an impact on accessibility to services and employment opportunities. Ryedale has an ageing population, with 37.4% of residents being over 55 compared with an England average of 26.8% (2011 Census).
- 3.9 Only 25.6% of the District’s population is under 25, compared to 30.8% in England (2011 Census). Throughout North Yorkshire despite the overall population increase, the number of people in their 20s is actually falling. The District suffers from a consistent out-migration of young people (aged 16-24).

### ***Economy***

- 3.10 Ryedale has a diverse and robust local economy characterised by a strong and growing small firms sector. The District has high employment levels, although these are lower than recorded for May 2008 in the 2009 Scoping Report. 70.6% (2011 Census) of the population are employed, the unemployment rate (claimant count) for Ryedale currently stands at just 2.3% (January 2013) of the population. The District still has a well-balanced economy with no one sector being unduly large in relation to the others. However, agricultural employment is still relatively high (7.3% compared to the national average of 0.8%, 2011 Census) and the manufacturing sectors are still slightly over represented within the District’s economy, which could potentially have negative effects for the vitality of the local economy if these sectors suffered a prolonged down turn. However, Ryedale’s manufacturing sector is diverse with a strong emphasis on hi-tech research, development and manufacturing businesses that cater for national and international markets.
- 3.11 Tourism is a particularly important source of employment within the District (7% of the total employment in 2011 were directly employed in tourism which increases to 22% of total employment with the addition of those indirectly employed in the tourism sector such as retail, catering, travel and hospitality). Drawing together direct business turnover, supplier and income-induced expenditure, and the additional expenditure spent on second homes and by friends and relatives, the total value of tourism activity in Ryedale in 2011 is estimated to have been around £251million, up 4% compared to the 2006 figure (The Economic Impact of Tourism in Ryedale 2011).

### ***Housing***

- 3.12 Average wages within Ryedale remain below the national average. The average annual gross full time salary in 2012 was £20,576, which equates to £396 per week, although this figure still masks the fact that a number of people earn significantly less than the average wage (NOMIS). Some 64% of households in Ryedale have an income below the National average of £26,664 (ONS Nov 2012).
- 3.13 The average price of a property within Ryedale is approximately £213,983 which is higher than the regional average of £157,594, but lower than the national average of £242,415 (UK House Prices: April-June 2013). House prices in Ryedale increased by 32% since 2004, which in 2009 was significantly greater than the national average of 12%. The home ownership rate for Ryedale is 67.1%, which is higher than the average for England of 63.4% (2011 Census).
- 3.14 The high cost of housing within Ryedale has made it difficult for many to buy or rent a home within the District. The latest North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2011) (Examination Document TE22) which embodies up to date

Housing Needs Information reveals an affordable housing need of 256 units per annum.

### ***Transport and Communications***

- 3.15 Car ownership levels within the District are higher than the national and regional average, reflecting not only the economic situation but also a certain degree of necessity. Within Ryedale, the majority of households own a car with 85.4% owning one or more cars, and 42.2% owning two or more cars (2011 Census). Many settlements have an infrequent bus service, which can cause problems of isolation for those without access to a car. The car is the principal mode of transport used to travel to work, with 66.6% travelling by car, and only 2.8% travelling to work by public transport (2011 Census).
- 3.16 There is a frequent bus service along both the A64 and A170, however the service is still very patchy in other parts of the District such as the Wolds, the area north of the A170, and in the area between Malton and Kirkbymoorside. This situation, linked with the fact that the population of the District is dispersed over a large area in many small settlements, means that most journeys are made by private car.

### ***Environment***

- 3.17 The District contains part of the North York Moors National Park (NYMNP) and part of the Howardian Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), 32 designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), 125 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), 5 Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites (RIGS), 2 local areas of high landscape value (The Wolds and the Vale of Pickering), 5 Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), 1 RAMSAR and 2 Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

### ***Pollution***

- 3.18 Ryedale is generally considered to have a very clean environment, although localised problems exist in relation to air pollution at certain road junctions within the market towns of Malton and Pickering. The junction known as "Butcher Corner" in Malton is now a designated Air Quality Management Zone.

### ***Waste and Recycling***

- 3.19 Ryedale households currently (2012-2013) recycle, reuse or compost 52.9% of the waste they produce. The remainder goes to landfill sites. These figures are improving year on year.

### ***Historic Environment***

- 3.20 The District has a high quality built environment which contains over 2,000 listed buildings. Conservation Areas are designated in 34 settlements. The District is also home to a number of important country houses such as Castle Howard and 8 parks or gardens which are included on the 'Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest'.
- 3.21 There are some 230 Scheduled Monuments throughout the District. English Heritage has prepared a Statement of Significance for the Vale of Pickering in recognition of its historic and archaeological importance. There are four areas that are of particular archaeological sensitivity. These are:
- i) The land bounded by the A64 and the railway line between Malton and Seamer;

- ii) The land 500 metres either side of the Gypsey Race from its source near Wharram-le-Street to the District border;
- iii) The land between St Leonard's Church in Malton to the Gilbertine Priory in Old Malton, and
- iv) An area around the Castle at Sherriff Hutton.

## **Conclusion**

3.22 It is considered that following the review of the policies, plans and programmes together with the updating of the baseline data that the sustainability issues facing the District remain as in 2009, and therefore the sustainability objectives remain appropriate and applicable to the consideration of sustainability effects in the District.

3.23 The Council is aware that there are other, complementary, requirements to undertake Habitats Regulations Assessment, and this will consist of a screening of the Plan/Policy/Project for likely significant effect. This may lead to the consideration of the Plan/Sites through Appropriate Assessment. The findings of these studies will be incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan Sites Document.

## Locally / Place-Specific Sustainability Issues

- 3.23 From the previous sections it is clear that District-wide sustainability issues have informed the existing sustainability appraisal framework. However, the selection and allocation of land for development will involve a range of detailed considerations. The District Council consider that it would be appropriate to identify any locally (place) specific sustainability issues which will be relevant considerations in the site selection process for specific settlements. These locally (place) specific sustainability issues will form the basis for the assessment of effects which will in turn inform decisions around whether it is appropriate to allocate specific sites or whether a particular site or group of sites should be avoided, or if it is appropriate or possible to mitigate any effects. The locally (place) specific issues need highlighting to ensure that through the sustainability appraisal and site selection approach either direct, in-direct, cumulative or in-combination effects are considered, avoided or mitigation measures identified.
- 3.24 A range of information sources were used to inform the Local Plan Strategy. The Council published a “Settlement Analysis” document for the Local Plan Strategy Examination (Examination reference: DDH20).

<http://www.ryedaleplan.org.uk/other-documents/evidence-base/369-settlement-analysis>

This provided a commentary on the mainly environmental constraints for the market towns and ten service villages. This involved a spatial commentary on the findings of the 2009 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) together with plans showing their relationship with the environmental features and other constraints taken from the Council’s evidence base. In addition, comments regarding the various settlements and concerns regarding the scale and location of development have been received by the Council since 2004 and throughout the production of the Local Plan Strategy. The main non-generic sustainability issues for each of the market towns and the ten service villages can be summarised as a local issue as below.

**Table 2: Local (Place Specific) Sustainability Issues**

Settlement	Local (Place Specific) Issue	Key Information Sources
Malton and Norton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ability of social and physical infrastructure to cope with additional development due to timing - in particular transport and schools</li> <li>• Additional capacity needed at both primary and secondary school levels</li> <li>• The need for extra-care facilities</li> <li>• Highest concentration of affordable homes need in the district</li> <li>• Lack of open space provision especially for children and young people, both indoor and outdoor sports provision, allotments and cemeteries / churchyards</li> <li>• Traffic congestion through the towns</li> <li>• Sewerage capacity – constraints in Norton</li> <li>• River Derwent Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and 500m buffer which identifies the area of a presumption against development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy (2013)</li> <li>• Habitats Regulation Assessment (2009)</li> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy Examination document Reference DDH20 – Settlement Analysis (2012)</li> <li>• Ryedale Special Qualities Study Report (2011)</li> <li>• North East Yorkshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2006) and update (2010)</li> <li>• EA Flood Map, Surface Water Map and Groundwater map</li> <li>• Local Plan Strategy SA Report (May 2012)</li> <li>• Howardian Hills AONB Management Plan (2009-2014)</li> <li>• Historic Environment Record / Gateway</li> </ul>

Settlement	Local (Place Specific) Issue	Key Information Sources
	<p>“unless it can be demonstrated that through an appropriate assessment that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC alone or in combination with other plans and projects.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River Derwent SSSI</li> <li>• SINCs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Malton Bypass Cuttings</li> <li>○ Lady Spring Wood</li> <li>○ Bazeleys Lane</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A number of ponds present in Norton</li> <li>• Green Infrastructure Corridors - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Derwent</li> <li>○ Rye</li> <li>○ Howardian Hills</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Visually Important Undeveloped Areas (VIUA) throughout the towns</li> <li>• The Howardian Hills AONB designation is immediately to the west of Malton</li> <li>• Grade 2 and 3 Agricultural Land surrounds Malton and Norton</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Orchard Fields – Roman Fort and Site of Malton Castle, Malton</li> <li>○ Old Malton Priory Church, Old Malton</li> <li>○ The Three Dykes or Five Riggs, Langton</li> </ul> </li> <li>• archaeologically significant areas of Mediaeval and post-Mediaeval character</li> <li>• A large number of Listed Buildings (especially around Castlegate, Yorkersgate and Market Place, Malton and Town Street, Old Malton)</li> <li>• Malton, Old Malton and Norton Conservation Areas</li> <li>• Areas subject to flood as identified on the Environment Agency FloodMap Floodzones 2 and 3 and Drainage Sensitive Area</li> <li>• Areas of the towns at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency</li> <li>• Groundwater Source Protection Zone - Howe Hill Norton</li> </ul>	<p><a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/">http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural England -Green Infrastructure dataset</li> <li>• Suite of Landscape Character Assessments prepared at a District and County Level, with the National Character Areas</li> </ul>
Pickering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure for second homes / holiday homes in the town and surrounding area</li> <li>• The need for extra-care facilities</li> <li>• The lack of open space provision especially for children and young people, indoor and outdoor sports provision, allotments and burial space</li> <li>• Additional capacity needed at both primary and secondary school levels</li> <li>• Improvements needed at junctions, and further visitor parking needed</li> <li>• Proximity of North York Moors Special</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy (2013)</li> <li>• Habitats Regulation Assessment (2009)</li> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy Examination document Reference DDH20 – Settlement Analysis (2012)</li> <li>• Ryedale Special Qualities Study Report (2011)</li> <li>• Planning applications ecological surveys</li> <li>• North East Yorkshire Strategic Flood</li> </ul>

Settlement	Local (Place Specific) Issue	Key Information Sources
	<p>Area of Conservation (SAC) and the 10km buffer which covers the whole of Pickering. The HRA requires a golden plover bird survey and an “appropriate management plan” for recreational pressures to be in place before any Greenfield land comes forward.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSSI – Newbridge Quarry, Newtondale, Haugh and Gundale Slacks</li> <li>• SINCs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Keld Head Springs</li> <li>○ The Motte at Pickering Castle</li> <li>○ Outgang Road Pond and grassland</li> </ul> </li> <li>• High number of ponds and presence of meta-population of Great Crested Newts</li> <li>• “Fringe of the Moors” Area of High Landscape Value to the north of the town.</li> <li>• Visually Important Undeveloped Areas (VIUA) in the town</li> <li>• Grades 2, 3 and 4 Agricultural Land surrounds Pickering, with the grade 4 to the south east of the town.</li> <li>• Green infrastructure corridor – Pickering Beck</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Pickering Castle</li> <li>○ Beacon Hill</li> <li>○ St Nicholas’ Medieval Hospital 550m east of Brickyard Farm</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Archaeologically significant areas of Mediaeval and post-Mediaeval character especially the evidence of strip fields surrounding the town</li> <li>• A large number of Listed Buildings (especially around Hungate and Market Place)</li> <li>• Pickering Conservation Area</li> <li>• Areas subject to flooding as identified on the Environment Agency FloodMap Floodzones 2 and 3</li> <li>• Areas of the town at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency</li> <li>• Groundwater source protection Zones to the north of the A170 – Keld Head Zones 1 and 2</li> <li>• Potential coalescence of Pickering with Middleton</li> <li>• Proximity of Notifiable Pipelines</li> </ul>	<p>Risk Assessment (2006) and update (2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EA FloodMap, Surface Water Map and Groundwater Map</li> <li>• HSE PADHI+</li> <li>• Historic Environment Record / Heritage Gateway <a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/">http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/</a></li> <li>• Natural England -Green Infrastructure dataset</li> <li>• Suite of Landscape Character Assessments prepared at a District and County Level, with the National Character Areas</li> </ul>
Kirkbymoorside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need for extra-care facilities</li> <li>• Sewerage capacity – limited to west and south of town</li> <li>• Deficiencies in market town amenity space and open space provision especially for children and young people, indoor sports provision and allotments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy (2013)</li> <li>• Habitats Regulation Assessment (2009)</li> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy Examination document Reference DDH20 – Settlement Analysis (2012)</li> <li>• Ryedale Special Qualities Study</li> </ul>

Settlement	Local (Place Specific) Issue	Key Information Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional capacity needed at primary school level</li> <li>• Proximity of North York Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the 10km buffer which covers the whole of Kirkbymoorside. The HRA requires a golden plover bird survey and an “appropriate management plan” for recreational pressures to be in place before any Greenfield land comes forward.</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Neville Castle</li> <li>○ Starfits Round Barrow</li> <li>○ Vivers Hill Castle</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A large number of Listed Buildings (especially around the Market Place)</li> <li>• Kirkbymoorside Conservation Area</li> <li>• SINC - Manor Vale</li> <li>• A pond to the south of Slingsby Garth</li> <li>• “Fringe of the Moors” Area of High Landscape Value to the north, west and east of the town.</li> <li>• Visually Important Undeveloped Area (VIUA) between Kirkbymoorside and Keldholme</li> <li>• Grade 3 Agricultural Land surrounds Kirkbymoorside</li> <li>• Green infrastructure corridor – Dove Ryedale</li> <li>• archaeologically significant areas of Mediaeval and post-Mediaeval character to the west and east of the town</li> <li>• The areas subject to flooding EA FloodMap zones 2 and 3 are near the River Dove which flows to the east of the town through Keldholme.</li> <li>• Areas of the town at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency</li> <li>• Proximity of notifiable pipelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report (2011)</li> <li>• North East Yorkshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2006) and update (2010)</li> <li>• EA FloodMap and Surface Water Map</li> <li>• HSE PADHI+</li> <li>• Historic Environment Record / Heritage Gateway <a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/">http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/</a></li> <li>• Natural England -Green Infrastructure dataset</li> <li>• Suite of Landscape Character Assessments prepared at a District and County Level, with the National Character Areas</li> </ul>
Helmsley	The Helmsley Plan has now been adopted. A separate SA was produced.	
Amotherby / Swinton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional capacity will be needed for primary education</li> <li>• Howardian Hills AONB designation is to the south of the villages</li> <li>• Green infrastructure corridor – Rye and Howardian Hills</li> <li>• SINC – Amotherby Lane</li> <li>• Green infrastructure corridors – Rye and Howardian Hills</li> <li>• A pond west of Seven Wells, Amotherby</li> <li>• Visually Important Undeveloped Area (VIUA) in Amotherby</li> <li>• Grades 2 and 3 Agricultural Land surrounds Amotherby and Swinton</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy (2013)</li> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy Examination document Reference DDH20 – Settlement Analysis (2012)</li> <li>• HSE PADHI+</li> <li>• Defra - Agricultural Land Classification Map</li> <li>• Howardian Hills AONB Management Plan (2009-2014)</li> <li>• EA Surface Water Map</li> <li>• Historic Environment Record / Heritage Gateway <a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/">http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/</a></li> </ul>

Settlement	Local (Place Specific) Issue	Key Information Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Dovecote at Appleton le Street</li> <li>○ 5 x round barrows near Easthorpe Lodge and Cottages</li> <li>• Potential coalescence of settlements</li> <li>• HSE notifiable site - BATA Amotherby</li> <li>• Areas of the village at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency</li> <li>• No children's play space in Amotherby</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural England -Green Infrastructure dataset</li> <li>• Suite of Landscape Character Assessments prepared at a District and County Level, with the National Character Areas</li> <li>• Open Space Study (JMP, 2006)</li> </ul>
Ampleforth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional capacity will be needed for primary education</li> <li>• No sewerage capacity</li> <li>• Proximity of North York Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the 10km buffer which covers the village</li> <li>• Part of the village is within the North York Moors National Park</li> <li>• The remainder is within the Howardian Hills AONB</li> <li>• Green infrastructure corridor - Rye</li> <li>• Grades 3 and 4 Agricultural Land surrounds Ampleforth</li> <li>• A number of Listed Buildings throughout the village including Ampleforth College</li> <li>• Ampleforth Conservation Area</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 6 x Dropping Gill round cairns</li> <li>○ 3 x Pry Rigg round barrows</li> <li>○ Double Dykes on Painter Rigg</li> <li>○ Studford Rigg</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Areas of the village at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy (2013)</li> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy Examination document Reference DDH20 – Settlement Analysis (2012)</li> <li>• Howardian Hills AONB Management Plan (2009-2014)</li> <li>• EA Surface Water Map</li> <li>• Historic Environment Record / Heritage Gateway <a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/">http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/</a></li> <li>• Natural England -Green Infrastructure dataset</li> <li>• Suite of Landscape Character Assessments prepared at a District and County Level, with the National Character Areas</li> </ul>
Beadlam and Nawton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demand for affordable housing</li> <li>• Additional capacity may be needed at Ryedale School depending on phasing and location of sites</li> <li>• Limited sewerage capacity</li> <li>• Proximity of North York Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the 10km buffer which covers the village</li> <li>• “Fringe of the Moors” Area of High Landscape Value</li> <li>• SINC - Pinfold House Meadow Nawton</li> <li>• Green infrastructure corridor – Dove Ryedale</li> <li>• Visually Important Undeveloped Area (VIUA) in Nawton</li> <li>• Grade 3 Agricultural Land at Beadlam with grade 2 at Nawton</li> <li>• A number of Listed Buildings with a greater concentration in Nawton)</li> <li>• Areas of the village at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy (2013)</li> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy Examination document Reference DDH20 – Settlement Analysis (2012)</li> <li>• EA Surface Water Map</li> <li>• Historic Environment Record / Heritage Gateway <a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/">http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/</a></li> <li>• Natural England -Green Infrastructure dataset</li> <li>• Suite of Landscape Character Assessments prepared at a District and County Level, with the National Character Areas</li> </ul>

Settlement	Local (Place Specific) Issue	Key Information Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheduled Monuments               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Pockley Gates round barrow</li> <li>○ Round Barrow east of Riccal Bridge</li> <li>○ Beadlam Minor Romano-British villa</li> <li>○ Stoney Cross - Wayside Cross</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Hovingham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited sewerage capacity</li> <li>• Part of the village is within the Howardian Hills AONB</li> <li>• SSSI – Wath Quarry</li> <li>• Green infrastructure corridors – Rye and Howardian Hills</li> <li>• Visually Important Undeveloped Areas (VIUA) throughout the village</li> <li>• Grades 2 and 3 Agricultural Land surrounds Hovingham</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Round Barrow at Wath Farm</li> <li>○ 4 x round barrows at Moor House Farm</li> <li>○ Round Barrow west of Calf Close Wood</li> <li>○ 4 x Round Barrows north of Wool Knoll</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A high number of Listed Buildings spread throughout the village</li> <li>• Hovingham Conservation Areas</li> <li>• Areas subject to flood as identified on the Environment Agency FloodMap zones 2 and 3</li> <li>• Areas of the village at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy (2013)</li> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy Examination document Reference DDH20 – Settlement Analysis (2012)</li> <li>• North East Yorkshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2006) and update (2010)</li> <li>• EA FloodMap and Surface Water Map</li> <li>• Howardian Hills AONB Management Plan (2009-2014)</li> <li>• Historic Environment Record / Heritage Gateway <a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/">http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/</a></li> <li>• Natural England -Green Infrastructure dataset</li> <li>• Suite of Landscape Character Assessments prepared at a District and County Level, with the National Character Areas</li> </ul>
Rillington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to the A64</li> <li>• The Yorkshire Wolds Area of High Landscape Value to the south of the A64</li> <li>• Limited sewerage capacity</li> <li>• Scheduled Monument – Iron Age Barrow cemetery, East Field</li> <li>• Green Infrastructure Corridors – Derwent and Wolds</li> <li>• Grades 2 and 3 Agricultural Land surrounds Rillington</li> <li>• Areas of the village at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency</li> <li>• A few Listed Buildings throughout the village</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy (2013)</li> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy Examination document Reference DDH20 – Settlement Analysis (2012)</li> <li>• EA surface Water Map</li> <li>• Historic Environment Record / Heritage Gateway <a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/">http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/</a></li> <li>• Natural England -Green Infrastructure dataset</li> <li>• Suite of Landscape Character Assessments prepared at a District and County Level, with the National Character Areas</li> </ul>
Sherburn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional capacity required for primary school</li> <li>• Access to the A64</li> <li>• No sewerage capacity</li> <li>• The Yorkshire Wolds Area of High</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy (2013)</li> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy Examination document Reference DDH20 – Settlement Analysis (2012)</li> </ul>

Settlement	Local (Place Specific) Issue	Key Information Sources
	<p>Landscape Value is to the south of the A64</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green Infrastructure Corridor – Wolds</li> <li>• Visually Important Undeveloped Areas (VIUA) in the village</li> <li>• Grade 3 Agricultural Land</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1 x round barrow NE of Lawson’s Wold Farm</li> <li>○ 9 x round barrows of Prodhams Wold Farm</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A few Listed Buildings throughout the village</li> <li>• Areas of the village at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EA surface Water Map</li> <li>• Historic Environment Record / Heritage Gateway <a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/">http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/</a></li> <li>• Natural England -Green Infrastructure dataset</li> <li>• Suite of Landscape Character Assessments prepared at a District and County Level, with the National Character Areas</li> </ul>
Sheriff Hutton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No sewerage capacity</li> <li>• Grades 3 and 4 Agricultural Land surrounds Sheriff Hutton</li> <li>• Visually Important Undeveloped Areas (VIUA) in the village</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sherriff Hutton Castle and early garden</li> <li>○ Ringwork and bailey south of St Helen and Holy Cross Church</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Sheriff Hutton Conservation Area</li> <li>• Numerous ponds close to the village</li> <li>• protected park and garden – Sheriff Hutton Hall (including Listed Buildings)</li> <li>• Areas of the village at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy (2013)</li> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy Examination document Reference DDH20 – Settlement Analysis (2012)</li> <li>• EA surface Water Map</li> <li>• Historic Environment Record / Heritage Gateway <a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/">http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/</a></li> <li>• Natural England -Green Infrastructure dataset</li> <li>• Suite of Landscape Character Assessments prepared at a District and County Level, with the National Character Areas</li> </ul>
Slingsby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No sewerage capacity</li> <li>• Howardian Hills AONB designation to the south of the village</li> <li>• Visually Important Undeveloped Areas (VIUA) throughout the village</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Slingsby Castle</li> <li>○ Iron Age Barrow Cemetery</li> <li>○ Iron Age Settlement</li> <li>○ Numerous round barrows and linear dykes at High Baxenhowe and Fryton West Wood to Slingsby Banks Wood</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A large number of Listed Buildings throughout the village</li> <li>• Slingsby Conservation Area</li> <li>• SINC - Slingsby Bank Verges</li> <li>• Green infrastructure corridors – Rye and Howardian Hills</li> <li>• Grades 2 and 3 Agricultural Land surrounds Slingsby</li> <li>• Listed Buildings</li> <li>• Areas of the village at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy (2013)</li> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy Examination document Reference DDH20 – Settlement Analysis (2012)</li> <li>• Howardian Hills AONB Management Plan (2009-2014)</li> <li>• EA surface Water Map</li> <li>• Historic Environment Record / Heritage Gateway <a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/">http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/</a></li> <li>• Natural England -Green Infrastructure dataset</li> <li>• Suite of Landscape Character Assessments prepared at a District and County Level, with the National Character Areas</li> </ul>

Settlement	Local (Place Specific) Issue	Key Information Sources
Staxton and Willerby	<p>Environment Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable housing viability is weak</li> <li>• Additional capacity required for primary school</li> <li>• Access to the A64</li> <li>• No sewerage capacity</li> <li>• The Yorkshire Wolds Area of High Landscape Value is to the south of the A64</li> <li>• SINC – Staxton Sand Pit</li> <li>• Green Infrastructure Corridor – Derwent</li> <li>• Grade 3 Agricultural Land</li> <li>• Visually Important Undeveloped Areas (VIUA) in the village</li> <li>• A few Listed Buildings throughout the village</li> <li>• Small areas of the village at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Site of Hospital of St Mary, Staxton</li> <li>○ 4 x round barrows, Staxton Brow</li> <li>○ Staxton Brow entrenchment</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy (2013)</li> <li>• RDC Affordable Housing viability Study Report – Entec (2010)</li> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy Examination document Reference DDH20 – Settlement Analysis (2012)</li> <li>• EA surface Water Map</li> <li>• Historic Environment Record / Heritage Gateway <a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/">http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/</a></li> <li>• Natural England -Green Infrastructure dataset</li> <li>• Suite of Landscape Character Assessments prepared at a District and County Level, with the National Character Areas</li> </ul>
Thornton le Dale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited sewerage capacity</li> <li>• Proximity of North York Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the 10km buffer which covers the village</li> <li>• Ellers Wood and Sand Dale Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and SSSI and buffer</li> <li>• North York Moors National Park boundary is through the village</li> <li>• Green Infrastructure Corridor – Dalby Beck</li> <li>• Ponds close to the village</li> <li>• Grades 2 and 3 Agricultural Land surrounds Thornton le Dale</li> <li>• Areas of the village at risk of surface water flooding as identified by the Environment Agency</li> <li>• Groundwater source protection Zones – Keld Head Zone 3</li> <li>• A large number of Listed Buildings throughout the village</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy (2013)</li> <li>• The Ryedale Plan: Local Plan Strategy Examination document Reference DDH20 – Settlement Analysis (2012)</li> <li>• EA surface Water Map and Groundwater Map</li> <li>• Historic Environment Record / Heritage Gateway <a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/">http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/</a></li> <li>• Natural England -Green Infrastructure dataset</li> <li>• Suite of Landscape Character Assessments prepared at a District and County Level, with the National Character Areas</li> </ul>

### **Suggested Improvements to the SA Methodology**

3.25 In addition to the identification of locally specific sustainability issues, in order to ensure that the sustainability appraisal methodology is comprehensive, up to date and relevant for the detailed site specific selection, the following changes are also suggested:

- Further appraisal prompts are added to ensure that both District-wide and locally specific issues are considered. The additional prompts have been identified by ensuring that the locally specific issues in the table above are considered (shown in italics in Appendix 1).
- The indicators have been reviewed to be consistent with the monitoring information presented in the Ryedale Plan Monitoring Report.

3.26 It is not considered that there are any further changes necessary to the SA methodology. The scoring system is very easily applied and provided a very quick and simple visual result in the summary tables for each policy as well as in the assessment tables in the appendices for the Local Plan Strategy SA (May 2012).

## Appendix 1: Sustainability Objectives, Appraisal Prompts and Monitoring Indicators

<b>Social Objectives</b>				
	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Relevant Site Selection Methodology Question</b>	<b>Appraisal prompts for Site Allocations DPD</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
A1	<b>To ensure that all groups of the population have access to health, education, leisure and recreation services that are required</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSM Q1A. Residential - For the Towns:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How accessible is the site to a bus stop, commercial limit, employment area, primary school, secondary school and doctors surgery and hospital and Railway Station (for Malton / Norton only)?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• SSM Q1A. Residential - For the Villages:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How accessible is the site to a bus stop, local shop and primary school?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• SSM Q5. Would the development provide opportunities for the provision of green infrastructure, including linking in with existing green infrastructure corridors?</li> <li>• SSM Q52. Would the development on its own, have an impact on an existing community facility and has mitigation of this impact been proposed as part of the development?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the site aligned with the locational strategy?</li> <li>• Does the site need to be phased to take account of any facilities/services improvement?</li> <li>• Does the site comply with accessibility standards?</li> <li>• Is the site accessible by a means of sustainable/feasible modes of travel?</li> <li>• Does the site result in a loss of a community facility?</li> <li>• <i>Does the site impact on a locally specific sustainability issue?</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of developer contributions dedicated to health, leisure and education services</li> <li>• % new housing built in the villages/countryside</li> <li>• Developer contributions to transport initiatives</li> <li>• <i>Number of Permissions and Completions by type and location</i></li> <li>• <i>Proportion of development by type, completed within a 13 minute walk of an hourly bus stop</i></li> <li>• <i>Protection of existing services and facilities / replacement facilities</i></li> <li>• <i>Qualitative assessment of open space</i></li> </ul>

## Social Objectives

	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Relevant Site Selection Methodology Question</b>	<b>Appraisal prompts for Site Allocations DPD</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
A2	<b>To provide opportunity for all people to meet their housing needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSM Q40 Will the proposed development attract a balanced living and/or working population, reducing inequality of opportunity?</li> <li>SSM Q41. Does the type and mix of development proposed meet the needs identified in the SHMA/ELR?</li> <li>SSM Q42. What level and type of affordable housing is provided on site?</li> <li>SSM Q43. What provision has been made for Ryedale's elderly population?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the site meet housing requirements?</li> <li>Is affordable housing viable on the site?</li> <li>Does the site need to be phased to meet longer-term needs?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>New homes permitted and completed per annum (gross and net)</i></li> <li><i>Completions by property type and size (No. of bedrooms)</i></li> <li><i>The deliverable and developable supply at 31 March</i></li> <li><i>Affordable housing need</i></li> <li><i>Number and percentage of affordable homes permitted and delivered per annum</i></li> <li><i>Number of rural exception sites committed and completed</i></li> <li><i>Extra-care bed need</i></li> <li><i>Completions of purpose-built accommodation for elderly and vulnerable groups</i></li> <li><i>No. of transit and permanent pitches required and completed</i></li> <li><i>Number of unauthorised encampments</i></li> <li><i>Number of second homes</i></li> <li><i>Number and type of occupancy conditions lifted or s106 occupancy clauses varied</i></li> </ul>
A3	<b>To improve overall levels of health and reduce the disparities between different groups and different areas.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSM Q38. Does the design of the development encourage people to walk and cycle, rather than travel by car?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is open space required on site, or is an off-site contribution to be sought?</li> <li>Is the surrounding environment of the site conducive to good health and providing opportunities for recreation?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The loss / gain of open space and other facilities to other uses</li> <li><i>Protection of existing services and facilities / replacement facilities</i></li> </ul>

## Social Objectives

	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Relevant Site Selection Methodology Question</b>	<b>Appraisal prompts for Site Allocations DPD</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
A4	<b>To maintain and promote the distinctiveness of identifiable communities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSM Q11. Will the site lead to the coalescence of settlements which will impact on their character and setting?</li> <li>SSM Q36. Would the development of the site lead to the loss of an existing use which contributes to the social character and distinctiveness of the settlement?</li> <li>SSM Q49. Does the proposal involve new public realm or enhancements to the existing public realm as part of its development?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the proposed use of the site address local needs?</li> <li>Is the siting and design reflective of the settlement's pattern of development and context?</li> <li><i>Does the site impact on a locally specific sustainability issue?</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rate of infill within villages.</li> <li>Availability of local services</li> <li><i>Protection of existing services and facilities / replacement facilities</i></li> </ul>
A5	<b>To reduce crime and fear of crime</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSM Q37. Can the site potentially incorporate the principles of Secure By Design, reducing the potential for crime and discouraging anti-social behaviour?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the site/proposal provide the opportunity to incorporate 'secure by design' principles?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount of new developments which comply with the 'Secure by Design' principles</li> <li><i>Proportion of planning applications, LBC and CAC applications refused against policy SP16 on design</i></li> </ul>
A6	<b>To develop a more balanced population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSM Q40. Will the proposed development attract a balanced living and/or working population, reducing inequality of opportunity?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the proposal support a more balanced population <i>structure</i>?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in the demographic profile for Ryedale</li> </ul>

## Economic Objectives

	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Relevant Site Selection Methodology Question</b>	<b>Appraisal prompts for Site Allocations DPD</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
B1	<b>To maintain and enhance employment opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSM Q56. How does the site perform against the ELR/SHLAA in terms of its ability to come forward and its suitability for development?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the site's location meet identified <i>employment</i> needs as part of the Employment Land Review, or does it maintain/enhance existing opportunities?</li> <li>Does the site, or its proposed use, continue to provide a range of a broad portfolio of sites?</li> <li>Does the site reflect the Sub Regional Investment Plan policies?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The amount of employment land lost to other uses</li> <li>Supply of employment land by type</li> <li>The number of rural diversification schemes, by type and location</li> <li><i>Amount of employment land by Use Class (B1, B1a,b,c, B2, B8 and mixed) and by tier within the settlement hierarchy</i></li> <li><i>Amount of completed employment land by Use Class (B1, B1a,b,c, B2, B8 and mixed) and by tier within the settlement hierarchy</i></li> <li><i>Gross and net amount of office space completed by tier in settlement hierarchy</i></li> <li><i>Number of farm / rural diversification schemes granted pp by type</i></li> </ul>
B2	<b>To maintain and enhance the vitality of the countryside, villages and town centres</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSM Q1B How does the site location relate to the Town Centre in terms of the NPPF Sequential test?</li> <li>SSM Q53. (Proposals involving town centre uses only) Will the site promote the viability and vitality of the Principal Town or Local Service Centre?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the site and its proposed use, address local <i>employment</i> needs, but does so within the context of the settlement strategy, and reflecting the qualities of the area of the proposal?</li> <li><i>Does the site impact on a locally specific sustainability issue?</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conversion of retail to other uses</li> <li>Loss of/provision of facilities</li> <li>The amount of new housing developed in the market towns compared to the villages</li> <li><i>Percentage of employment land on pdl</i></li> </ul>

## Economic Objectives

	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Relevant Site Selection Methodology Question</b>	<b>Appraisal prompts for Site Allocations DPD</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
B3	<b>To retain and enhance the factors which are conducive to wealth creation, including personal creativity and attractiveness to investors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSM Q1A For the Employment:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How accessible is the site to a bus stop, train station (for Malton / Norton only), commercial limit, development limit?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• SSM Q50 What is the capacity of existing utilities and infrastructure to cope with the impact of development?</li> <li>• SSM Q55(Proposals including employment or retail uses only) Does the proposal involve the creation of net additional or net loss of jobs in Ryedale?</li> <li>• SSM Q58. Will the development be capable of meeting the usual range of site specific s106 requirements?</li> </ul>	<p>Is the site and use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate to the location?</li> <li>• Is of high quality, and of a design that reflects the characteristics of the surrounding built environment?</li> <li>• Accessible through sustainable transport modes?</li> <li>• <i>Does the site impact on a locally specific sustainability issue?</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of the District's population with broadband internet access</li> <li>• Levels of traffic congestion on key routes (A64, and A170)</li> <li>• <i>Amount of employment land by Use Class lost to other Uses</i></li> <li>• <i>Net amount of new retail convenience and comparison floorspace (Use A1)</i></li> <li>• <i>Town centre health checks</i></li> <li>• <i>Net amount of new retail (A1) office (b1a and A2) and leisure (D2) compared to other uses within town centres</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of vacant shop units per town centre</i></li> <li>• <i>Monitoring of critical and necessary infrastructural improvements</i></li> <li>• <i>S106 payment triggers</i></li> <li>• <i>CIL charges collected and spent</i></li> </ul>

**Economic Objectives**

	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Relevant Site Selection Methodology Question</b>	<b>Appraisal prompts for Site Allocations DPD</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
B4	<b>To diversify the local economy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSM Q54. (Proposals including employment uses only) Will the mix of uses proposed by the development assist in diversifying the Ryedale economy as set out in the ELR?</li> </ul>	Will the proposals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver diversified employment opportunities?</li> <li>Promote diversity in the skills base?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of new business start-ups by type</li> <li><i>Gross and net amount of office space completed by tier in settlement hierarchy</i></li> <li><i>Net amount of new retail convenience and comparison floorspace (Use A1)</i></li> <li><i>Net amount of new retail (A1) office (b1a and A2) and leisure (D2) compared to other uses within town centres</i></li> <li><i>Amount of net new and converted tourist accommodation</i></li> </ul>

## Environmental Objectives

	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Relevant Site Selection Methodology Question</b>	<b>Appraisal prompts for Site Allocations DPD</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
C1	<b>To protect and enhance biodiversity and geo-diversity.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSM Q4. Would the development affect a regional or local site of biodiversity (including SINCs, LNRs and RIGs) or affect UK or Ryedale Biodiversity Plan protected species?</li> <li>SSM Q5. Would the development provide opportunities for the provision of green infrastructure, including linking in with existing green infrastructure?</li> <li>SSM Q6. Would the development impact on protected and unprotected trees, hedgerows and ancient woodland?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the site and the proposed use have an adverse effect on designated sites; can this be avoided, or mitigated?</li> <li>Does the site maximise opportunities to enhance green infrastructure?</li> <li>Does the site maximise opportunities for habitat connectivity and / or improvement?</li> <li><i>Does the site impact on a locally specific sustainability issue?</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The condition of protected sites</li> <li>The number of protected sites lost as the result of development</li> <li>The provision of mitigation schemes as a result of development</li> <li>Does the development enhance biodiversity?</li> <li><i>Proportion of BAP targets / actions underway or completed</i></li> <li><i>Ryedale BAP targets / actions</i></li> <li><i>Proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management has been / is being implemented</i></li> <li><i>Proportion of nationally designated sites in favourable condition</i></li> <li><i>Preparation of a GI Strategy</i></li> <li><i>Number of planning applications which are approved and provide improved linkages to the GI network</i></li> </ul>

## Environmental Objectives

	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Relevant Site Selection Methodology Question</b>	<b>Appraisal prompts for Site Allocations DPD</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
C2	<b>To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape, including the special qualities of remoteness and tranquillity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSM Q7. What is the capacity of the landscape to accommodate the site according to the Landscape Character Assessments and Special Qualities study?</li> <li>• SSM Q8. What impact would the site have on the Howardian Hills AONB/ the North York Moors National Park?</li> <li>• SSM Q9 (Sites within the York Greenbelt only) What impact would the site have on the defined York greenbelt?</li> <li>• SSM Q10. Is the site capable of utilising existing landscape features or providing adequate landscape mitigation measures?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will the proposal <del>impact</del> have an unacceptable impact upon the character of landscape in terms of visual impact, noise and activity?</li> <li>• <i>Does the site impact on a locally specific sustainability issue?</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The condition of landscape character areas</li> <li>• <i>Number of planning applications refused on landscape impact</i></li> <li>• <i>Howardian Hills AONB Condition Indicators</i></li> </ul>

## Environmental Objectives

	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Relevant Site Selection Methodology Question</b>	<b>Appraisal prompts for Site Allocations DPD</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
C3	<b>Reduce long distance commuting and congestion by reducing the need to travel.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSM Q3. What are the conclusions of the Highways Authority's initial highways assessment?</li> <li>• SSM Q38. Does the design of the development encourage people to walk and cycle, rather than travel by car?</li> <li>• SSM Q39. For sites over 1 ha or involving over 80 houses (whichever comes first): Has a travel plan been produced which assesses these options?</li> <li>• SSM Q44. (Malton and Norton only) Has Traffic Modelling or a Transport Assessment been undertaken in the context of work already undertaken on the Malton and Norton Strategic Transport Assessment (STA)?</li> <li>• SSM Q46. Is highway mitigation required as part of the development and what is the impact of the development on the highway network following mitigation?</li> <li>• SSM Q47. Can the site accommodate adequate parking and servicing facilities?</li> <li>• SSM Q48. Will the proposal provide, enable or improve access to public rights of way?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the location of the site promote and provide opportunities for sustainable access to and from the site?</li> <li>• <i>Does the site impact on a locally specific sustainability issue?</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of new housing &amp; industrial development built in the market towns / other sustainable locations</li> <li>• <i>Monitoring of critical and necessary infrastructural improvements</i></li> <li>• <i>Proportion of development complying with car parking standards</i></li> <li>• <i>Proportion of development requiring a Traffic Impact Assessment / Travel Plan</i></li> <li>• <i>Monitoring of Implementation of Travel Plans</i></li> <li>• <i>S106 payment triggers</i></li> <li>• <i>CIL charges collected and spent</i></li> </ul>

## Environmental Objectives

	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Relevant Site Selection Methodology Question</b>	<b>Appraisal prompts for Site Allocations DPD</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
C4	<b>To ensure future development is not vulnerable to flooding, or will increase the risk of flooding elsewhere</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSM Q2A. What Flood Zone does the site fall within? (NB Flood 3b already excluded from Stage 1)?</li> <li>• SSM Q2B. What level of vulnerability is the site based on its proposed use?</li> <li>• SSM Q2C For Malton and Norton only: Which sub-category of Flood Zone 3a does the site fall within?</li> <li>• SSM Q2D. Has a flood risk assessment been undertaken?</li> <li>• SSM Q2E (Malton and Norton only) If within the Rapid Inundation Zone (RIZ), what level of hazard would exist?</li> <li>• SSM Q31. Is the site potentially affected by groundwater?</li> <li>• SSM Q32. Is the site potentially affected by surface water flooding and is this site considered to be within a critical drainage area?</li> <li>• SSM Q33. Is the site potentially affected by sewer flooding?</li> <li>• SSM Q34. Have Sustainable Drainage Systems been proposed?</li> <li>• SSM Q35. What other measures have been considered which ensure the development is resilient to climate change?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has the sequential approach to site selection been applied to all the sites?</li> <li>• Will the scheme/proposal result in increased flooding elsewhere?</li> <li>• <i>Does the site impact on a locally specific sustainability issue?</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice on flooding and water quality grounds</li> <li>• Amount of new development approved / allocated in high risk floodzone (3a)</li> <li>• % of development to include flood protection measures</li> <li>• <i>Number of applications granted contrary to recommendation from the Environment Agency on the grounds of flood risk</i></li> </ul>

## Environmental Objectives

	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Relevant Site Selection Methodology Question</b>	<b>Appraisal prompts for Site Allocations DPD</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
C5	<b>To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historical and cultural environment.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSM Q12. Will the site affect a designated heritage asset, either directly or indirectly through its setting?</li> <li>• SSM Q13. Will the proposal affect a non-designated heritage asset which the Council identifies as having a degree of significance that is worthy of consideration?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the development reflect detailed design and development acknowledging the context and character of the place, and setting of any interest of acknowledged importance, such as:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Protection of archaeological sites and monuments?</li> <li>○ Preserving / enhancing Conservation Areas and Listed buildings?</li> <li>○ Consider impact on Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Historic Parks and Gardens and their settings?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>Does the site impact on a locally specific sustainability issue?</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Listed Buildings at risk / Number demolished</li> <li>• Number of archaeological sites lost to development</li> <li>• Condition of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and number of those at risk</li> <li>• Number of up-to-date Conservation Area Appraisals</li> <li>• <i>Extent and condition of heritage assets</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of Listed Buildings demolished</i></li> <li>• <i>Proportion and type of development granted pp contrary to sustained objection from English Heritage</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of heritage assets on the At Risk register</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of enabling development proposals granted pp and monitoring of legal clauses to secure benefit</i></li> <li>• <i>Proportion of planning applications, LBC and CAC applications refused against policy SP16 on design</i></li> </ul>

## Environmental Objectives

	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Relevant Site Selection Methodology Question</b>	<b>Appraisal prompts for Site Allocations DPD</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
C6	<b>To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSM Q14. Is the site adopting the Energy Hierarchy of the Local Plan Strategy?</li> <li>SSM Q17. Can the site accommodate higher sustainable building standards?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the site provide an opportunity to include:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessibility of the site by sustainable modes of transport?</li> <li>Site-specific energy supply requirements for renewable/low carbon decentralised energy supply?</li> </ul> </li> <li><i>Does the site impact on a locally specific sustainability issue?</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of buildings built to Code for Sustainable Homes/ BREEAM/ Other standards</li> <li>CO2 emissions measured</li> </ul>
C7	<b>To encourage the use of renewable resources and the development of renewable energy sources within Ryedale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSM Q15. Is the site capable of linking in or supporting off site renewable energy schemes?</li> <li>SSM Q16. Can the site link in to existing heat or power sources available in the District?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the site/proposal maximise opportunities to harness Renewable Energy or use decentralised low carbon energy sources?</li> <li><i>Does the site impact on a locally specific sustainability issue?</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of renewable energy schemes in the district</li> <li><i>Installed grid-connected capacity</i></li> </ul>
C8	<b>To make the most efficient use of land</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSM Q20. Is the site or any part of the site considered previously developed land?</li> <li>SSM Q21. Can the site achieve appropriate density to achieve the most efficient use of the land?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the site, or part of the site, brownfield land?</li> <li>Can the proposed development be developed to minimum density standards that are appropriate to the character of the area?</li> <li><i>Does the site impact on a locally specific sustainability issue?</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% development on greenfield and brownfield land</li> <li>Density of new housing development</li> <li>% of land affected by contamination brought back into beneficial use</li> <li><i>Amount of new development committed on PDL</i></li> </ul>

## Environmental Objectives

	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Relevant Site Selection Methodology Question</b>	<b>Appraisal prompts for Site Allocations DPD</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
C9	<b>To maintain a high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSM Q22. Would the development of the site lead to remediation of contaminated land?</li> <li>• SSM Q25. Would the development have an adverse impact on a Groundwater Source Protection Zone?</li> <li>• SSM Q26 Would the development have an adverse impact on the Malton Air Quality Management Area or any other site of poor air quality?</li> <li>• SMM Q27. Is any part of the development on suspected unstable land?</li> <li>• SSM Q29. Is the development in an area where noise, light or dust is likely to cause nuisance to new users or is the development likely to generate noise, light or dust which will affect existing users?</li> <li>• SSM Q30. Is the development in an area where other factors are likely to cause nuisance to new users or is the development likely to generate forms of nuisance which may affect the amenity of existing users?</li> </ul>	<p>Does the proposed site / use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Not contribute to poor air quality</li> <li>○ Maximise the opportunities for developments to use Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems?</li> <li>○ Does the site adversely affect hydrologically sensitive areas?</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Does the site impact on a locally specific sustainability issue?</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Air Quality Management Zones designated</li> <li>• % of water bodies achieving good status</li> <li>• amount of renewable / low carbon generated from decentralised energy sources and grid connected energy supplies</li> <li>• <i>average annual concentration of NO2</i></li> <li>• <i>amount of Grade 2 land irreversibly lost</i></li> <li>• <i>River quality monitoring</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of applications granted contrary to recommendation from the Environment Agency on the grounds of water quality</i></li> </ul>

## Environmental Objectives

	<b>Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Relevant Site Selection Methodology Question</b>	<b>Appraisal prompts for Site Allocations DPD</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
C10	<b>Ensure that fossil fuel and water consumption is as low as possible, protect productive soils and maintain the stock of minerals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSM Q23. What agricultural land classification is the site? Would development of this site involve the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land?</li> <li>SSM Q24. Would the development lead to the sterilisation of mineral resources?</li> <li>SSM Q28. Will the site impact on major hazard sites and pipelines?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will the site and <i>its</i> use, minimise the use of fossil fuels and water consumption?</li> <li>Will the use of the site have an adverse impact on soil and mineral resources?</li> <li><i>Does the site impact on a locally specific sustainability issue?</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Per capita consumption energy and water</li> <li>Number of homes built to BREEAM /Code for Sustainable Homes standard</li> <li>% of high grade farm land lost to development</li> <li>Land lost to development where there are significant mineral stocks</li> <li><i>Proportion of development requiring a Traffic Impact Assessment / Travel Plan</i></li> <li><i>amount of Grade 2 land irreversibly lost</i></li> <li></li> </ul>
C11	<b>To reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the rates of re-use and recycling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSMQ18. Does the development contain proposals for waste reduction in both its construction and when in operation?</li> <li>SSM Q19. Does the development contain individual/communal recycling facilities/infrastructure?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will the use of the site allow the application of site-specific sustainable building standards?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of developments which incorporate waste efficiency measures</li> <li>The number of buildings built to Code for Sustainable Homes/ BREEAM/ Other standards</li> </ul>

## Appendix 2: Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Plan / Programme	Objectives or Requirement of the Legislation, policy, Programme, Plan or Strategy	Implications for the Ryedale Plan
<b>International and European</b>		
Kyoto Protocol (United Nations 1992)	Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions	The Plan should seek to minimise greenhouse gas emissions from any new development.
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (United Nations 2002)	Commitment to economic development, social development and environmental protection — at the local, national, regional and global levels.	The Plan should be consistent with the principles of sustainable development.
EU SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	Carry out Strategic Environmental Assessment as an integral component of the Core Strategy and Development Policies development	Strategic Environmental Assessment is being undertaken within the Sustainability Appraisal.
EU Framework Directive on Waste (75/422/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC)	Take account of the waste hierarchy and associated principles as well as encourage waste efficient development.	The Plan should seek to ensure that the waste hierarchy is taken into account in any new development.
EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC as amended by 97/49/EC)	Protect Special Protection Areas as habitats for certain bird species.	Special Protection Areas will be safeguarded through the Habitats Regulations Assessment which is being undertaken as a separate assessment.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)	Sets out environmental measures to reduce water pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources & prevent pollution in future.	The Plan should ensure that sufficient safeguards will be in place to ensure no unacceptable levels of pollution.
EU Habitats Directive (93/43/EEC) (As amended by 97/62/EC)	Directive requires that measures are taken to avoid significant deterioration of natural habitats as well as disturbance of species for which the area has been designated.	A separate Habitats Regulations Assessment is being undertaken.
EU Air Quality Directive (2000/60/EC)	Air quality should not be reduced and should be enhanced where necessary.	The Plan should ensure that sufficient safeguards are in place to protect air quality from new development.
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	Water resources should be adequately considered during the development of policies and programmes, and water quality should be retained at an appropriate standard.	Consideration should be given to the impact upon water resources during production of the Plan.
EU Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	Requires member states to draw up strategic noise maps and action plans assessing the impacts of noise on individuals.	The Plan should ensure that sufficient safeguards are in place to protect surrounding areas from noise pollution from new employment

Plan / Programme	Objectives or Requirement of the Legislation, policy, Programme, Plan or Strategy	Implications for the Ryedale Plan
		development.
<b>National</b>		
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Section 39 places a requirement on those bodies preparing Local Development Documents (LDD) to do so with the objective of contributing to sustainable development. A Sustainability Appraisal should be prepared for all Development Plan Documents prepared by Local Planning Authorities.	The DPDs should promote and help deliver the principles of sustainable development.  The DPDs will be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal in accordance with the Act.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	S.40 Statutory responsibility to exercise within all Local Authority functions to have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, the purpose of conserving biodiversity	Any planning policy will need to reflect the requirements of s.40.
Planning Act 2008	An Act to establish the Infrastructure Planning Commission and make provision about its functions; to make provision about, and about matters ancillary to, the authorisation of projects for the development of nationally significant infrastructure; to make provision about town and country planning; to make provision about the imposition of a Community Infrastructure Levy; and for connected purposes.	Policies will need to reflect the requirements of the Act.
The Localism Act 2011	Duty to Cooperate in relation to planning of sustainable development  Act for the designation of Neighbourhood Plans	The Plan will be required to demonstrate cooperation with adjacent local authorities in matters of strategic and local importance concerning both strategy and allocation and this is concerning sustainable development  This may include the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW)	Establishes open access rights and provides greater powers for protection of SSSIs.	The Plan should ensure that new development provides the appropriate level of protection for SSSIs.
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	The Act provides legislation for the protection of the nation's heritage of buildings and places of architectural and historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.	Policies will need to reflect the requirements of the Act.

Plan / Programme	Objectives or Requirement of the Legislation, policy, Programme, Plan or Strategy	Implications for the Ryedale Plan
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	Outlines the statutory obligations on nature conservation in relation to planning.	The Plan should ensure that new development provides the appropriate level of protection for nature conservation.
Environment Act 1995	<p>The statutory purposes of National Parks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the Park</li> </ul> <p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the Park by the public.</li> </ul>	The Plan should be consistent with National Park purposes and duty.
Climate Change Act 2008	Sets statutory target for reducing emissions by 80% by 2050 and puts in place procedures for adapting to climate change and assessing the risk of climate change.	The Plan should ensure that new housing and employment development is designed to minimise energy use.
Securing the Future: Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA, 2005)	<p>Guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living within environmental limits;</li> <li>• Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;</li> <li>• Achieving a sustainable economy;</li> <li>• Promoting good governance; and</li> <li>• Using sound science responsibly.</li> </ul>	The Plan should ensure that new development is consistent with the principles of sustainable development.
Energy Bill (2012)	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. 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.	The Plan should contribute towards reducing CO2 emissions and delivering renewable energy.
Mainstreaming Sustainable Development: the Government's vision and what this means in	<p>This builds on Securing the Future (above) and sets out the following areas of action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable development in Government;</li> </ul>	The Ryedale Plan should contribute to sustainable development principles.

Plan / Programme	Objectives or Requirement of the Legislation, policy, Programme, Plan or Strategy	Implications for the Ryedale Plan
practice (DEFRA, 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green economy;</li> <li>• Action to tackle climate change;</li> <li>• Protecting and enhancing the natural environment;</li> <li>• Fairness and improving wellbeing;</li> <li>• National and international sustainable development;</li> <li>• Building a Big Society;</li> <li>• Business Planning;</li> <li>• Operations and procurement commitments;</li> <li>• Transparency and public accountability.</li> </ul>	
DEFRA Rural Statement (2012)	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.	Consideration should be given to the impacts of development on the rural areas as far as is relevant.
Delivering Affordable Housing (ODPM, 2006)	Affordable housing policy is based around three themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• providing high quality homes in mixed sustainable communities for those in need;</li> <li>• widening the opportunities for home ownership;</li> <li>• offering greater quality, flexibility and choice to those who rent.</li> </ul>	The Plan should ensure that affordable housing will be provided as part of new housing development where needed to meet local needs.
National Air Quality Strategy (DEFRA, 2007)	Various standards for air quality which should not be exceeded.	The Ryedale Plan should ensure that air quality standards will not be compromised by new development.
Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge (DTI, 2007)	Aim is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• save energy;</li> <li>• develop cleaner energy supplies; and</li> <li>• secure reliable energy supplies at prices set in competitive markets.</li> </ul>	The Ryedale Plan should ensure that new development will contribute to reducing energy use and to using alternative sources of energy.
The Energy Act (2008)	A local planning authority in England may in their development plan documents, include policies imposing reasonable requirements for— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources in the locality of the development;</li> <li>(b) a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development;</li> </ol>	DPDs can seek to set local targets for the use of renewable energy, decentralised low carbon energy and energy efficiency measures which exceed that of Building Regulations.

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	(c) development in their area to comply with energy efficiency standards that exceed the energy requirements of building regulations.	
The UK Renewable Energy Roadmap Update 2012 (DECC, 2012)	<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 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>	The Ryedale Plan should provide opportunities to contribute towards the delivery of renewable energy.
Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen (White Paper) (Department for Transport, 2011)	<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> <p>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 Plan should contribute towards promoting use of public transport, cycling and walking, as far as possible.
UK Biodiversity Action Plan	<p>Objectives for conserving biodiversity:</p> <p>1. To conserve and where practicable to enhance:</p> <p>(a) the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems;</p> <p>(b) internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems;</p> <p>(c) species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that</p>	The Plan should ensure that an appropriate level of protection is applied to biodiversity, and that enhancements can be delivered where appropriate.

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	<p>are characteristic of local areas;            (d) the biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades.            2. To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity.            3. To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale.</p>	
Natural Environment White Paper (DEFRA, 2011)	<p>Main themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and improving our natural environment;</li> <li>• Growing a green economy; and</li> <li>• Reconnecting people with nature.</li> </ul>	The Plan should ensure that allocations will not harm the natural environment and that opportunities for people to connect with nature exist
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (DEFRA, 2011)	<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>	The Plan should ensure that allocations will conserve and enhance conditions for wildlife.
The Natural Choice – Securing the Value of Nature (Natural Environment White Paper, DEFRA, 2011)	<p>The main themes are protecting and improving our natural environment, growing a green economy and reconnecting with nature. By 2020:            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;            At least 155 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% of water bodies.</p>	The Plan should ensure that allocations will conserve and enhance the natural environment.
Making Space for Water: Developing a new government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England (DETR 2005)	<p>To reduce the threat of flooding to people and their property. Also to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles.</p>	The risk of flooding should be considered, and the policies and proposals in the DPDs must reflect this.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites	Aims: that local planning authorities should make their own	The Plan should ensure that the needs of

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(CLG, 2012)	<p>assessment of need for the purposes of planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites</li> <li>• to encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale</li> <li>• that plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development</li> <li>• to promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites</li> <li>• that plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective</li> </ul>	Travellers are taken into account in line with this policy.
Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)	By 2030, all England’s soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England’s soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.	The Plan should ensure that soils are safeguarded.
Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land (Natural England Technical Information Note, 2012)	This note states that where significant development of agricultural land is unavoidable, poorer quality land should be used in preference to that of higher quality, except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations.	The quality and extent of any agricultural land being lost should be considered.
Water White Paper – Water for Life (DEFRA, 2011)	Sets out the priorities for Government policy on water in England. The White Paper addresses several areas: 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 Plan process should ensure that sufficient water capacity exists to accommodate new development and development should not have an impact on water quality.
The national flood and coastal erosion risk management strategy for England (Environment Agency 2011)	Sets out a national framework for managing the risk of flooding and coastal erosion by minimising impacts. It helps risk management authorities and communities understand their different roles and responsibilities. It addresses all forms of flooding and coastal erosion consistent with the definitions in the	The Plan should ensure that erosion due to flooding is not exacerbated when planning new development.

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	Act.	
Heritage White Paper (DCMS, 2007)	<p>Core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing a unified approach to the historic environment;</li> <li>• Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and</li> <li>• Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.</li> </ul>	The Plan should ensure that allocations will not harm the district's heritage.
UK Government Statement on the Historic Environment for England (DCMS, 2010)	<p>Vision: That the value of the historic environment is recognised by all who have the power to shape it; that Government gives it proper recognition and that it is managed intelligently and in a way that fully realises its contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the nation.</p>	The Plan should ensure that the historic environment is protected and recognised.
Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement (DEFRA, 2013)	<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"> <li>• Protect trees, woods and forests through prioritization of tree and plant health and the focus of funding on research into tree disease.</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Expand the woodland resource through increased tree planting, development of the voluntary carbon market and reducing burdens on landowners who want to plant woodland.</li> <li>• Realise woodlands' value through the creation of new market opportunities</li> <li>• Create strong and resilient governance and structures through simplification and lessening governmental intervention.</li> </ul>	The Plan should ensure that there is no detrimental impact on trees.

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Local Growth White Paper – Realising Every Place’s Potential (BIS, 2010)	Key themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shifting power to local communities and businesses;</li> <li>• Promoting efficient and dynamic markets and increasing confidence to invest; and</li> <li>• Focused investment.</li> </ul>	Allocating land for employment should help to fulfil these aims.
National Planning Policy Framework (CLG, 2012) and Technical Guidance	Broad roles of planning to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including provision of infrastructure.</li> <li>• Social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community’s needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being.</li> <li>• Environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.</li> </ul>	The Ryedale Plan should allocate land to help to meet the objectives around the economy and housing, in a way which protects the natural, built and historic environment.
Planning Policy Guidance (CLG 2015) (web-based updated regularly)	In conjunction with the relevant legislation, provides guidance on the understaking of Sustainability Appraisal.	Provides guidance on process and matters to consider regarding Sustainability Appraisal, and its relationship to other forms of impact assessment
Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (ODPM, July 2005)	Ensure the delivery of sustainable waste management and moving the management of waste up the ‘waste hierarchy’ of reduction, re-use, recycling and composting, using waste as a source of energy and only disposing as a last resort.	The Plan should ensure that opportunities to manage waste sustainably are provided for as part of new development
Government Review of Waste Policy in England (DEFRA, 2011)	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.	Consideration should be given to the role of the Plan in contributing to this vision.

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<p>Design – Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2004)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access and movement: places with well defined routes, spaces and entrances that provide for convenient movement without compromising security;</li> <li>• Structure: places that are structured so that different uses do not cause conflict;</li> <li>• Surveillance: places where all publicly accessible spaces are overlooked;</li> <li>• Ownership: places that promote a sense of ownership, respect, territorial responsibility and community;</li> <li>• Physical protection: places that include necessary, well-designed security features;</li> <li>• Activity: places where the level of human activity is appropriate to the location and creates a reduced risk of crime and a sense of safety at all times;</li> <li>• Management and maintenance: places that are designed with management and maintenance in mind, to discourage crime in the present and the future.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should ensure that new development will be designed with such considerations taken into account.</p>
<p>Planning for Climate Change – Guidance for Local Authorities (TCPA, 2012)</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shape places so as to help secure radical cuts in greenhouse gas emissions. This requires the location and layout of new development to be planned to deliver the highest viable energy efficiency, including the use of decentralised energy; reduce the need to travel, particularly by private car; and secure the highest possible share of trips made by sustainable travel.</li> <li>• Actively support and help to drive the delivery of renewable and low-carbon energy.</li> <li>• Shape places and secure new development as to minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to impacts arising from climate change, and to do so in ways consistent with cutting greenhouse gas emissions.</li> <li>• Ensure that local communities are given real opportunities to take positive action on climate change, in particular by</li> <li>• encouraging community-led initiatives to reduce energy use – for example, by securing land for local food sourcing and securing more renewable and low carbon energy.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should contribute to adapting to climate change where possible.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase sustainable transport use and local transport solutions.</li> </ul>	
Planning for a Healthy Environment – Good Practice Guidance for Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity (TCPA, 2012)	There are no objectives but the guidance states that local planning authorities should plan positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure.	The Plan should consider the opportunities for creation and enhancement of networks for biodiversity and green infrastructure.
<b>Regional</b>		
Regional Spatial Strategy (2008)	The RSS was partially revoked in March 2012. However, the policies pertaining to Green Belts (for York in particular) were retained until such a time that they are superseded by Local Plans.	Consideration of matters concerning the Green Belt.
Historic Environment Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber 2009 – 2013 (Yorkshire and Humber Historic Environment Forum, 2009)	<p>Vision:</p> <p>To make the conservation and sustainable management of our historic environment the passionate concern of everyone in the Yorkshire and the Humber Region, by raising awareness of its value to peoples' lives and to the health of the economy.</p>	The Plan should ensure that allocations do not harm the District's heritage.
Water Resources Management Plan 2015/16 to 2039/40. Yorkshire Water Services Ltd August 2014	The plan provides a response to development and growth within Yorkshire that is balanced and sustainable, whilst maintaining a minimum level of service of no more than one temporary use ban per 25 years, in line with our Drought Plan 2013. Forecast a deficit in the supply demand balance from 2018/19. This deficit is caused primarily by the loss of yield due to climate change. Preferred solution is to balance of demand reduction options and the development of existing or new assets. These include leakage reduction, use of an existing river abstraction licence, three groundwater schemes and customer water efficiency.	The Plan should promote efficient use of water and ensure there is sufficient capacity for abstraction. It also should ensure no adverse impacts on the water supply.
Regional Environment Enhancement Strategy 2008 – 2013 (Yorkshire Regional Environment Forum, 2008)	Aims to develop activities that address climate change and increase the opportunity and capacity for all organisations and individuals to participate in enhancing the environment in socially and economically fulfilling ways.	The Plan should ensure that measures are in place to ensure that opportunities are taken to enhance the environment as part of new development.
The Value of Trees in our Changing Region - Regional Forestry Strategy 2005	<p>Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase woodland creation in the reclamation of derelict and underused land;</li> <li>• protect and improve woodland Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Ancient Woodlands;</li> </ul>	Policies should encourage developments to contribute towards this wherever possible.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase accessible woodland near to where people live;</li> <li>• increase the use of wood in sustainable construction and as a source of renewable energy;</li> <li>• increase tree and woodland planting to help reduce flood risk.</li> </ul>	
Regional Biodiversity Strategy (Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Forum, 2009)	<p>Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting the best sites for wildlife in the region</li> <li>• Focusing conservation action on the region's priority habitats and species</li> <li>• Improving functional habitat networks and enhancing the wider environment</li> <li>• Developing a robust evidence base for the region</li> <li>• Engaging people with the region's biodiversity</li> <li>• Helping the region's biodiversity adapt to climate change</li> </ul>	The Plan should ensure that conditions for biodiversity are protected and enhanced.
Natural England's National Character Area Descriptions for the North York Moors and Cleveland Hills (NCA 25), Vale of Pickering (NCA 26), Yorkshire Wolds (NCA 27), Vale of York (NCA 28) and Howardian Hills (NCA 29)	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.	Provide context and reference points for evaluating contributions of different parts of the District, in contributing to delivering sustainable development. They identify potential opportunities for positive environmental change and provide the best available information and evidence as a context for local decision making and action.
<b>Sub-Regional</b>		
North Yorkshire Community Plan 2014 - 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate the development of key housing and employment sites across North Yorkshire by delivering necessary infrastructure investments through partnership</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Reduce health inequalities across North Yorkshire</li> </ul>	
Strategic Economic Plan 31st March 2014 York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Enterprise Partnership	Our vision is to make York, North Yorkshire & East Riding the place in England to grow a small business, combining a quality business location with a great quality of life.	The Plan will need to contribute to aims to support businesses.

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	<p>Profitable and ambitious small and micro businesses</p> <p>A global leader in food manufacturing, agri-tech and biorenewables</p> <p>Inspired People</p> <p>Successful and distinctive places</p> <p>A well connected economy</p> <p>Ambitions 20000 new jobs; £3 Billion growth; Every student connected to business ;Double house building</p>	
North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2016 (North Yorkshire County Council, 2011)	Aims to deliver equality and opportunity, protect and enhance the environment, improve health and safety, increase economic prosperity, build sustainable communities and reduce the demand for travelling.	The Plan should seek to ensure that new development can be accessed by modes of travel other than the car.
North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan (1997)	To achieve a balance between satisfying the need for minerals and the need to protect the environment, which maximises the sustainability of both.	The Plan should seek to ensure that sustainable use is made of minerals in construction of new development.
North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan (2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The County Council aims to encourage a more sustainable approach to waste management which acknowledges the waste hierarchy but also recognises that local circumstances and selection of Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) may have overriding influence on waste management practices.</li> <li>• To seek a balance between providing essential facilities to treat and dispose of waste with the need to protect, and where possible, enhance the environment and the quality of life in North Yorkshire, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.</li> <li>• To protect the environment and local amenity from potential harm from waste related development</li> <li>• To seek a reduction in the amount of waste that requires treatment and disposal</li> </ul>	The Plan should ensure that opportunities are provided for recycling waste produced from new development.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To secure an adequate and integrated network of facilities for dealing with waste generated within, or in proximity, to North Yorkshire</li> <li>• To encourage a move away from traditional waste disposal to alternative methods of re-use and recovery</li> <li>• To encourage the use of environmentally acceptable standards of operational practices in respect of waste treatment and disposal</li> </ul>	
<p>People, paths and places – The Rights of Way Improvement Plan for North Yorkshire 2007 – 2011 (North Yorkshire County Council, 2008)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve the accessibility of goods, services and recreational opportunities.</li> <li>• To improve and promote the use of the network for people with a range of expectations, interests and levels of ability</li> <li>• To maintain rights of way in a manner that reflects current and future demand</li> <li>• To maintain and maximise the significant benefit the rights of way network provides to the local and regional economy.</li> <li>• To develop rights of way to meet current and future demand</li> <li>• To sustainably manage and promote the rights of way network and maximise its contribution to a sustainable environment</li> <li>• To encourage the use of rights of way to promote health and wellbeing as part of an active lifestyle</li> <li>• To improve the safety of non-motorised users both on highways shared with motor vehicles and on the rights of way network</li> <li>• To promote partnership at all levels in delivering this plan</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should ensure that new development does not compromise these aims and contributes to them where appropriate.</p>
<p>Let's Talk Less Rubbish – A Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the City of York and North Yorkshire 2006 – 2026 (York and North Yorkshire Waste Management Partnership Strategy, 2006)</p>	<p>To 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 2013 – (currently York and North Yorkshire residents produce more waste per person than in most other areas). By 2008, we aim to produce less per person than the average for England and Wales</p> <p>To promote the value of waste as a natural and viable resource, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-using, recycling and composting the maximum practicable amount of household waste</li> <li>• Maximising opportunities for re-use of unwanted items and</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should ensure that opportunities are provided for recycling waste produced from new development.</p>

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	<p>waste by working closely with community and other groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximising the recovery of materials and/or energy from waste that is not reused, recycled or composted so as to further reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill</li> </ul>	
North East Yorkshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2006) and update (2010)	Document setting out an assessment of the flood risk in the district in line with PPG25 (update in line with PPS25)	The SFRA was completed in 2006 and updated in 2010. Flood risk will be taken into account in the selection of sites to be allocated and the policies and proposals in the DPDs must reflect this.
Derwent Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2010) and the River Hull and Coastal Streams Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency 2010)	<p>Catchment Flood Management Plans aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the risk of flooding and harm to people, the natural, historic and built environment caused by floods;</li> <li>• Maximimse opportunities to work with natural processes and to deliver multiple benefits from flood risk management, and make an effective contribution to sustainable development;</li> <li>• Support the implementation of EU directives, the delivery of Government and other stakeholder policies and targets, and the Agency's Environmental Vision; and</li> <li>• Promote sustainable flood risk management.</li> </ul>	The Plan should seek to contribute towards the aims of these Catchment Flood Management Plans.
Derwent Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (March 2006)	Outlines principles of abstraction licensing for the Derwent Catchment. Setting out how water resources will be managed in the catchment	The LDF will need to consider any potential development impacts against this strategy
Humber River Basin Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2009)	<p>To take forward the aims of the Water Framework Directive which are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters;</li> <li>• aim to achieve at least good status for all water bodies by 2015. Where this is not possible and subject to the criteria set out in the Directive, aim to achieve good status by 2021 or 2027;</li> <li>• meet the requirements of Water Framework Directive Protected Areas;</li> <li>• promote sustainable use of water as a natural resource;</li> <li>• conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water;</li> <li>• progressively reduce or phase out the release of individual pollutants or groups of pollutants that present a significant threat to the aquatic environment;</li> </ul>	The Plan needs to ensure that allocations will not harm the water environment.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants;</li> <li>• contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.</li> </ul>	
<p>Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment –North Yorkshire Sub- Region 2007-08 and updated in 2016</p>	<p>Recognises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortage of pitches on existing sites in NY,</li> <li>• That gypsies and Travellers are the most socially excluded group in society and are particularly susceptible to a range of inequalities relating to health, education, law enforcement and quality of accommodation;</li> <li>• Ryedale study (2016) identified no additional pitch requirements</li> </ul>	<p>Gypsy and Travellers accommodation needs will be expected to be taken into account- including the allocation of sites to meet the identified need. Local Plan Strategy has a policy for their consideration.</p>
<p>York and North Yorkshire Culture Strategy 2009 - 2014 (York and North Yorkshire Cultural Partnership, 2009)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To have a strong, sustainable and culturally vibrant York and North Yorkshire making the most of its special qualities and distinctiveness, and maximising its economic and cultural value;</li> <li>• To transform the image and perception of York and North Yorkshire by maximising the opportunities of its outdoor adventure offer and ensuring it is a key driver for increased participation and growing the visitor economy;</li> <li>• To have a vibrant and strong cultural and creative industries sector contributing to the growth of the economy of the sub-region building on our existing infrastructure and networks; and</li> <li>• To ensure that all sections of the community of York and North Yorkshire have access to high quality cultural and sporting activities, helping to raise participation levels, volunteering and healthy lifestyles.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan needs to ensure that allocations contribute to the distinctiveness of the district.</p>
<p>Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Capacity in Yorkshire and Humber (LGYH, 2011) (York and North Yorkshire Sub-Regional Action Plan)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local policies and targets should support renewable energy, including policies for new development and strategic sites.</li> <li>• Educate communities, authorities and members about appropriate technologies for the sub-region;</li> <li>• Develop skills in local communities and support mechanisms to help communities to deliver renewable energy schemes;</li> <li>• Investigate and integrate local manufacture and management of renewable energy technologies within local economic</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should support the use of renewable energy in housing and employment allocations.</p>

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	strategies; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify delivery vehicles, and the role and capacity of local authorities to assist in delivery;</li> <li>• Share local knowledge and skills through a coordinated forum;</li> <li>• Stimulate the development of regional biomass supply markets;</li> <li>• Identify a lead coordinator for activity in the sub-region, who can act as a promotional lead and also co-ordinate funding to local priorities;</li> <li>• Develop greater understanding of the relationship between renewable energy development and the sub-region's landscape character and natural environment;</li> <li>• Identify opportunities on brownfield land for renewable energy installations in tandem with regeneration and redevelopment initiatives;</li> <li>• Training for officers, members and statutory consultees on technologies;</li> <li>• Establish a sub-regional mechanism to share knowledge across Local Authorities;</li> <li>• Engage with private woodland owners in the area to facilitate biomass management;</li> <li>• Establish a 'go-to' body for the sub-region that provides renewable energy advice and expertise.</li> </ul>	
<b>Local</b>		
Imagine Ryedale (Ryedale Strategic Partnership)	Set around the themes of vibrant communities, strong communities, access and communication, health and wellbeing, landscape and environment and developing opportunities	The Plan should ensure that new development contributes to these aims.
Ryedale Local Plan Strategy (Adopted 2013)	Aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To create opportunities to retain and create jobs, skills and prosperity and to develop a diverse and resilient economy that supports an ability to live and work in Ryedale;</li> <li>• To work towards rebalancing the age structure of the District; protect and enhance the safety and well-being of local communities; improve choices for local people and meet their needs for new homes, jobs, shops and services;</li> <li>• To protect and enhance the environment, Ryedale's unique</li> </ul>	The Plan must be consistent with meeting the objectives of the Local Plan Strategy.

Plan / Programme	Objectives or Requirement of the Legislation, policy, Programme, Plan or Strategy	Implications for the Ryedale Plan
	<p>character and special qualities associated with its high quality landscapes, rich historic and cultural heritage and a wealth of biodiversity; utilising natural assets and resources for renewable / low carbon energy generation; minimising the risk of flooding and increasing resilience to climate change.</p>	
<p>North York Moors Core Strategy and Development Policies (November 2008)</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conserve and enhance the natural environment and the biological and geological diversity of the Park.</li> <li>2. Reduce the causes and assist in adaptation to the effects of climate change on people, wildlife and places.</li> <li>3. Promote prudent and sustainable use of natural resources.</li> <li>4. 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.</li> <li>5. Preserve and enhance historic assets.</li> <li>6. Promote sustainable design and efficient energy use in new buildings.</li> <li>7. Support tourism and recreation industry by ensuring that development contributes to the local economy and provides opportunities for enjoying the Park's special qualities.</li> <li>8. Strengthen and diversify the local economy by supporting a range of opportunities for employment and training particularly in sustainable locations.</li> <li>9. Maintain and foster vibrant local communities where young people have an opportunity to live and work and consolidate the role of settlements.</li> <li>10. 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.</li> <li>11. Support the provision and retention of key community facilities and services throughout the area.</li> <li>12. Reduce the need to travel and facilitate alternative, more sustainable modes of travel to the private car and minimise the environmental impact of transport.</li> <li>13. Facilitate access to services and facilities.</li> </ol>	<p>The Plan must be consistent with meeting the objectives of the Core Strategy and Development Policies.</p>
<p>Ryedale Council Plan 2015-2020</p>	<p>Aim 1 Create the conditions for economic success through:</p>	<p>The LDF will need to reflect the aims of this Plan.</p>

Plan / Programme	Objectives or Requirement of the Legislation, policy, Programme, Plan or Strategy	Implications for the Ryedale Plan
	<p>Have economic structures and supporting infrastructure in place. Increasing wage and skills levels through the provision of more and better jobs.</p> <p>Aim 2 To meet housing need in the Ryedale District Council Area thought: Change and add to housing stock to meet local housing needs Support people to access a suitable home or remain in an existing home</p> <p>Aim 3 To have a high quality , clean and sustainable environment Reducing waste- sustain high levels of dry recycling, promotion of home composting and monitoring the impact of charging for green waste To protect and improve the quality of the local environment</p> <p>Aim 4 Safe and active communities Working with partners, statutory and VCS to improve health and well-being of local communities.</p> <p>Aim 5 Transform the Council Know our communities and meet their needs Develop the leadership, capacity and capability to deliver future improvements, considering options for alternate modes of delivery</p>	
<p>North York Moors National Park Management Plan (North York Moors National Park Authority, 2012)</p>	<p>Vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A place managed with care and concern for future generations;</li> <li>• A place where the diversity and distinctiveness of the landscape, villages and buildings is cherished;</li> <li>• A place where biological diversity, and the special qualities that are valued, are conserved and enhanced;</li> <li>• A place where the landscape and way of life is respected and understood;</li> <li>• A place where communities are more self-sustaining and economic activity engenders environmental and recreational</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan should ensure that new development does not compromise the vision for the National Park, and where possible contributes towards it.</p>

Plan / Programme	Objectives or Requirement of the Legislation, policy, Programme, Plan or Strategy	Implications for the Ryedale Plan
	benefits; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A place that is special to people and that provides pleasure, inspiration and spiritual well being;</li> <li>• A place where visitors are welcome and cultural and recreational opportunities and experiences are accessible;</li> <li>• A place that continues to adapt to change whilst National Park purposes continue to be furthered and pursued.</li> <li>• A place where natural resources agreed managed sustainably and environmental limits are recognised</li> </ul>	
Ryedale Biodiversity Action Plan 2007-2012 (the BAP is retained and is undergoing a re-evaluation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aims to ensure that future generations can enjoy the same rich variety of wildlife as is enjoyed today.</li> <li>• It describes the wildlife resource of the area,</li> <li>• identifies those species and habitats which have particular significance in Ryedale</li> <li>• outlines the objectives, targets and actions considered necessary to protect and enhance the wildlife of the Ryedale area over the next 5 years – until January 2012</li> <li>• details the 13 Habitat Action Plans, the 19 Species Action Plans and 9 Species Statements and</li> <li>• provides general actions on how the work is to be implemented and monitored.</li> </ul>	Take account of national biodiversity objectives when preparing DPDs. Take opportunities to contribute to them at local level, where appropriate, e.g. locally specific policies to protect and enhance biodiversity, encourage public involvement, and consider biodiversity impacts on site specific allocations.
North York Moors Biodiversity Action Plan 2013-2017 (North York Moors National Park Authority)	Contains objectives in relation to different habitats and species, set out in Habitat Action Plans or Species Action Plans.	The Plan should ensure that safeguards are in place to ensure that new development at the Business Park does not compromise the objectives of any habitat or species action plans in the Biodiversity Action Plan. Where possible, new development should contribute to the aims of the action plans.
Helmsley Plan 2014- 2027 (adopted 2015)	Jointly prepared plan to consider Helmsley in its entirety. Part of the Development Plan's of both National Park and Ryedale. Covers strategic principles, aligned with respective Strategic Policy, and covers allocations.	Component of the Ryedale Plan, covering Helmsley. Same tier as The Local Plan Sites Document., which covers the rest of Ryedale in planning jurisdiction of Ryedale DC.
The Future of Helmsley – A Policy Statement by Helmsley Town Council (Helmsley Town Council,	Aims to ensure that new development respects the character of the town and that the mixed use character is maintained, supports the controlled expansion of the industrial estate and	The Plan should consider these aims when allocating sites for housing and employment.

Plan / Programme	Objectives or Requirement of the Legislation, policy, Programme, Plan or Strategy	Implications for the Ryedale Plan
2010)	aims for an increase in housing numbers is gradual.	
Ryedale Equalities Scheme 2006-2009 (2007)	Aims to reflect the equality and diversity of the district and to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to access council services and facilities.	The Plan will need to ensure that access to services and facilities meets the needs of all sectors of the community.
Howardian Hills AONB Management Plan 2014-19	<p>The Management Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• highlights the special qualities of the AONB</li> <li>• provides a vision for the AONB</li> <li>• sets out policies and objectives to secure that vision</li> <li>• sets out what needs to be done, when and who by</li> <li>• monitors the situation</li> <li>• co-ordinates the work of partners</li> </ul>	The special qualities of the AONB need to be protected and enhanced in the policies of the Plan, and any sites which are capable of affecting the setting of the AONB will be carefully considered.
<p>Renaissance Market Towns Action Plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pickering 2020: A vision for the Future</li> <li>- The Future of Helmsley</li> <li>- Kirkbymoorside Masterplan</li> </ul>	<p>10 year plan launched by Yorkshire Forward to boost economic performance of small towns and to ensure that the region's 'rural capitals' are places where people want to and are able to live, work, invest and visit.</p> <p>Key aims of the RMT programme are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable small rural towns to act as more effective 'local capitals' for their rural catchments; and to</li> <li>• Achieve this through ambitious but achievable town visions and action plans based on a shared understanding of needs and opportunities for residents, workers, businesses and visitors.</li> </ul>	The Plan will need to reflect the aims of these Plans.
<p>Conservation Area Appraisals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ampleforth</li> <li>• Oswaldkirk</li> <li>• Helmsley</li> <li>• Howsham</li> <li>• Kirkbymoorside</li> <li>• Malton</li> <li>• Wombledon</li> </ul>	These documents describe the built environment of the settlement and those areas, features and buildings, which contribute to the character of the settlement.	The Plan will need to be reflective of these documents, by ensuring that the character and appearance of Conservation Areas, or the setting of such areas is preserved or enhanced, in accordance with the 1990 Act.
Local Landscape Character Assessments :	The District- level landscape assessments aim to:	Key Principles and landscape issues are outlined

Plan / Programme	Objectives or Requirement of the Legislation, policy, Programme, Plan or Strategy	Implications for the Ryedale Plan
<p>Landscapes of Northern Ryedale (Gillespies , 1999)</p> <p>Our Landscape our Future (Gillespies , 1995) (Wolds and Vale of York)</p> <p>Landscape Characterisation of North Yorkshire and York by CBA (2011)</p> <p>The Special Qualities Study of Ryedale's Market Towns (2010)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide guidance and describe the features of landscape character, and articulate pressures and areas of change and sensitivities- looking at capacity of the landscape.</li> <li>• Guide and influence positive landscape change</li> <li>• Promote an appreciation of landscape issues and to highlight potential priority areas for landscape initiatives</li> <li>• Assist in the formulation of advice on landscape and habitat creation and management and in securing resources</li> </ul>	<p>for new housing, extensions to settlements, large buildings, tourism and recreation, agriculture, quarrying and extraction, and roads.</p> <p>The Local Plan Sites Document will need to respond to landscape sensitivities identified in these documents and referred to in the Local Plan Strategy.</p>

## Appendix 3 Baseline Indicators – with Updated Information (where available)

### Social

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Population trends	50,872 (2001 Census) Source: ONS website  52,100 (2005 estimate) Source: Yorkshire Futures)  53,300 (2007 NYCC)  51,700 (2011 Census)	% increases in relative to 2001 Census and compared to other NY districts	Steady increase in population.	

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Demographic Profile	<p>Ryedale            &lt;16 = 18.6%            16-19 = 4.3%            20-29 = 8.3%            30-59 = 42.1%            60-74 = 17.1%            &gt;75 = 9.6%            Source: 2001 Census</p> <p>Ryedale            &lt;16 = 16.4%            16-19 = 4.8%            20-29 = 8.3%            30-59 = 38.6%            60-74 = 20.8%            &gt;75 = 10.8%            Source: 2011 Census</p>	<p>North Yorkshire            &lt;16 = 19.2%            16-19 = 4.8%            20-29 = 4.8%            30-59 = 42.6%            60-74 = 15.1%            &gt;75 = 8.7%            Source: 2001 Census</p> <p>England and Wales            &lt;16 = 20.2%            16-19 = 4.9%            20-29 = 12.6%            30-59 = 41.5%            60-74 = 13.3%            &gt;75 = 7.6%            Source: 2001 Census</p> <p>North Yorkshire            &lt;16 = 17.4%            16-19 = 4.8%            20-29 = 10.2%            30-59 = 39.6%            60-74 = 18.4%            &gt;75 = 9.7%            Source: 2011 Census</p> <p>England            &lt;16 = 18.9%            16-19 = 5.1%            20-29 = 13.7%            30-59 = 40.0%            60-74 = 14.6%            &gt;75 = 7.8%            Source: 2011 Census</p>	<p>Decline then slight increase in % of younger residents            1981 15-29 = 17.4%            1991 16-29 = 17.0%            2001 16-29 = 12.6%            2011 16-29 = 13.1%</p> <p>Increase in middle aged persons            1981 45-59 = 18.2%            1991 45-59 = 18.9%            2001 45-59 = 21.9%            2011 45-59 = 22.2%</p> <p>increase and then stable elderly residents            1981 60+ = 24.9%            1991 60+ = 26.7%            2001 60+ = 26.7%            2011 60+ = 31.6%</p>	in and out migration

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Fear of crime survey	10.8% Source: Place Survey CLG 2008 on NYCC STREAM	UK figures: Worry about burglary 12% Violent crime 15%, car crime 12%  Source British Crime Survey 2007-08  NY = 11.3% England = 20.71% Source: Place Survey CLG 2008 on NYCC STREAM	UK figures 1-2% lower than previous year and follow trend for reduction in levels overall  Lower than NY and England	Perceptions of crime can be distorted due to media reports.  Need to ensure that development design reduces the fear of crime
Total number of offences	51.3 (2002/03)  Data source: RDC – A Profile of Ryedale 2004, Performance Management Unit  Antisocial Behaviour Total Offences all categories 2007-08 = 3064 2008-09 = 2926 2009-10 = ? 2010-11 = 1859 2011-12 = 1621 2012-13 = 1313 Source RDC / NYCC STREAM	112.6 (2002/03) for England & Wales Source : ONS  Antisocial Behaviour North Yorkshire Total Offences all categories 2007-08 = ? 2008-09 = ? 2009-10 = ? 2010-11 = 29796 2011-12 = 26748 2012-13 = 22470 Source RDC / NYCC STREAM	Favourable compared to the national data.  Reducing.	Need to ensure that development design reduces the opportunities for antisocial behaviour

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Electricity generation from renewable energy sources.	<p>The renewable energy resource of the district has only been developed in a limited way and principally by individual householders.</p> <p>There is no data for large grid connected schemes</p>	YHRSS targets: Grid Connected Renewable Energy 10MW by 2010 19MW by 2021	Need to increase renewable energy resources year on year.	<p>Renewable energy generation needs to be increased in order to meet the sub-regional targets.</p> <p>There is a potential conflict between landscape designations, built environment designations and the renewable energy targets. Detailed siting is still very relevant in an area like Ryedale.</p> <p>The need to encourage commercial operators and individuals to match the appropriate renewable energy technologies to developments.</p>
Average Rank of Deprivation	<p>11,654.21 (32,482= least deprived)</p> <p>Source: DTLR, English Indices of Deprivation 2000 (via ONS) and 2004 revised figures (ODPM).</p> <p>13,270.33 rank 207 (Ryedale Jan 2007) Source ONS</p> <p>12,554.52 rank 200 (Ryedale Jan 2010) Source ONS</p>	<p>11,638.30 (32,482 =least deprived )</p> <p>Source: DTLR, English Indices of Deprivation 2000 (via ONS) and 2004 revised figures (ODPM).</p> <p>11,347 rank 129 (North Yorkshire Jan 2010) Source ONS</p>	Both Ryedale and North Yorkshire have slightly increased in average rank of deprivation from 2007-2010	To maintain or reduce rank

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Rank of Local Concentration (Local Concentration is a population weighted score to measure 'hot spots' of deprivation )	<p>Ranked <b>311</b> (Ryedale 2004). (1 is the most deprived and 354 is the least deprived)</p> <p>Source: DTLR, English Indices of Deprivation 2000 (via ONS) and 2004 revised figures (ODPM).</p> <p>Ranked 307 (Ryedale Jan 2007) Source ONS</p> <p>Ranked 293 (Ryedale Jan 2010) Source ONS</p>	<p>Ranked <b>113</b> (North Yorkshire 2004)</p> <p>Source: DTLR, English Indices of Deprivation 2000 (via ONS) and 2004 revised figures (ODPM).</p> <p>Ranked 123 (North Yorkshire Jan 2010) Source ONS</p>	<p>Ryedale in 2007 is slightly more deprived than in 2004.</p> <p>This trend is continuing to 2010 for Ryedale, but has been reversed for North Yorkshire as a whole.</p>	<p>Accessibility, reduced public subsidy of public transport</p> <p>Spatial Strategy</p>
Rank of Income Scale	<p>Ranked <b>333</b> (Ryedale 2004). (1 is the most deprived and 354 is the least deprived)</p> <p>Source: DTLR, English Indices of Deprivation 2000 (via ONS) and 2004 revised figures (ODPM).</p> <p>Ranked 328 (Ryedale Jan 2007) Source ONS</p> <p>Ranked 313 (Ryedale Jan 2010) Source ONS</p>	<p>Ranked <b>56</b> (North Yorkshire 2004).</p> <p>Source: DTLR, English Indices of Deprivation 2000 (via ONS) and 2004 revised figures (ODPM).</p> <p>Ranked 54 (North Yorkshire Jan 2010) Source ONS</p>	<p>Ryedale continues to 2010 with a slightly lower income scale rank than in 2004. This trend is consistent with North Yorkshire.</p>	<p>Historic lower paid and seasonal work</p> <p>Improve the economic base to diversify the economy</p>

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Employment Scale (people who are experiencing employment deprivation)	<p>1,691.5 people (Ryedale 2004)</p> <p>Source: DTLR, English Indices of Deprivation 2000 (via ONS) and 2004 revised figures (ODPM).</p> <p>1,693.25 people (Ryedale Jan 2007) Source ONS</p> <p>1,694 people (Ryedale Jan 2010) Source ONS</p>	<p>24,107.75 people (North Yorkshire)</p> <p>Source: DTLR, English Indices of Deprivation 2000 (via ONS) and 2004 revised figures (ODPM).</p> <p>23,180 people (North Yorkshire Jan 2010) Source ONS</p>	<p>Ryedale has slightly more people experiencing employment deprivation in 2007 than in 2004.</p> <p>The number is stable for Ryedale in 2010, but has decreased for North Yorkshire as a whole.</p>	<p>Figures reflect the economic downturn</p> <p>Need to diversify the economic base</p>
Rank of Employment Scale	<p>Ranked 338 (Ryedale 2004). (1 is the most deprived and 354 is the least deprived)</p> <p>Source: DTLR, English Indices of Deprivation 2000 (via ONS) and 2004 revised figures (ODPM).</p> <p>318 (Ryedale Jan 2007) Source ONS</p> <p>328 (Ryedale Jan 2010) Source ONS</p>	<p>Ranked 39 (North Yorkshire 2004)</p> <p>Source: DTLR, English Indices of Deprivation 2000 (via ONS) and 2004 revised figures (ODPM).</p> <p>44 (North Yorkshire Jan 2010) Source ONS</p>	<p>Ryedale in 2010 has reversed the trend in 2007 heading towards greater income deprivation and is now heading towards the rank of employment scale akin to 2004. This increase is in line with North Yorkshire as whole.</p>	<p>Much of this employment is low paid.</p>



Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Robbery	Robbery per 1,000 population 0.1(2005)  0.003 (2007) Source: Home Office, Research Development Statistics, Crime & Disorder Partnerships: Recorded Crime for key offences July 2007  RDC Robbery Rate per 1000 population = 0.04 (source : NY Police 2012-13 on NYCC STREAM)	Change in statistics from 2006-07 to 2007-08 North Yorkshire –10% England –16%  Source: British Crime Survey 2007-08  North Yorkshire Robbery Rate per 1000 population = 0.12 (source : NY Police 2012-13 on NYCC STREAM)	Reduction in rates in line with national and regional trends	Designing out crime
Sexual Offences	Sexual Offences per 1,000 population 0.8(2005)  0.67 (2007) Source: Home Office, Research Development Statistics, Crime & Disorder Partnerships: Recorded Crime for key offences July 2007	Sexual Offences per 1,000 population Change in statistics from 2006-07 to 2007-08 North Yorkshire 0% England –7%  Source: British Crime Survey 2007-08	Reduction in rates in line with national and regional trends	?
Violence against the person	Violence against the person per 1,000 population 7.1(2005)  7.57 (2007) Source: Home Office, Research Development Statistics, Crime & Disorder Partnerships: Recorded Crime for key offences July 2007  RDC ASB Personal Rate per 1000 population = 7.76 (source : NY Police 2012-13 on NYCC STREAM)	Violence against the person per 1,000 population Change in statistics from 2006-07 to 2007-08 North Yorkshire –5% England –8%  Source: British Crime Survey 2007-08  NY ASB Personal Rate per 1000 population = 11.51 (source : NY Police 2012-13 on NYCC STREAM)	Slight rise in trend not in line with NY or England trend	?

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Theft from a vehicle per 1,000 population	4.2(2005) 3.01 (2007) Source: Home Office, Research Development Statistics, Crime & Disorder Partnerships: Recorded Crime for key offences July 2007  RDC ASB Vehicle Crime Rate per 1000 population = 2.15 (source : NY Police 2012-13 on NYCC STREAM)	Not available at regional and national level in BCS.  Source: British Crime Survey 2007-08  NY ASB Vehicle Crime Rate per 1000 population = 2.98 (source : NY Police 2012-13 on NYCC STREAM)	Reduction	?

## Economic

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Unemployment Rate (JSA Claimant Count)	3.8% (Total number of claimants 900) (2007)  2.4% (total number of claimants 729) (Unemployment at February 2009). Source: NYCC March 2004 & 2001 Census  2.3% (total number of claimants 1245) Source: ONS Claimant Count Jan 2013	England / Wales unemployment rate (JSA claimant count) of 3.8%  Yorkshire and Humber claimant count is 4.4% Source: NYCC March 2004	Upward trend, broadly in line with the national trend. Need to reverse the trend.	The unemployment rate (claimant count) is below the national average, but wages are also below the national average. The economy is overly represented by employment within the agricultural, and manufacturing sectors.  Difficult to reverse trend in current economic situation.

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Number of Ryedale households claiming Council Tax and Housing Benefit	3475 live claims (25 February 2009)  Source: RDC Council Tax section  3415 claims Council Tax Support 3764 claimants Housing benefit (19 November 2013) Source: RDC Council Tax Section	Annual update provides comparison	Increasing trend due to current economic situation in the UK  Comparable to other districts and nationally	Difficult to reverse trend in current economic situation.
Total number of VAT registered businesses	The stock of VAT registered businesses 3285.  215 VAT registrations (6.5%) Ryedale,  Source: Nomis, Vat registrations /de-registrations by industry (2007)  No further update	(10.0%) Yorkshire & Humber,  (10.2%) Great Britain.  Source: Nomis, Vat registrations /de-registrations by industry (2007)	A rise in the number of VAT registered businesses since 2005 scoping report in line with national trend  Comparable to other NY districts	Maintain trend difficult in current economic climate
Top three employment sectors.	Wholesale & Retail Trade: 16.5%  Manufacturing: 16.2%  Agriculture/Hunting/Forest: 9.6% Source: RDC – A profile of Ryedale (Performance Management Unit 2004	Wholesale & Retail Trade: 16.8% Manufacturing: 15% Real Estate; Renting & Business activities: 13% (Employment types for England & Wales (M&F)) Source: Census 2001	Data to be collected	?

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
<p>Vitality and Viability of Town centres</p>	<p>Floorspace convenience Malton = 10.1%  Pickering = 15.0%  Kirkbymoorside = 15.0%</p> <p>Floorspace comparison  Malton = 49.1%  Pickering = 46.0%  Kirkbymoorside = 30.0%</p> <p>Floorspace service  Malton = 28.0%  Pickering = 35%  Kirkbymoorside = 42.5%</p> <p>GOAD June 2004 figures quoted in Ryedale Retail Capacity Study (May 2006)</p> <p>Number of convenience and comparison units  Convenience units  Malton = 22  Pickering = 16  Kirkbymoorside = 6  Norton = 6</p> <p>Comparison units  Malton = 107  Pickering = 49  Kirkbymoorside = 12  Norton = 9</p> <p>Source: RDC onfoot survey in Ryedale Retail Local Impact Threshold Advice – Roger Tym &amp; Partners 2010</p>	<p>PPS6 suggests key indicators for measuring vitality and viability of town centres.</p> <p>Floorspace convenience  UK = 9.4%  Floorspace comparison  UK = 48.2%  Floorspace service  UK = 30.3%</p> <p>GOAD June 2004 figures quoted in Ryedale Retail Capacity Study (May 2006)</p>	<p>Higher convenience provision reflecting wider hinterland</p>	<p>Maintain trend difficult in current economic climate.</p>

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Index of local deprivation (1 is always the most deprived and 354 the least)	Ranked 225 out of 354 authorities base on household income. Source: DCLG, English Indices of Deprivation (2007)	The average for North Yorkshire is 249.	Ryedale is 2 <sup>nd</sup> lowest in NY but is still just outside top 1/3	Need to improve, but difficult due to house price in relation to availability / wage
Number of domestic properties	Total number of domestic properties:  23,608 at 31.07.03 23837 at 27.03.09 24697 at 1.11.13 Source: RDC Council Tax Database	Maintain increase in number of properties in line with household formation	Rising number of domestic properties	Provision of housing to meet need as required in Local Plan Strategy
% of homes not meeting the Decent Homes standard.	Data awaited	Nationally one third of properties failed to meet the standard in 2001.  This rose to 35% (2007) (DCLG Housing surveys bulletin January 2009)  The Yorkshire & Humber region was one of the regions with the highest proportion failing to meet the standard (37.4%) – some 826,000 dwellings.	?	?
Housing completions (March 1997 – April 2003)	Completions totalled 2516 at April 2004. Source: RDC – Annual monitoring of housing completions	Local Plan target of 3000 new dwellings to be provided by 2006.	To meet Plan rates	We are likely to exceed our target by a modest amount.

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Housing completions (April 2003-March 2008)	Net Completions totalled 641 Source LDF AMR 2007-08	RSS target of 230 per year for 2004-2008 not achieved	Given the limited number of housing allocations, and without a significant increase in the number of completions arising from windfall development, it is unlikely that in the short term the RSS rates of new house building will be delivered. It is however, anticipated that completion rates will gradually increase over the next 3-4 years, as remaining allocations in the Ryedale Local Plan are brought forward.	
Net Housing completions (April 2008-March 2017)	2008-09 =100 2009-10 =138 2010-11 =169 2011-12 =233 2012-13 = 208 2013-14 =224 2014-15 =261 2015-16 =246 2016-17 = 321 Source: Ryedale Plan SHLAA Part 1	Rate of 200 dwellings per year in Local Plan Strategy	Increase in the number of dwellings completed (subject to housing rate and zone of tolerance)	In advance of the Sites document, maintaining the 5 year supply of dwellings to achieve the number of dwellings completed in accordance with the Plan.

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Housing Mix	<p>41.1% of detached homes, 32.2% semi detached homes, 19.2% terraced, 7.1% flats.</p> <p>Source: 2001 Census</p> <p>Detached = 10,075 (40.7%)  Semi-detached = 7,840 (31.7%)  Terraced (including end terrace) = 4,888 (19.8%)  Flat - purpose built = 1,184 (4.8%)  Flat - part of a converted or shared house = 313 (1.3%)  Flat - in commercial building = 320 (1.3%)  Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure = 123 (0.5%)</p> <p>Source: 2011 Census</p>	<p>Housing mix for England /Wales:  22.5% detached,  31.5% semi-detached, 25.8% terraced,  15.5% flats</p> <p>Source: RDC – A Profile of Ryedale 2004, Performance Management Unit.</p> <p>England:  Detached = 5,128,552 (22.3%)  Semi-detached = 7,076,395 (30.7%)  - Terraced (including end terrace) = 5,642,969 (24.5%)  - Flat - purpose built = 3,854,451 (16.7%)  - Flat - part of a converted or shared house = 984,284 (4.3%)  - Flat - in commercial building = 257,218 (1.1%)  - Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure = 100,228 (0.4%)</p> <p>Source: 2011 Census</p>	Seek to reflect Housing Needs Assessment	There is an overrepresentation of larger properties within the District. The data demonstrates how the District has a greater number detached properties than the national average.

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Tenure Type	<p>68.8% Owner Occupier, 0.4% Shared Ownership, 0.9% Rented –Council, 11.7% Housing Association, 12.2% Rented –Private landlord, 6.0% Rented Other. (2001 Census)</p> <p>Source: Census 2001</p> <p>Owned outright = 9,329 (41.4%) Owned with a mortgage or loan = 5,795 (25.7%) Shared ownership (part owned and part rented) =83 (0.4%) Social rented - council (local authority) = 213 (1.0%) Social rented - other 2,683 (11.9%) Private rented - private landlord or letting agency = 3,321 (14.7%) Private rented - other = 452 (2.0%) Living rent free = 648 (2.9%)</p> <p>Source: 2011 Census</p>	<p>England /Wales : 68.1% Owner Occupier</p> <p>Source: Census 2001</p> <p>England Owned outright = 6,745,584 (30.6%) Owned with a mortgage or loan = 7,229,440 (32.8%) Shared ownership (part owned and part rented) = 173,760 (0.8%) Social rented - council (local authority) = 2,079,778 (9.4%) Social rented - other = 1,823,772 (8.3%) Private rented - private landlord or letting agency = 3,401,675 (15.4%) Private rented - other = 314,249 (1.4%) Living rent free = 295,110 (1.3%)</p> <p>Source: 2011 Census</p>	Seek to reflect Housing Needs Assessment	The tenure types for Ryedale are broadly in line with the national trend. The district contains a greater proportion of housing owned outright and a lower proportion socially rented than England, but a higher proportion living rent free.

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Household Composition	<p>16% Lone pensioner households, 10.9% Lone person households (non-pensioners), 12.6% Pensioner(s) only households, 25.5% households with dependent children.</p> <p>Source: RDC – A Profile of Ryedale 2004, Performance Management Unit</p> <p>One person (aged under 65)= 2,989 (13.3%)  One person (aged 65 and over)= 3,557 (15.8%)  Households with all residents aged 65 and over = 6,408 (28.5%)  Couple with dependant child(ren) = 4,056 (18.0%)  Households all full-time students = 0 (0.0%)</p> <p>Source: 2011 Census</p>	<p>Compare with data for England/ Wales</p> <p>Source: ONS website</p> <p>England  One person (aged under 65) = 3,940,897 (17.9%)  One person (aged 65 and over)= 2,725,596 (12.4%)  Households with all residents aged 65 and over = 4,576,776 (20.7%)  Couple with dependant child(ren)= 4,266,670 (19.3%)  Households all full-time students =124,285 (0.6%)</p> <p>Source 2011 Census</p>	Need to reflect any trends in housing mix	The % of pensioners is above the national average, which may cause particular policy and resource constraints.
Amount of housing built on previously developed land.	<p>% of new houses built on previously developed land:</p> <p>2007-08 = 52%  2008-09 = 80%  2009-10 = 65%  2010-11 = 35%  2011-12 = 37.5%</p> <p>Source: LDF Monitoring Reports</p>	Compare with the average for North Yorkshire, and the England/Wales figure (65% target)	The trend is comparable to the rates achieved by other Local Authorities.	The Ryedale LDF will need to maximise the use of brownfield sites.

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Housing Density	<p>Housing completions AMR</p> <p>2007-08            &lt;30dph = 31%            30-50dph = 38%            &gt;50dph = 31%</p> <p>2008-09            &lt;30dph = 47%            30-50dph = 11%            &gt;50dph = 42%</p> <p>2009-10            &lt;30dph = 15%            30-50dph = 43%            &gt;50dph = 64%</p> <p>2010-11            &lt;30dph = 43%            30-50dph = 49%            &gt;50dph = 8%</p> <p>2011-12            &lt;30dph = 31%            30-50dph = 40%            &gt;50dph = 29%</p> <p>Source (Annual) Monitoring Reports</p>	<p>Seek to maximise density wherever possible. The District's high quality built environment often necessitates lower density development, particularly in the villages, in order to protect the form and character of settlements. Allocating new sites in the Market Towns should produce higher density development, though if future monitoring reveals this to be an ongoing issue, targets for densities may be set through the LDF if felt appropriate.</p> <p>RDC LDF AMR 2007-08</p>	<p>Housing density rates are rising in line with national policy guidance.</p>	

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Average property prices	<p>Ryedale:  Detached - £251,840  Semi-detached £131,596  Terraced £123,217  Flat £136,000  Average - £183,949</p> <p>Source: The Land Registry 2004</p>	<p>England &amp; Wales:  Detached - £255,190  Semi-detached £150,450  Terraced - £127,760  Flat - £160,141  Average - £166,402</p> <p>Source: The Land Registry 2004</p>	See below however house prices rising	House price inflation in March 2004 stood at 17.9% remains higher than most other regions in England.
Average property prices	<p>Ryedale:  Detached - £371,062  Semi-detached £168,178  Terraced £147,578  Flat £120,082  Average - £235,132</p> <p>Source: BBC website UK House Prices based on Land Registry Oct-Dec 2008</p> <p>Detached - £293,696  Semi-detached - £168,946  Terraced - £148,994  Flat - £86,500  Average - £213,983</p> <p>Source: BBC News 25/10/ 2013 source: The Land Registry Apr-June 2013</p>	<p>England &amp; Wales:  Detached - £315,365  Semi-detached £182,248  Terraced - £160,006  Flat - £183,001  Average - £205,372</p> <p>Source: BBC website UK House Prices based on Land Registry Oct-Dec 2008</p> <p>UK:  Detached - £329,600  Semi-detached - £203,943  Terraced - £202,972  Flat - £250,101  Average - £242,415</p> <p>Source: BBC News 25/10/2013 source: The Land Registry April-June 2013</p>	<p>Ryedale trend 2007-08  Detached +16.8%  Semi-detached - 17.6%  Terraced -20.5%  Flat -26.0%  Average -3.2%</p> <p>UK trend 2007-08 = - 8.34%</p> <p>Ryedale annual change in house price 2012-13 = +4.4%</p> <p>UK annual change in house price 2012-13 = +6.84%</p>	House price inflation in Ryedale still remains higher when compared to the national average

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Second homes	Total number of second homes: 723 (3.13% of properties) -March 2004 614 - 27March 2009 759 (3.07% of properties) – 1 Nov 2013  Source: RDC Council Tax Database	National figure approx 1% of total properties in UK Source: ONS 2005	Ryedale trend shows a reduction in the number of second homes since 2004	Second Home owners do not have the same requirements of local services as permanent residents (eg schools) and also contribute to rising property prices
Holiday lets	1/4/05 = 191 (8.2% of NNDR properties) 1/4/06 = 222 (8.5% of NNDR properties) 1/4/07 = 244 (9.2% of NNDR properties) 1/4/08 = 270 (10.0% of NNDR properties) 1/4/09 = 297 (11.0% of NNDR properties) 1/11/12 = 361 (12.64%) (Source – RDC)	To be established.  England and Wales = 151000 properties second homes and holiday lets (2001Census) = 0.7%	Rising numbers as a percentage of total NNDR stock.  2nd homes becoming more significant in UK (Cornwall CC 2004)	Those renting the holiday lets do not have the same requirements of local services as permanent residents.  Permanent occupancy challenges of purpose-built holiday accommodation – unsustainable use
Number of Agricultural occupancy dwellings changed to general occupancy	To be collected	To be collected	To be determined over time	Changes in farming practices and the need for agricultural dwellings. Balancing the changing agricultural practices with the need to sustain food production. Pressure to convert properties to general occupancy.

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Modal split	<p>Car ownership levels exceed the national average.</p> <p>H/holds as % of all households:  H/holds with no cars or vans =14.6%  H/holds with 1 car or van =43.2%  H/holds with 2 cars or vans =31.1%  H/holds with 3 cars or vans =8.0%  H/holds with 4+ cars or vans =3.1%  Source 2011 Census</p>	<p>83% households own 1 or more cars (2001 census)</p> <p>UK = 73% (2001 Census)</p> <p>North Yorkshire:  H/holds as % of all households:  H/holds with no cars or vans =17.8%  H/holds with 1 car or van =43.0%  H/holds with 2 cars or vans =29.7%  H/holds with 3 cars or vans =6.9%  H/holds with 4+ cars or vans =2.5%</p> <p>England:  H/holds as % of all households:  H/holds with no cars or vans =25.8%  H/holds with 1 car or van =42.2%  H/holds with 2 cars or vans =24.7%  H/holds with 3 cars or vans =5.5%  H/holds with 4+ cars or vans =1.9%  Source 2011 Census</p>	N/A	To reduce the need for the private car in a rural area with limited public transport
No Transport Casualties	<p>234 casualties (2003) for Scarborough Whitby Ryedale PCT area</p> <p>% change in number of people killed or seriously injured 2007-2007-10 = 7.1%  (Source: NI47- NYCC STREAM)</p>	<p>Comparable national data not available.</p> <p>% change in number of people killed or seriously injured 2007-2007-10  NY = 9.0%  England = 5.5%  (Source: NI47- NYCC STREAM)</p>	Downward trend reported in NYCC Executive report December 2007	Accident hotspots exist on the A64 and A170.

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
<p>Journeys to work</p>	<p>Method of Travel to Work - Ryedale  Works at home = 11.80%  Train = 0.60%  Bus = 1.47%  Bicycle = 2.80%  On foot = 8.54%</p> <p>(Source – 2001 Census ONS)</p>	<p>Within Yorkshire &amp; Humber 2.1 million journeys by private vehicle.  Into Yorkshire &amp; Humber 0.1million.</p> <p>Out of Yorkshire &amp; Humber Region 0.1million.</p> <p>Public transport journeys within Yorkshire &amp; Humber 0.3 million.</p> <p>Into Yorkshire &amp; Humber 0.01million</p> <p>Out of Yorkshire &amp; Humber 0.01million</p> <p>The overall public transport mode share is 13%.</p> <p>Y&amp;HA – 2001 Census – Journey to Work Data</p> <p>Method of Travel to Work – Yorkshire and Humber region  Works at home = 5.15%  Train = 0.89%  Bus = 6.40%  Bicycle = 1.77%  On foot = 6.67%</p> <p>England  Works at home = 5.78%  Train = 2.67%  Bus = 4.74%  Bicycle = 1.79%  On foot = 6.31%</p> <p>(Source – 2001 Census ONS)</p>	<p>In comparison to the 1991 Census, the following observations can be made:</p> <p>Travel to work by bus decreased marginally in the sub region between 1991 and 2001 at 0.8% the decline was much lower than at the regional level (3.8%), and also less than England (1.8%).</p> <p>The proportion of people using the train to travel to work has remained fairly constant within the sub region and England.</p> <p>The proportion of people travelling to work by car increased much more in the sub region (5%) and the region (4.5%) as a whole compared to England (2.5%) and the individual local authority areas.</p> <p>Source - York and North Yorkshire Strategic Economic Assessment: RES 5 Transport, Infrastructure and the Environment (2006)</p>	<p>The choice of where to live coupled with employment locations and facilities / services available</p>

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Number of primary schools	There are 33 primary schools within Ryedale. Source: NYCC 2009	Need to maintain 33 primary schools		An aging population combined with high housing costs (which price out young families) are threatening the long term viability of some smaller rural schools.
Provision of safe environments for children and young people	Ryedale satisfaction with local sports provision KPI6 2005-2006 = 71.9% 2006-2007 = 66.5%  (Source KPI6 Sport England 2009)	Yorkshire satisfaction with local sports provision KPI6 2005-06 = 68.7% 2006-07 = 65.8%  National satisfaction with local sports provision KPI6 2005-06 = 69.5% 2006-07 = 66.6%  (Source KPI6 Sport England 2009)	Declining satisfaction with local sports provision but in line with both regional and national trends.	Resources and ensuring the secured by design principles are considered in new development.
Number of secondary schools	There are 5 secondary schools within Ryedale.	Need to maintain 5 secondary schools	N/A	There are capacity issues for the Norton / Malton schools
Adult Education	Norton College, Norton and Lady Lumley School Pickering	Need to maintain the provision for adult education	N/A	Are there adequate resources in place to meet the District's requirements? Do courses meet the needs of local businesses?

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Educational attainment	<p>Ryedale            No qualifications (16-64) = 30.5%            1 degree or higher (16-74) = 19.3%            Source – 2001 Census</p> <p>University Applicants            1997 = 4.16%            1998 = 3.59%            Source – Oxford University and UCAS</p> <p>Occupations            Ryedale highest in NY for            Trades and occupations = 18.4%            Elementary occupations = 14.75%            Lowest in NY for            Associate professional and technical = 9.39%            Admin and secretarial = 9.96%            Source 2001 Census</p>	<p>England and Wales            No qualifications (16-64) = 29.1%            1 degree or higher (16-74) = 19.8%            Source – 2001 Census</p> <p>University Applicants            1997 = 2.91%            1998 = 2.85%            Source – Oxford University and UCAS</p>	will be established over time	retention of young people with qualifications. The need to attract higher qualified young people.

## Environmental

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Protecting Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	29 SSSIs within the Plan area (Data source: Adopted Ryedale Local Plan (March2002))  32 SSSIs in LDF area (source: Natural England 2009)	% of SSSIs in a favourable condition 18.78% (source YHRSS AMR 2008 indicator HT12)  Number of SSSIs in favourable, unfavourable declining, no change and recovering status Source: Natural England 2009  Number of planning applications refused due to potential impact on SSSI? – Data to be collected.	Increasing number of sites in the Ryedale LDF area.  Condition of SSSIs latest assessments for favourable, unfavourable declining, no change and recovering. (source: YHRSS AMR 2008 Indicator HT12 comparison year on year)	Potential conflict with other uses. Potentially threatened by changing agricultural practices, and in some parts by declining agricultural activity.
Number of European Protected Sites	1 the River Derwent SSSI is a Special Area of Conservation in the EU Natura 2000 Legislation	Maintain protection / designation	Maintain site designation	Potential conflict with other uses.
AONB	Howardian Hills AONB, 204sqkm (79sqm) of designated land	See AONB Condition Indicators set out in Figure 8 of AONB Management Plan 2009-2014	To be monitored by the AONB unit	Visitor pressure on certain 'honey pot' locations within the AONB.
Local designations – Areas of High Landscape Value	The Yorkshire Wolds and the Fringe of the North York Moors = 36,771ha Source: Ryedale District Council	Maintain designations	Maintain designations	There will potentially be increased pressure to place renewable energy projects within the Wolds Area of High Landscape Value.  Also increased pressure on these two AHLVs for tourism.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)</b>	<b>Comparators &amp; Targets</b>	<b>Trend</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
The range and number of species to be found within Ryedale.	Data parameters set out in Ryedale Biodiversity Action Plan 2007-2012	See lists provided by English Nature, RSPB  See web-sites	Improving?	Potentially threatened by changing agricultural practices, and in some parts by declining agricultural activity as well as pressure for development
Rivers of good or fair quality	Annual General Quality Assessment scheme (GQA) data from the Environment Agency	the number of rivers in Ryedale maintaining or improving their General Quality Assessment scheme (GQA)	AQA results % change 2006-2007: A = -17.1% B = -5.26% C = 225% D = 300% E = -100%	River quality threatened by development and tourism conflicts
Net change in semi-natural habitats	Special interest verges (68 Yorkshire Wolds, 15 Vale of Pickering). Number of SINC in Ryedale = 125 (NYCC Biodat 2012)	Maintain SINC designations	Maintain designations and increase the number of SINC designations	To maintain special interest verges and SINC
Changes in population of selected characteristic species	Selected key / characteristic species of the Biodiversity Action Plan	Maintain / increase current levels	specific to each species, but in line with national trends	Potentially threatened by changing agricultural practices and in some parts by declining agricultural activity as well as pressure for development.

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Population living in Air Quality Management Area	<p>There are no AQMA in Ryedale (2004)</p> <p>However an AQMA is expected to be designated for Malton (2009) due to levels of nitrogen dioxide exceeding recommended guidelines.</p> <p>Source: Ryedale Air Quality Progress Report 2007 (Amended 2) RDC</p> <p>Population of Malton 12270 (2007)</p> <p>Air Quality Management Zone designated in 2011 in Malton at Butcher Corner. (Source: 2012 Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment for Ryedale District Council)</p> <p>Population of Malton = 4888 Population Norton = 7387 Total = 12275 (2011 Census)</p>	<p>Target to remove AQMA</p>	<p>This trend is in line with other roadside monitoring sites elsewhere in North Yorkshire and the results were unexpected following a general downward trend.</p> <p>Source: Ryedale Air Quality Progress Report 2007 (Amended 2) RDC</p>	<p>Air quality is above the national average apart from certain sites in Malton, Sherburn and Pickering as a result of traffic volumes passing through the towns.</p> <p>Source: Ryedale Air Quality Progress Report 2007 (Amended 2) RDC</p>
Distance travelled per person per year by mode of transport	<p>Not available at district level (2004)</p>	<p>UK Rural areas 11.3 miles average 8.7 miles</p> <p>Source ONS/DfT July 2007 factsheet</p>	<p>UK trend increasing distances in travel to work. Need to reverse this trend</p>	<p>Poor public transport and accessibility in rural areas. Private cars are more convenient.</p>

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Traffic volumes	(NYCC Highways) Data unlikely to be available at the district level.	<p>Yorkshire &amp; Humber Region – 40 billion vehicle kilometres were covered by motor vehicles in 2002; 79% of these were in cars and taxis (England total was 419 billion vehicle kilometres with 81% in cars and taxis).</p> <p>Source: Defra website – Regional quality of life counts 2003</p>	Increase in the number of journeys	Rural area with dispersed settlements
Car ownership rates	<p>82.2% (May 2004)</p> <p>% households with a car or van 85.4% (2001 Census)</p>	<p>comparable data for other North Yorkshire Districts (Hambleton = 86.0%, Selby = 79.0% National data (GB = 73% 2000) (2001 Census)</p> <p>Hambleton = 86.7% Selby = 85.1% Craven = 82.8% (2001 Census)</p>	Increasing ownership rates	<p>Poor public transport and accessibility in rural areas. Private cars are more convenient.</p>

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
CO2 emissions	<p>There are no national monitoring network sites in Ryedale. The Council has not undertaken any detailed monitoring for carbon monoxide because of the conclusions reached from the Updating and Screening Assessment in 2006.</p> <p>Source: Ryedale Air Quality Progress Report 2007 (Amended 2) RDC</p> <p>Consumer carbon footprint in tones of CO2 per capita (2004) Ryedale = 1.4</p> <p>Transport carbon footprint in tones of CO2 per capita (2004) Ryedale = 3.4</p> <p>Source: Local Futures (Local Knowledge 2004)</p>	<p>The CO2 emissions for Yorkshire &amp; Humber were 23 million tonnes in 2001. The estimates of regional emissions of carbon dioxide are constructed on a basis which does not re-allocate emissions from the physical source to the end users.</p> <p>Source: Defra website – Regional quality of life counts 2003</p> <p>Consumer carbon footprint in tones of CO2 per capita (2004) UK average = 1.38</p> <p>Transport carbon footprint in tones of CO2 per capita (2004) UK = 3.09</p> <p>Source: Local Futures (Local Knowledge 2004)</p>	<p>Annual emissions in Ryedale have declined in line with the UK average since the 1970s and this trend is expected to continue.</p> <p>There have been no new developments to increase the levels of CO2</p> <p>Quality Progress Report 2007 (Amended 2) RDC</p>	Maintaining air quality
CO emissions	<p>The risk of exceedence of the air quality objective for carbon monoxide was considered to be negligible and it was therefore not necessary to proceed to a detailed assessment for carbon monoxide in Ryedale.</p> <p>Source: Ryedale Air Quality Progress Report 2007 (Amended 2) RDC</p>	Not monitored at present	N/A at present	CO data not available at present.

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
<p>Prudent use of resources: energy, domestic water use, household waste, recycling.</p>	<p>Household waste recycled and/or composted 37.8% (2007-08) Municipal waste to landfill 64% (2007-08) Source: Data from North Yorkshire LAA2</p> <p>Ryedale Recycling and composting figure 2004-05 = 25.4%, estimated 2005-06 = 42.7% Source: Data from "Let's Talk Less Rubbish - Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the City York and North Yorkshire 2006-2026</p> <p>Ryedale 2007-08 Waste Collection WCA Recycling = 4669 tonnes = 19.2% WCA composting = 7401tonnes = 30.46% WCA recycling and composting = 49.68%</p> <p>Waste Disposal HWRC Recycling = 1668 tonnes = 29.01% HWRC composting = 1329 tonnes = 23.13% HWRC recycling and composting = 52.14%</p> <p>Total municipal waste = 36017 tonnes</p> <p>Ryedale 2008-09 Waste Collection WCA Recycling = 4430 tonnes = 18.0% WCA composting = 8975tonnes = 36.46% WCA recycling and composting =</p>	<p>Compare with the regional and national trend.</p> <p>For the Yorkshire &amp; Humber region – 508 kg/per person/per year, which is the third lowest in the country. Some 58kg/person/ year of household waste is recycled or composted.</p> <p>Source: Defra website – Regional quality of life counts 2003</p> <p>NY Recycling and composting figure 2004-05 = 21.98%, estimated 2005-06 = 31.16% Source: Data from "Let's Talk Less Rubbish - Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the City York and North Yorkshire 2006-2026</p> <p>North Yorkshire 2007-08 Waste Collection WCA Recycling = 44989 tonnes = 17.58% WCA composting = 38779tonnes = 15.15% WCA recycling and composting = 32.73%</p> <p>Waste Disposal HWRC Recycling = 24820 tonnes = 35.44% HWRC composting = 17332 tonnes = 24.75% HWRC recycling and composting = 60.19%</p> <p>Total municipal waste = 381807 tonnes</p> <p>2008-09 Waste Collection WCA Recycling = 503558 tonnes = 19.83% WCA composting = 49274tonnes =</p>	<p>Targets for recycling and composting: By 2010 = 40% By 2013 = 45% By 2020 = 50%</p> <p>Divert 75% of municipal waste from landfill by 2013</p> <p>Source: Data from "Let's Talk Less Rubbish - Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the City York and North Yorkshire 2006-2026</p> <p>2007-08 compared to 2008-09 –</p> <p>Ryedale - there have been improvements in recycling rates and the amount of waste produced is reducing</p> <p>This is in line with NYCC as a whole</p>	<p>Rate of recycling to be maintained and improved</p>

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Number of buildings built to the Code for Sustainable Homes standard / BREEAM / Other standards	no applications met the criteria	to meet the standards as set out in guidance	need to improve	need for developers to undertake the requirements
Flood Risk	data from the Environment Agency Flood Map and North East Yorkshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment updated annually, and in conjunction with Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	<p>Environment Agency flood map shows large parts of the district sensitive to flooding, particularly the vale of Pickering.</p> <p>Some changes (reductions) to the extent of EA floodzones 2 and 3 in Kirkbymoorside and Helmsley (2011)</p>	<p>A likely increase in extreme weather events and its impact upon the potential for flooding as set out in the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Climate Change Adaptation Study.</p> <p>More accurate extent of EA floodzones on FloodMap</p>	Limits the search area for suitable development sites, and requires mitigation measures to be considered for other sites.
Landscape Character	50% of the district is covered by a nationally-landscape designations (National Park/AONB), with the entire District being parts of five different National Landscape Character Areas	Comparison with designation coverage for England/Wales.	Maintain designations	Landscape impact is a significant policy consideration when choosing sites to allocate / developing policies.

Indicator	Quantified Data (for Ryedale unless otherwise noted)	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Challenges
Listed Buildings / Conservation Areas	<p>1572 Listed Buildings 307 Scheduled Monuments 8 Historic Parks and Gardens [Source: Heritage Counts, English Heritage, 2008]</p> <p>33 Conservation Areas (Ryedale Local Plan 2002)</p> <p>1556 Listed Building entries (47 Grade I; 72 Grade II*; 1437 Grade II) Source: English Heritage March 2013</p> <p>34 Conservation Areas (2008 + 2013)</p>	<p>The 2008 Heritage at Risk Register identified 12 Grade I, Grade II*, or upstanding Scheduled Monuments at Risk within the District.</p> <p>The 2013 Heritage at Risk Register identified 14 Listed Buildings, 2 Registered Parks and Gardens and 154 Scheduled Monuments at Risk within the District.</p>	<p>The general trend is an increase in the number of listed buildings and conservation areas</p> <p>But more heritage now at Risk.</p>	<p>Particular care is needed to effectively integrate new development within much of the existing built environment. We are looking to increase the number of conservation areas in order to increase the protection afforded to the built environment.</p> <p>One further Conservation Area designated since 2002</p>
Open Space, sport and recreation	<p>Ryedale (hectares per 1000 pop) Informal OS in towns = 0.91 Children and young people = 0.79 Outdoor sports facilities = 2.03 Allotments = 0.51</p> <p>(Source: RDC Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study – PMP March 2007)</p>	<p>Recommended Local Standards (per 1000 pop) Informal OS in towns = 1.3 Children and young people = 0.85 (quantity standard) Outdoor sports facilities = 2.05 Allotments = 0.51</p> <p>(Source: RDC Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study – PMP March 2007)</p>	To be determined	Ensuring that development makes a proportionate contribution if an area is deficient.

## Appendix 4: Key Facts about Ryedale

	<b>Nov. 2005 SA/SEA</b>	<b>Updated figures (2008 Scoping Report)</b>	<b>Updated figures (2013)</b>
<b>Population</b>	50,872 Source: 2001 census	53,300 (2007) Source: NYCC Population Estimates June 2007. Population figures are sourced from the Registrar General's Revised Mid-Year Estimates for 2001 & Mid-Year Estimates for 2007; ONS; Crown Copyright	51,751 Source: ONS - 2011 Census (all usual residents)
<b>Households</b>	21,451 Source: 2001 census	21,451 Source: 2001 census	22,524 Source: 2011 Census
<b>Home ownership rate</b>	68.8% Source: 2001 census	Owner Occupier*: 70.2% Private Landlord: 16.3% Housing Association: 13.5%  *includes intermediate housing  Housing Needs Assessment 2006	<i>Owner occupier: 68.0%</i> <i>Private Landlord: 13%</i> <i>Housing Association: 18%</i>  <i>Source: ONS Housing Tenure GB 2010</i>
<b>Average house price</b>	£184,000	Detached - £ 304,297 Semi-detached - £191,233 Terraced - £158,660 Flat - £127,772 Average - £223,485  Source: BBC News 9 May 2007 source: The Land Registry	Detached - £293,696 Semi-detached - £168,946 Terraced - £148,994 Flat – £86,500 Average - £213,983  Source: BBC News 25/10/ 2013 source: The Land Registry Apr-June 2013
<b>Additional Affordable Housing need</b>	306 (per year 2001-04) source: 2001 Housing Market Assessment	1460 (or 292 per year 2007-12) source: 2007 Ryedale Housing Needs Assessment	
<b>Second homes</b>	660 (3% of the dwelling stock)	640 second homes (2.7% of the dwelling stock)  Source: RDC Council tax Database in 2006, from the Housing Needs Assessment (2007)	753 second homes (3.06% of the dwelling stock)  Source: RDC Council tax Database March 2013
<b>Landscape</b>	Two thirds of the	Two thirds of the district is protected	Two thirds of the district is protected

<b>designations</b>	district is protected		
<b>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)</b>	29 Source: Ryedale Local Plan (2002)	32 Source: Natural England (2009)	33 Source: Natural England (2012)
<b>Sites of Importance for Wildlife Conservation (SINCs)</b>	82 Source: Ryedale Local Plan (2002)	125 Source: Biodat data survey sheets RDC	125 Source: Biodat data survey sheets NYCC April 2012
<b>Listed Buildings</b>	>2000	1567 Listed Building entries (2138 Listed Buildings - whole District(2003))	1556 Listed Building entries (47 Grade I; 72 Grade II*; 1437 Grade II) Source: English Heritage March 2013
<b>Conservation Areas</b>	33	34	34
<b>Employment rate</b>	68.4%	77.7% Source: APS Oct 06-Sept 07	78.6% Source: NOMIS official labour market statistics Oct 2011 – September 2012)
<b>Unemployment rate (claimant count)</b>	1.3%	3.8% (total number of claimants 900)  Source: NOMIS Source: ONS annual population survey Jan-Dec 2007	2.3% (total number of claimants 1245)  Source: ONS Claimant Count Jan 2013
<b>Average gross full time salary</b>	£24,112 (Male) £22,978 (Female)	Male ( £463.7per week) Female (£441.9 per week)  Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - by place of residence (2016) Note: Median earnings in pounds for employees working in the area	£20,150 average Source: Ryedale Economic Action Plan 2012-2015  Male £405.5 per week Female £368.2 per week Source: NOMIS official labour market statistics Earnings by workplace 2012  Male £456.2 per week Female £357.9 per week Source: NOMIS official labour market statistics Earnings by residence 2012
<b>Car ownership rates (one car or more)</b>	82.2% Source: RDC, A Profile of Ryedale (May 2004)	82.8% Source: Ryedale District Council, A Profile of Ryedale (May 2004)	85.35% Source: ONS 2011 Census (car or van availability)

