



EAST RIDING

OF YORKSHIRE COUNCIL

Local Development Framework

The First

Annual Monitoring Report

December 2005

Submission copy

Contact Details

This document has been produced by:

Forward Planning department
East Riding of Yorkshire Council
County Hall
Beverley
HU17 9BA

Any enquiries regarding the project-management of the LDF (chapters 3 and 4) should be directed to:

Pete Ashcroft (Spatial Planning Manager)
Tel: 01482 391737
Email: pete.ashcroft@eastriding.gov.uk

Any enquires regarding monitoring data (chapters 5 to 7) should be directed to:

Philip Reese (Planning Policy Officer)
Tel: 01482 391750
Email: philip.reese@eastriding.gov.uk

Contents

Contents	i
1 Annual Monitoring Report.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Copyright issues	2
1.3 Online availability.....	2
1.4 Abbreviations	2
2 The East Riding of Yorkshire — a background.....	3
3 Progress with the Local Development Documents	5
3.1 Statement of Community Involvement.....	6
3.2 Core Strategy (Joint Structure Plan).....	6
3.3 Smaller Settlements Development Plan Document	7
3.4 Housing Development Plan Document.....	8
3.5 Employment Development Plan Document.....	9
3.6 Generic Development Control Policies Development Plan Document.....	9
3.7 Joint Waste Development Plan Document.....	9
3.8 Joint Minerals Development Plan Document	10
3.9 Transport Development Plan Document	10
3.10 Bridlington Area Action Plan.....	10
3.11 Summary.....	11
4 Progress with other Local Development Framework Tasks	13
4.1 Evidence Base.....	13
4.2 Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment.....	13
4.3 Policy Information Note.....	13
4.4 Landscape Character Assessment.....	14
4.5 Housing Needs Survey and Housing Market Assessment.....	14
4.6 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.....	14
5 National Core Output Indicators.....	15
5.1 Business Development.....	15
5.2 Housing	18
5.3 Transport.....	31
5.4 Local Services	31
5.5 Minerals	32
5.6 Waste.....	33
5.7 Flood protection and Water Quality	34
5.8 Biodiversity	34
5.9 Renewable Energy	34
6 Additional Planning Indicators.....	35
6.1 Housing.....	35
6.2 Town centre vitality.....	38
7 Local Context Indicators	41
7.1 Demographics	41
7.2 Households	44
7.3 Affordability of homes.....	46
7.4 Deprivation.....	48
7.5 Economy.....	50
7.6 Environment.....	53

1 Annual Monitoring Report

1.1 Introduction

This is the first Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the East Riding of Yorkshire. As part of the new Local Development Framework (LDF) planning system introduced in 2004, all local planning authorities are expected to produce an AMR on an annual basis. The AMR is an important document in the LDF portfolio, as the published information should manage the process of document preparation, as well as providing key information that will influence the policies themselves.

There are two key parts to the AMR — planning statistics, and an update to the progress of LDF documents' preparation. In terms of statistics, we have attempted wherever possible to reproduce data relating to the previous financial year, i.e. 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005. Where this has not been possible, for example, when we have relied on data from external sources, then we have used the most recent data available. Conversely, the information relating to document preparation is intended to be as up-to-date as possible at the time of writing. Therefore, in terms of document preparation this document sets out the progress made by November 2005.

The LDF comprises many documents. Each document has various stages and deadlines, and because of this, the process of plan making has to be carefully 'project-managed'. The initial programme for the preparation of documents is set out in the Local Development Scheme, which the Council brought into effect on 1 August 2005. In chapters 3 and 4 we refer to the 'milestones' proposed in that Local Development Scheme, and report on the progress made. We then suggest adjustments that we feel are necessary in the light of each document's progress.

AMRs should report on 'national core indicators'. The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister has defined these in the document, *Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide*, and subsequently improved the definitions in *Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators, Update 1/2005*. In chapter 5 we have attempted to report on all the core indicators, but in some cases, because of lack of resources or information, we have failed to do so. We hope that in future years, as AMRs become better established, the definitions will be improved and the infrastructure will be in place for us to produce a complete report.

We have included chapter 6: 'Additional Planning Indicators'. These report on planning data not covered by the national core indicators. We compiled some of the indicators in this chapter for the purposes of the Regional Annual Monitor Report, a document written by the Regional Assembly for Yorkshire and Humber. We have chosen other indicators to help us establish baseline figures to measure the success of policies in the recently adopted Joint Structure Plan.

AMRs should also report on a number of 'local contextual indicators'. Although they are mandatory, each authority can choose their own indicators to report on. The indicators should give an impression of the nature of the area and some of the factors that affect the public. These can be found in chapter 7.

1.2 Copyright issues

We have obtained an exclusive licence to reproduce data covered by Crown Copyright, licence number: C02W0007762. Users of this document are reminded that they will need to seek permission to reproduce copyrighted material in this document for any use other than personal research or study.

We have attempted to acknowledge the sources of all the information included in this document. We apologise if we have used information incorrectly or without permission, and will gladly accept amendments for future editions.

1.3 Online availability

Nearly all documents produced by the Forward Planning department are available on the internet, at <http://www.eastriding.gov.uk/planning/forwardplanning>. This includes:

- the four existing Local Plans;
- the Joint Structure Plan;
- all the Local Development Framework documents;
- the Housing and Employment Land reports for 2004 and 2005; and
- this Annual Monitoring Report.

1.4 Abbreviations

We have tried to minimise the use of technical abbreviations throughout this document. The abbreviations that have been used are listed in the table below.

<i>Abbrev.</i>	
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report, part of the LDF system
DPD	Development Plan Document
JSP	Joint Structure Plan for Kingston upon Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire (adopted June 2005). The new planning system made Structure Plans redundant, but because the JSP has only recently been adopted, it is proposed that significant parts of it will be retained in an interim period to form the LDF Core Strategy.
LDF	Local Development Framework, the new planning policy system that will eventually supersede the Local Plans
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
PDL	Previously developed land (also known as brown-field)
RSL	Registered Social Landlord
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy. RSS12 is for the Yorkshire and Humber Region.

2 The East Riding of Yorkshire — a background

The East Riding of Yorkshire Council is the largest unitary council by area in the country, covering 930 square miles. The East Riding is bounded to the east by the North Sea, to the north by Scarborough and Ryedale District Councils, to the west by York City, Selby District and Doncaster Councils and by North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire to the south.

The East Riding of Yorkshire has a population of approximately 324,800 (mid-2004 estimates), and comprises 171 parishes and 26 wards. The largest town is Bridlington with 35,500 people. The other major settlements are Beverley (30,500), Goole (17,500), and the 'Haltemprice' settlements to the west of the City of Hull: Cottingham (17,000); Anlaby/Willerby/Kirk Ella (23,500); and Hessle (15,000). However, over half the population live in rural communities.

The Yorkshire Wolds form the middle ridge of the East Riding. They are rolling chalk hills curving north from near Hessle and spreading out before ending abruptly at the cliffs of Flamborough and Bempton. On the edge of the Wolds are the market towns of Driffield, Pocklington and Market Weighton.

To the west of the Wolds is the Vale of York, which includes the towns of Goole and Howden. To the east of the Wolds is the low-lying, undulating Holderness countryside, which includes the River Hull which flows south from Driffield. The Holderness coastline begins at Spurn Point at the mouth of the Humber estuary and extends north to the chalk cliffs of Flamborough Head. Between these two points are the seaside resorts of Withernsea, Hornsea and Bridlington. The coastline is mostly composed of boulder clay and in parts is the fastest eroding coast in Europe.

The River Ouse flows around Goole and turns into the River Humber where it forms the southern boundary to the county. There is a major port at Goole as well as some smaller ports along the Humber. The East Riding is connected to the motorway network via the M62, and there are regular train services to London, Sheffield and Leeds.

To address the issues of diversity in such a large administrative area, the Joint Structure Plan for Kingston upon Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire formulated four sub-areas. These are illustrated in the map below.

Figure 1: Map of the East Riding, indicating the four JSP sub-areas

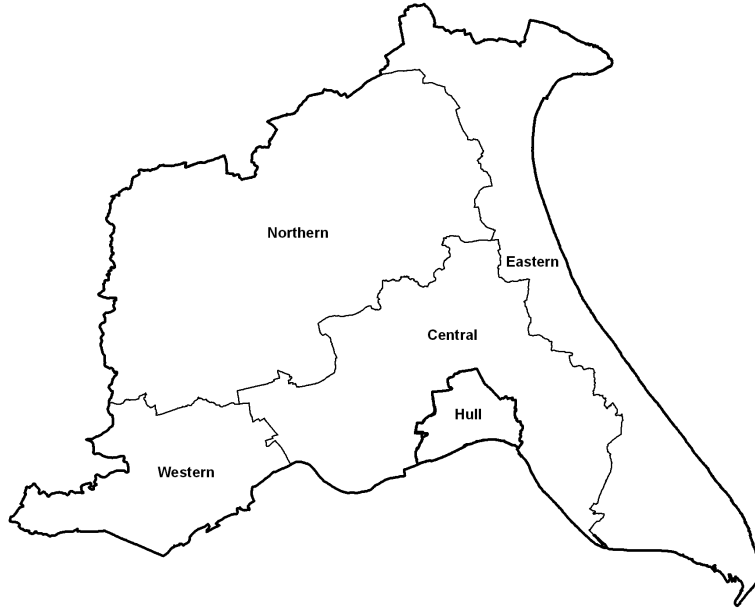
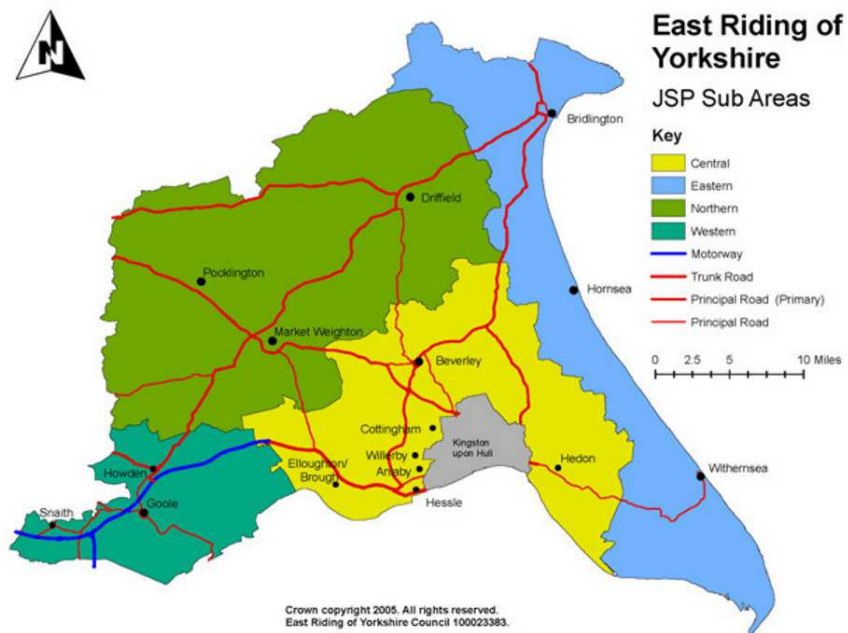


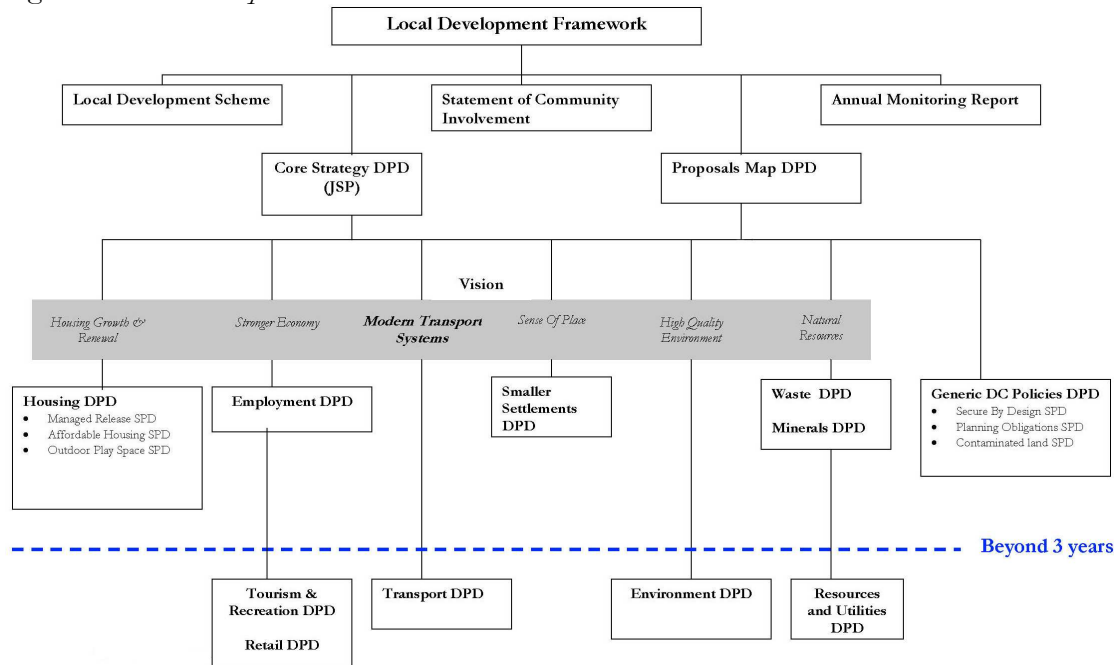
Figure 2: Map of the East Riding, indicating the four JSP sub-areas, with major roads



3 Progress with the Local Development Documents

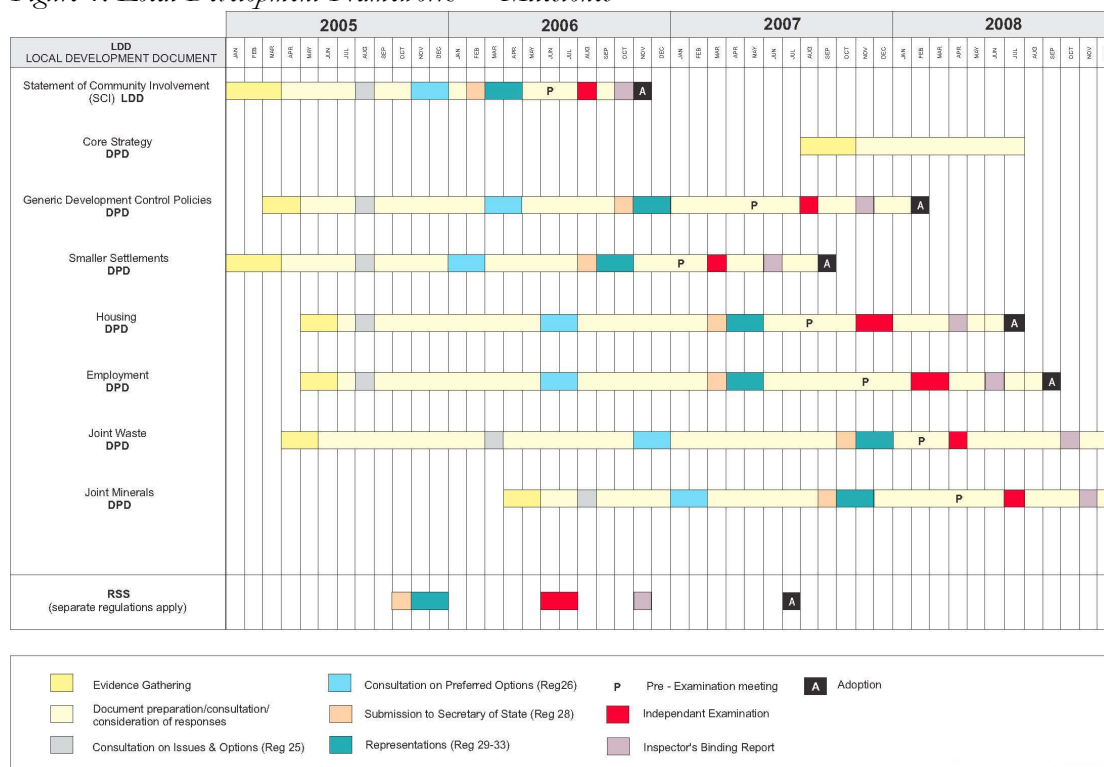
The Council’s first Local Development Scheme was brought into effect on 1 August 2005. The Scheme is the ‘project plan’ — it describes the documents the Council will prepare over the forthcoming three years as part of the Local Development Framework. As well as describing the role and content, it also sets out the resources required and the key milestones for each document. The full Local Development Scheme for 2005–2008 is available to view on the Council’s website,¹ but a copy of the Local Development Framework’s structure is set out in Figure 3, and the programme for the preparation of Local Development Documents is set out in Figure 4.

Figure 3: Local Development Framework — Structure



¹ <http://www.eastriding.gov.uk/planning/ldf/>

Figure 4: Local Development Framework — Milestones



A review of the progress of the various Local Development Documents compared with the milestones in the Local Development Scheme is set out below.

3.1 Statement of Community Involvement

We published a draft Statement of Community Involvement in August 2005 in accordance with the programme in the Local Development Scheme. We received seventy-nine responses which were mainly supportive of the document and suggested some minor alterations. A small number of responses objected to the document and the way the consultation was handled. Where possible, we have made amendments and changes to the Statement of Community Involvement in light of the responses received. Where this was not possible, we gave reasons. We have compiled a report that lists responses made and actions taken in light of them. This is available on the Council's website.

We published a 'Pre-submission Draft' version of the Statement of Community Involvement in November 2005, as set out in the Local Development Scheme. A submission draft was due to be published in February 2006, but we propose to move this back to March 2006 to allow for an extended period of consultation over the Christmas period. We anticipate that the remainder of the timetable for the Statement of Community Involvement will remain unchanged, with adoption scheduled for November 2006.

3.2 Core Strategy (Joint Structure Plan)

The Local Development Scheme clarified that, in accordance with advice from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, the Joint Structure Plan will act as the East Riding's

Core Strategy document. This is an interim measure until we prepare a new Core Strategy in the light of a revised Regional Spatial Strategy.

The Joint Structure Plan for Kingston upon Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire was adopted on 29 June 2005, at which time it became part of the Development Plan² for the area. Its policies have been saved for a period of 3 years from its adoption unless any are superseded in the meantime.

The Local Development Scheme proposed that the evidence gathering and the 'Issues and Alternative Options' stage would follow the completion of the revised RSS12. The subsequent timetable will then be dependant on the issues arising from these initial stages. The proposed timetable for the revised RSS has been revised since the Local Development Scheme was published. The Regional Assembly now expect that they will submit a draft version to the Secretary of State in December 2005. This will lead to the publication of a final version in late 2007. As the Local Development Scheme only indicated that evidence gathering would start from mid 2007, we do not intend to amend the Core Strategy timetable at this time.

3.3 Smaller Settlements Development Plan Document

We published an 'Issues and Options' consultation paper on this document in August 2005 in accordance with the Local Development Scheme programme. Almost 400 responses were received. We are currently considering these as part of the preparation of the 'Preferred Options' version of the document. One frequent enquiry in relation to smaller settlements relates to consultees' (or their clients') 'land-bids'³ and if they are likely to be favourably considered. This issue is dependent on decisions in the Housing and Employment Development Plan Documents.

Whilst Joint Structure Plan policies DS4 and DS5 seek to limit development outside the major settlements (DS1–DS3), it will be necessary to make provision for some growth in rural areas to provide for employment and housing needs, particularly for affordable housing. The identification of the smaller settlements (DS4) and the provision for employment and housing are closely related. A more co-ordinated approach is suggested and it is now intended that the timescales for the production of the three Development Plan Documents are amended and brought closer together. It is therefore proposed that the publication of the 'Preferred Options' version will be deferred to coincide with the Housing and Employment Development Plan Documents (see below). This will have the added advantage of combining the consultation exercises, so reducing 'consultation overload' and the associated costs.

Carl Bro have been appointed to complete the later stages of Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment (see below) on the document.

² Legislation states that planning applications and appeals should be determined in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The Development Plan for the East Riding of Yorkshire comprises the Regional Spatial Strategy, the Joint Structure Plan and the various Local Plans.

³ 'Land-bids' are proposals made to the Council that certain sites should be allocated for development in the Local Development Framework. We have received 960 land-bids by November 2005.

3.4 Housing Development Plan Document

We published an 'Issues and Options' consultation paper on this document in August 2005 in accordance with the Local Development Scheme programme. We received 1,350 responses which we are currently considering. This exercise also generated a large number of new 'land bids'.

The Council is to appoint consultants to undertake a housing needs and market assessment study of the area (see below). The previous study was undertaken in 2001/02 and an update was generally supported through the responses to the 'Issues and Options' consultation exercise. This study will identify needs on a parish basis, including that for affordable housing, and will indicate how the housing market operates in the area. It will provide a robust framework that can be drawn up for both the planning strategy in the Local Development Framework and the related housing, regeneration and economic development strategies.

We need to review existing allocated residential sites that are not subject to an extant planning consent and potentially consider the allocation of any new sites to allow for the housing provision requirement set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy and/or the Joint Structure Plan. Because flood risk will be a major issue, the Council will appoint consultants to undertake detailed work to assess and map the different levels of flood risk (e.g. high, medium or low).

The person working on this Document has been promoted to another position within Forward Planning, and the Council has not been able to recruit a replacement due to a national shortage of planners as recognised by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. Although the former post-holder is continuing to work largely on those duties, the capacity has been reduced.

Also:

- the time needed to consider the large number of responses received to the 'Issues and Options' consultation exercise;
- the large number of housing 'land bids' that will need to be assessed;
- the uncertainty over the completion dates of the Housing Needs Assessment and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment; and
- the need to reflect the housing figures in emerging RSS and the emerging additional requirements from draft PPS3,

mean that it is doubtful whether the 'Preferred Options' version of the document can be published in June 2006 as scheduled.

We will review the programme for the 'Preferred Options' publication in December 2005/January 2006 in the light of the expected timetable for the completion of the work. However, currently we do not anticipate that the later stages of the Housing Development Plan Document will need to change substantially, though adoption may be amended to coincide with the Employment Development Plan Document's adoption in September 2008.

In addition to the Supplementary Planning Documents for Affordable Housing, Outdoor Playing Space and the Managed Release of Sites, it has also been identified that a

Supplementary Planning Document should be prepared to provide advice on Residential Extensions. This will be based on existing informal advice. It will be added to the Local Development Scheme when it is revised.

3.5 Employment Development Plan Document

We published an 'Issues and Options' consultation paper on this document in August 2005, in accordance with the Local Development Scheme programme. We received over 800 responses, and these are currently being considered.

The requirements of the Regional Spatial Strategy and the Joint Structure Plan will make it necessary to undertake an employment land review. This will be a detailed study reflecting the need for a variety of employment uses such as office space, light and general industry, wholesale and freight distribution and technology/research business. It will be prepared jointly with Hull City Council. The review may result in the requirement for new employment allocations or the de-allocation of existing sites. Like the Housing Development Plan Document, the consideration of future employment allocations will be affected by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment's findings.

Progress with the Document has also been affected by the above recruitment difficulty, by the large number of responses to the 'Issues and Options' exercise and the large number of employment 'land bids' that will need to be assessed. We will review the programme for the 'Preferred Options' publication in December 2005/January 2006. However, currently we do not anticipate that the later stages for the Employment Development Plan Document will need to change, with adoption anticipated for September 2008.

3.6 Generic Development Control Policies Development Plan Document

We published an 'Issues and Options' consultation paper on this document in August 2005 in accordance with Local Development Scheme programme. We received 280 responses which we are currently considering. Because of this and the work on other Documents that has been given priority with the reduced staff resources, it will be necessary to reschedule the later stages of this Document. We will therefore roll back preparation of the Generic Development Control Policies Development Plan Document by six months. The preferred options consultation will now be undertaken in October/November 2006 and subsequent stages moved back correspondingly.

In addition to the Supplementary Planning Documents for Planning Obligations, Secure by Design and Contaminated Land, it has also been identified that Supplementary Planning Documents should be prepared to provide advice on The Validation of Planning Applications and on Trees and Landscaping. These will be added to the Local Development Scheme when it is revised.

3.7 Joint Waste Development Plan Document

This document is to be prepared jointly with Hull City Council, with Hull City Council taking the lead. Initial document preparation was due to start in 2005. However, this programme has been affected by the delayed preparation of the revised Regional Spatial Strategy (which will include a revised approach to regional waste policy) and further work

by the Environment Agency on the flows of various forms of waste (which is due to be completed in mid 2006). Both these items will have a significant effect on the policies and proposals in this Document and therefore a decision has been made to defer the start of the document's preparation. A difficulty in staffing levels in Hull City Council that is not likely to be resolved until early 2006 have also affected progress to date.

It is intended that work on this document will commence with evidence gathering in early 2006. This will lead to the publication of an 'Issues and Options' paper between June and October 2006 and 'Preferred Options' stage being deferred until February/March 2007. It is anticipated that the later stages of the Document will remain unchanged, with submission to the Secretary of State in October 2007 and adoption in early 2009.

It has been identified that a Supplementary Planning Document should be prepared to provide advice on Composting. This will be added to the Local Development Scheme when it is revised.

3.8 Joint Minerals Development Plan Document

This Document is also to be prepared jointly with Hull City Council, but instead we will take the lead. We adopted the Joint Minerals Local Plan in April 2004. As a result, no progress was programmed in 2005 for this Document.

We propose to appoint external consultants to commence initial work on the Document in April 2006. This will lead to consultation on 'Issues and Options' in August 2006. Therefore, we propose no changes to the programme set out in the present Local Development Scheme.

3.9 Transport Development Plan Document

The Council has submitted to the Government a provisional version of its second Local Transport Plan that covers the five year period 2006–2011 and it will submit the final version in March 2006. This Plan will be a material consideration in the planning process and it will include much of the information needed to prepare a Transport Development Plan Document. The staff that worked on the Local Transport Plan will be able to complete most of the work for this Document and its preparation will not divert resources away from the preparation of the above documents.

We therefore propose to revise the Local Development Scheme to bring forward a proposal for the preparation of a Transport Development Plan Document starting with the publication of an 'Issues and Options' paper around Autumn 2006.

3.10 Bridlington Area Action Plan

The Council has been investigating proposals for the urban renaissance of Bridlington and has appointed consultants to advise. We propose that those consultants prepare an Area Action Plan. It will set out site-specific proposals that will deal with the town's regeneration, including such issues as tourism, employment, housing and retail, as well as criteria-based policies to deal with any unforeseen proposals for this area. It will also

identify any specific matters that should be dealt with by a separate Supplementary Planning Document.

We therefore propose that the Local Development Scheme is amended to add a proposal for the preparation of a Bridlington Area Action Plan and an associated Supplementary Planning Document, starting with the publication of an 'Issues and Options' paper around Spring 2006.

3.11 Summary

In 2005, the Council made good progress with the preparation of its Local Development Framework, in accordance with the timetable in the Local Development Scheme. All of the 'milestones' shown in Figure 4 have been met. An 'Issues and Options' Consultation Document was published in August 2005 for four of the Development Plan Documents (Smaller Settlements, Housing, Employment and Generic Development Control Policies) and a 'Pre-submission Draft' Statement of Community Involvement was published in November 2005. A large number of items of related work have also been carried out (see Chapter Four).

However, initial work did not commence as expected on the Joint Waste Development Plan Document because of emerging advice on regional waste policy and waste flows. In addition, the 'Preferred Options' stages of the Smaller Settlements, Housing, Employment and Generic Development Control Policies Documents will need to be adjusted because of various unavoidable reasons, including the number of responses received to the 'Issues and Options' consultation, the need to rigorously assess all the land-bids, the advantages of publishing interdependent documents simultaneously and a critical staff vacancy.

Whilst the 'Pre-submission Draft' of the Statement of Community Involvement was published on time, we will need to adjust the February 2006 date for the 'Submission Draft' to March. This is a result of an extended consultation period on the 'Pre-Submission Draft' to allow for the Christmas period. The remainder of its timetable will remain unchanged, with anticipated adoption in November 2006.

The preparation of the second Local Transport Plan (LTP) has provided much of the information needed to prepare a Transport Development Plan Document. We therefore propose to bring forward the preparation of a Transport Development Plan Document utilising the staff that worked on the LTP.

Progress has also been made with the Bridlington urban renaissance proposals and it is proposed that consultants are used to prepare an Area Action Plan and Supplementary Planning Documents that set out site-specific proposals and policies for this area.

The proposal to add the preparation of a Transport Development Plan Document and a Bridlington Area Action Plan (including an associated Supplementary Planning Document) will require an early amendment to the Council's Local Development Scheme and so we propose that this Scheme should be revised immediately.

The revision will also include adjustments the timetable for the following documents:

- the Statement of Community Involvement;

- the Joint Waste Plan;
- the Smaller Settlements Document;
- the Housing Document;
- the Employment Document; and
- the Generic Development Control Policies Document.

The revision will also refer to the addition of Supplementary Planning Documents on:

- The Validation of Planning Applications and on Trees and Landscaping (alongside the Generic Development Control Policies Document);
- Residential Extensions (alongside the Housing Document); and
- Composting (alongside the Joint Waste Document).

4 Progress with other Local Development Framework Tasks

4.1 Evidence Base

The Council published an Evidence Base in August 2005. This document is a catalogue of information pointing to various reports, statistics, studies, surveys and data relevant to our local area. It is a constantly evolving document that will require amendments as new information is received. The information it contains is used to inform plan production.

Its publication followed a public consultation on a draft version in December 2004. A copy of the 'Schedule of Responses' to the consultation is available on the Council's website alongside this document. The Evidence Base is not a static document and is continually subject to change. We welcome comments on it at any time.

4.2 Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment

Under the planning regulations, the Council is required to complete a Sustainability Appraisal for all Local Development Documents. The purpose of a Sustainability Appraisal is to promote sustainable development by looking at the available sustainable options. The regulations stipulate that the Appraisal should meet the requirements of the European Union Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

Strategic Environmental Assessment is an iterative assessment to ensure that any potential significant environmental effects arising from any Local Development Document are identified, assessed, mitigated and communicated to plan-makers. Strategic Environmental Assessment also requires the monitoring of significant effects once the Document is implemented.

The Council has engaged consultants, Atkins, to prepare the Scoping Report (the initial stage) for the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment. A draft Scoping Report was prepared in September 2005 and consultation was undertaken on it before the final version was produced in late November. The Scoping Report is available on the Council's web site

Later stages of the Appraisal / Assessment will be undertaken separately on individual documents as they emerge

4.3 Policy Information Note

The Council has produced an information note to identify where each of the existing Local Plan policies will be reviewed in the different Local Development Documents. Consultation has been undertaken on this note and a final version is published on the Council's website.

4.4 Landscape Character Assessment

The Forward Planning Unit published a Landscape Character Assessment for the East Riding area in November 2005. The Assessment identifies the areas of distinct landscape character within the East Riding and makes judgements about the quality, value, sensitivity and capacity for new development in each landscape character area identified.

The Assessment has been prepared to inform the preparation of the emerging East Riding Local Development Framework and will be used to guide and inform policy development, consider landscape protection policies, including local landscape designations and to guide future land allocations. It will also be used by the Council to help determine future planning applications, including those for renewable energy.

The Assessment is available to view on the Council's webpage.

4.5 Housing Needs Survey and Housing Market Assessment

Property prices have escalated substantially since we undertook the last Housing Needs Survey in 2001, and the affordability of homes has been significantly affected in the meantime. Government advice indicates that local authorities and their partners should have regard to how the housing market operates in their area; this is to ensure that they have a robust framework for their housing, planning, regeneration and economic development strategies. Therefore, the Council is to commission consultants to undertake a Housing Needs and Market Assessment Survey of the area.

The survey will provide us with vital information to meet the various requirements in preparing the Local Development Framework, in particular, the Housing Document.

4.6 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

We expect to commission consultants to assess the different levels of flood risk (high, medium or low) in the East Riding, and map these for statutory land-use planning purposes.

The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment will enable us to make informed decisions when allocating sites for development, using the sequential test set out in *Planning Policy Guidance 25: Development and flood risk*.

Flood risk will need to be considered in the wider context of sustainable development, as flood risk is only one factor, albeit an important one, that the local planning authority must take into account. It should be balanced against other factors, such as landscape character, conflicting land uses, links to public transport nodes, and other infrastructure considerations.

5 National Core Output Indicators

The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister published the final list of **Core Output Indicators** with definitions in October 2005.⁴ They replace Table 4.4 and Annex B of the *Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide* (March 2005). The guidance paper says: “Unless specified, figures should be given for the whole local authority area. They should be measured on an annual basis for the period 1st April to 31st March.”

We have attempted, as far as possible, to adhere to October’s guidance paper. Where we have not been able to, we have provided an explanation. Where figures have to be calculated or manipulated in any way, the method has been explained. We have attempted to acknowledge all data sources.

With one exception (2a(iii)), we have worked through the indicators systematically. Each new indicator is introduced in bold, followed by an abridged description of the government requirement.

5.1 Business Development

5.1.1 Land developed

Table 1: *Employment use classes*

Use Class	Description
B1	Offices / light industry
B2	General industry
B8	Storage / distribution

- **Indicator 1a** asks for the amount of floorspace developed for employment last year, by type (see Table 1);
- **Indicator 1b** asks for that amount which is in regeneration areas (Humber Trade Zone); and
- **Indicator 1c** asks for that amount which was built on previously-developed land.

The data for the three indicators is provided in Table 2. In addition, the amount of floorspace developed by Joint Structure Plan sub-area has been provided in Table 3. Note, this is the first year we have collected this data.

Table 2: *Amount of land developed for employment, between 1 April 2004 and 31 March 2005*

	Sq m			
	B1	B2	B8	Total
All sites completed	2,477	2,290	7,740	12,507
In the Humber Trade Zone ⁵	942	931	4,704	6,576
On previously developed land	2,085	1,881	7,540	11,506

⁴ Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators, Update 1/2005

⁵ The Humber Trade Zone is defined by the Humber Forum: <http://www.humberforum.co.uk/>

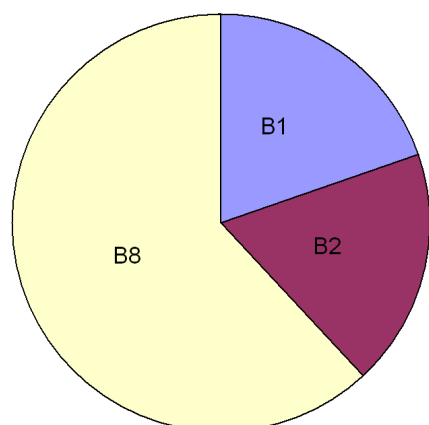
Table 3: Amount of land developed for employment by JSP area, between 1 April 2004 and 31 March 2005

	Sq m			Total
	B1	B2	B8	
Central sub-area	382	54	0	436
Eastern sub-area	256	708	0	964
Northern sub-area	897	651	200	1,748
Western sub-area	942	877	7,540	9,359

It is interesting to note that a high percentage of last year's completed employment development was on previously-developed land.

Figure 5 is produced from the data for Indicator 1a; it gives us an idea of the amount of employment development by proportion of use class. However, it should be noted that B8, by its very nature, requires large amounts of floorspace, and equates to less jobs per square metre than the other two use classes. From Table 3 we can see that the largest share of B8 development happened in the Western sub-area. This is because the area has the best access to the multi-modal freight transport corridor, which is essential for distribution purposes.

Figure 5: Employment sites completed last year by use class



Because this is the first year we have compiled such data, methodologies are still experimental. We derived the figures from the Part IIs of the relevant planning application files. For this reason, we have had to ignore mezzanine developments where they did not require planning permission. We have used the Authority's Building Control records to notify us of completions. Unfortunately, it can take many months after a building's initial occupation before a building is 'officially completed' because of technical reasons. We hope that the tightening of regulations and the introduction of Standard Planning Application Forms will give us more reliable data gathering methods.

Note that these figures do not count changes of use between employment uses (e.g. B1 to B2, etc.).

5.1.2 Land supply

- **Indicator 1d** asks for the amount of employment land available by type.

Table 4 supplies this information for 1d. We have monitored employment land supply on a regular basis since 2000, with the initial publication of the Employment Land

Monitoring Report. Table 4 is derived from the data published in the 1st April 2005 version of the report. Both the 2004 and 2005 versions of the report are available online. They show in detail every remaining site allocated for employment in the East Riding.

Table 4: Employment land available by type at 1 April 2005

	Remaining allocations for B1, B2 or B8 (hectares)		
	Sites below 0.4ha	Sites equal or above 0.4ha	All sites
Central JSP sub-area	2.13	288.29	290.42
Eastern JSP sub-area	0.29	84.12	84.41
Northern JSP sub-area	1.37	90.59	91.96
Western JSP sub-area	0.36	108.04	108.40
Total	4.15	571.04	575.19

The table above uses the threshold of 0.4 hectares because the Regional Assembly specify it to distinguish large from small employment sites.

Note that this summary of available employment land disguises the fact that many available sites are constrained by ownership or restricted to a particular use (e.g. deep water estuary requirements). For this reason, the Regional Assembly have developed four land classes to indicate the availability of sites for development. These were developed for the Regional Employment Land Survey (RELS) but are also used throughout our annual Employment Land Monitoring Report.

5.1.3 Land lost to non-employment uses

- **Indicator 1e** asks for the amount of allocated employment land lost to non-employment uses; and
- **Indicator 1f** asks for the amount of Indicator 1e lost to residential uses.

Table 5 gives both sets of information. Only one site allocated for employment use was lost to a non-employment use last year, and that was to residential development. It was a former school in Easington and was allocated by policy EAS2 of the Holderness District Wide Local Plan for change of use to B1. The remote location of Easington, the small size of the site and the restrictions imposed on it to safeguard the amenity of the occupiers of adjacent properties probably meant that it was difficult to develop for employment use.

Table 5: Losses of employment land to non-employment uses, between 1 April 2004 and 31 March 2005

	to residential development (ha)	total losses (ha)
in the Humber Trade Zone	0	0
in the East Riding area	0.15	0.15

5.2 Housing

5.2.1 Past Completions

- **Indicator 2a(i)** ask for net additional dwellings⁶ over the previous 5 year period; and
- **Indicator 2a(ii)** asks for the net additional dwellings for the current year.

Table 6 shows the gross and net completion rates between 1 April 1998 and 31 March 2005 for the whole of the East Riding and for the four Joint Structure Plan sub-areas (see Figure 1).

Figure 6 illustrates the net completion figures given on Table 6. It shows that the Central sub-area has always had a higher completion rate than the other three areas. The large peaks in overall completion figures in 1998 and 2003 can be attributed almost entirely to peaks from the Central sub-area. The Western sub-area typically has the lowest number of completions, although it did exceed the Eastern sub-area once in 2002. The Western sub-area contains Goole, which in recent years has fallen victim to the decline of its status as an industrial port. However, Goole has a lot of potential in terms of its enlarging industrial estate with close proximity to the multi-modal freight transport corridor, and its housing market initiative, Advance Goole, so it is encouraging to see that completions in the area have increased since 1999.

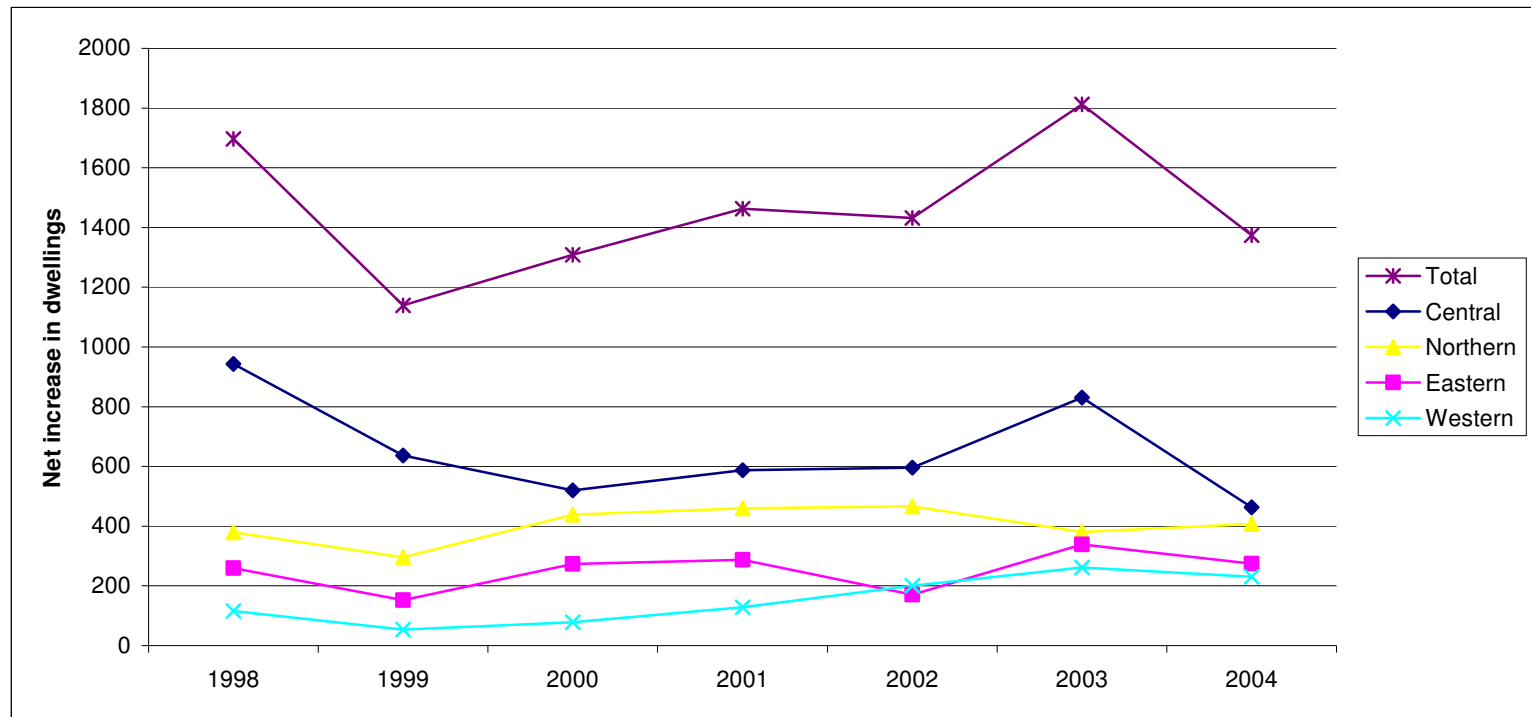
Note that on Table 6, the net figures in italics have been estimated. This is because we do not have records of dwelling losses before 2000, which was when the annual Housing Flows Reconciliation form was first completed by the authority. In addition, we have not kept records of the locations of the losses.

⁶ “The definition of dwelling (in line with the 2001 Census) is a self-contained unit of accommodation. Self-containment is where all the rooms in a household are behind a door, which only that household can use. Non-self contained household spaces at the same address should be counted together as a single dwelling. Therefore, a dwelling can consist of one self-contained household space or two or more non-self-contained spaces at the same address.” *Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide*, p. 60.

Table 6: Gross and net completion rates in dwellings, in 1 April to 31 March periods, 1998–2004

JSP sub-area	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Central	996	943	690	637	546	520	625	587	636	596	875	831	503	463
Eastern	273	259	165	152	287	273	306	287	182	170	357	339	297	274
Northern	400	379	321	296	460	438	490	460	497	466	401	381	442	407
Western	122	116	59	54	82	78	137	129	214	200	275	261	250	230
Total	1791	1697	1235	1139	1375	1309	1558	1463	1529	1432	1908	1812	1492	1374

Figure 6: Net increases in dwellings between 1998 and 2004, by JSP sub-area



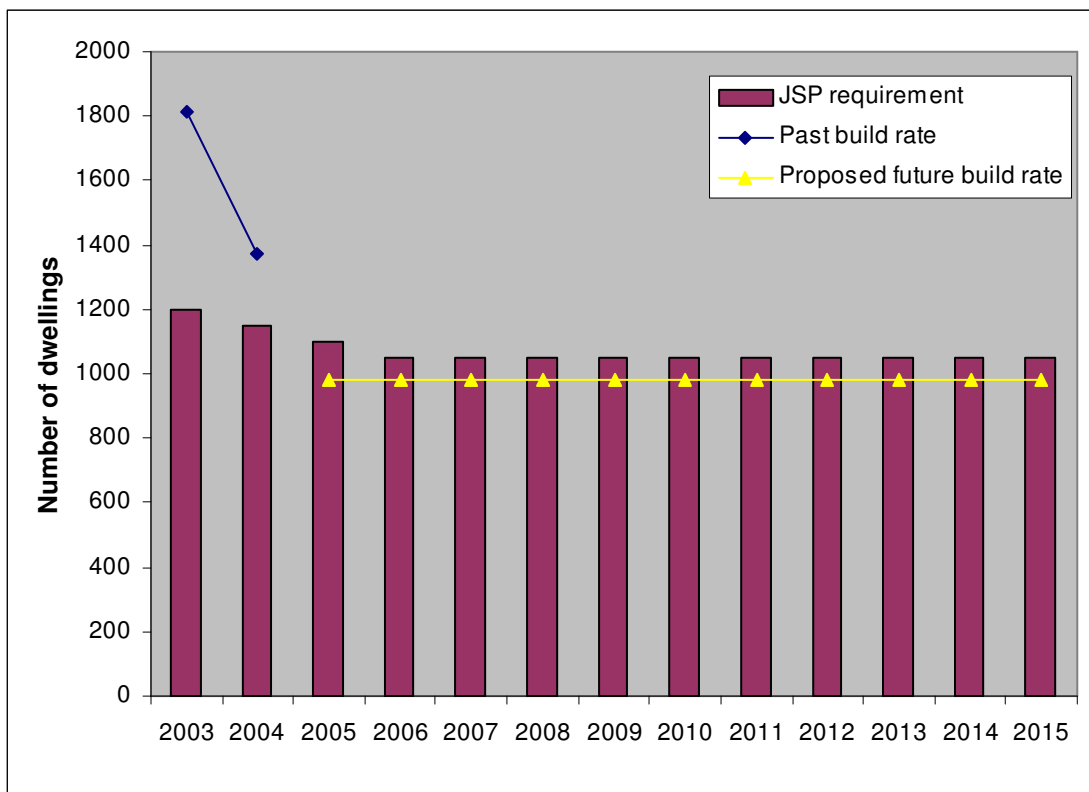
5.2.2 Future Build Rates

- **Indicator 2a(iv)** asks for “the annual rate of housing provision required in the relevant development plan document”.

As an interim measure, until the Housing DPD is published, we will use the housing provision requirements set out in Table 6.1 of the *Joint Structure Plan* (June 2005). Government guidance suggests that we should use the housing requirement figure published in the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy. However, Table H1 of the *RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber* (December 2004) only gives a combined figure for Hull and the East Riding, which is no use for the purposes of this report.

Note that although the figures in RSS and Table 6 of this report start in 1998, the figures in the Joint Structure Plan (JSP) only begin in 2003. Also, whereas most plans give an annual housing requirement that is constant for the duration of the plan, the JSP gives a stepped approach, reducing the requirement for the East Riding between 2003 and 2006 and increasing it for Hull. This is an intrinsic part of the JSP’s initiative to tackle Hull’s housing problem. The stepped change is illustrated by the columns in Figure 7.

Figure 7: Build rates, taking into account the JSP annual build requirements (ER wide)



The net completion rate for 2003 and 2004 (from Table 6) is plotted on Figure 7 against the JSP requirement. In 2003, the build rate was vastly above the JSP requirement, and in 2004 the build rate, although reduced, was still significantly above the requirement.

- **Indicator 2a(v)** asks for the number of net additional dwellings required over the remaining plan period to meet the overall housing requirement.

Table 7 shows that the total housing requirement for the East Riding for the duration of the Joint Structure Plan is 13,950 dwellings. Given that we have already completed 3,186 dwellings, that leaves 10,764 dwellings to be completed in the following 11 years. This equates to a residual annual average of 978.5 dwellings. This has been plotted as the 'proposed future build rate' on Figure 7. It shows that because we completed above the JSP target in the previous two years, we are required to complete under the target in the subsequent 11 years.

Table 7: Build rates, taking into account the JSP annual build requirements (ER wide)

Year (April)	JSP build requirement	Past build rate	Residual Annual Average build rate
2003	1200	1812	
2004	1150	1374	
2005	1100		978.5
2006	1050		978.5
2007	1050		978.5
2008	1050		978.5
2009	1050		978.5
2010	1050		978.5
2011	1050		978.5
2012	1050		978.5
2013	1050		978.5
2014	1050		978.5
2015	1050		978.5
Total	13950	3186	10764

Because the East Riding is a large area with enormous variation between housing markets, we will do a similar analysis for the four sub-areas defined in the Joint Structure Plan.

5.2.2.1 Central sub-area

Figure 8 and Table 8 are the trajectories for the Central sub-area. The area includes the urban settlements to the west of Hull (Anlaby, Willerby, Hessle, Kirk Ella, and Cottingham), plus Beverley, Hedon and Brough. The graph below shows that the area hugely overprovided in 2003 and slightly underprovided in 2004. In 2003, the settlements that contributed the most were Brough (272 homes), Hedon (97 homes) and Woodmansey (63). In 2004, the settlements that contributed the most were Brough (93), Beverley (90) and Hedon (90). Although the area underprovided last year, because of the huge overprovision the year before the future residual annual average is still slightly less than that given in the JSP.

Figure 8: Build rates, taking into account the JSP annual build requirements (Central sub-area)

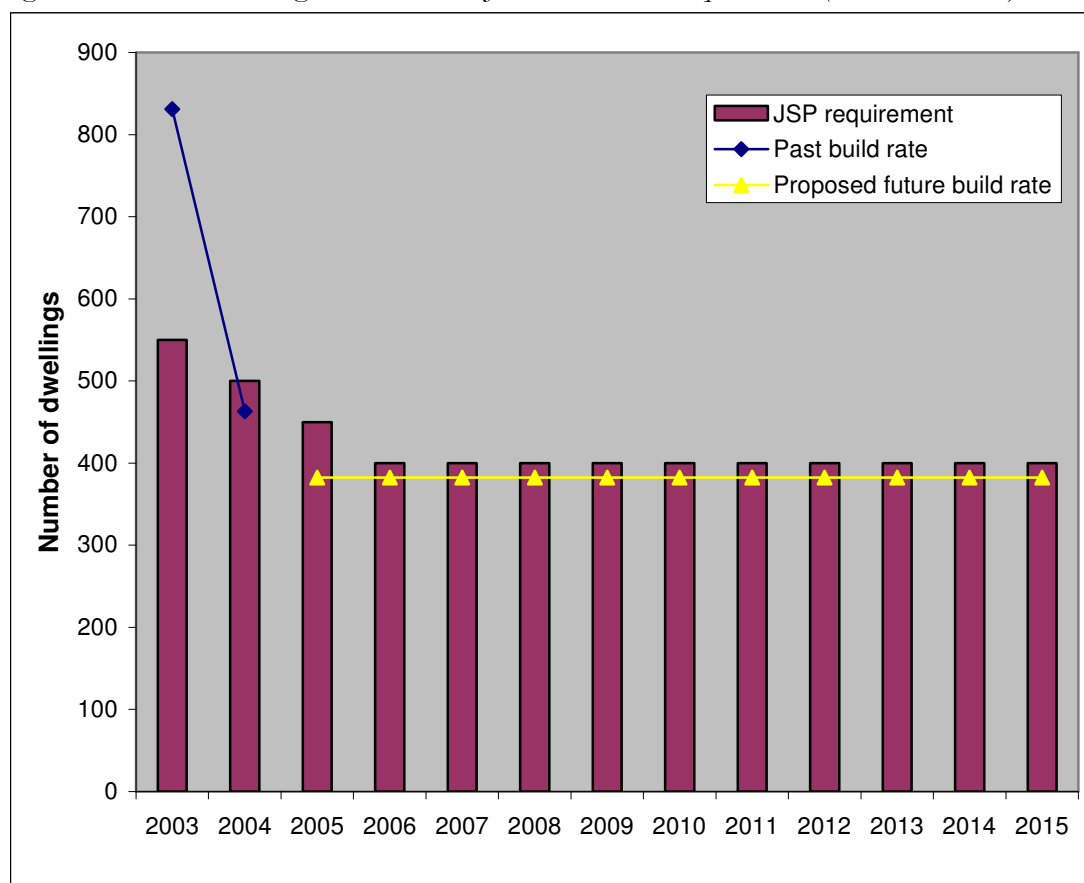


Table 8: Build rates, taking into account the JSP annual build requirements (Central sub-area)

Year (April)	JSP build requirement	Past build rate	Residual Annual Average build rate
2003	550	831	
2004	500	463	
2005	450		382.4
2006	400		382.4
2007	400		382.4
2008	400		382.4
2009	400		382.4
2010	400		382.4
2011	400		382.4
2012	400		382.4
2013	400		382.4
2014	400		382.4
2015	400		382.4
Total	5500	1294	4206

5.2.2.2 Eastern sub-area

Figure 9 and Table 9 are the trajectories for the Eastern sub-area. The area covers the entire coastline of the East Riding, and includes the towns of Bridlington, Hornsea and Withernsea. The graph shows that the area hugely overprovided in 2003 and overprovided again in 2004. In 2003, the settlements that contributed the most were

Bridlington (232 homes), Flamborough (34 homes) and Hornsea (15). In 2004, the settlements that contributed the most were Bridlington (181), Withernsea (36) and Beeford (17). Bridlington is the main reason why the area is over-providing: in 2003, the town alone contributed more dwellings than the JSP requirement for the whole sub-area. Because of two consecutive years of overprovision, the future residual annual average is significantly less than that given in the JSP.

Figure 9: Build rates, taking into account the JSP annual build requirements (Eastern sub-area)

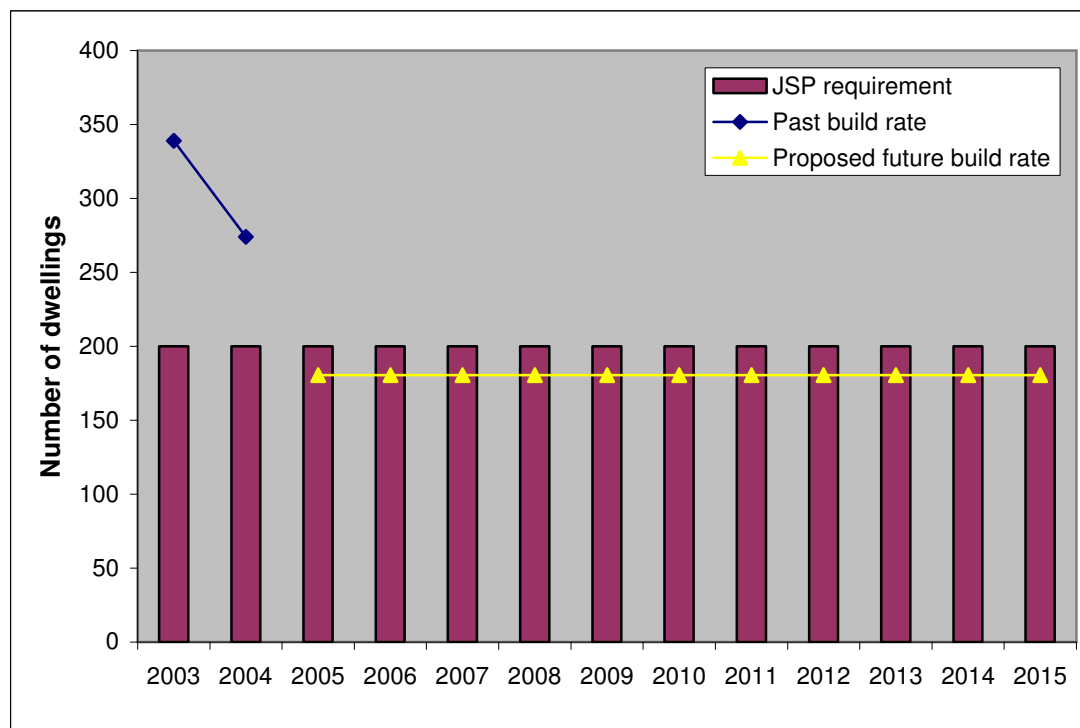


Table 9: Build rates, taking into account the JSP annual build requirements (Eastern sub-area)

Year (April)	JSP build requirement	Past build rate	Residual Annual Average build rate
2003	200	339	
2004	200	274	
2005	200		180.6
2006	200		180.6
2007	200		180.6
2008	200		180.6
2009	200		180.6
2010	200		180.6
2011	200		180.6
2012	200		180.6
2013	200		180.6
2014	200		180.6
2015	200		180.6
Total	2600	613	1987

5.2.2.3 Northern sub-area

Figure 10 and Table 10 are the trajectories for the Northern sub-area. The area covers most of the Wolds as well as the Vale of York. It includes the market towns of Driffield, Pocklington and Market Weighton. The graph shows that the area overprovided in 2003

and overprovided by an even greater margin in 2004. It is the only sub-area to increase its number of completions in 2004. In 2003, the settlements that contributed the most were Driffield (158 homes), Market Weighton (43 homes), Fridaythorpe and Hutton Cranswick (both 20). In 2004, the settlements that contributed the most were Driffield (165), Market Weighton (95) and Pocklington (48). Because of its past overprovision and the fact that the JSP expected a stepped decrease in the number of completions between 2003 and 2005, the future residual annual average is significantly less than that given in the JSP.

Figure 10: Build rates, taking into account the JSP annual build requirements (Northern sub-area)

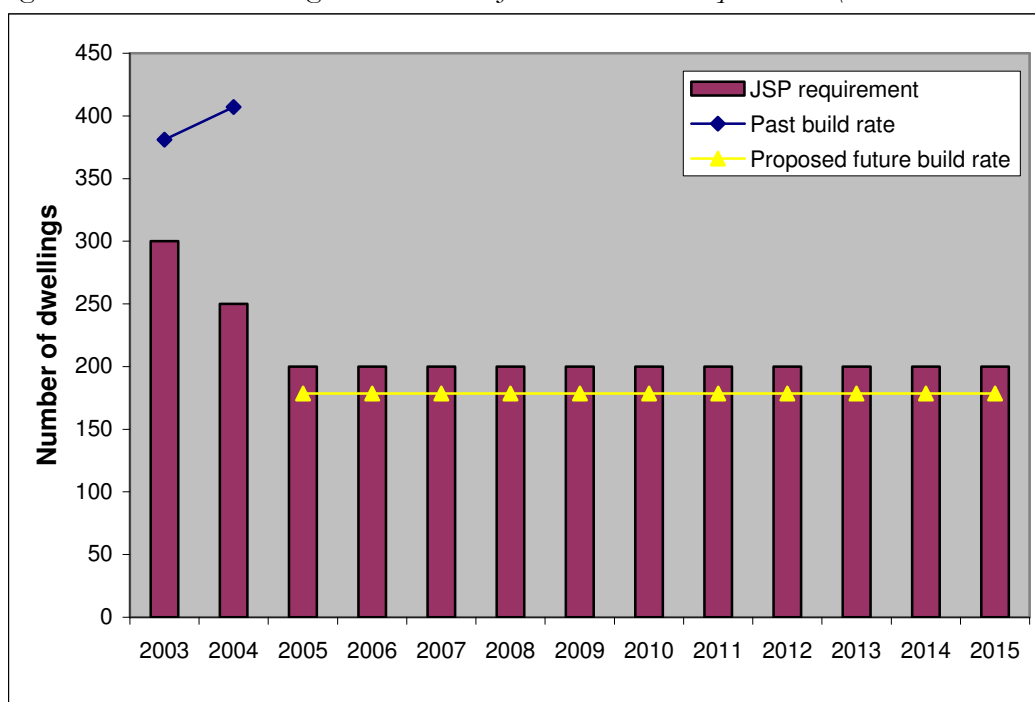


Table 10: Build rates, taking into account the JSP annual build requirements (Northern sub-area)

Year (April)	JSP build requirement	Past build rate	Residual Annual Average build rate
2003	300	381	
2004	250	407	
2005	200		178.4
2006	200		178.4
2007	200		178.4
2008	200		178.4
2009	200		178.4
2010	200		178.4
2011	200		178.4
2012	200		178.4
2013	200		178.4
2014	200		178.4
2015	200		178.4
Total	2750	788	1962

5.2.2.4 Western sub-area

Figure 11 and Table 11 are the trajectories for the Western sub-area. The area is the smallest in terms of area, and includes the towns of Goole, Howden and Snaith. The

graph shows that the area greatly overprovided in 2003 and overprovided again in 2004. The actual trend went against that anticipated by the JSP, i.e. there were fewer completions in 2004 than in 2003, whereas the JSP requirement was for a stepped increase. In 2003, the settlements that contributed the most were Snaith (95 homes), Goole (67 homes) and Gilberdyke (36). In 2004, the settlements that contributed the most were Goole (70), Snaith (67) and Gilberdyke (38). Because of its past overprovision, the future residual annual average is less than that given in the JSP. However, because of the JSP's stepped increase in the completion rate, the future annual average is greater than last year's completion rate.

Figure 11: Build rates, taking into account the JSP annual build requirements (Western sub-area)

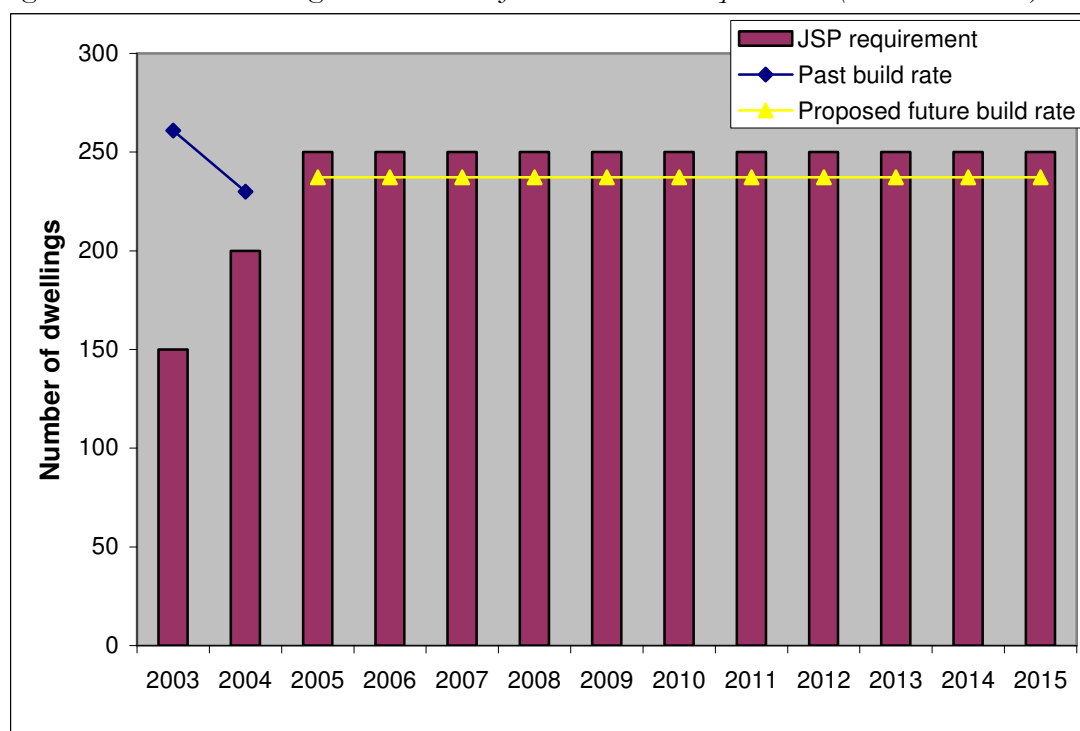


Table 11: Build rates, taking into account the JSP annual build requirements (Western sub-area)

Year (April)	JSP build requirement	Past build rate	Residual Annual Average build rate
2003	150	261	
2004	200	230	
2005	250		237.2
2006	250		237.2
2007	250		237.2
2008	250		237.2
2009	250		237.2
2010	250		237.2
2011	250		237.2
2012	250		237.2
2013	250		237.2
2014	250		237.2
2015	250		237.2
Total	3100	491	2609.2

5.2.3 Supply

- **Indicator 2a(iii)** is for the projected number of net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period.

The figures for the East Riding, as of 1st April 2005, are printed in Table 12.

Table 12: Eleven years' housing supply, at 1 April 2005

Sub-area	Plots started	Plots not started (75%)	Remaining allocated land in DS1-3 settlements (75%)	Windfall allowance	Gross Total
Central	542	1,262	173	1,276	3,253
Eastern	286	1,011	1,128	1,067	3,492
Northern	327	591	783	1,144	2,845
Western	188	292	1,142	528	2,150
East Riding	1343	3,156	3,226	4,015	11,740

As we are using the lifespan of the Joint Structure Plan as a basis for the figures this year, the windfall allowance is an estimate of an eleven-year period. We based the estimate on figures from Table 9 of the 'Managed Release' report taken to the Council's cabinet on 14 July 2005.⁷ The figures in that table were for a 5-year period, and included one column for 'Brownfield windfall sites' and another for 'Brownfield small sites'. In this report, we have added the two figures together, then divided by 5 and multiplied by 11, to achieve the figures in Table 12 above.

For reference, Table 13 has been included, listing the number of dwellings completed on windfall sites. These are any completions on sites that were not allocated in the four local plans. There was a marked increase in windfall completions last year, to the point where over half of all completions are on unallocated sites. This is largely due to our current moratorium on the release of greenfield sites — a restriction that is encouraging developers to seek out and reuse previously-developed sites. Because such high numbers of windfall completions are probably neither sustainable nor desirable in the future, the windfall allowance given in Table 12 is a more conservative figure than past trends would suggest, working out on average at 365 dwellings per year for the East Riding.

Table 13: Number and percentage of dwelling completions that were not on allocated sites

	Number	Percentage
2001	503	32%
2002	453	30%
2003	682	36%
2004	772	52%

In Table 12, the column 'plots started' is a sum of all the plots that we knew had been started on 1st April. We can be fairly certain that they will all be completed at some point in the next 11 years. 'Plots not started' is a sum of all the other plots that we knew had permission on 1st April. Because they have not been started, there is no guarantee that they will; hence, the figure printed is only 75% of the actual figure. This discount may prove to be on the conservative side, especially over a period of 11 years. However, as

⁷ The report was the the *Third annual update on the position with the 'Managed Release of Residential Development Sites'*.

plots are started they will move over to the ‘plots started’ column and be counted fully in future Annual Monitoring Reports.

The ‘Remaining allocated land’ column is based on data from the *Housing Land Position Statement, 2005*. All the land that has been allocated for housing in the East Riding’s four local plans, but did not have extant consent on 1 April 2005, has been summed up in this column. However, we have decided to only count allocations that are within or border a DS1–3 settlement (see Section 6.1.3 below). The density used to calculate the capacity of an area is typically 35 dwellings per hectare, but discounts have been made on large sites for open-space requirements, and on sites which by their nature require a low-density development.⁸

Table 14: Number of years housing supply remaining, at 1 April 2005

Sub-area	Gross Total	Losses	Net Total	Residual annual average	Number of years supply
Central	0	-464	2,789	382.4	7.3
Eastern	3,492	-178	3,314	180.6	18.3
Northern	2,845	-291	2,554	178.4	14.3
Western	2,150	-112	2,038	237.2	8.6
East Riding	11,740	-1045	10,695	978.5	10.9

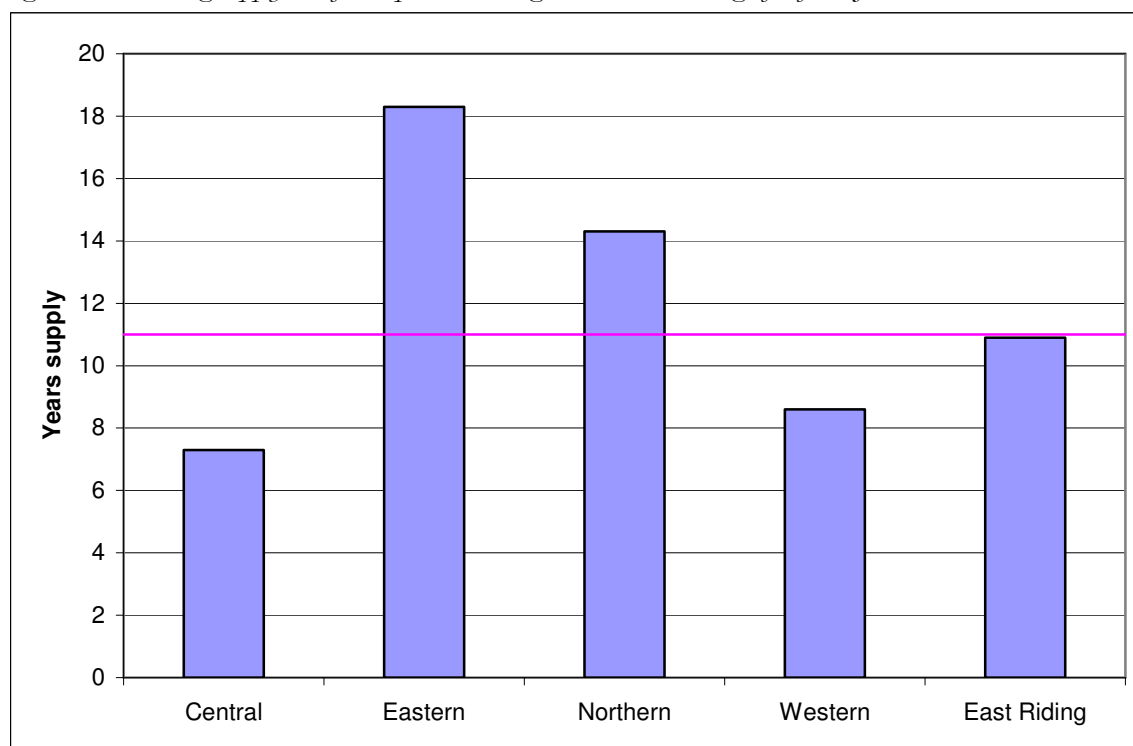
By looking at past losses, we know that the East Riding loses on average 95 houses a year to demolition, change of use and conversion. We have multiplied this figure for an eleven-year period and subtracted it from the gross supply figure to create a net total supply figure (see Table 14).

We calculated the ‘number of years supply’ column by dividing the net total by the ‘residual annual average’ figure from Tables 7–11 (above). For example, we estimate that on 1 April 2005, the Central sub-area is capable of providing 2,789 homes (providing we do not allocate or de-allocate any more land, or alter the main aims of our policies). Table 8 states that in the future the central area should be providing an average of 382.4 dwellings a year. 2,789 divided by 382.4 equals 7.3, i.e. the number of years worth of housing supply the central area has before its reserves are exhausted. This indicates that that a forthcoming Housing DPD will need to allocate enough additional land for a further 3.7 years development in the Central sub-area if it is to meet the housing provision requirements of the Joint Structure Plan.

Figure 12 illustrates the status of housing land supply in the East Riding. Using the figures from Table 14, it compares each sub-area and the East Riding as a whole against the 11-year lifespan of the Joint Structure Plan. It shows that whereas the East Riding as a whole has just about enough land in supply, the situation varies enormously between sub-areas. As already stated, the Central sub-area is deficient, as is the Western sub-area. However, both the Eastern and Northern sub-areas have more housing land available than actually required. For example, the Eastern sub-area has 7.3 years of housing supply more than required by the JSP.

⁸ See the *Housing Land Position Statement* for details. Both the 2004 and 2005 versions are available online at the Council’s website: <http://www.eastriding.gov.uk/planning/localplans/>

Figure 12: Housing supply as of 1 April 2005, against the remaining life of the JSP



5.2.4 Previously-developed land

- **Indicator 2b** asks for the percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously-developed land (PDL).

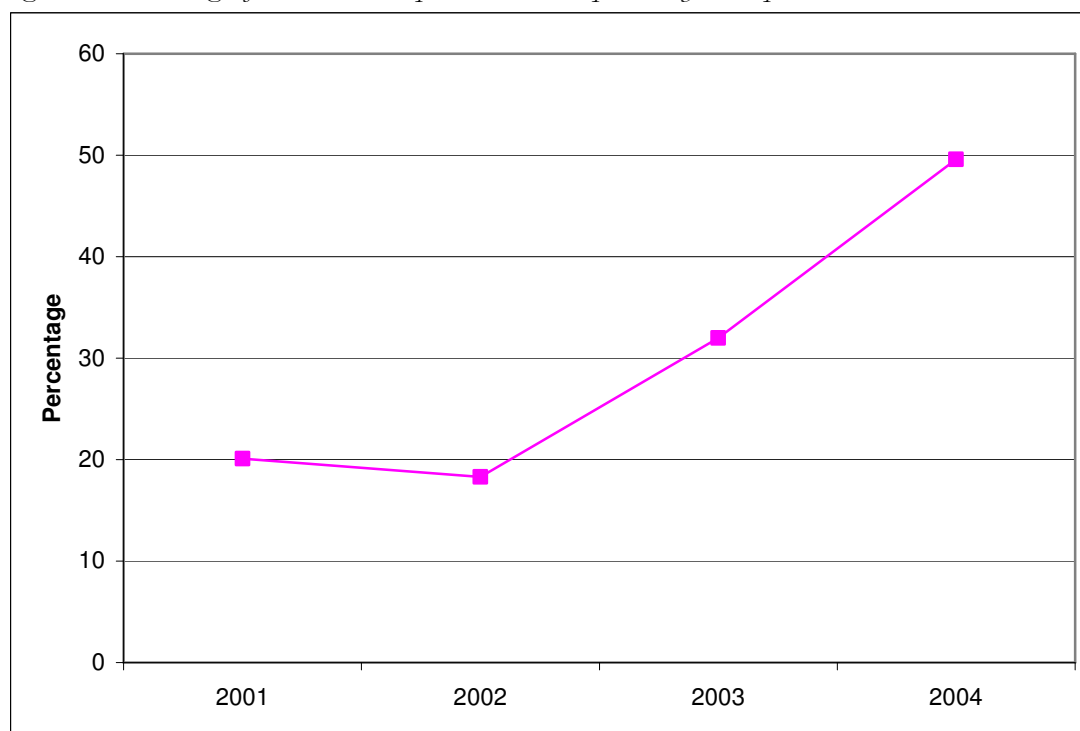
Table 15 shows last year's previously-developed land completion rate, and Figure 13 illustrates the rapid improvement over the last two years in the percentage of new homes built on PDL as opposed to greenfield land. Policy H2 of the Joint Structure Plan sets a target of "at least 30% of new dwellings in the East Riding should be on previously-developed land and buildings." Although this is far below the national target set in PPG3 of 60% of new homes to be built on previously-developed land by 2008, it is part of a joint agreement between Hull and the East Riding (where Hull's target is at least 70%), and reflects the predominantly rural nature of the East Riding.

Table 15 Percentage of dwellings built on PDL, between 1 April 2004 and 31 March 2005

PDL	GF	Total gross completions
738 (49.6%)	750	1488

As a response to the targets set in PPG3 and the Joint Structure Plan, the Council adopted interim policy guidance on 'The Managed Release of Residential Development Sites' in October 2003. Its aim is to restrict the release of allocated greenfield sites until there is a provable need for the release of more land to meet residential development requirements. Since October 2003, we have not released any greenfield sites, and the results, as shown in Figure 13, are very encouraging.

Figure 13: Percentage of residential completions built on previously-developed land



5.2.5 Density

- **Indicator 2c** asks for the percentage of dwellings completed last year at:
 - i. less than 30 dwellings per hectare;
 - ii. between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and
 - iii. above 50 dwellings per hectare.

The densities and percentages are presented in Table 16.

Table 16: Densities of new dwellings built between 1 April 2004 and 31 March 200, by percentage

Dwellings per hectare (dph)	all large sites, %	large sites in DS1-3 settlements, %
less than 30	38	28
between 30 and 50	36	41
greater than 50	26	31

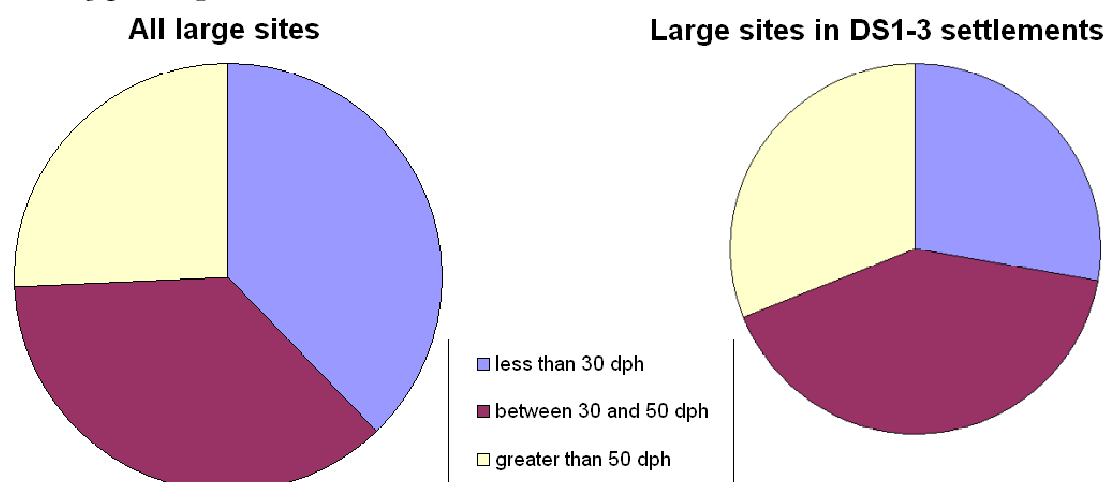
Large sites refer to any site that is for five dwellings or more, or is greater than 0.25 hectares. Last year there were 1,229 plots in total completed on large sites, and 923 of those were in DS1-3 settlements. We calculated the density of each plot by dividing the number of dwellings given on the relevant planning application by the net area of the planning application.

Paragraph 58 of PPG3 advises that local planning authorities should avoid developments of less than 30 dwellings per hectare, and encourage developments that are between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare. Using Figure 14 we can see that last year a good majority of homes were completed at densities greater than 30 dph.

It is possible to justify low-density developments in certain parts of the East Riding because the surrounding rural area dictates a more sympathetic, lower-density design.

This argument is given weight when we look at the pie chart for large sites in DS1–3 settlements compared with the one for all large sites. The percentage of plots completed at less than 30 dph is a lot less in DS1–3 settlements (i.e. the more urban areas). There is also a larger percentage of developments built at over 50 dph in DS1–3 settlements. Given that the recently adopted JSP encourages more developments in the DS1–3 settlements, it is likely that in the future the overall densities of residential development in the East Riding will increase.

Figure 14: Densities of new dwellings built at given densities between 1 April 2004 and 31 March 2005, by percentage



5.2.6 Affordable Housing

- **Indicator 2d** asks for affordable housing completions.

The previous year's gains and losses of houses belonging to Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) and to the Local Authority are shown in Table 17. We have compiled these figures from data submitted in the East Riding's Housing Flows Reconciliation Form for year ending 31 March 2005.

Table 17: Affordable housing completions between 1 April 2004 and 31 March 2005

	Registered Social Landlord	Local Authority	Total
New Build	24	0	24
Conversions	5	0	5
Transferred from private stock	19	0	19
Transferred to private stock	-2	-181	-183
Dwellings to non-dwellings	0	-2	-2
Net gain / loss	46	-183	-137

Although there was a net increase in houses belonging to RSLs, there was also a greater net loss of Council houses, meaning that overall there was a loss of 137 affordable dwellings. The availability of affordable housing for general and specific needs is becoming a key issue for the East Riding, particularly in the light of the significant increase in house prices over recent years (see 'affordability of homes' under the section on Local Context Indicators below). The Council's affordable housing strategy identifies a target of approximately 200 affordable homes per year and the means of delivering this target will need to be addressed in the Housing Development Plan Document

5.3 Transport

5.3.1 Car-parking standards

- **Indicator 3a** asks for the amount of completed non-residential development complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework.

Unfortunately, no system or resources were in place for monitoring Indicator 3a this year.

5.3.2 Access to services

- **Indicator 3b** is for the amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s).

The Council has decided that because the definition is unclear, and that the technical knowledge to do such a calculation is lacking, it was felt best to leave Indicator 3b unmonitored this year.

5.4 Local Services

5.4.1 Retail, office, leisure

- **Indicator 4a** asks for the amount of completed retail, office and leisure development; and
- **Indicator 4b** asks for the amount of development reported in Indicator 4a in town centres.

The data is presented in Table 18 and Figure 15. For the purposes of this report, town centres are the defined Shopping Areas on the relevant local plans. Figure 15 shows that very little of the new retail and office space, and no leisure space has been developed within town centres. This is perhaps not surprising given that space in town centres is limited given that they are already built up.

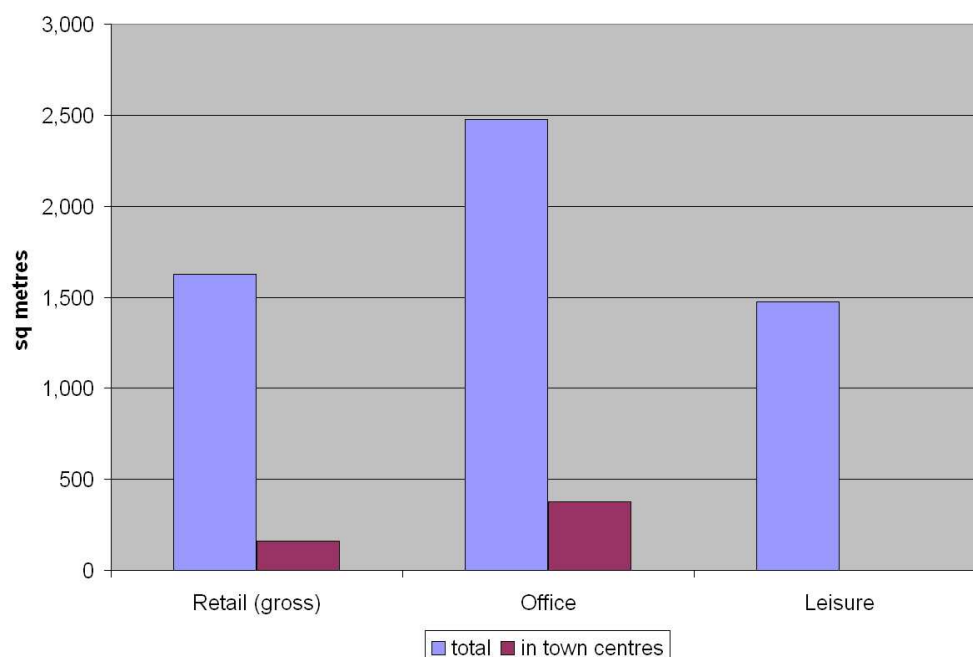
Table 18: Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development, between 1 April 2004 and 31 March 2005

Type and Use Class	Gross indoor floorspace (m ²)	
	total	in town centres
Retail (A1) (<i>gross floorspace</i>)	1,625	163
Retail (A1) (<i>net floorspace</i>)	1,546	125
Office (B1 & A2) (<i>gross floorspace</i>)	2,477	377
Leisure (D2) (<i>gross floorspace</i>)	1,477	0

This is the first year that the Council has monitored these indicators so there is no past data to make comparisons with. We collected the data in a similar fashion to the business development data; i.e., we used the Council's Building Control records to notify

ourselves of completions, and then used the relevant planning files to calculate the gross indoor floorspace.

Figure 15: completed retail, office and leisure



5.4.2 Green Flag Award Standard

- **Indicator 4c** ask for the amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard.

This indicator cannot be monitored until a comprehensive Open Space Audit has been completed for the area. The Council's Open Space Audit is due to be complete in June 2006.

5.5 Minerals

- **Indicator 5b** asks for the production of primary land won aggregates.

Although the East Riding of Yorkshire Council is a local minerals authority, for this information we are reliant on the *Annual Report 2003* produced by the Yorkshire and the Humber Region Aggregates Working Party. The data they produce is for the sales of aggregates, which, for the purposes of this report, we will assume is the same as the production. Unfortunately, for technical reasons, there has been a delay in the publication of the 2004 edition of the annual report. The data for 2003 is printed in Table 19, and the data for the five-year period, 1999–2003, is printed in Figure 16 for comparison.

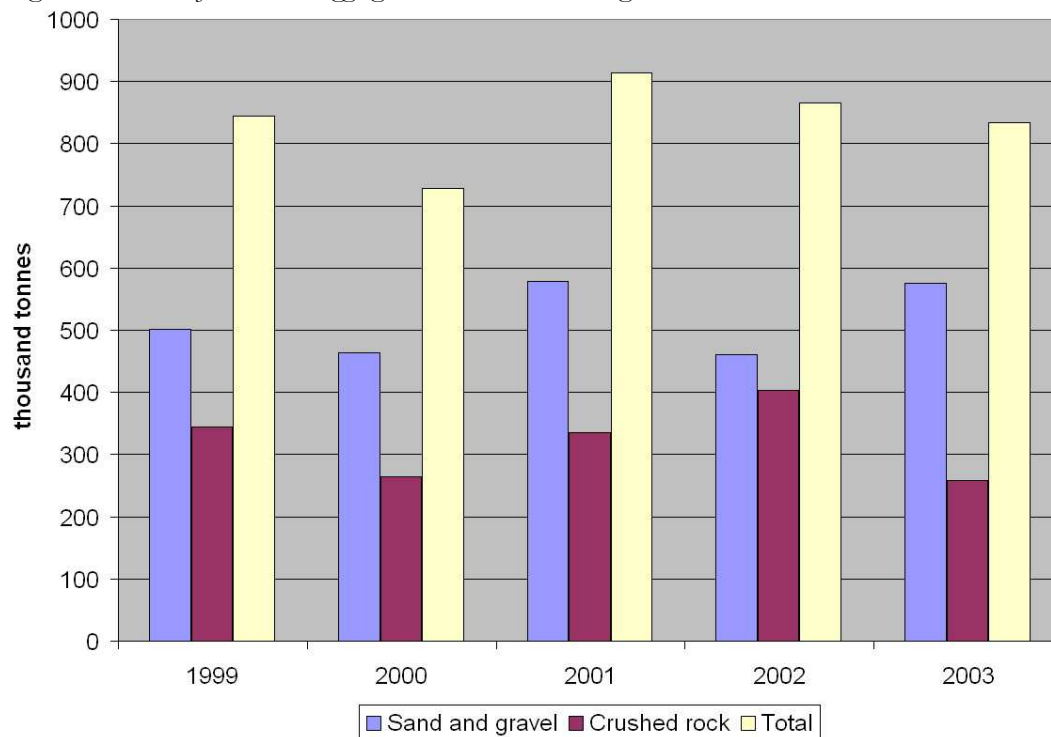
Table 19 Production of primary land won aggregates

	<i>Figures for Sales in 2003 (in thousand tonnes)</i>		
	Land won sand and gravel	Crushed rock	Total
East Riding of Yorkshire	575	259	834
Yorkshire and Humber	4503	12,129	16,632

Source: Yorkshire and the Humber Region Aggregates Working Party, *Annual Report 2003*.

Note that over the past five years, there has been very little variation in the production of aggregates in the East Riding. We have no reason to assume any major deviation from that trend this year.

Figure 16: Sales of land won aggregates in the East Riding



- **Indicator 5b** asks for the production of secondary/recycled aggregates.

Secondary aggregates include ash from power stations, metal slag, and colliery spoil. Because these industries do not operate in the East Riding, there was no production of secondary aggregates in 2003.

5.6 Waste

- **Indicator 6a** asks for the capacity of new waste management facilities by type.

Between November 2004 and November 2005, the Environment Agency, Willerby, issued three new Waste Management Licences. They are listed in Table 20.

Table 20: New waste management facilities

Location	Type	Annual Limit
Plaxton Bridge, Woodmansey	Scrap yard	2,500 vehicles
Gransmoor Quarry, Gransmoor	Transfer station	74,999 tonnes
Grange Farm, Sigglesthorpe	Transfer station	24,999 tonnes

- **Indicator 6b** asks for the amount of municipal waste arising, and how it was managed in the previous year.

Table 21 shows the data of waste arising and its management in the East Riding area for the last three years. Unfortunately, it shows that the total amount of waste arising has

increased in that period at a rate greater than the population increase (see Table 25 below). However, thankfully the percentage of waste recycled has also risen so that the actual amount of waste that goes to landfill has gone down. We hope this trend will continue with the recent introduction of kerb-side recycling collections for all households.

Table 21: Municipal waste arising, and managed by management type (tonnes)

	Recycled and composted	Land-filled	Incinerated or other	Total municipal waste dealt with
2002–03	36,401 (18.6%)	159,662 (81.4%)	78 (0.0%)	196,141
2003–04	40,159 (20.0%)	160,252 (80.0%)	71 (0.0%)	200,482
2004–05	50,961 (24.3)	159,092 (75.7)	58 (0.0%)	210,111

Source: Street Scene Services, East Riding of Yorkshire Council

5.7 Flood protection and Water Quality

- **Indicator 7** asks for the number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.

We are not aware of any cases where planning permission has been granted against the advice of the Environment Agency between 1 April 2004 and 31 March 2005.

5.8 Biodiversity

- **Indicator 8** asks for the change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.

The Council has decided that because it is not clear exactly which geographic areas need monitoring it would not be appropriate to report on this indicator. We hope that in the future the areas of biodiversity will be more precisely defined.

5.9 Renewable Energy

- **Indicator 9** asks for the renewable energy capacity installed by type.

This indicator is problematic since many small renewable energy schemes, for example photovoltaics (solar panels), may not require planning permission and therefore there is no consistent way to monitor them. For that reason we will only report on major developments.

We can report that there was no major renewable energy developments installed last year. Currently there is one wind-farm in the East Riding at Out Newton; in comprises of seven wind turbines generating 9.1MW. Planning applications for further wind-farms are presently awaiting determination at: Goole Fields (16 turbines, potentially 32MW); Twin Rivers (14 turbines, potentially 28MW); and Pollington/Snaith (15 turbines, potentially 30MW). If implemented, these will contribute to the Humber sub-regional renewable energy target of 146MW to 2010.

6 Additional Planning Indicators

This chapter reports on data that we keep as a matter of routine, and we think will be useful in future plan making. Some of the indicators reported on relate to monitoring requirements prescribed by the Joint Structure Plan or the Regional Spatial Strategy.

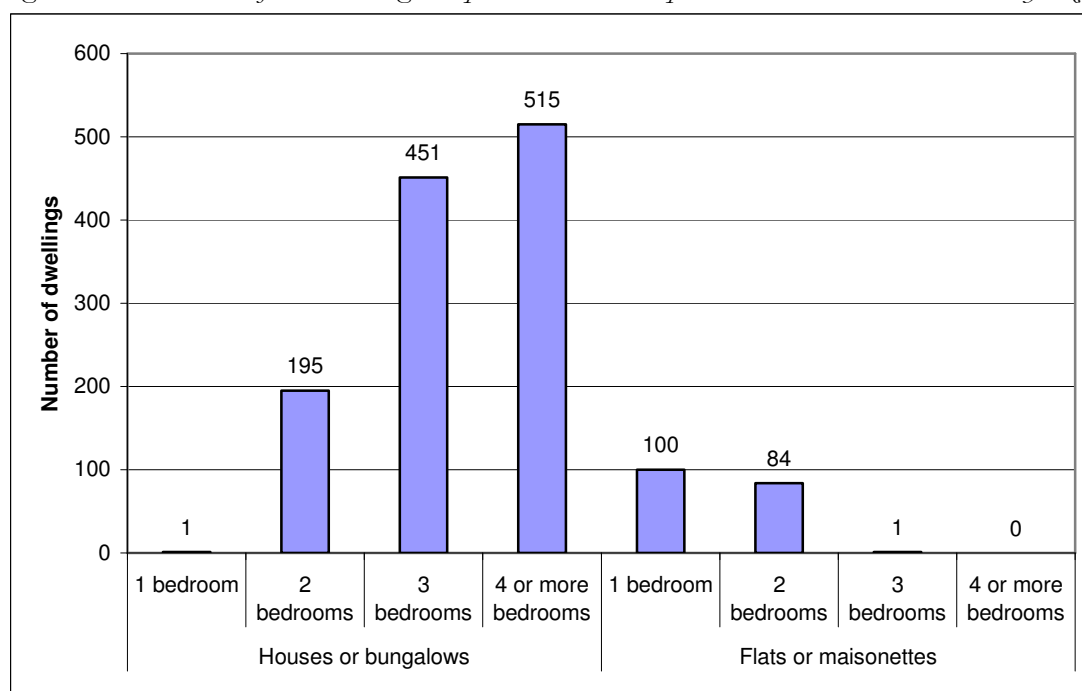
6.1 Housing

6.1.1 House types

Figure 17 shows that the most popular house type built in the East Riding last year was the four-or-more-bedroom house. This is probably because the East Riding attracts families with children from cities like York or Hull.

Despite the predominantly rural nature of the East Riding, there are a number of one and two bed flats built every year. This suggests an active market for such dwellings, probably fuelled by the increase in smaller, single-person households in recent years.

Figure 17: Breakdown of new dwellings completed between 1 April 2004 and 31 March 2005 by size

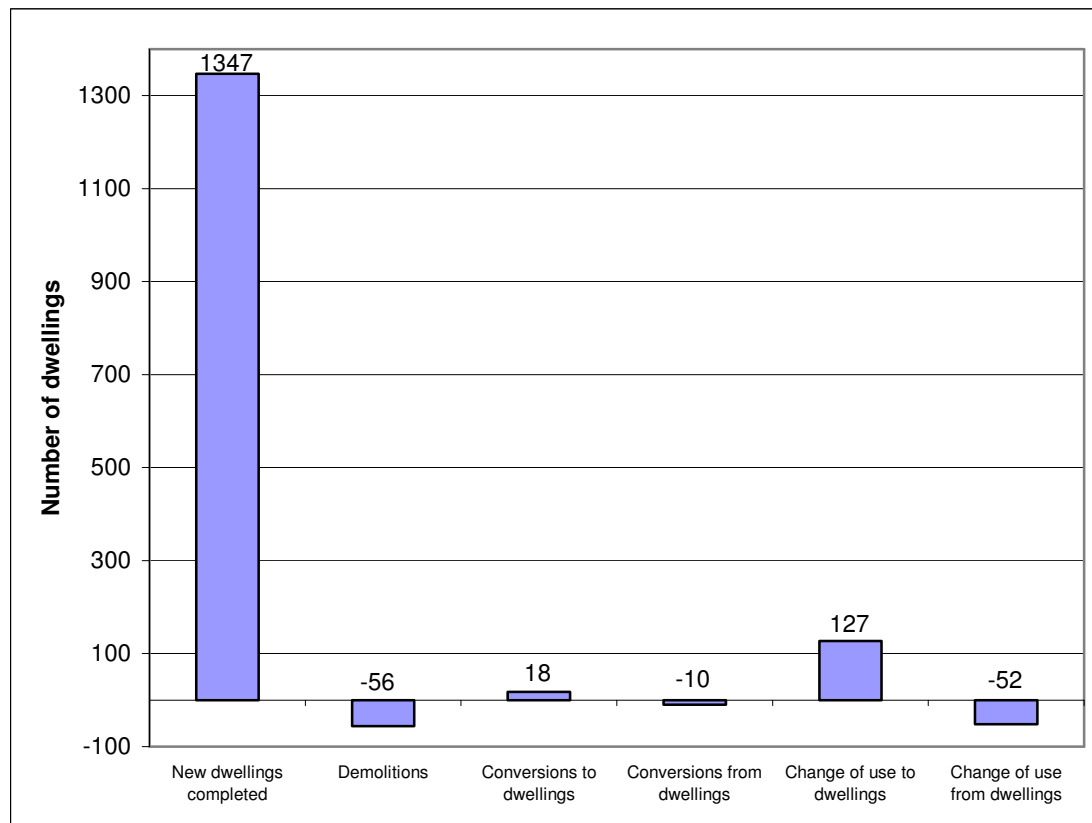


6.1.2 Gains and losses

Last year, 1,492 permanent dwellings were completed. Taking into account the losses, that equals a net gain of 1,374 dwellings to the housing stock. A breakdown of the gains and losses is illustrated in Figure 18. Note that in the past the East Riding has usually reported the gross completion figure. One reason for this is that losses have always remained fairly constant in the East Riding (at around one hundred a year). However, net figures give a better impression of the housing market, especially when compared across other authorities. The housing provision requirements published in the Joint Structure Plan (JSP, table 6.1) are net figures, and the Government’s monitoring guidance specify

net figures, so net figures have been used throughout this document unless stated otherwise.

Figure 18: Housing Flows between 1 April 2004 and 31 March 2005 (permanent dwellings only)



6.1.3 Distribution

One of the key aims of the Joint Structure Plan (JSP) is to encourage more sustainable patterns of development. This involves concentrating most development on certain key urban areas rather than the more dispersed approach advocated in the superseded Humberside Structure Plan.

The key urban settlements that the JSP defines are listed in the first three policies of its Development Strategy chapter. In summary, they are:

- The East Riding portion of the western urban extension of Hull, and includes Anlaby, Hessle, Kirk Ella, and Cottingham. (DS1)
- Bridlington, Beverley and Goole. (DS2)
- Drifffield, Pocklington, Market Weighton, Hornsea, Hedon, Snaith, Elloughton cum Brough, Withernsea, and Howden. (DS3)

The JSP does not define any other settlements in the East Riding. Settlements covered by policies DS4 and DS5 are left to the *Smaller Settlements Development Plan Document* to define. Generally, only 'limited development' will be allowed in DS4 settlements, and only 'essential' development or infrastructure will be allowed in DS5 settlements.

In order to assess how the current building patterns compare with the wishes of the JSP, we have produced Table 22 and Figure 19 showing the distribution of last year's new

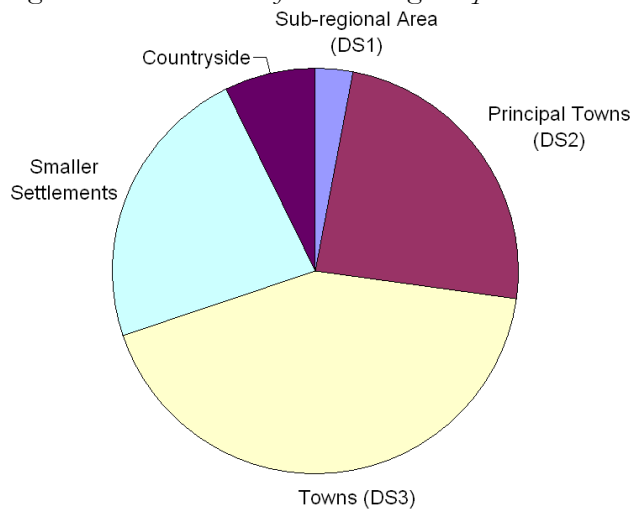
houses. Because the *Smaller Settlements DPD* has yet to be produced, the following additional categories have been used:

- ‘Smaller Settlements’ include all other settlements with development limits defined in the four existing local plans that are not covered by policies DS1–3.
- ‘The Countryside’ counts anything outside existing development limits as defined by the four local plans.

Table 22: Distribution of new housing, completed between 1 April 2004 and 31 March 2005

	Number	Percentage
Sub-regional Area (DS1)	44	3%
Principal Towns (DS2)	361	24%
Towns (DS3)	632	42%
Smaller Settlements	344	23%
Countryside	107	7%
Total	1488	100%

Figure 19: Distribution of new housing, completed between 01 April 2004 and 31 March 2005



Sixty-nine percent of all new housing last year was completed in DS1–3 settlements. We can assume that this percentage will increase in subsequent years as the rule that only ‘limited development’ in DS4 settlements is enforced.

Although there appear to be a large number of houses built outside of the development limit, it should be acknowledged that many of those will have been deemed essential for the purposes of agriculture, and therefore will have agricultural occupancy conditions attached.

6.1.4 Transport Corridors

Another important indicator of sustainable development is the distance of a site to the nearest public transport corridor. By making sure that new housing is situated close to bus stops or railway stations, new residents will have a realistic alternative to the private car.

Table 23 shows the percentage of new development that is near to public transport corridors. Note that the distances used are as the crow flies and not the actual distance by

road or pavement. The ‘strategic routes’ used in Table 23 are based on map 8.4 in the Joint Structure Plan. Because the map is schematic, the actual bus routes were estimated.

Table 23: Houses completed on public transport corridors, between 1 April 2004 and 31 March 2005

1km of rail station or 500m of bus stop on a strategic route	67%
1km of rail station or 500m of bus stop	90%

We are pleased to see that most new development in the East Riding is within reach of public transport. However, it is probably sensible to only count those sites built along ‘strategic routes’, since many of the other bus stops will have infrequent services and therefore represent less suitable alternatives to the private car. We hope that these percentages will increase in the future, as more development is concentrated in ‘sustainable’ locations.

6.2 Town centre vitality

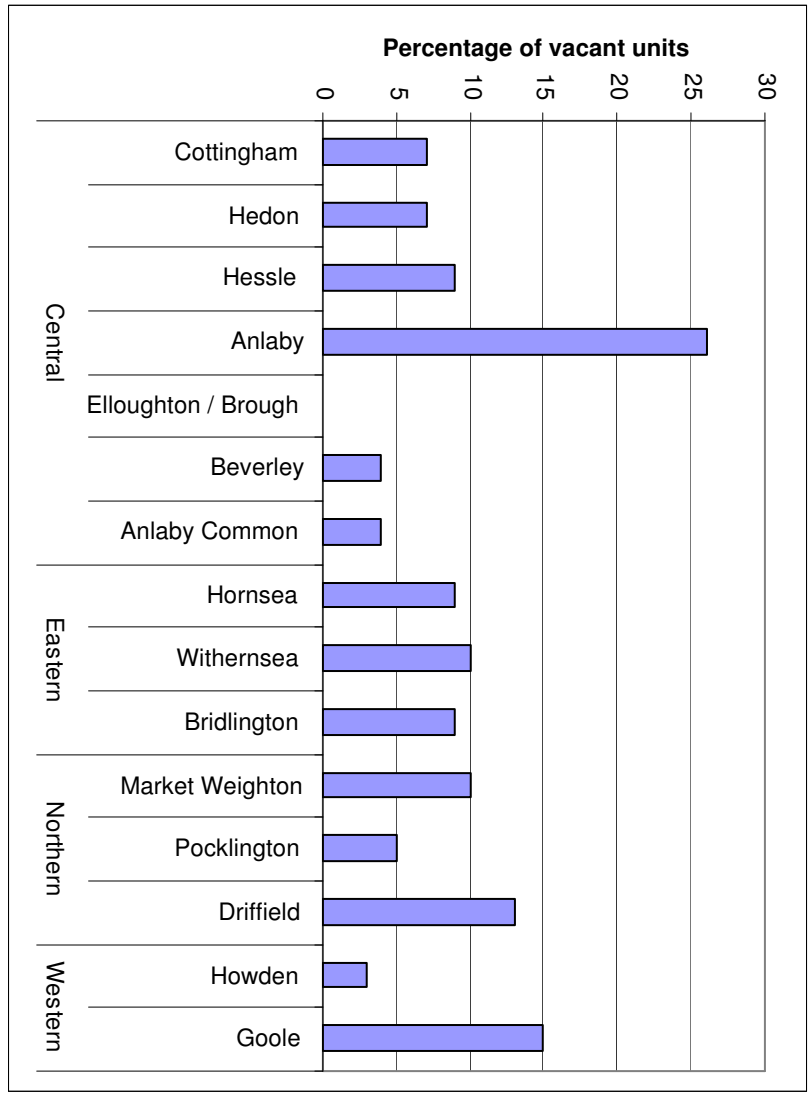
Town centre vitality is an important issue for planning policy because it can have a direct effect on the sustainability of a settlement. It can also become a contentious topic as the number of superstores both in and out of town centres increases. We have compiled the vacancy rates from all the vitality studies we hold in Forward Planning into Table 24. For comparison, Figure 20 shows the data in graphical form. Bear in mind that the studies were completed at different times and many are now over five years old.

The vacancy rate of most East Riding towns is below the national average (approximately 12% in 2001). Anlaby sticks out as being particularly high. One reason given at the time was a high number of vacant units in an unpopular shopping arcade, Red Lion Court.

Table 24: Town centre vacancy rates

Town	Date of study	Commercial properties within town centre		
		Total	Total vacant	% vacant
Anlaby	Sep-00	43	11	26
Anlaby Common	Dec-02	25	1	4
Beverley	May-03	331	12	4
Bridlington	Jun-03	395	36	9
Cottingham	Apr-03	135	10	7
Driffield	Jun-03	178	24	13
Elloughton / Brough	Mar-01	21	0	0
Goole	Jun-03	314	47	15
Hedon	Sep-00	61	4	7
Hessle	Sep-00	130	12	9
Hornsea	Sep-00	116	10	9
Howden	Apr-02	63	2	3
Market Weighton	Sep-99	70	7	10
Pocklington	Sep-99	130	7	5
Withernsea	Sep-00	82	8	10

Figure 20: Town centre vacancy rates



7 Local Context Indicators

The purpose of ‘Local Context Indicators’ is to provide a backdrop against which to consider the effects of policies and to inform the interpretation of the planning indicators from the last two chapters. We have chosen to report the following contextual indicators from a wide range of datasets in order to paint a broad picture of the East Riding. Where possible we have provided regional and national figures to put the area into context.

7.1 Demographics

Table 25 shows the population of the East Riding compared with the Yorkshire and Humber region, and England. The population of the East Riding has been rising fast in recent years: between 2001 and 2004, its population rose by 3.4%, compared with 1.5% for Yorkshire and Humber, and 1.9% for England.

Table 25: Populations

	Census 2001	Mid-2003 estimate	Mid-2004 estimate
East Riding of Yorkshire	314,100	321,300	324,800
Yorkshire & Humber Region	4,964,800	5,009,300	5,038,800
England	49,138,800	49,855,700	50,093,800

Sources: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk

Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

Table 26 shows that the East Riding is much less dense in terms of people to land area than England or even the Yorkshire and Humber region. This illustrates the rural nature of the East Riding compared with the densely populated urban areas of West and South Yorkshire.

Table 26: Population Densities

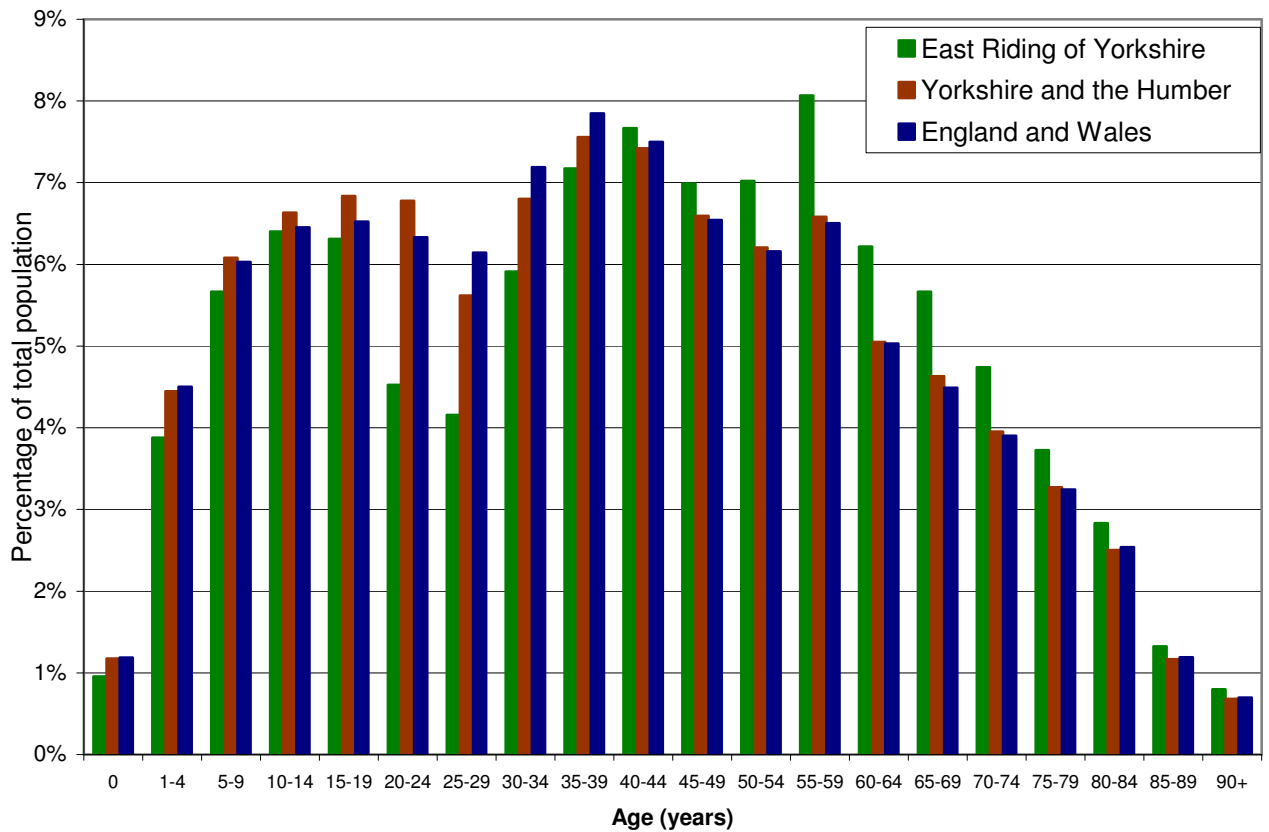
	Area (sq km)	Population	Density (people per sq km)
East Riding of Yorkshire	2,408	324,800	135
Yorkshire & Humber Region	15,408	5,038,800	327
England	130,281	50,093,800	385

Sources: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk

Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

Figure 21 shows the age profiles of the East Riding, the Yorkshire and Humber region, and England and Wales. We can see that for all the age categories under 40, the East Riding has proportionally less people compared with the national and regional averages. Conversely, for all the age categories that are 40 and over, the East Riding has proportionally more people. The two most striking aspects to note in the East Riding’s profile is the large dip in the 20 to 29 year-old categories, and the large peak in the 55 to 59 year-old category. People tend to move out of the area in their twenties but return later in life. The figures suggest that people tend to return either to raise families or to retire.

Figure 21: Percentage of population by age as at mid-2004



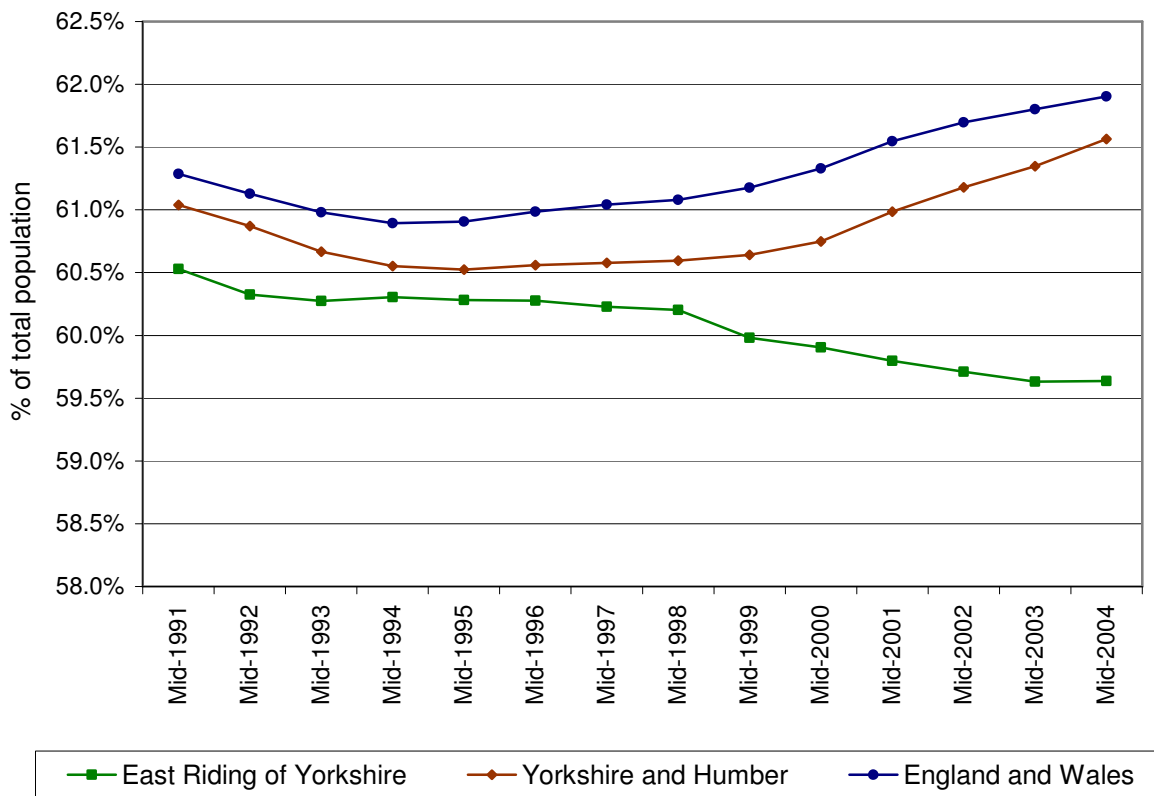
Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk
 Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

Figure 22 shows that since 1996, the proportion of the population in the East Riding who are of working-age has dropped by 0.7%. This contrasts starkly with the trends in England and Wales and Yorkshire and Humber, both of which have seen percentage increases in the working-age population during the same period. The East Riding has always had proportionally less working-age people in its population, but the trends during the last ten years have made that gap wider.

In comparison, Figure 23 shows that since 1994 there has been year-on-year increases in the proportion of retired people in the East Riding, involving a total increase of 1.8%. Again, this contrasts starkly with England and Wales, and Yorkshire and Humber averages, both of which have maintained fairly consistent percentages of retired people over the same period. Again, the East Riding has traditionally had a higher percentage of retired people than the national and regional averages, but in the last ten years, this gap has widened.

It is apparent from these demographic charts that future plans should take into account the needs of the elderly given that they have been an increasing demographic in the area. Plans should also take into account the needs to young adults if we are to retain them or attract them to the area. This is important to ensure that we are building mixed, sustainable communities that will remain viable in future generations.

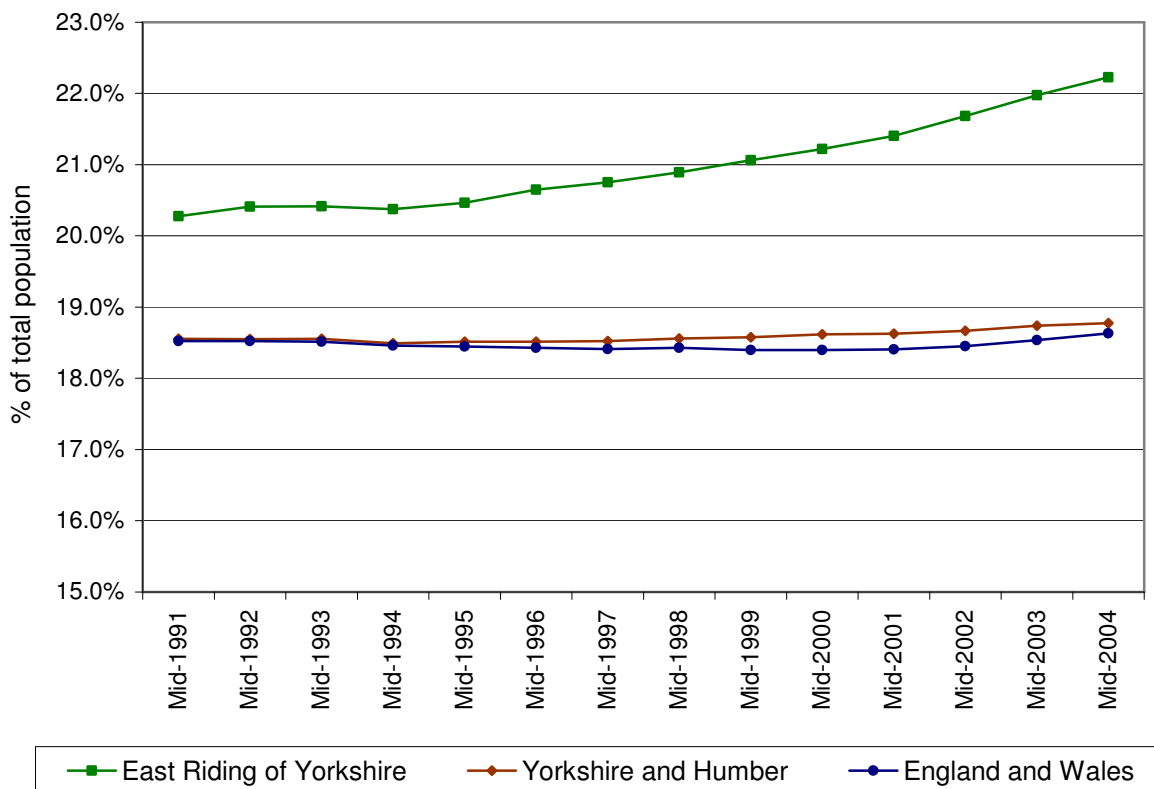
Figure 22: Percentage of population of working age from 1991 to 2004 (mid-year estimates)



Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk

Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

Figure 23: Percentage of population of retirement age from 1991 to 2004 (mid-year estimates)



Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk

Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

7.2 Households

In the East Riding of Yorkshire, there were 131,084 households in 2001. Ninety-eight percent of residents lived in households. The remainder of the population lived in communal establishments. The average size of households in the East Riding was 2.3 people compared with an average of 2.4 people for England and Wales.

Table 27 shows the different types of household tenure by percentage for the East Riding, Yorkshire and Humber, and England and Wales. The East Riding data is also shown in Figure 24. Over three-quarters of households owned their house either outright or with the help of a mortgage, whilst the other households rented.

Table 27: Tenure of households, Census 2001 (percentages)

	East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	England and Wales
Owner occupied: Owns outright	35.30	28.53	29.46
Owner occupied: Owns with a mortgage or loan	42.97	38.62	38.76
Rented from: Council (local authority)	9.01	17.28	13.24
Rented from: Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord	1.62	3.75	5.95
Rented from: Private landlord or letting agency	7.49	7.89	8.72
Rented from: Other	3.31	3.47	3.22

Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk

Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

Figure 24: The proportion of tenure types in the East Riding

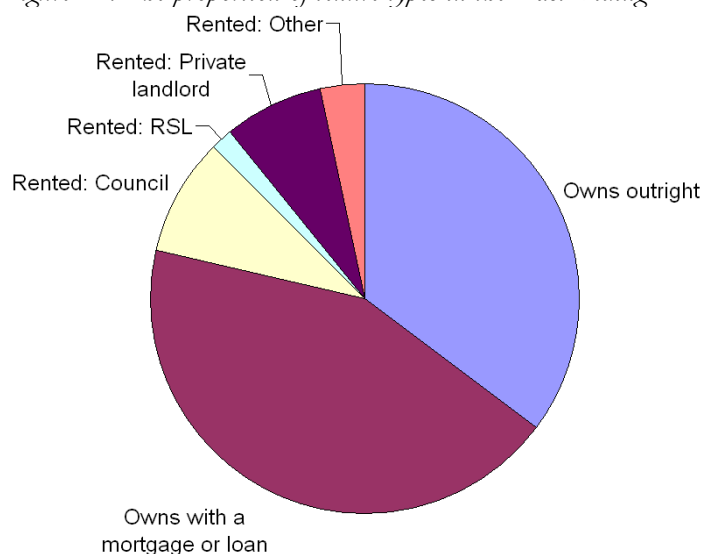


Table 28 shows that there is proportionally less terraced houses or flats in the East Riding's housing stock than there is on average for England and Wales. Instead, there is proportionally more detached and semi-detached houses in the East Riding.

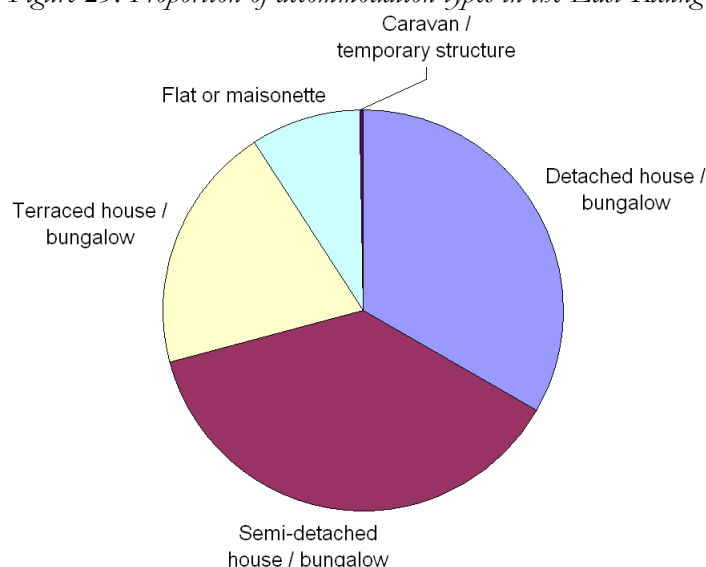
Table 28: Households living in accommodation types, Census 2001⁹

Accommodation Type	East Riding of Yorkshire %	Yorkshire and The Humber %	England and Wales %
Detached house / bungalow	33.4	20.2	22.8
Semi-detached house / bungalow	37.4	37.5	31.6
Terraced house / bungalow	19.9	29.1	26.0
Flat or maisonette	8.9	12.8	19.2
Caravan / temporary structure	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk

Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

Figure 25: Proportion of accommodation types in the East Riding



Source: Census of Population, 2001

7.2.1 Car ownership

Given the rural nature of the East Riding, it is perhaps not surprising that approximately two thirds of commuting is done by car or van (see Figure 27, below). Public transport only accounts for a small fraction of commuting. Table 29 shows that 20% of households do not own a car or van.

Table 29: Cars per household, Census 2001

	Number	% of households
Households without car/van	26,536	20
Households with 1 car/van	60,352	46
Households with 2 or more cars/vans	44,196	34

Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk

Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

It is probable that many households that do not own a car do so for financial reasons. The attempt to build communities that are less reliant on private transport and travelling in general is in the best interests of both the environment and social inclusiveness.

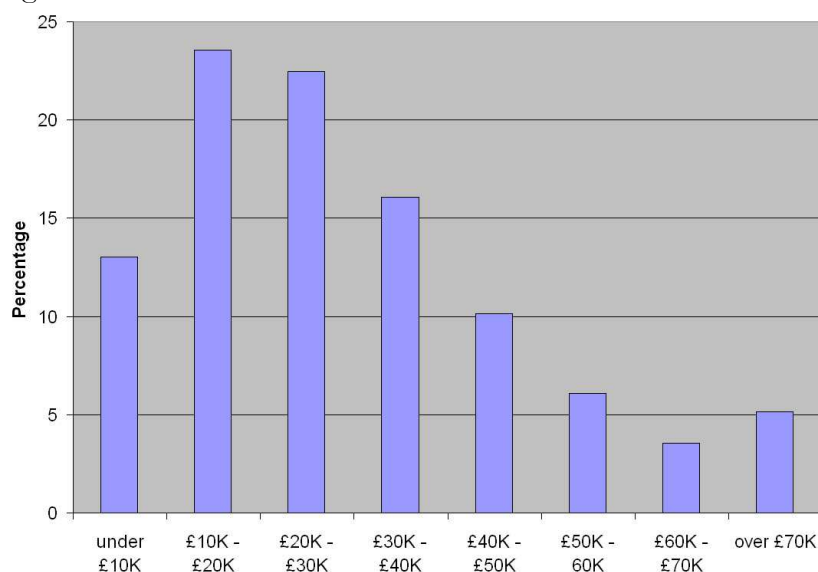
7.2.2 Household income

Figure 26 gives a breakdown of the different bands of gross household income in 2005 for the East Riding. The highest proportion of households receive between £10,000 and

⁹ We have had to estimate the two figures in italics.

£20,000 a year. Fifty-nine percent of households have a gross income below the East Riding average, and thirty-two percent of households have a gross income below sixty percent of the East Riding average.

Figure 26: Gross Household Income, 2005



Source: Copyright CACI Limited. All rights reserved.

Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) takes into account tax payments and social security contributions. Although the GDHI per person is less in the East Riding (and North Lincolnshire) than it is in the Yorkshire and Humber region, and significantly less than that for England, between 2001 and 2003 it increased in percentage terms above the regional and national averages.

Table 30: Gross Disposable Household Income, 2003

	GDHI per person, 2001	GDHI per person, 2003	% increase
East Riding of Yorkshire & North Lincolnshire	10,459	11,142	6.5%
Yorkshire and Humber Region	10,791	11,462	6.2%
England	12,198	12,952	6.2%

Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk

Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

7.3 Affordability of homes

Table 31 shows the average house prices for the East Riding against those for Yorkshire and Humber, and England. Although the average house price is less in the East Riding than England, it is more than the average price in the Yorkshire and Humber region. The final column of Table 31 shows that between the April and June period in 2000 and the same period in 2005, house prices have risen by 114% in the East Riding, compared with 75% for England as a whole. The rate of house price rises over the last five years is illustrated in Figure 27.

Table 31: Average House Prices

	Apr-Jun 2000, £	Apr-Jun 2001, £	Apr-Jun 2002, £	Apr-Jun 2003, £	Apr-Jun 2004, £	Apr-Jun 2005, £	% increase between 2000 and 2005
East Riding of Yorkshire	68,094	77,077	90,398	111,681	140,309	145,645	114%
Yorkshire and Humber	64,983	73,150	81,364	99,740	125,285	133,692	106%
England	105,924	117,398	133,247	149,935	175,401	184,924	75%

Source: Land Registry website: www.landreg.gov.uk

Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

Figure 27: Average House Prices

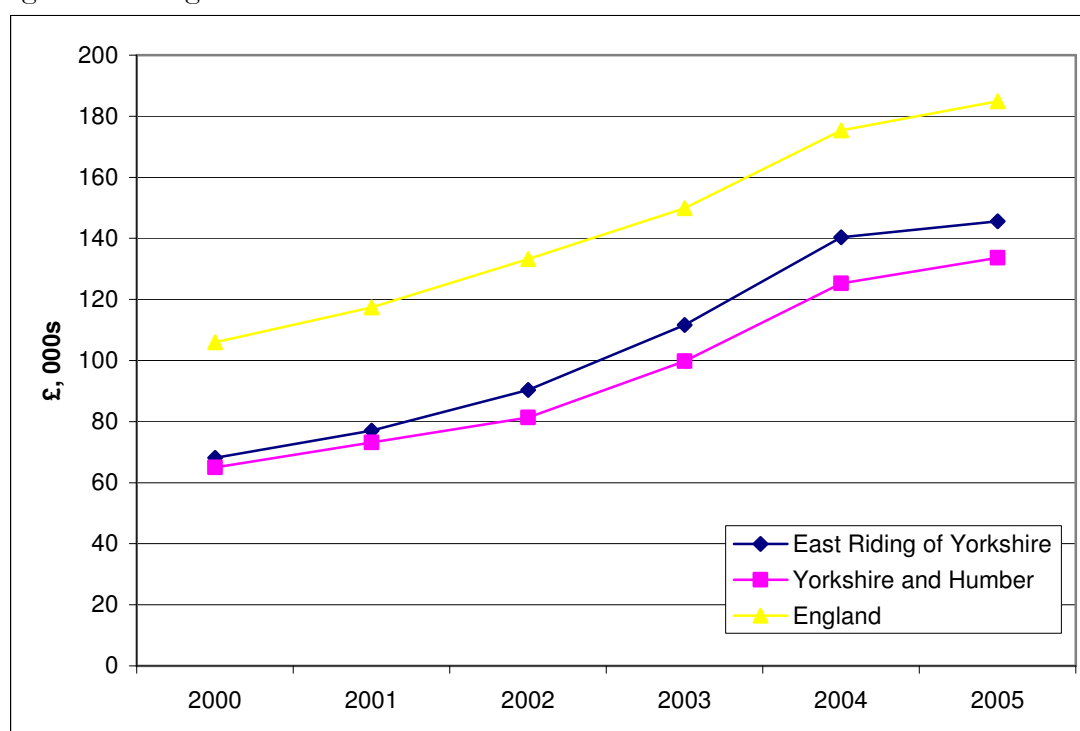
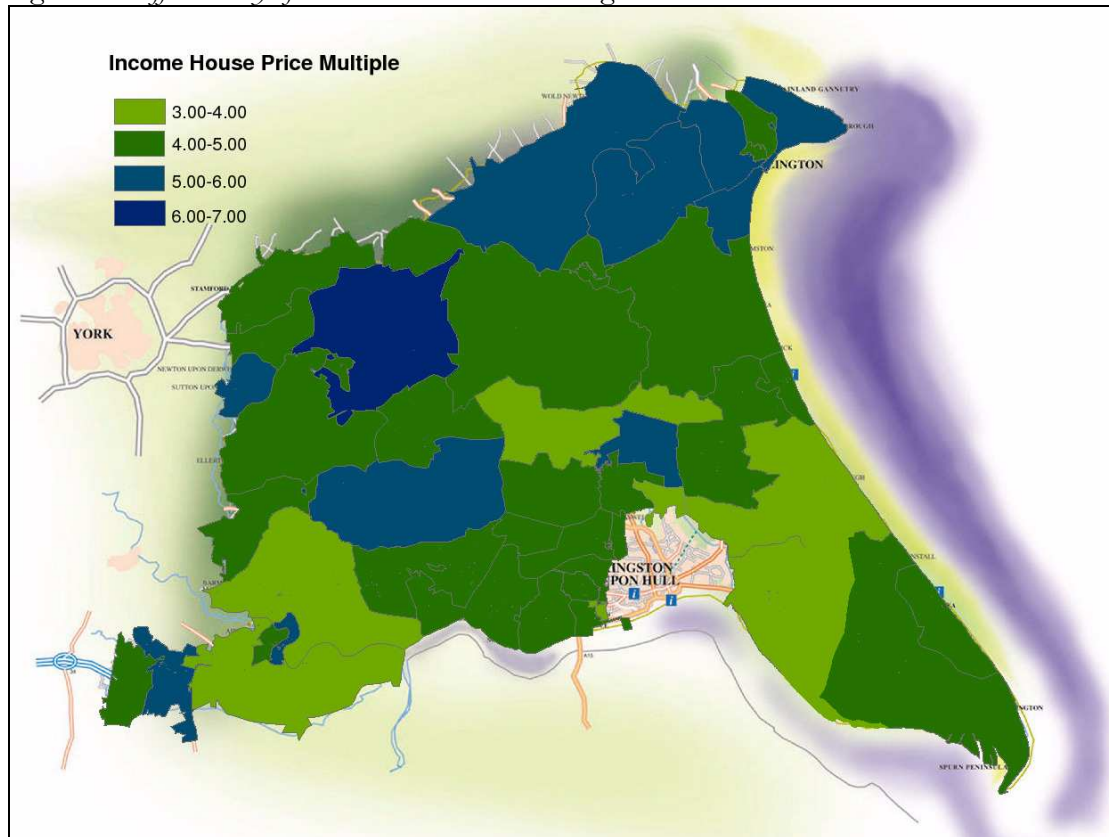


Figure 28 is a map of the East Riding showing the affordability of homes in 2004–05. The ‘income house price multiple’ is calculated by dividing the average sales prices by the average household incomes. The higher the ‘Income House Price Multiple’ figure, the less affordable homes are to the local population. The map shows that the Pocklington area has the least affordable homes; this is probably because of the influence of house-buyers from the York area.

The figure illustrates that the affordability of housing is an issue across the whole of the East Riding despite the variation in house prices, with the average house price in most areas being at least four times the local income. In general, this is a result of there being an incidence of high house prices in the relatively high income areas (such as in the Pocklington area) but low incomes in those areas where house prices are lower. Indicator 2d on Affordable Housing in chapter 5 (above) has already identified that there has been a net loss in the socially rented housing stock in the East Riding that provide its primary source of affordable housing. The Council’s Affordable Housing Strategy has set a target of providing 200 additional affordable houses per annum. The delivery of affordable housing for both general-needs housing and specialist forms of housing (such

as sheltered and extra-care housing) will be a key issue for the Housing Development Plan Document to address.

Figure 28: Affordability of homes across the East Riding



Sources: Land Registry website: www.landreg.gov.uk
 Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO; and
 Copyright CACI Limited. All rights reserved.

7.4 Deprivation

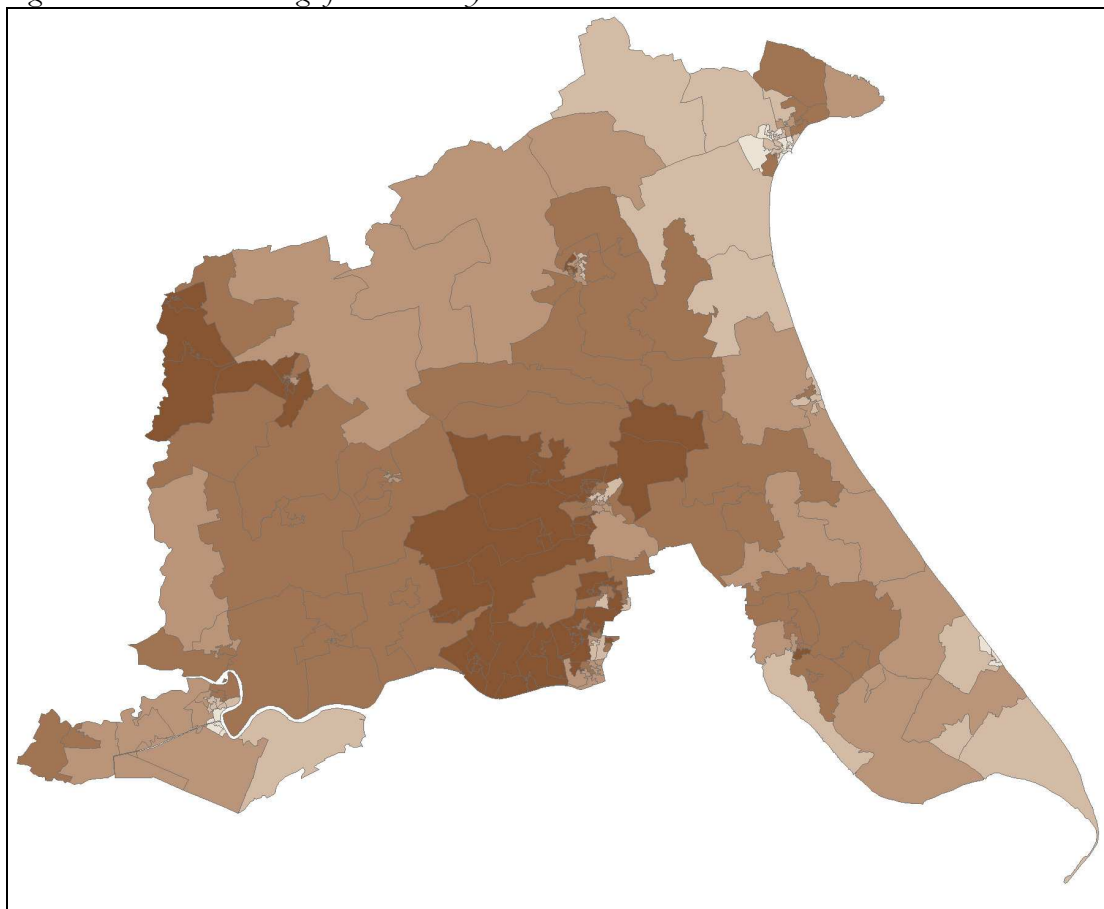
7.4.1 Indices of Deprivation

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) are compiled by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), and rank each local authority area by information relating to income, employment, education, health, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, and crime into an overall measure of deprivation. The East Riding of Yorkshire as a whole was ranked at 208 out of 354 local authorities in 2004, where a lower number equals a higher level of deprivation.

Figure 29 shows the levels of deprivation across the East Riding, based on the ODPM Deprivation score. The lighter shades of brown indicate areas that are more deprived. Note that because the areas on the map aim to represent equal numbers of people, the more densely populated areas (i.e. the towns) are the smallest.¹⁰

¹⁰ The areas depicted are Super Output Areas as defined by the Office of National Statistics in August 2004, and have a minimum population 1000 and a mean population of 1500.

Figure 29: The East Riding of Yorkshire by IMD score



Source: Office of the Deputy Prime minister: www.odpm.gov.uk/indices
 Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO
 ODPM

The East Riding is divided into 209 super-output areas. Using the Index of Multiple Deprivation ranking, 18 of those areas fall within the 20% most deprived areas in England and Wales. The wards and parishes that contain these deprived areas are listed in Table 32.

Table 32: Wards that contain the 20% most deprived super-output areas

Ward	Parish	Number of deprived super-output areas
Bridlington Central and Old Town	Bridlington	3
Bridlington South	Bridlington	7
Goole North	Goole	1
Goole South	Goole	3
Minster and Woodmansey	Beverley	1
South East Holderness	Withernsea	3

7.5 Economy

7.5.1 Employment

Table 33 shows the percentage of people of working age who are employed.¹¹ Whereas for Great Britain as a whole the percentage increased slightly between 1999 and 2004, it fell by half a percent in the East Riding.

Table 33: Employment levels, percentage of people of working age employed

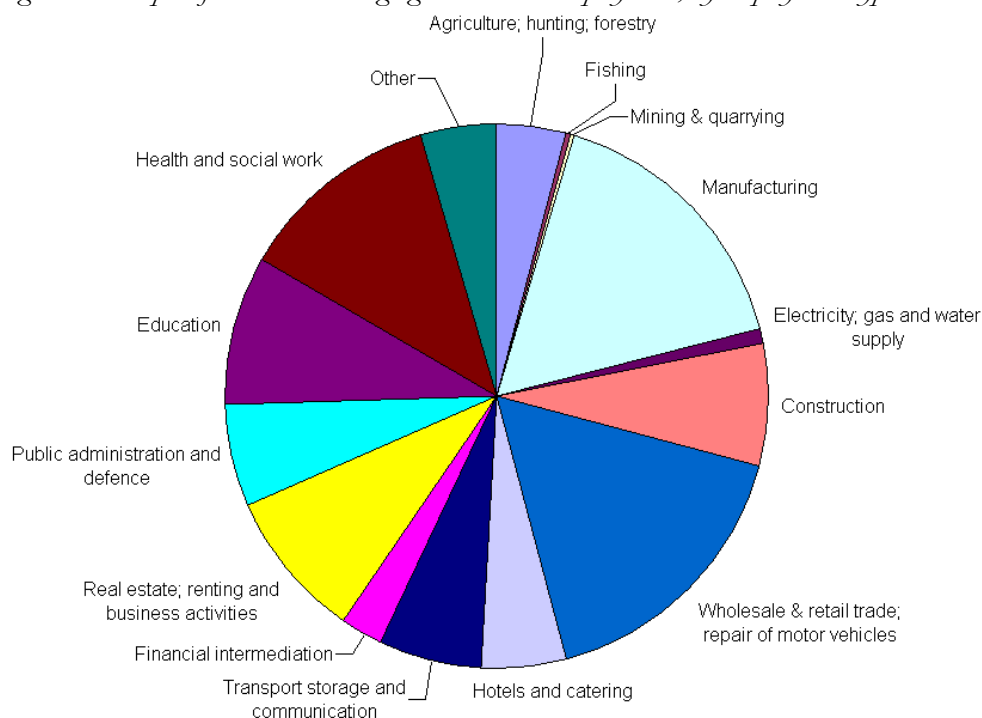
	June-August 1999	June-August 2004
East Riding of Yorkshire	78	77.5
Great Britain	74.7	75

Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk

Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

Figure 30 and Figure 31 show that the people of the East Riding are employed by a wide range of different employment types. Note that those jobs are not all within the East Riding; many East Riding residents work outside of the area, in particular Hull and York. For example, the 2001 Census statistics tell us that 30% of jobs in Hull are held by people living in the East Riding. This compares with only 14% of jobs in the East Riding being held by people who live in Hull.

Figure 30: People of the East Riding aged 16-74 in employment, by employment type

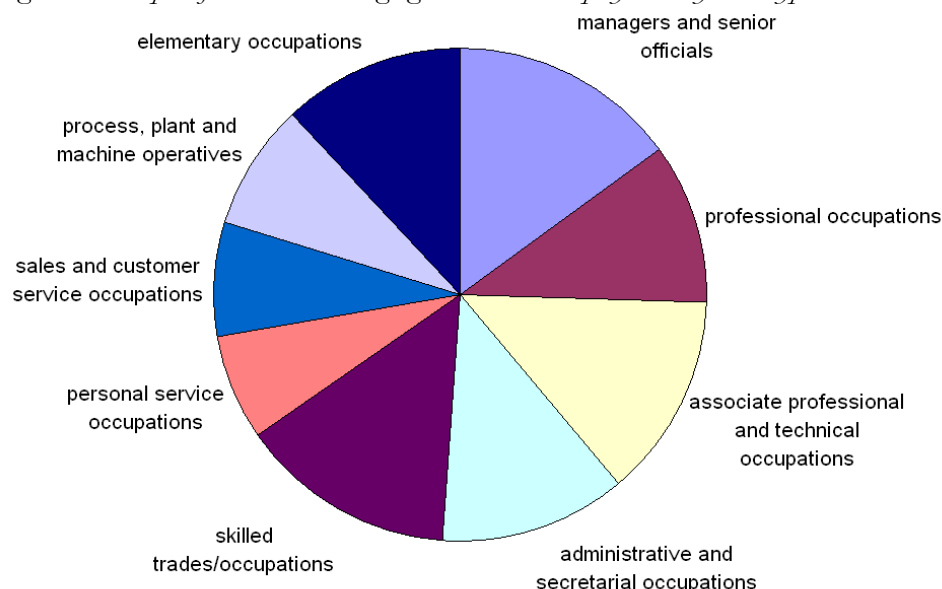


Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk

Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

¹¹ Working age is defined as between 16 and 64 years for men or between 16 and 59 years for women.

Figure 31: People of the East Riding aged 16-74 in employment by skill type



Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk
 Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

It is important to realise that there is a trend for the more highly paid jobs in Hull to be taken by East Riding residents. Table 34 shows us that over half of large employers and higher managerial jobs in Hull are taken by people living in the East Riding compared with only 15% of routine jobs being taken by East Riding residents.

Table 34: Proportion of Hull workplaces held by commuters from the East Riding

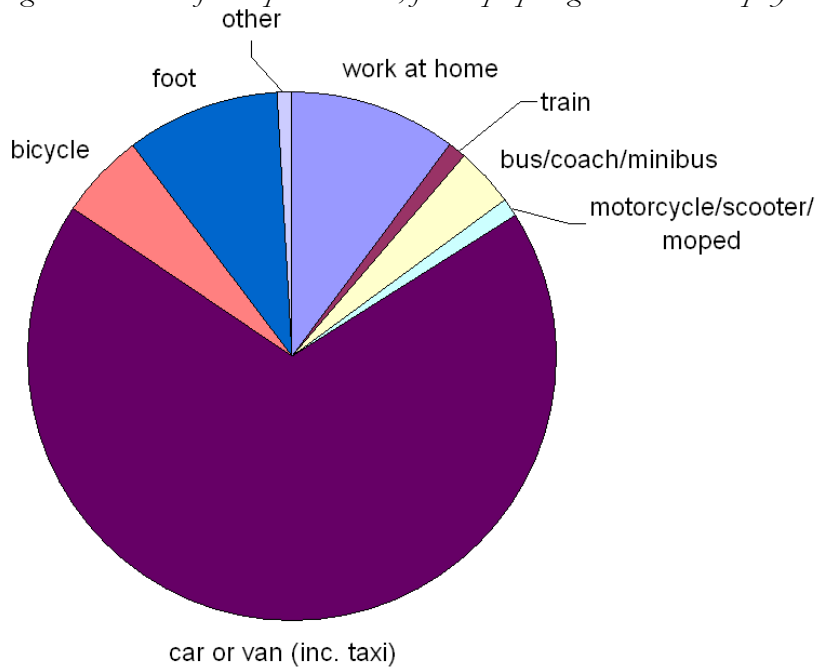
	%
Large employers and higher managerial	52
High Professional	48
Lower managerial and professional	42
Intermediate	37
Small employers and own account	22
Lower supervisory and technical	25
Semi-routine	18
Routine	15

Source: Census of Population, 2001

7.5.2 Commuting

Given the rural nature of the East Riding, it is perhaps not surprising that approximately two thirds of commuting is done by car or van (Figure 32). Only a small fraction is done by public transport (bus or train).

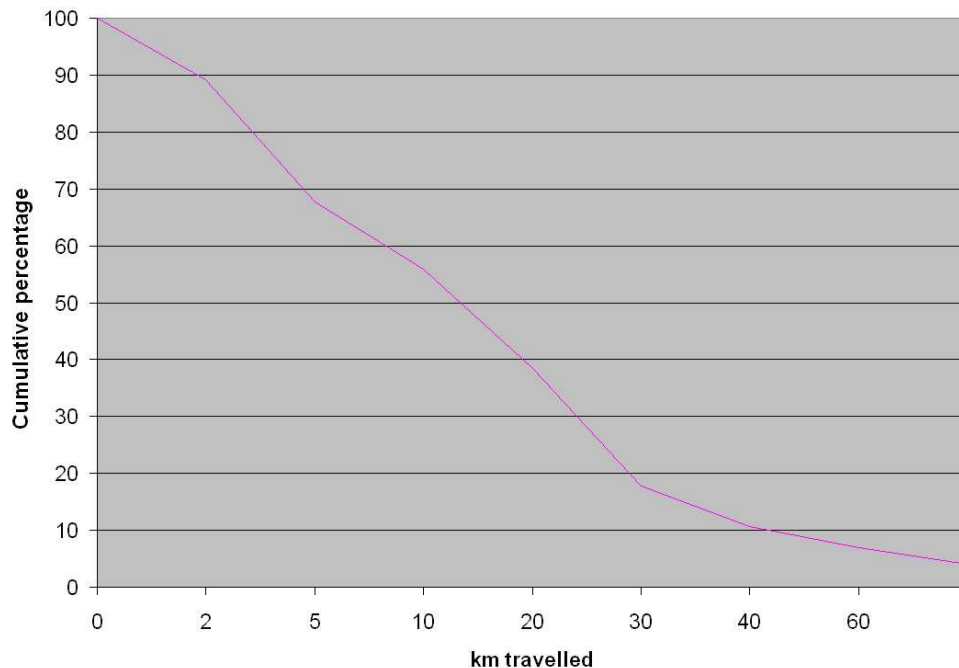
Figure 32: Mode of transport to work, for all people aged 16-74 in employment



Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk
 Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

Figure 33 shows the distance travelled to work by commuters using a cumulative percentage. Any reading on the graph is the percentage of people who travel *at least* that distance to work. For example, the graph shows that 100% of commuters travel at least 0km — this includes those who work at home. Approximately 90% of commuters travel at least 2km. From this we can deduce that 10% of commuters travel less than 2km, i.e. all those who work at home or very close to home. At the other end of the spectrum, approximately 10% of commuters travel 40km or more.

Figure 33: Distance travelled to work, for all people aged 16-74 in employment



Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk
 Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

7.6 Environment

7.6.1 Pollution

Table 35 shows the amount of CO₂ emitted by the East Riding, the Yorkshire and Humber region, and the United Kingdom in 2003. Note that the 'Land use change' category means natural CO₂ emissions from soils or other things like peat extraction.

The last three columns are the most useful for comparison purposes. They give the amount of CO₂ produced per person in that year. We can see that people in the East Riding and the Yorkshire and Humber region produce significantly more CO₂ in a year than the average UK citizen. This can be attributable to a combination of factors, including a more rural area requiring longer travel, more industry in the area, and larger houses that require more heating.

The average East Riding resident produces more CO₂ through road transport than the Yorkshire and Humber average. As mentioned above, this fact is not surprising given the rural nature of the East Riding and its longer commuting distances.

The average East Riding citizen produces more CO₂ domestically (this includes central heating fuel and electricity) than the Yorkshire and Humber average. Referring back to Table 28 we can see that a much higher percentage of dwellings in the East Riding are of a detached type compared with those for the whole of Yorkshire and Humber. Inevitably, detached houses are less energy efficient than equivalent terraced houses or flats.

Figure 34 shows that even in the East Riding, industry is the biggest producer of CO₂. In addition, domestic uses produce more CO₂ than road transport, suggesting that there is a need for policies to ensure that buildings are energy efficient.

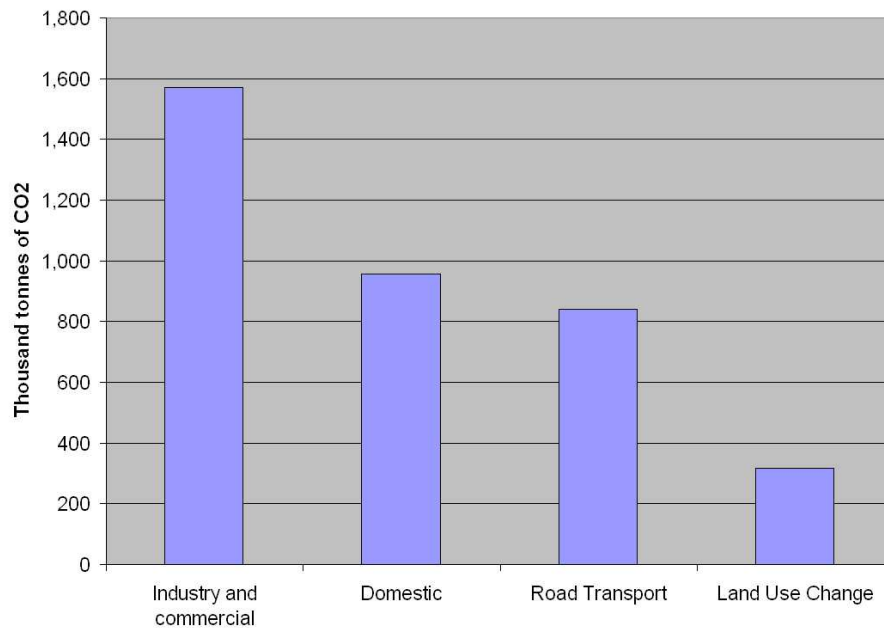
Table 35: Carbon Dioxide Emissions, estimates for 2003

	Thousand tonnes of CO ₂					Tonnes of CO ₂		
	Industry and commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	Land Use Change	Total	CO ₂ per person	Domestic CO ₂ per person	Road Transport CO ₂ per person
East Riding of Yorkshire	1,570	958	841	316	3,685	11.5	3.0	2.6
Yorkshire & Humber	31,516	13,864	11,164	1,278	57,822	11.5	2.8	2.2
United Kingdom	262,087	163,737	128,606	13,676	568,105	9.5	2.8	2.2

Source: DEFRA: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/galocalghg.htm>

Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

Figure 34: CO₂ emissions by type in the East Riding of Yorkshire for 2003



7.6.2 Existing Wind farms

The East Riding currently has one wind farm — Out Newton near Easington. It consists of seven turbines and produces 9.1 megawatts of power, serving the equivalent of 5,631 homes. It began operation in February 2002. The wind farm provides a rental income for two farmers, representing a good example of farm diversification. It saves 22,000 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions each year.¹²

Other wind farms have been proposed, but they have not been decided upon yet.

¹² Sources: Department for Trade and Industry: http://www.dti.gov.uk/renewables/renew_1.2.1.5.htm
Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO; and
YES2WIND: http://www.yes2wind.com/nonflash_details.php?Region=Yorkshire&SiteId=124



© East Riding of Yorkshire Council, 2005