

East Riding of Yorkshire Council

Core Strategy

Sustainability Appraisal Supplement (Including
HRA)

October 2011



EAST RIDING
OF YORKSHIRE COUNCIL

East Riding of Yorkshire Council: Core Strategy

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Supplement document sets out the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the East Riding of Yorkshire Council (ERYC) Core Strategy policies that have been amended since the publication of the Preferred Approach Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) and its accompanying SA Report in the summer of 2010. This is not a full report and consultees should refer to the 2010 SA Report for full information on the SA work undertaken previously.
- 1.2 The Core Strategy Further Consultation document includes the following amended policies:
- Proposed policy SS2 (Locating development);
 - Proposed policy SS3 (Development in the countryside and other rural settlements);
 - Proposed policy SS4 (Managing the distribution of residential development);
 - Proposed policy SS5 (Managing the distribution of employment land);
 - Proposed policy HBHM2 (Meeting the need for affordable housing); and
 - Proposed policy SHC4 (Open space or leisure and recreation).
- 1.3 The amendments to the listed above policies have been made to address the responses received as part of the Preferred Approach consultation and to reflect further evidence to support a number of policies, e. g. an Affordable Housing Viability Assessment to draw an affordable housing policy.
- 1.4 ERYC will be undertaking consultation on the above policies, which are set out in the Core Strategy Further Consultation document, and this SA Supplement accompanies the policies on consultation from the 31st October to the 19th December 2011.
- 1.5 The SA of the policies has been undertaken in compliance with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004¹ and the European Union Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC.
- 1.6 A review of the findings of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the Preferred Approach Core Strategy for the relevant amended policies has been undertaken in light of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010². Its findings are provided in Appendix B

¹ Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. The Regulations came into force on 28 September 2004.

² From the 6th April 2010 the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994 and its many amendments have been consolidated into (and replaced by) the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.

2. Assessment of Amended Policies

- 2.1 The Core Strategy Further Consultation document sets out four revised Spatial Strategy Policies and two revised Development Policies. It should be noted that the assessment has only been undertaken of the revised policies contained within this document. However the assessment has been undertaken in consideration of all other Core Strategy policies that remain unchanged from the Preferred Approach Core Strategy (May 2010) to ensure a holistic view of the plan.
- 2.2 The full policy text that was the subject of this assessment can be found in Table 2.1. The Table shows the changes to the policies compared to their previous version in the Preferred Approach Core Strategy. Supporting text for each policy has also been taken into consideration in the assessments.
- 2.3 Following the approach taken for the assessment of Preferred Approach Core Strategy, two of these policies (SS2 and SS4) were grouped by theme, based on similar aims and objectives, into one component for assessment. Revised policies HBHM2 and SHC4 have been assessed as part of the assessment components 'Housing' and 'Greenspace and Biodiversity' in line with the approach taken in the Preferred Approach Core Strategy SA report.
- 2.4 The rationale for assessment, setting out assumptions with regard to the SA objectives, is shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.1 – Revised Policy Text

Note: Revised policy text is shown in ***bold italic fonts*** within the ‘revised policy content 2011’ column. Removed text is shown ~~stricken through~~ within the ‘previous policy content 2010’ column.

Policy	Revised Policy Content 2011	Previous Policy Content 2010
<p>Revised Policy SS2: Locating development</p>	<p>The Settlement Network</p> <p>A. New development will be focused <i>within the development limits of</i> the defined Settlement Network which consists of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Major Haltemprice Settlements – that part of the East Riding comprising the Regional City – Anlaby, Cottingham, Hessle, Kirk Ella and Willerby; 2. Principal Towns – Beverley, Bridlington, Driffield and Goole; 3. Local Service Centres – Elloughton/Brough, Hedon, Hornsea, Howden, Market Weighton, Pocklington and Withernsea; 4. <i>Primary</i> Rural Service Centres – Aldbrough, Beeford, Bubwith, Gilberdyke & <i>Newport</i>, Holme on Spalding Moor, Hutton Cranswick, Kilham, Leven, Middleton on the Wolds, Patrington, Snaith, Stamford Bridge and Wetwang; and 5. <i>Secondary Rural Service Centres</i> - Brandesburton, Easington, Eastrington, Flamborough, Keyingham, Melbourne, North Cave, Roos, Skirlaugh, South Cave and Wilberfoss <p>B. The Major Haltemprice Settlements and Principal Towns will be the main focus of growth in the East Riding. The Local Service Centres and <i>Primary and Secondary</i> Rural Service Centres will provide for more limited development to sustain and meet the needs of rural areas.</p> <p>C. Development and regeneration activity in the Major Haltemprice Settlements, the Principal Towns and the Local Service Centres should support and enhance the service function of the settlement, and will be appropriate to its size and character.</p> <p>The Major Haltemprice Settlements</p> <p>D. The Major Haltemprice Settlements will be <i>a</i> focus for development, commensurate with their role as part of the Regional City, whilst recognising the need to support the regeneration interventions within the City of Hull.</p> <p>Principal Towns</p> <p>E. Principal Towns will be centres of economic development and housing growth and will cater for their own needs and the service needs of significant parts of the East Riding. They will be a key focus for services and facilities, including shopping, leisure, transport, education, health, entertainment and cultural activities.</p>	<p>The Settlement Network</p> <p>A. New development will be focussed in the defined Settlement Network which consists of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Major Haltemprice Settlements – that part of the East Riding comprising the Regional City – Anlaby, Cottingham, Hessle, Kirk Ella, and Willerby; 2. Principal Towns – Beverley, Bridlington, Driffield and Goole; 3. Local Service Centres – Elloughton/Brough, Hedon, Hornsea, Howden, Market Weighton, Pocklington and Withernsea; and 4. Rural Service Centres – Aldbrough, Beeford, Bubwith, Gilberdyke, Holme on Spalding Moor, Hutton Cranswick, Kilham, Leven, Middleton on the Wolds, Patrington, Snaith, Stamford Bridge and Wetwang. 5. Supporting Villages – Brandesburton, Easington, Eastrington, Flamborough, Keyingham, Melbourne, Newport, North Cave, Rawcliffe, Roos, Skirlaugh, South Cave, Wilberfoss. <p>B. The Major Haltemprice Settlements and the Principal Towns will be the main focus of growth in the East Riding. The Local Service Centres and Rural Service Centres will provide for more limited development to sustain and meet the needs of rural areas.</p>

	<p>Local Service Centres</p> <p>F. Local Service Centres will provide the local focus for housing, economic development, shopping, leisure, transport, education, health, entertainment and cultural activities for the town and its rural hinterland. These towns will support and complement the Principal Towns and the Regional City.</p> <p>Primary and Secondary Rural Service Centres</p> <p>G. In order to sustain the overall vitality of rural areas, appropriate development to meet local community needs will be supported in Primary and Secondary Rural Service Centres, complementing the roles of Local Service Centres in meeting some of the basic needs in more remote areas.</p> <p>H. To ensure the delivery of the overall spatial approach, the following forms of development will be supported in Primary and Secondary Rural Service Centres:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residential development, including affordable housing, commensurate with the scale, role and character of the village. Development will be supported which provides a maximum growth of; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20% in the size of the village (in terms of existing dwellings) over the plan period for Primary Rural Service Centres, or 10 dwellings per annum, whichever is the lower; ▪ 10% in the size of the village (in terms of existing dwellings) over the plan period for Secondary Rural Service Centres, or 5 dwellings per annum, whichever is the lower, or 2. New and/or enhanced local services and facilities; or 3. Economic development appropriate to the scale of the village. 	<p>C. Development and regeneration activity in the Major Haltemprice Settlements, the Principal Towns and the Local Service Centres should be sufficient to support and enhance the service function of the settlement, and will be appropriate to its size and character.</p> <p>D. The development limits of the Major Haltemprice Settlements, the Principal Towns, Local Service Centres and Rural Service Centres will be defined in the Allocations DPD.</p> <p>The Major Haltemprice Settlements</p> <p>E. The Major Haltemprice Settlements will be the focus for development, commensurate with their role as part of the Regional City, whilst recognising the need to support the regeneration interventions within the City of Hull.</p> <p>Principal Towns</p> <p>F. Principal Towns will be centres of economic development and housing growth and will cater for their own needs and the service needs of significant parts of the East Riding. They will be a key focus for services and facilities, including shopping, leisure, transport, education, health, entertainment and cultural activities.</p> <p>Local Service Centres</p> <p>G. Local Service Centres will provide the local focus for housing, economic development, shopping, leisure, transport, education, health, entertainment and cultural activities for the town and its rural hinterland. These towns will support and complement the Principal Towns and the Regional City.</p> <p>Rural Service Centres and Supporting Villages</p> <p>H. In order to sustain the overall vitality of rural areas, small-scale development to meet local needs will be supported in the Rural Service Centres and Supporting Villages,</p>
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		<p>complementing the roles of Local Service Centres in meeting some of the basic needs in more remote areas.</p> <p>I. To ensure the delivery of the overall spatial approach, development in Rural Service Centres and Supporting Villages will only be considered where it is small-scale, in keeping with the character of the settlement and involves:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development wholly for affordable housing; or 2. Residential development – comprising an average of 10 dwellings per annum in each Rural Service Centre and an average of 5 dwellings per annum in each Supporting Village; or 3. New and/or enhanced local services and facilities; or 4. Economic development appropriate to the scale of the village and in accordance with PE2. <p>The Countryside and Other Rural Settlements</p> <p>J. Development in the countryside and those settlements not named above will normally be of a small scale nature to meet local needs. Policy SS3 will be used to determine development decisions in these parts of the East Riding</p>
<p>Revised Policy SS4: Managing the distribution of residential development</p>	<p>A. The Council will support the provision of 1,500 (gross) dwellings per annum across the East Riding. Through the allocation of sites and the determination of planning applications, the Council will seek to broadly distribute the provision of new homes as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Average distribution of homes over the plan period</p>	<p>A. The Council will make provision to meet the annual housing requirements for the East Riding as set out in the RSS/IRS. Through the allocation of sites and the determining of planning applications (including windfall applications), the Council will seek to broadly distribute the provision of new homes as follows:</p>

			Average distribution of homes over the plan period	Change in rate of development from start to end of plan period
	<p>Major Haltemprice Settlements 14%</p> <p>Principal Towns 43.5%</p> <p>Local Service Centres 21.5%</p> <p>Rural Service Centres, Supporting Villages, the Countryside and other rural settlements 21%</p> <p>B. The amount of land available for housing will be phased into 5-year timeframes. The supply of land will be managed to ensure that the overall delivery of new housing broadly matches the provision set out in part A.</p> <p>C. Approximately 40% of the total housing provision will be located in the East Riding part of the Hull Housing Market Area. This will be managed from below the average delivery rate at the beginning of the plan period to above the average delivery rate at the end of the plan period to support housing renewal interventions.</p> <p>D. The renewal and improvement of the existing stock will be supported, within a wider approach of improving the image and attractiveness of areas with low housing demand. Clearance and redevelopment should be undertaken where retention is not viable or where it assists in the wider regeneration of an area.</p> <p><i>Note from Policy's supporting text:</i> The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), as well as other demographic and economic evidence, has suggested a level of housing demand that would be higher than the figures set out in the Preferred Approach Core Strategy.</p>			
		Major Haltemprice Settlements	45%	Increase
		Principal Towns	45%	Increase
		Local Service Centres	21%	Decrease
		Rural Service Centres, Supporting Villages, the Countryside and other rural settlements	19%	Decrease
				<p>B. The amount of land available for housing will be phased, reviewed and released on an annual basis to ensure that the delivery of new housing broadly matches the provision set out in part A.</p> <p>C. The renewal and improvement of the existing stock will be supported, within a wider approach of improving the image and attractiveness of areas with low housing demand. Clearance and redevelopment should be undertaken where retention is not viable or where it assists in the wider regeneration of an area.</p>
Proposed policy SS3 -	<p>Development in Hinterland Villages, Rural Villages and the Countryside</p> <p>A. Outside of the settlements listed in Policy SS2, development will be supported to help maintain the</p>			A. Outside the development limits of the

<p>Development in Hinterland Villages, Rural Villages and the Countryside</p>	<p>vibrancy of villages and the countryside where it is of an appropriate scale and does not compromise the general approach set out in Policy SS2.</p> <p>Hinterland Villages</p> <p>B. Small-scale residential development, usually no more than 5 dwellings, affordable housing, small-scale economic development, and the provision of new and/or enhanced services and facilities will be supported in the development limits of the following Hinterland Villages which benefit from good access to larger centres:</p> <p>Barmby Moor, Bilton, Cherry Burton, Dunswell, Leconfield, Nafferton, North Ferriby, Preston, Swanland, Thorngumbald, Tickton, Walkington, Wawne and Woodmansey</p> <p>C. Residential allocations for development will be considered favourably in these villages where they are promoted by the parish council.</p> <p>Rural Villages</p> <p>D. Within the development limits of Rural Villages, the following forms of development will be supported where it does not detract from the character and appearance of the village:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New housing of a very small scale, usually comprising a single dwelling; 2. New and/or enhanced local services and facilities; 3. Economic development; and 4. Those types of development listed in Part E where a village location would be appropriate. <p>In the countryside</p> <p>E. In the countryside, the following forms of development will be supported:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conversion of buildings with priority given for economic development (including live-work units), tourism or community uses; 2. Essential infrastructure; 3. Economic development; 4. Substantial sites for specific economic development uses which cannot be accommodated on allocated sites and other uses requiring direct access to rail and/or water transport infrastructure; 5. Agricultural, forestry and equine uses; 6. Energy development and associated infrastructure; 7. Sports, recreation and tourism facilities; 8. Development to support existing military defence operations; 9. Affordable housing for local people; and 10. Agricultural, forestry or other rural-based occupational dwellings subject to demonstrating an essential need. <p><i>Note from Policy's supporting text:</i> Hinterland Villages have been identified where a village is within 5km of the centre of a Major Haltemprice Settlement, or the Regional City, a Principal Town or a Local Service Centre. This distance represents the maximum cycling distance covered in the LDF Site Assessment Methodology (March 2011) and could include those villages discounted through the identification of Primary and Secondary Rural Service Centres. Hinterland Villages have been identified where they have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Suitable pedestrian and/or cycle links to a larger centre, with no significant physical barriers between the two settlements; ▪ Public transport links to their neighbour with a service operating in the AM peak period, 	<p>settlements listed in Policy SS2, land will be regarded as the Countryside and there will be firm control over new development. The following forms of development will be encouraged in order to help maintain the vibrancy of the countryside and other rural settlements where they do not compromise the general approach set out in policy SS2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conversion of buildings with priority given for economic development (including work-live units), tourism or community uses. Conversions for new housing will be considered in accordance with part 11 of this policy; 2. Small scale local employment, services, facilities and essential infrastructure in accordance with Policy PE2; 3. Expansion of existing rural businesses of a scale appropriate to the location; 4. Substantial sites for employment uses which cannot be accommodated on allocated sites and other uses requiring direct access to rail and/or water transport infrastructure; 5. Agricultural, forestry and equine uses; 6. Rural diversification proposals; 7. Renewable energy schemes; 8. Sports, recreation and tourism facilities; 9. Affordable housing for local people; 10. Occupational dwellings for agricultural, forestry or other rural based enterprises meeting the criteria set out in PPS7; 11. New housing of a very small scale
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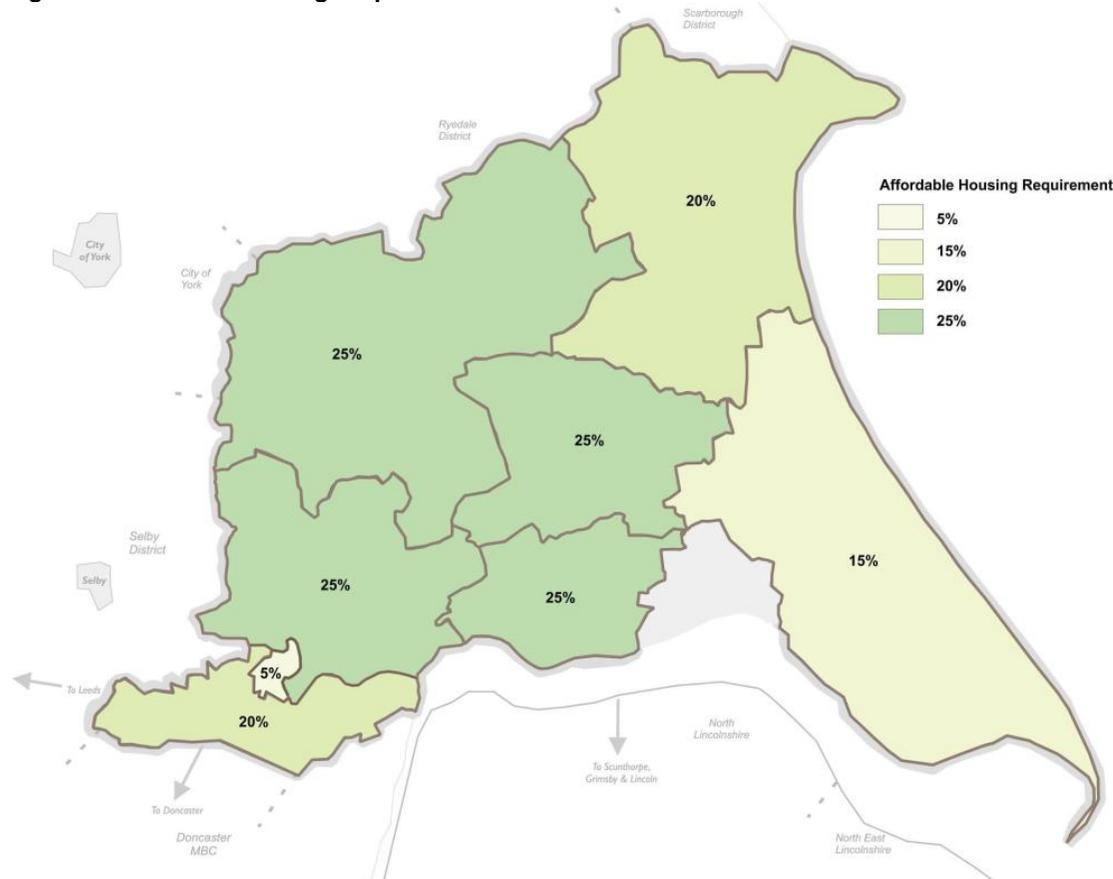
	<p>and arriving in the Village during the PM peak period;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A village shop (selling every day items); ▪ A village hall (or other meeting room); and ▪ A primary school. <p>To be considered a suitable Rural Village for further housing development, there must be at least one of the following services or facilities: a village hall (meeting rooms); a village shop selling everyday items; or a primary school.</p> <p>A local needs condition for new housing in villages required in the Preferred Approach Core Strategy has been replaced with the introduction of development limits and the reference to single plot developments with the revised policy. The local needs condition was not supported through responses to the Preferred Approach Core Strategy.</p>	<p>where all of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. it does not detract from the character and appearance of the village; and ii. involves infill opportunities, the conversion of rural buildings, the development of previously developed land or where the redevelopment of the site would result in a clear, demonstrable planning gain; and iii. it demonstrates that it provides for an identified local need for initial and subsequent occupants. <p>B. Development should be within or adjacent to the existing built up area of a village unless special circumstances justify a location away from existing villages.</p>
<p>Policy SS5: - Managing the distribution of employment land</p>	<p>A. The future needs of the East Riding economy will be met through the provision of at least 235 hectares of employment land on a broad range of sites. Sites will be allocated through the <i>Allocations DPD and support the delivery of</i> approximately:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 55 hectares for B1 uses – predominantly in the Major Haltemprice Settlements and the Principal Towns, ensuring that such uses are complementary to City Centre developments; 2. 65 hectares for B2 uses – spread across a range of sites around the East Riding; and 3. 115 hectares for B8 uses – primarily at locations along the east-west multi-modal corridor which will be the prime location for storage, distribution and manufacturing uses which generate large freight movements. <p>B. A further area of approximately 200 hectares of land will be allocated at Hedon Haven and reserved for port related uses and growth of the renewable and low carbon energy sectors.</p> <p><i>Note from Policy's supporting text:</i> More up to date economic forecasts predict a greater level of employment growth than was projected in 2009. Therefore, a greater amount of land may be required than was outlined in the Preferred Approach Core strategy. Furthermore, the scale of the opportunity presented to the Humber sub-region by the fast growing renewable energy sector (offshore renewable energy) has become increasingly apparent and has included an Enterprise Zone that will support the development of a 'Humber Renewable Energy Super Cluster'.</p>	<p>A. The future needs of the East Riding economy will be met through the provision of at least 190 hectares of employment land on a broad range of sites. Sites will be allocated through the the Allocations DPD and will comprise:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 40 hectares for B1 uses – predominantly in the Major Haltemprice Settlements and the Principal Towns, ensuring that such uses are complementary to City Centre developments; 2. 50 hectares for B2 uses – spread across a range of sites around the East Riding; and 3. 400 hectares for B8 uses – at locations along the east-west multi-modal corridor which will be the prime location for storage, distribution and

		<p>manufacturing uses which generate large freight movements.</p> <p>B. In addition, a further area of up to 80 hectares of land will be allocated at Hedon Haven and reserved for economic uses that primarily require access to the deep-water estuarial channel.</p> <p>C. Sites will not be allocated in Rural Service Centres, Supporting Villages or the Countryside unless there is an identified need. Proposals for economic development in these locations will be assessed in accordance with Policy PE2.</p> <p>D. Developments located along the east-west multi-modal corridor will capitalise wherever possible on the opportunities for transferring and transporting freight by means other than road</p>
<p>Proposed policy HBHM2: Meeting the need for affordable housing</p>	<p>Meeting the Need for Affordable Housing</p> <p>A. In order to meet the East Riding’s affordable housing needs, developments of 10 housing units or more in the Major Haltemprice Settlements, Principal Towns and Local Service Centres and 3 housing units or more elsewhere, will be required to provide affordable housing.</p> <p>Development should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achieve at least the level of affordable housing required as set out in Figure 4 unless it can be demonstrated that this would have an unacceptable impact on the economic viability of the proposed scheme; and 2. Be provided on site unless it can be demonstrated that an off site contribution would be more appropriate. Commuted sums will only be considered in exceptional circumstances. <p>B. Sites for rural affordable housing within or adjacent to the development limits of Primary and Secondary Rural Service Centres, Hinterland Villages and Rural Villages will be supported through the allocation of sites in the <i>Allocations DPD</i> and the determination of planning applications on non-allocated sites. Sites should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide for 100% affordable housing. Where it is demonstrated that this is not possible market housing units will be allowed if they support the delivery of at least 80% of all the units as affordable housing; and 2. Meet an identified local need for the type and scale of development; and 3. Be of a scale and design that is appropriate to the role, character and appearance of the settlement. <p>C. The tenure split, size and type of affordable housing will be informed by the <i>Strategic Housing Market Assessment</i>, the housing register, and the existing affordable housing stock in the locality.</p> <p>D. Where affordable housing is provided as part of a mixed tenure site it should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be integrated into the development in terms of its design and layout; 	<p>A. [Part A of the Policy cannot currently be drafted as the supporting evidence base is not yet complete]</p> <p>B. The provision of Rural exception Sites for affordable housing will be supported through the allocation of sites in the <i>Allocations DPD</i> and through the determination of planning applications on non-allocated sites. Rural Exceptions Sites should provide for 100% affordable housing to meet identified rural needs and should be secured in perpetuity. Rural Exception Sites, will be supported where they meet the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They are adjacent tot a development limit of the Rural Service Centre or Supporting Village or within or adjacent to a non-identified rural settlement, with preference given to larger settlements 2. There is an identified local need within the parish or an adjacent parish for the type and scale of development. <p>A Supplementary Planning Document will be</p>

2. Meet current *Homes and Communities Agency* standards; and
 3. Normally be indistinguishable from housing on the rest of the site.
 A Supplementary Planning Document will be prepared setting out further guidance on the provision of affordable housing.

prepared setting out further guidance on the provision of affordable housing.

Figure 4 Affordable Housing Requirement



Proposed policy SHC4 (Open space, sport and recreation)	<p>Revised Policy SHC4: Open space, sport and recreation</p> <p>A. The quantity and quality of open space will be maintained and enhanced and any shortfalls in provision addressed against the standards of provision set out in Table 3.</p> <p>B. Residential development that increases demand for open space will be required to address this demand in line with the standards of provision set out in Table 3. Where the open space cannot be provided on the development site, the Council will seek developer contributions for off-site provision. Where practicable the provision of open space should link in well with other green infrastructure as defined by proposed policy HQE5.</p> <p>C. Existing and proposed open space as shown on the Proposals Map will only be developed for other uses where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessments of existing provision against adopted local standards demonstrate the land is surplus to requirements for all of the functions that open space can perform; or, 2. Replacement open space to a similar standard and amenity value can be provided in an equally accessible location within the locality. <p>A Supplementary Planning Document will be prepared to support the implementation of this policy.</p>	<p>A. The quantity and quality of open space for leisure and recreation will be maintained and enhanced and any shortfalls in provision addressed against adopted local standards. [these local standards cannot be set out until the Open Space and Playing Pitch strategies, which determine the standards, have been completed for consultation. Once completed, the local standards of provision will be consulted on separately].</p> <p>B. This will be achieved by allocating areas of existing or future open space to protect and requiring open space to be provided as part of development that creates additional demand for it. Where the open space cannot be provided on the development site, the Council will seek developer contributions for off-site provision. Where practicable the provision of open space should link in well with other green infrastructure as defined by policy HQE5</p> <p>C. Existing open space will not be developed for other uses unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessments of existing provision against adopted local standards demonstrate the land is surplus to requirements for all of the functions that open space can perform; or, 2. Replacement open space to a similar standard and amenity value can be provided in an equally accessible location. <p>Further detail on the mechanism by which the Council will seek provision of open space with new development is to be set out in a Supplementary Planning Document</p>	
Table 3: Open space standards and provision			
Type of Open Space	Quantitative standard	Qualitative standard	Accessibility standard
Parks & ornamental Gardens	0.18 hectares per 1,000 people	Upper quartile 71 to 85%	Within 10 kilometres
Natural & semi-natural green space	2 hectares of natural green space per 1,000 people & 1 hectare of local nature reserve per 1,000 people	Upper quartile 71 to 85%	Within 4 kilometres
Green corridors	-	Upper quartile 71 to 85%	-
Outdoor sports facilities	Per 1,000 people: 1.45 hectares in the northern sub-area, 1.67 hectares in the eastern sub-area, 1.21 hectares in the central sub-area, and 1.52 hectares in the western sub-area	Sport England's Pitch Quality Assessment. 'Good' rating (65% to 90%)	-
Amenity green space	0.6 hectares per 1,000 people	Upper quartile 71 to 85%	Within 2 kilometres

	Provision for children and young people	Provision of 11.6m ² (split 2.6m ² equipped & 9m ² recreation space) per child in urban areas Provision of 9.3m ² (split 2.3m ² equipped & 7m ² recreation space) per child in rural locations	Upper quartile 71 to 85%	No child should be living further than 100 metres from a small play area and all children should have access to three different types of recreation area no further than 1,000 metres of home	
	Allotments	0.3 hectares per 1,000 people	Upper quartile 71 to 85%	-	
	Cemeteries and Churchyards	-	Upper quartile 71 to 85%	-	
	Civic spaces	-	Upper quartile 71 to 85%	-	

Table 2.2 - Assessment Rationale

SA Objective		Assessment Rationale
1.	To reduce health inequalities	<p>Consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether policies improve access to health facilities for all. Secondary consideration of reducing air and noise pollution, ensuring homes are of a decent standard, and other indirect or longer-term effects upon health. Secondary effects considered of improving walking and cycling infrastructure, enhancing existing or developing new green spaces and providing recreational opportunities.
2.	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	<p>Consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The degree to which policies affect levels of crime and the fear of crime through indirect measures such as Secured by Design principles and enhancing natural surveillance.
3.	To reduce social exclusion and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	<p>Consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent to which policies seek to improve access to essential facilities such as employment and housing to all sectors of the area. This includes the effects of locational policies on access, as well as the provision of transportation infrastructure in connecting such locations. Provision of an adequate proportion of affordable housing to ensure social inclusion and diversity within communities. Provision of an appropriate mix of housing by type and tenure, including for people with special needs and for Gypsies and Travellers.

SA Objective		Assessment Rationale
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary effects of measures to improve the image of more deprived areas.
4.	To improve accessibility and public transport links to key services and employment areas	<p>Consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether policies improve directly or indirectly accessibility to services and employment areas through siting, improved public transport and pedestrian and cycle links. Whether policies encourage the enhancement of existing facilities or provision of new facilities, including open space provision. Whether policies require development to be accessible to all people, including those with physical impairments.
5.	To improve housing affordability	<p>Consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent to which policies support an adequate affordable housing provision. Where people can access housing e.g. the location and amount of housing and jobs.
6.	To maintain overall levels of education and skills and retain local highly skilled labour	<p>Consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether policies directly provide educational, training and learning facilities for the local population. Whether policies indirectly provide opportunities for learning (e.g. nature trails), employment based training and development. Whether policies improve accessibility to educational and learning facilities and employment areas. Secondary considerations of adequate housing provision, as having indirect positive effects on retaining local skills.
7.	To improve air quality	<p>Consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether policies result in reduction or increase in traffic derived pollutant concentrations. Effect of the use of more sustainable modes of transport and reductions in vehicle use. Whether policies result in improvements in air quality, through increased planting schemes for example.
8.	To reduce the growth of road traffic	<p>Consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent to which policies provide sustainable modes of transport through improved provision, frequency, reliability and convenience, especially in rural areas and with regard to journeys to work and school. Extent to which policies restrict the use of cars through the location of development (e.g. through the co-location of housing and key services and facilities and/or creating mixed use developments). Whether policies improve the quality of the pedestrian and cyclist environment, design and infrastructure and information provision to encourage modal shift. Whether policies encourage home working through the installation of home offices and IT infrastructure.
9.	To encourage more efficient use of land	<p>Consideration of:</p>

SA Objective		Assessment Rationale
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether policies promote the use of previously developed land and aim to minimise greenfield land take. • Development types (e.g. approach to infilling) and densities.
10.	To reduce waste arisings and the amount of waste sent to landfill	<p>Consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether policies directly reduce the generation of waste and recycling of waste against standard levels expected for development, e.g. by providing recycling facilities within and near to homes. • Extent to which policies promote sustainable waste management and encourage the use of recycled materials. • Whether policies promote construction waste reduction, re-use and recycling.
11.	To improve the quality of local fresh water resources	<p>Consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects on water quality as a result of reductions or increases in volume of traffic and reduced or increased concentrations of pollution in run-off. • Whether policies lead to a loss of Greenfield land and result in increased hard surfaces giving rise to polluted run off and impacting the water cycle.
12.	To reduce levels of atmospheric GHG by reducing emissions and increasing extent of carbon sinks	<p>Consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How policies contribute to a reduction in overall greenhouse gas emissions from sources such as buildings, land use change and transport. • Whether policies encourage adequate spatial distribution of development, taking into account the need to reduce travel by car. • Whether policies encourage reduced emissions through adherence to BREEAM or Code for Sustainable Homes standards. • Whether policies aim to increase the extent of carbon sinks, for example through creating new green spaces, planting trees and incorporating green roofs in buildings design.
13.	To minimise the impacts of climate change by developing in a way that reduces risk from flooding and coastal erosion	<p>Consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether policies have positive or negative effects on flood risk due to, for example, location of development, its design or requirements for minimisation of run off and the use of SuDS. • Direct or indirect effects arising from the policies on adaptation to the risk of flooding and other climate change effects, e.g. by using sustainable drainage systems and flood proof building design. • Whether policies are consistent with the recommendations in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
14.	To reduce carbon based energy use by increasing energy efficiency and production of renewable energy	<p>Consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether policies require adherence to BREEAM or Code for Sustainable Homes standards. • Extent to which policies directly reduce energy demand by encouraging energy efficiency.

SA Objective		Assessment Rationale
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of indirect effects from development layout and design factors such as building orientation and building form. • Extent to which policies encourage the use of low embodied energy materials in construction. • Extent to which policies encourage the use of energy from renewable sources.
15.	To protect and enhance biodiversity and important wildlife habitats, and to conserve geology	<p>Consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether policies may have a positive or negative effect on internationally, nationally and locally designated sites and locally important habitats and species (either through fragmentation or proximity effects). • Whether the policies result in the conservation, enhancement or creation of habitats. • Whether policies ensure that wildlife networks and corridors are protected or created.
16.	To protect and enhance heritage assets and their settings	<p>Consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether policies have a direct effect on designated Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Battlefields, Ancient Woodlands and their settings. • Whether policies have a direct effect on non-designated features of local historical and architectural interest. • Whether policies ensure sympathetic integration of development with its surroundings to preserve local character. • Secondary effects on this objective through policies that reduce the traffic levels as well as other traffic management measures. • Cumulative effects of incremental changes to the physical environment, particularly in the setting of sensitive sites/ buildings.
17.	To protect and enhance the countryside and landscape quality	<p>Consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether policies seek directly or indirectly, to maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape and countryside. • Secondary effects associated with policies that will reduce traffic levels. • Cumulative effect of encroachment on greenfield sites and increase in the level of air pollutants, noise, light and vibration.
18.	To maintain and strengthen the economy of East Riding	<p>Consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether policies support indigenous and inward investment. • Whether policies provide support for the existing and emerging economic sectors, in particular those sectors that the area has a comparative advantage in. • The extent to which policies increase the overall quality and attractiveness of the area.

SA Objective		Assessment Rationale
19.	To increase diversity of employment	<p>Consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether policies encourage the growth of employment through the allocation of land for employment purposes. • The extent to which policies require development to be focused in accessible locations. • Whether policies encourage employment in diverse sectors.
20.	To support the renaissance of rural areas	<p>Consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether policies support rural economic diversification. • Whether policies provide for an adequate provision of housing, including affordable housing, to meet local needs in rural areas. • Whether policies seek to encourage the retention and enhancement of rural facilities and services. • Whether policies seek to improve accessibility to the key services and facilities from rural areas by public transport.

Summary Results of Assessment

- 2.5 The results of the detailed assessment of the potential effects predicted to arise as a result of the implementation of the Core Strategy Further Consultation document policies are included in Appendix A of this SA Supplement. The section below presents an analysis of the detailed assessment in terms of the significance of direct effects and potential cumulative effects and recommendations for improving the sustainability performance of the policies. Suggestions for mitigation of adverse effects or enhancement of positive effects are also set out.
- 2.6 Table 2.3 presents a summary of the significance of direct effects from the detailed assessment. The significance of effects is denoted using the following system of symbols:

+++	Strongly positive	Significant
++	Moderately positive	Non-significant
+	Slightly positive	
0	No effect	
-	Slightly negative	Significant
--	Moderately negative	
---	Strongly negative	
+/-	Combination of positive and negative effects / neutral effect	Non-significant

- 2.7 For the purposes of analysing the results of the assessment, significant effects are those which result in strongly positive or negative effects.
- 2.8 It should be emphasised that the information quality, and attendant uncertainties and assumptions required to address them, vary across the evidence base for the SA objectives. This has been systematically recorded and taken into account in the detailed assessment sheets (see Appendix A). Thus, where a major effect has been predicted for a particular SA objective, but the evidence base for this contains uncertainties or its interpretation requires a number of assumptions, the measure of information quality recorded in the assessment has been reduced, and this is reflected in the calculation of the effect significance.

Table 2.3 – Summary of Significance of Effects of the Core Strategy Further Consultation

SA Objective		SS2 & SS4	SS3	SS5	HBHM2	SHC4
1	To reduce health inequalities	++	+	0	++	+
2	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	0	0	0	++	+
3	To reduce social exclusion and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	+	++	+	+++	+
4	To improve accessibility and public transport links to key services and employment areas	++	++	+	++	++
5	To improve housing affordability	+	++	0	+++	0
6	To maintain overall levels of education and skills and retain local highly skilled labour	0	+	+++	+	0
7	To improve air quality	0	+	-	0	+
8	To reduce the growth of road traffic	0	+	-	0	+
9	To encourage more efficient use of land	+	+	+	+	+
10	To reduce waste arisings and the amount of waste sent to landfill	-	-	--	-	0
11	To improve the quality of local fresh water resources	-	+/-	-	-	+
12	To reduce levels of atmospheric GHG by reducing emissions and increasing extent of carbon sinks	-	+/-	-	-	+

13	To minimise the impacts of climate change by developing in a way that reduces risk from flooding and coastal erosion	-	+	-	++	+
14	To reduce carbon based energy use by increasing energy efficiency and production of renewable energy	-	+	+	++	+
15	To protect and enhance biodiversity and important wildlife habitats, and to conserve geology	+/-	+/-	-	--	+++
16	To protect and enhance heritage assets and their settings	+/-	+	+/-	--	++
17	To protect and enhance the countryside and landscape quality	++	+/-	+/-	--	+++
18	To maintain and strengthen the economy of East Riding	+	++	+++	+	+
19	To increase diversity of employment	+	+	+++	0	0
20	To support the renaissance of rural areas	++	++	+	++	+

Assessment Results for Spatial Policies SS2-SS4

Revised policy SS2: Locating development and SS4: Managing the distribution of residential development

- 2.9 These policies have been assessed together as they both set out the spatial location and distribution of development in East Riding. According to policies SS2 and SS4 the majority of new development should be focused in the defined Settlement Network.
- 2.10 The Revised policy SS2 also recognises Gilberdyke & Newport as one Primary Rural Service Centre for planning purposes, as the two settlements complement each other. Rawcliffe is removed from the list of Secondary Rural Service Centres, as this village is within high risk flood zone 3 and there is no overriding justification to support more development here.
- 2.11 The revised policy SS4 sets out a revised number of housing provision and percentage distribution by area, as the SHMA and other demographic and economic evidence have suggested a level of housing demand that would be higher than the figures set out in the Preferred Approach Core Strategy. The policy states that the amount of land available for housing will be phased into 5-year timeframes in line with the requirements of national planning policy.
- 2.12 The two policies have been assessed as performing well against many the SA objectives. The previous assessment of the Preferred Approach Core Strategy predicted significant positive effects for SA4 (*Accessibility*), as both policies direct growth at key locations where there is already good accessibility. Hence, significant benefits were predicted by further consolidation of transport and access in these established areas.
- 2.13 The assessment of the updated policy resulted in the prediction of significant positive effects against two more SA objectives:
- SA1 (*Health inequalities*), as the revised policy incorporates changes that aim to address flood risks by avoiding development in high risk flood areas. This will reduce the risk of accidents and will have positive implications for public health in the longer term. The assessment scoring has been increased from slight positive to moderate positive.
 - SA17 (*Protect and enhance the countryside and landscape quality*). The revised policy incorporates stronger safeguards for maintaining the character of the East Riding's rural areas and villages through ensuring that the scale of housing development supported within each village is proportional to its existing size. Therefore, the assessment scoring has been increased from slight positive to moderate positive.

- 2.14 Other revisions to the assessment of the component covering policies SS2 and SS4 include the following:
- SA5 (*Improve housing affordability*). The revised policy allows for a high level of housing demand based on the recent evidence, including SHMA. This may help provide a required proportion of affordable housing. The previously predicted rating of slight positive effects remains valid.
 - SA13 (*Minimise the impacts of climate change by developing in a way that reduces risk from flooding and coastal erosion*). The revised policy incorporates the findings of the recent SFRA and avoids areas of high risk of flooding for allocating new development. The short and medium term effects are revised to neutral, which is an improvement from minor negative scoring assigned previously. However, the overall rating of slight negative effects remains valid due to likely consequences of climate change and its impacts to development.
- 2.15 No significant negative effects were predicted in respect of policies SS2 and SS4.

Alternatives to SS2 and SS4 considered in Core Strategy Further Consultation document

SS2 - Option A - Urban extensions to the City of Hull

- 2.16 The Core Strategy Further Consultation document rejects an alternative approach to Revised Policy SS2. Allocating for extra development around Hull instead of development in East Riding is not considered a reasonable alternative for the ERYC Core Strategy Policy concerned with locating development in the District, as this would ultimately fail to meet the needs of East Riding. In addition, the suggested Hull's extensions are within high flood risk zones (zone 3), which further undermines the feasibility of this option. Therefore, it has been deemed that this option does not warrant consideration within the SA. A number of realistic alternatives to locating development in East Riding were considered in the previous iterations of the SA (2008 and 2010).

SS4 – Options A, B and C

- 2.17 The CS Further Consultation document considers three alternatives to the scale of housing: Option B - 1190 dwellings per annum (as in the Preferred Approach Core Strategy); Option A - lower than 1190 dwellings per annum; and option C - higher than 1500 dwellings per annum.
- 2.18 The first two options A and B are not considered reasonable alternatives, as the recent SHMA and other demographic evidence identified a higher level of demand for housing in East Riding. Therefore, these two options do not warrant consideration within the SA.
- 2.19 Ruling out the higher level of growth alternative (Option C) is supported from the SA perspective for the following reasons:
- A likely growth in locations where there is limited demand for economic development, which would exacerbate existing commuting patterns and significantly increase emissions that cause climate change – this represents a conflict with the SA objectives 4 (*accessibility and public transport links to services and employment*), 7 (*air quality*), 8 (*road traffic*) and 12 (*GHG emissions*).
 - A likely growth in areas where the infrastructure cannot support a significant increase in the level of development and where the provision of new infrastructure as part of new development would be unviable - this represents a conflict with the SA objectives 1 (*health inequalities*), 3 (*improve equality of opportunity*), 20 (*renaissance of rural areas*).
 - A likely growth in areas where there are significant environmental constraints, such as locations that are at high risk of flooding, or high quality and valued landscapes; and/or the East Riding's historic market towns and smaller rural villages, which is likely to have a significant detrimental impact on their character and appearance. This represents a conflict

with the SA objectives 13 (*risk from flooding*), 15 (*biodiversity*), 16 (*heritage assets and their settings*), 17 (*countryside and landscape quality*)

Revised policy SS3: Development in Hinterland Villages, Rural Villages and the Countryside

- 2.20 This policy states that land outside the defined Settlement Network will be classified as the Countryside and that certain types of development will be supported to help maintain the vibrancy of villages and the countryside. The policy details what constitutes appropriate development and centres around affordable housing, reuse of buildings, the provision of small-scale services, facilities and infrastructure and development for agricultural, recreational or tourism reasons.
- 2.21 The revised policy SS3 allows for provision of new and/or enhanced services and facilities in villages within the hinterland (Hinterland Villages) of Hull, the Major Haltemprice Settlements, Principal Towns and Local Service Centres upon conditions of accessibility and self-sufficiency in basic services and facilities.
- 2.22 A local needs condition for new housing in villages required in the Preferred Approach Core Strategy has been replaced with the introduction of development limits and the reference to single plot developments with the revised policy. This will provide more positive framework as required through the emerging National Planning Framework.
- 2.23 The main criteria for locating development within Hinterland Villages is a possibility to travel by sustainable means of transport, e.g. if the village has suitable and safe pedestrian and cycling links. This adds to the positive performance of the policy against SA4. The previously predicted rating has been increased from slight positive to moderate positive in the longer term and overall.
- 2.24 Significant positive effects were previously predicted against SA5 as the development of affordable homes for local people is encouraged. Affordable housing is one of the few uses that is appropriate in the countryside according to the policy. These findings remain valid.
- 2.25 The assessment of the revised policy resulted in the prediction of more significant positive effects against the following SA objectives:
- SA3 (*Reduce social exclusion and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups*). The revised policy provides a more positive framework for new development in Rural Villages and allows for appropriate level of growth in the Hinterland Villages. This will support reducing geographical inequalities and will help improve equality of opportunity for different groups. The assessment scoring has been increased from slight positive to moderate positive in the longer term and overall.
 - SA18 – (*Maintain and strengthen the economy of East Riding*). The revised policy provides more positive framework for new development as compared to a more restrictive local needs condition requirement included in the previous version of the Core Strategy. This will help strengthen the local economy. The assessment scoring has been increased from slight positive to moderate positive in the longer term and overall.
 - SA20 - (*Support the renaissance of rural areas*). The revised policy provides a more positive framework for new development in the countryside which will help support its renaissance. Further, allowing for small-scale residential and economic development as well as provision/enhancement of services and facilities within the Hinterland Villages in the revised policy delivers stronger performance against this objective. The assessment scoring has been increased from slight positive to moderate positive in the longer term and overall.
- 2.26 Other revisions to the assessment of the component covering policy SS3 include the following:
- SA14 (*Reduce carbon based energy use by increasing energy efficiency and production of renewable energy*). Explicit support for renewable energy schemes is removed from the revised policy. It is assumed the policy still supports renewable energy utilisation under the

provision for 'energy development and associated infrastructure'. Therefore, minor positive scoring is retained.

- SA6 (*Maintain overall levels of education and skills and retain local highly skilled labour*). The presence of a primary school is one of the reasons for defining a settlement as a Rural Village, where new development will be considered. This will help retain education opportunities. Allowing development for various economic uses will also help retain local skills. The previously assigned neutral scoring has been raised to slight positive.

2.27 No significant negative effects were predicted in respect of policy SS3.

Recommendations

2.28 It is suggested that the policy specifies that support for energy development details renewable energy schemes within the policy. This would strengthen the policy's wording in respect of promoting zero and low carbon economy and effectively addressing climate change threats.

Revised policy SS5: Managing the distribution of employment land

2.29 Policy SS5 promotes the development of the local economy through the allocation of employment land. The policy identifies employment land requirements, broken down by land use category (B1, B2 and B8). The policy also identifies Hedon Haven as a major development area. This is supportive of retaining local skilled labour and increasing diversity of business.

2.30 The revised policy incorporates recent evidence and provides for a higher level of allocation of employment land than in the Preferred Approach Core strategy. This is because more up to date economic forecasts predict a greater level of employment growth than was projected in 2009. Furthermore, the scale of the opportunity presented to Humber sub-region by the fast growing renewable (offshore renewable energy) and low carbon energy sectors has become more apparent.

2.31 The policy has been assessed as having a mix of positive and negative effects against the SA objectives. Significant positive effects were predicted for education and skills (SA6), the local economy (SA18) and employment diversity (SA19) in the previous iteration. These findings remain valid, although a degree of positive effects will be enhanced due to the following:

- SA6 – (*Maintain overall levels of education and skills and retain local highly skilled labour*). The revised policy provides more land for economic development generally and it specifically supports the opportunity for growth in the offshore renewable and low carbon energy sectors. This would provide more new local jobs in assembling and testing of wind turbines etc, thus retaining and building new local skills. The assessment scoring has been raised from moderate positive to strongly positive.
- SA18 (*Maintain and strengthen the economy of East Riding*). A strong support for the emerging renewable and low carbon energy sectors will help ensure the long-term sustainability of the local economy. The assessment scoring has been raised from moderate positive to strongly positive overall. Effects are likely to be more pronounced in the longer term when offshore wind farms become operational, delivering such benefits as provision of jobs, generation of clean energy and an income stream for the local economy.
- SA19 (*Increase diversity of employment*). The policy provides support for increased diversity of business, including support for the emerging renewable and low carbon energy sectors. This includes additional land and premises, as well as opportunities for establishing new type of businesses and jobs in support of the harvesting of offshore wind energy. The assessment scoring has been raised from moderate positive to strongly positive overall.

2.32 Other revisions to the assessment of Policy SS5 include the following:

- SA14 – (*Reduce carbon based energy use by increasing energy efficiency and production of renewable energy*). An increase in trip generation would increase the GHG emissions

related to transportation. However, this may be offset by the support for non-car transport schemes as well as support for the development of renewable and low carbon energy sectors through the allocation of 200ha at Hedon Haven. The assessment scoring has been raised from slight negative to slight positive overall with effects likely to be more pronounced in the longer term when offshore wind farms become operational.

- 2.33 Significant negative effects have been predicted to arise for waste (SA10). This relates to the increased scale of development proposed by the policy.

Recommendations

- 2.34 It is suggested that the removed text 'Developments located along the east-west multi-modal corridor will capitalise wherever possible on the opportunities for transferring and transporting freight by means other than road' is retained in the revised policy wording to place greater emphasis on the need for a shift away from road transport. This would improve the policy's performance against SA7 and SA8 (*Improve air quality and Reduce the growth of road traffic*). Alternatively, this text could be transferred to the Transport Policy, which would provide a logical place for it, as part of the Publication Core Strategy
- 2.35 The previous iteration also recommended that development policy HQE10 relating to sustainable waste management should include reference to the management of construction and demolition wastes. This could include setting out the merits of developing carefully planned construction and environmental management plans (CEMP) for major projects. The implementation of this recommendation will help offset negative effects predicted against SA objective 10 (waste) for this as well as other policies.

Assessment Results for Development Policies HBHM2 and SHC4

Revised policy HBHM2: Meeting the need for affordable housing

- 2.36 As suggested by its title, Policy HBHM2 aims to meet the East Riding's affordable housing needs. This Policy has been assessed as part of the wider Housing assessment component (Component 1) in line with the approach to the previous SA iteration. This component includes three other related policies:
- HBHM1 – Providing a mix of housing on new housing developments;
 - HBHM3 – Developing for the needs of gypsies and travellers; and
 - HBHM4 – The efficient use of land.
- 2.37 The details of the listed above policies and the details of the assessment of the whole component can be found in the Preferred Approach Core Strategy and its accompanying SA Report.
- 2.38 The Affordable Housing Policy included in the Preferred Approach Core Strategy was not complete. The supporting evidence base has now been finalised and the revised policy includes site size thresholds and targets for the % of dwellings that should be affordable on market housing sites. The policy also sets out the minimum levels of affordable housing required for different areas within East Riding (see Figure 4 in Table 2.1 or the Core Strategy Further Consultation document) and includes an approach to rural affordable housing.
- 2.39 Development of Policy HBHM2 supported the component's positive performance in relation to the following objectives:
- SA1 (*Reduce health inequalities*). Provision of affordable housing can reduce levels of stress and anxiety for those, who cannot afford to buy or rent housing at the market cost. The previously predicted rating of moderate positive effects remains valid.

- SA3 (*Reduce social exclusion and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups*). Policy HBHM2 aims to deliver an appropriate level of affordable housing as identified by the SHMA and Affordable Housing Viability Assessment (AHVA), which should help tackling social exclusion through enabling housing opportunities for low-income groups. The assessment scoring has been raised from moderate positive to strongly positive.
- SA4 (*Improve accessibility and public transport links to key services and employment areas*). The policy's supporting text gives priority to larger settlements where future residents will have great access to services and facilities. The previously predicted rating of moderate positive effects remains valid.
- SA5 (*Improve housing affordability*). Policy HBHM2 aims to maximise the delivery of affordable housing, whilst taking into account economic viability. Significant positive benefits were already predicted in the previous iteration; and this scoring remains valid.

Alternatives to HBHM2 considered in Core Strategy Further Consultation document

2.40 A number of alternative approaches to the percentages of affordable housing in new developments, affordable housing thresholds and affordable housing in rural areas were considered in a previous iteration of the SA (2008).

2.41 The Council gave further consideration to these issues whilst developing the Core Strategy Further Consultation document:

Affordable Housing Requirement

Option A – Set a single affordable housing requirement of 16% across the whole of the East Riding.

- 'The requirement would be set as an average of what is deliverable throughout the East Riding, which would be applied across all Housing Market Areas. 16% is the average requirement that could be set over the whole East Riding when considering the results of the AHVA. This approach would result in lower levels of affordable housing being delivered across the East Riding. It would not significantly increase the level of affordable housing provided in lower value markets, as the requirement would have an unacceptable impact on the viability of many schemes. Furthermore, it would result in a substantially lower level of affordable housing provided in higher value markets where a higher requirement could be achieved.'

2.42 The SA perspective: this option would have resulted in a weaker performance of the policy against the SA objective 5 (*improve housing affordability*). Therefore, the option is not supported.

Site Size Threshold

Option A - A site size threshold of 10 across the whole of the East Riding.

- 'This approach, which is based on the minimum site size that could deliver affordable housing at all levels of the Settlement Network would not maximise the delivery of affordable housing in the East Riding. The AHVA has shown it is possible to reduce the threshold further in some areas. Reducing the threshold to 3 for settlements below the level of Local Service Centres will provide more affordable housing and go further towards meeting the need for affordable housing in the East Riding.'

Option B - A levy on every home built

- 'This approach would require a contribution towards affordable housing for every home built. The AHVA shows that the requirement for affordable housing would not be deliverable on sites under 3 units. A smaller financial contribution could be required on all developments below the site size threshold. However, the resources required to collect and distribute the

contribution would be disproportionate to the level of affordable housing that could be delivered through this mechanism.’

2.43 The SA perspective Option A would have resulted in a weaker performance of the policy against the SA objective 5 (*improve housing affordability*). Therefore, the option is not supported.

2.44 Option B potentially performs well against the SA objective 5. However, its contributions towards the delivery of additional affordable housing would have only been marginal, and its ruling out on the basis of feasibility considerations is accepted as sensible.

Rural Affordable Housing Sites

Option A - Only allow 100% affordable housing on rural exception sites

- ‘This option was put forward in the *Preferred Approach Core Strategy* however is likely to achieve less affordable housing in rural areas than the Revised Policy. The changing funding regime for affordable housing means that Registered Providers are expected to borrow a greater proportion of the funds required for affordable housing. Therefore, cross subsidisation should maintain the delivery of affordable housing in these areas. Few sites currently come forward for rural exception sites. Giving land owners an incentive should help to increase the delivery and help meet identified need.’

2.45 The SA perspective: this option would have resulted in a weaker performance of the policy against the SA objective 5 (*improve housing affordability*) for rural areas: Therefore, the option is not supported.

Revised policy SHC4: Open space, sport and recreation

2.46 Policy SHC4 has been assessed as part of the wider Greenspace and Biodiversity assessment component (Component 6) in line with the approach to the previous SA iteration. This component includes two other related policies:

- HQE4–Biodiversity and Geodiversity; and
- HQE5 – Strengthening Green Infrastructure.

2.47 The details of the listed above policies and the details of the assessment of the whole component can be found in the *Preferred Approach Core Strategy* and its accompanying SA Report.

2.48 Policy SHC4 aims to ensure that open space is provided as part of new development, the issue of under-provision of open space is addressed and existing open space is protected.

2.49 The revised Policy SHC4 sets out local standards for different types of open space against which shortfalls in provision will be addressed. This improves clarity of the policy and reinforces positive scoring against a number of the SA objectives assigned in the previous iteration.

2.50 In addition the following changes in the previously assigned scoring have been made:

2.51 SA2 (*Crime*) - scoring against has been increased from neutral to minor positive, as open space could provide for activities for younger people keeping them away from boredom and anti-social behaviour.

2.52 SA8 (*Reduce the growth of road traffic*) - Policy SHC4 sets the local accessibility standards to open space within proximity to the residential areas, in particular for children, which will help reduce the growth of traffic. The previously assigned minor positive scoring has been raised to moderate positive.

Recommendations

2.53 To strengthen the policy’s performance against SA1 (*Reduce health inequalities*) and SA3 (*Reduce social exclusion and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups*) during the implementation phase it is recommended that:

- Data on Health Deprivation and Disability domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation are overlaid with the provision of different typologies of open space, using GIS, to find out if there is a correlation between these indicators, and where a particular emphasis on open space provisions is needed.
- Data on provision of different typologies of open space is overlaid with data on areas with a high Index of Multiple Deprivation, using GIS, to show how open space provision relates to other social issues. This will help to address the issue of under-provision of open space as well as contribute to addressing other social issues.

Alternatives to SHC4 considered in Core Strategy Further Consultation document

'Option A - Adopt an alternative standard such as the Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards

- 'The proposed standards are based on a locally developed evidence base, which covers the level and standard of open space and recreational facilities that would be required to be provided alongside new development. This reflects the current provision and quality of open space within the East Riding and is considered to be more appropriate than other nationally developed standards.'

- 2.54 The SA perspective - Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) provides a set of benchmarks for ensuring access to places near to where people live. These standards recommend that people living in towns and cities should have:
- an accessible natural greenspace of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home
 - at least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home
 - one accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home
 - one accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home
 - one hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population.
- 2.55 The East Riding locally developed standards set out in Policy SHC4 differ from the ANGSt, as they are tailored for the local geography, amount and types of open space available, population density and distribution, local needs, etc . At first sight, the local standards appear to be less demanding in terms of the provision immediately available accessible natural greenspace than the ANGSt (i.e. 2 ha 300m from home). This may be explained by the rural nature of the area and other local considerations. Further, the local standards include a larger hierarchy of the types of open space compared to the ANGSt and they are quite demanding for the open space provision for children and young people (i.e. no child should be living further than 100 metres from a small play area and all children should have access to three different types of recreation area no further than 1,000 metres from home). This will ensure a good accessibility within walkable distance for those groups, where this is particularly needed. In addition, the required provision of amenity green space within 2km is also considered to be within a walkable distance. The requirement to provide of parks, ornamental gardens and natural and semi-natural green space within 10 and 4km respectively represents a cyclable distance. These requirements are, therefore, considered to be in line with the SA thinking supporting sustainable transport modes and accessibility to amenities for all.
- 2.56 Overall, setting out standards for open space provision in line with the locally developed evidence base is more likely to address the local deficiencies in the open space provision and thus deliver better performance of the policy against the SA objectives 3 (*improve equality of opportunity*), 4 (*improve accessibility*) and 8 (*reduce the growth of road traffic*). Therefore, the alternative option of the ANGSt is not supported.

Appendix A - Detailed Policies Assessment Tables

- A.1.1 This section presents the findings of the detailed assessment of the policies of the Core Strategy Consultation Paper. Each table contains predictions and evaluation of effects for each SA objective, in accordance with the methodology described above, together with a commentary/explanation of the assessment and recommendations of the mitigation measures. Table A.1 below explains the terms and symbols used in the tables.
- A.1.2 The assessment iteration builds upon the previous assessment for Preferred Approach Core Strategy. Revisions to the policies' assessment are shown in **bold fonts**.

Table A.1 – Assessment Tables – Terms and Symbols

Terms		Magnitude	Scale	Duration	Permanence	Certainty	Assessment					
Mag	Magnitude	✓✓	Major positive	Local	Sub-area of East Riding	ST-MT	Short term - Medium term	Temp	Temporary	Low	+++	Strongly positive
Scale	Geographic extent	✓	Minor positive	Sub-Reg	East Riding and surrounding districts	ST-LT	Medium term - Long term	Perm	Permanent	Med	++	Moderately positive
T/P	Temporary/permanent	-	No effect	Reg/Nat	Yorkshire and Humber and beyond	MT-LT	Medium term - Long term			High	+	Slightly positive
Cert	Certainty	?	Unclear effects			ST	Short term				0	No effect
		x	Minor negative			MT	Medium term				-	Slightly negative
ST	Short term	xx	Major negative			LT	Long term				--	Moderately negative
MT	Medium term										---	Strongly negative
LT	Long term										+/-	Combination of positive and negative effects / neutral effect
Sm	Summary assessment										n/a	Not assessed

Table A.2 - SS2: Locating development and SS4: Managing the distribution of residential development

SS2: Locating development and SS4: Managing the distribution of residential development													
Refer to Table 2.1													
		Effects				Assessment							
SA Objective		Mag	Scale	Dur	T/P	Cert		ST	MT	LT	Sm	Commentary	Recommendations/Mitigation
1	To reduce health inequalities	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Med		+	+	++	++	The policy lists health facilities amongst those that are appropriate within Major Haltemprice Settlements, Principal Towns and Local Service Centres. There could also be indirect health benefits through the provision of new jobs, improvements in non-car transport opportunities and access to greenfield land for recreation in expanded areas of East Riding. Negative health consequences of development such as noise could arise but will be managed through other policies. The revised policy incorporates changes that aim to address flood risks by avoiding development in high risk flood areas. This will reduce the risk of accidents and will have positive implications for public health in the longer term.	None identified.
2	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	-						0	0	0	0	No obvious effects.	

3	To reduce social exclusion and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Low		0	+	+	+	The policy manages the location, type and planning of new development in East Riding. Success should help improve prosperity and therefore reduce social exclusion resulting in positive effects.	None identified.
4	To improve accessibility and public transport links to key services and employment areas	✓✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Med		++	++	++	++	The policy directs growth in East Riding to Principal Towns, the Major Haltemprice settlements, Local Service Centres and strategic sites. It is at these locations where accessibility is already generally good and hence where policies will seek to further consolidate transport and access positive significant effects are predicted.	None identified.
5	To improve housing affordability	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Low		+	+	+	+	Housing affordability is an issue which is addressed through Policy HBHM2. Policy SS4 seeks to meet the annual housing requirements for East Riding through allocation of strategic sites and through a phasing programme. Policy SS2 refers to affordable housing for Rural Service Centres. The revised policy allows for a higher level of housing demand based on the recent evidence, including the SHMA. This may help provide a higher level of affordable housing.	None identified.

6	To maintain overall levels of education and skills and retain local highly skilled labour	-						0	0	0	0	No obvious effects.	None identified.
7	To improve air quality	-						0	0	0	0	This policy overall seeks to direct development to larger and more sustainable settlements and therefore supports development, which will increase traffic generation and associated air pollution generated resulting in negative effects. However, these effects should be neutralised by the support to sustainable transport modes through other policies and by minimising the need to travel.	None identified.
8	To reduce the growth of road traffic	-						0	0	0	0	This policy overall seeks to direct development to larger and more sustainable settlements and therefore supports development, which will increase traffic generation and associated air pollution generated resulting in negative effects. However, these effects should be neutralised by the support to sustainable transport modes through other policies and by minimising the need to travel.	None identified.
9	To encourage more efficient use of land	✓	Sub-Reg	ST-LT	Perm	Med		+	+	+	+	This policy seeks to allocate development within a defined settlement network which should help ensure the efficiency of land use. This supports a sequential approach promoted in Policy SS1.	None identified.
10	To reduce waste arisings and the amount of waste sent to landfill	✗	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Med		-	-	-	-	The policy supports the delivery of new development, which will lead to waste generation both during demolition and construction, and in the long-term during operation. These effects will be offset to some extent through the requirements of the other policies - SS1 (Sustainable Development), HQE8 (Sustainable construction) and HQE10 (Sustainable Waste Management).	The HQE10 policy relating to sustainable waste management should include reference to the management of construction and demolition wastes. This could include setting out the merits of developing carefully planned construction and environmental management plans for major projects (CEMP).

11	To improve the quality of local fresh water resources	X	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Temp	Med	-	-	-	-	Additional built development (especially outside of previously developed land) and associated footfall within the catchment presents a minor risk of exacerbating existing pollution issues and potentially giving rise to adverse effects against the objective. Pollution may also increase where there is an increase in car trips. During construction and operation, there will be an increase in demand of fresh water resources.	None identified.
12	To reduce levels of atmospheric GHG by reducing emissions and increasing extent of carbon sinks	X	Reg/Nat	MT-LT	Perm	High	-	-	-	-	Additional built development (especially outside of previously developed land) will increase the levels of atmospheric GHGs indirectly through increased energy demand and through transport generation. These effects will be offset to some extent through the requirements of the other policies - SS1 (Sustainable Development), HQE8 (Sustainable construction), HQE7 (Renewable Energy), SS7 (Connecting people and places) and PE5 (Sustainable transport).	None identified.
13	To minimise the impacts of climate change by developing in a way that reduces risk from flooding and coastal erosion	X	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	High	0	0	-	-	New development will increase the amount of impermeable surfaces and may increase flood risk. These effects will be offset to some extent through the requirements of the other policies - SS1 (Sustainable Development) and HQE6 (Managing environmental hazards). The revised policy incorporates the findings of the recent SFRA and avoids areas of high risk of flooding.	None identified.

14	To reduce carbon based energy use by increasing energy efficiency and production of renewable energy	X	Reg/Nat	MT-LT	Perm	Med	-	-	-	-	Additional built development (especially outside of previously developed land) will increase the levels of atmospheric GHGs indirectly through increased energy demand and through transport generation. These effects will be offset to some extent through the requirements of the other policies - SS1 (Sustainable Development), HQE8 (Sustainable construction) and HQE7 (Renewable Energy).	None identified.
15	To protect and enhance biodiversity and important wildlife habitats, and to conserve geology	X	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Med	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	This policy refers to setting of development limits for the settlement network which should ensure development is focused away from countryside. However, locally important biodiversity could be affected by any new development on brownfield land. These effects will be offset to some extent through the requirements of the other policies - SS1 (Sustainable Development), HQE4 (Biodiversity and Geodiversity) and HQE5 (Strengthening Green Infrastructure).	None identified.
16	To protect and enhance heritage assets and their settings	X	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Med	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	Focusing development in existing settlements may have negative effects on historic buildings. These effects will be offset to some extent through the requirements of the other policies - SS1 (Sustainable Development), HQE1 (Integrated High Quality Design), HQE2 (Promoting a High Quality Landscape) and HQE3 (Valuing Our Heritage).	None identified.

17	To protect and enhance the countryside and landscape quality	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Med		+	++	++	++	<p>This policy refers to setting of development limits for the settlement network with control over new development in the countryside. Minimisation of the effects on the landscape should be further supported by Policies HQE1 (Integrated High Quality Design) and HQE2 (Promoting a High Quality Landscape).</p> <p>The revised policy incorporates stronger safeguards for maintaining the character of the East Riding's rural areas and villages through ensuring that the scale of housing development supported within each village is proportional to its existing size.</p>	None identified.
18	To maintain and strengthen the economy of East Riding	✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Med		+	+	+	+	<p>The policy seeks to promote economic development and competitiveness and therefore is supportive of this sustainability objective.</p>	None identified.
19	To increase diversity of employment	✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Med		+	+	+	+	<p>The policy seeks to provide support for economic development and regeneration activity within the defined settlement network.</p>	None identified.

20	To support the renaissance of rural areas	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Med		+	++	++	++	The policy wording has an emphasis towards larger settlements. However, it includes provisions for allowing adequate level of development in Primary and Secondary Rural Service Centres. The main focus of policy on rural areas is to protect their vitality and character.	None identified.
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Table A.3 - SS3: Development in Hinterland Villages, Rural Villages and the Countryside

SS3: Development in Hinterland Villages, Rural Villages and the Countryside													
Refer to Table 2.1													
SA Objective	Effects						Assessment				Commentary	Recommendations/Mitigation	
	Mag	Scale	Dur	T/P	Cert	ST	MT	LT	Sm				
1	To reduce health inequalities	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Med		+	+	+	+	This policy does not list health facilities as appropriate development in the countryside, however, it supports sports and recreation facilities which may have indirect positive effects on improving opportunities for recreation. New and/or enhanced services and facilities are supported in Hinterland and Rural Villages.	None identified.
2	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	-						0	0	0	0	No obvious effects.	None identified.

3	To reduce social exclusion and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Low		+	+	++	++	<p>The policy defines the types of uses that are appropriate in the countryside and which might reduce social inequality through increased prosperity.</p> <p>The revised policy provides a more positive framework for new development in Hinterland and Rural Villages, therefore it helps improve equality of opportunity for different groups.</p>	None identified.
4	To improve accessibility and public transport links to key services and employment areas	?	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Low		+	+	++	++	<p>The policy directs major development outside of the Countryside and defines appropriate development within it. The policy supports provision of local jobs and accessibility to rail and water transport infrastructure for economic uses. The revised policy allows for appropriate level of growth in the 'hinterland' of a bigger centre. Hinterland Villages have been identified where it is possible to travel by sustainable means of transport, e.g. the village has suitable and safe pedestrian and cycling links.</p>	None identified.
5	To improve housing affordability	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Med		+		++	++	<p>Housing affordability is an issue which is covered in policy HBHM2. There is coverage, however, within this policy and it is one of the specified development types that will be permitted within the Countryside, resulting in positive significant effects against this objective.</p>	None identified.

6	To maintain overall levels of education and skills and retain local highly skilled labour	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Med		+	+	+	+	<p>Having a primary school is one of the reasons for defining a settlement as a Hinterland or Rural Village where new development will be considered. This will help retain education opportunities. Allowing development for various economic uses will also help retain local skills.</p>	<p>Could mention education facilities as one of the types of acceptable development.</p>
7	To improve air quality	✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Low		+	+	+	+	<p>The policy imposes strict control over new development in the countryside. This should minimise development in isolated areas, reducing the reliance on the private car and transport related emissions. The policy also supports the provision of local key services, facilities and employment, which should help reduce the need to travel.</p>	<p>None identified.</p>
8	To reduce the growth of road traffic	✓	Sub-Reg		Perm	Low		+	+	+	+	<p>The policy seeks to manage new development in the countryside. This should minimise development in isolated areas, reducing the reliance on the private car. The policy also supports the provision of local key services, facilities and employment, which should help reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>The revised policy is more flexible and includes Hinterland and Rural Villages meaning that slightly more residential development will be supported in this level of the network. This could have an impact on the level of road traffic generated. However, Hinterland Villages have been identified on the basis that they are accessible to larger centre by (sustainable) means other than the car and have</p>	<p>None identified.</p>

9	To encourage more efficient use of land	✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Med		+	+	+	+	<p>some basic service provision.</p> <p>The conversion of existing buildings in the countryside, as well as development being primarily within existing built up areas of a Hinterland or Rural Village, should prioritise the efficient use of land and buildings resulting in positive effects.</p>	None identified.
10	To reduce waste arisings and the amount of waste sent to landfill	✗	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Med		-	-	-	-	<p>A small amount of development will be allowed in Hinterland Villages, Rural Villages and the countryside. The levels of waste generation as a result of construction and operation, are not likely to be significant.</p>	None identified.
11	To improve the quality of local fresh water resources	?	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Temp	Med		+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	<p>There will be fairly limited additional built development and therefore fairly limited associated water pollution.</p>	None identified.
12	To reduce levels of atmospheric GHG by reducing emissions and increasing extent of carbon sinks	?	Reg/Nat	MT-LT	Perm	High		+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	<p>There will be fairly limited additional built development and therefore fairly limited associated increases in the levels of atmospheric GHGs indirectly through increased energy demand and through transport generation. These effects will be further offset by Policies concerned with design and transport and promoting accessibility by sustainable means to bigger centres from Hinterland Villages will minimise the need to travel.</p>	None identified.
13	To minimise the impacts of climate change by developing in a way that reduces risk from flooding and coastal erosion	-						+	+	+	+	<p>As the policy is concerned with only a small amount of development, there should be no significant effects as a result of its implementation. Climate change and flood risk are addressed through other Core Strategy policies. The supporting text with regards to residential</p>	None identified.

18	To maintain and strengthen the economy of East Riding	✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Med		+	+	++	++	<p>The policy seeks to allocate most economic development in bigger centres but allows appropriate development in the countryside which should support local rural enterprises, agricultural and forestry resulting in positive effects for the rural economy in East Riding.</p> <p>The revised policy provides more positive framework for new development which will help strengthen the local economy.</p>	None identified.
19	To increase diversity of employment	✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Med		+	+	+	+	<p>There are references to the types of developments that are appropriate in the countryside, which essentially involve economic and rural diversification (e.g. sports, recreation and tourism) resulting in positive effects for the rural economy of East Riding.</p>	None identified.
20	To support the renaissance of rural areas	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Med		+	+	++	++	<p>Although the policy limits development in the countryside, it aims to provide an appropriate level of support to rural communities. The main focus of policy on rural areas is to protect their character, individuality and size. There are criteria included for appropriate rural development which should support the vitality of rural areas.</p> <p>The revised policy provides more positive framework for new development in the countryside which will help support its renaissance. This includes allowing for small-scale residential and economic development as well as provision/enhancement of services and facilities within the Hinterland Villages.</p>	None identified.

Table A.4 - SS5: Managing the distribution of economic development

SS5: Managing the distribution of economic development												
Refer to Table 2.1												
		<i>Effects</i>					<i>Assessment</i>				Commentary	Recommendations/Mitigation
SA Objective		Mag	Scale	Dur	T/P	Cert	ST	MT	LT	Sm		
1	To reduce health inequalities	-					0	0	0	0	No obvious effects.	None identified.
2	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	-					0	0	0	0	No obvious effects.	None identified.
3	To reduce social exclusion and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Low	0	+	+	+	The policy manages the location, type and planning of new employment in East Riding. Economic success should help improve prosperity and therefore reduce social exclusion.	None identified.
4	To improve accessibility and public transport links to key services and employment areas	✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Low	+	+	+	+	The policy directs economic growth in East Riding to Principal Towns, the Major Haltemprice settlements, Local Service Centres and strategic sites along the east-west multi-modal corridor, together with Hedon Haven. It is at these locations where accessibility is already generally good and hence where policies will seek to further consolidate transport and access. Therefore, although this policy does not provide improve transport and accessibility per se, it provides a context for transport policies.	None identified.
5	To improve housing affordability	-					0	0	0	0	No obvious effects.	None identified.

6	To maintain overall levels of education and skills and retain local highly skilled labour	✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Low		++	+++	+++	+++	<p>The policy seeks to support economic development and capitalise on existing sectors, clusters and transport. Therefore, the policy is supportive of retaining local skilled labour.</p> <p>The revised policy provides more land for economic development generally and it specifically supports the opportunity for growth in the renewable energy and low carbon energy sectors. This would provide more new local jobs in assembling and testing of wind turbines etc, thus retaining and building new local skills.</p>	None identified.
7	To improve air quality	x	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Low		-	-	-	-	<p>The policy will increase the amount of traffic generated, particularly because it seeks to exploit the benefits of the existing transport network and also due to the nature of the sectors being promoted, such as storage, distribution and manufacturing, which generate large freight movements. This will have a knock-on effect on air quality. However, the policy also seeks to develop alternative modes of transport, including multi-modal networks and interchanges and will be supported by other policies promoting sustainable means of transport.</p>	<p>It is suggested that the removed text 'Developments located along the east-west multi-modal corridor will capitalise wherever possible on the opportunities for transferring and transporting freight by means other than road' is retained to place greater emphasis on the need for a shift away from road transport. Alternatively, this could be included within the Transport policy, which would provide a logical place for it, as part of the Publication Core Strategy.</p>

8	To reduce the growth of road traffic	X	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Low	-	-	-	-	The policy will increase the amount of traffic generated, particularly because it seeks to exploit the benefits of the existing transport network and also due to the nature of the sectors being promoted, such as storage, distribution and manufacturing, which generate large freight movements. However, the policy also seeks to develop alternative modes of transport, including multi-modal networks and interchanges and will be supported by other policies promoting sustainable means of transport.	As above.
9	To encourage more efficient use of land	✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Med	+	+	+	+	This policy is based on an employment land review which seeks to match up supply and demand of space. This helps refine the efficiency of land required. Furthermore, the policy targets economic growth at centres that mostly already exist. Size of land required is still quite significant at 235ha and 200ha at Hedon Haven and it is not clear if this can be met purely on PDL.	It is not clear if the employment land requirements can be accommodated in existing employment areas and PDL. This would be confirmed through the Allocations DPD.
10	To reduce waste arisings and the amount of waste sent to landfill	X	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Med	-	-	--	--	The development of employment sites will create waste both during demolition and construction, and in the long-term during operation. These effects will be offset to some extent through the requirements of the other policies - SS1 (Sustainable Development), HQE8 (Sustainable construction) and HQE10 (Sustainable Waste Management).	The HQE10 policy relating to sustainable waste management should include reference to the management of construction and demolition wastes. This could include setting out the merits of developing carefully planned construction and environmental management plans for major projects (CEMP).

11	To improve the quality of local fresh water resources	✘	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Med	-	-	-	-	Additional built development and associated footfall within the catchment presents a minor risk of exacerbating existing pollution issues and potentially giving rise to adverse effects against the objective. Pollution may also increase where there is an increase in car trips. During construction and operation, there will be an increase in demand of fresh water resources.	None identified.
12	To reduce levels of atmospheric GHG by reducing emissions and increasing extent of carbon sinks	✘	Reg/Nat	MT-LT	Perm	High	-	-	-	-	Additional built development will increase the levels of atmospheric GHGs indirectly through increased energy demand and through transport generation. The policy does however support the expansion of non-car transport schemes and emissions from development will be minimised through the high design requirements in other policies.	None identified.
13	To minimise the impacts of climate change by developing in a way that reduces risk from flooding and coastal erosion	✘	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Med	-	-	-	-	New development will increase amount of impermeable surfaces and may increase flood risk. These effects will be offset to some extent through the requirements of the other policies - SS1 (Sustainable Development) and HQE6 (Managing environmental hazards).	None identified.
14	To reduce carbon based energy use by increasing energy efficiency and production of renewable energy	✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Med	+/-	+	++	+	Any increase in trip generation would increase the GHG emissions related to transportation. However, this may be offset by the support for non-car transport schemes as well as support for the development of the renewable and low carbon energy sectors through the allocation of 200ha at Hedon Haven.	None identified.

15	To protect and enhance biodiversity and important wildlife habitats, and to conserve geology	?	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Med	-	-	-	-	The policy does not make specific reference to how important biodiversity and geology will be protected and enhanced through new development. Predicted effects may be addressed through the other relevant policies: SS1 (Sustainable Development), HQE4 (Biodiversity and Geodiversity) and HQE5 (Strengthening Green Infrastructure).	None identified.
16	To protect and enhance heritage assets and their settings	?	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Med	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	The policy does not make specific reference to protecting heritage assets. Development however is concentrated in existing centres and these aspects will be addressed through the other relevant policies - SS1 (Sustainable Development), HQE1 (Integrated High Quality Design), HQE2 (Promoting a High Quality Landscape) and HQE3 (Valuing Our Heritage).	None identified.
17	To protect and enhance the countryside and landscape quality	?	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Med	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	The policy does not make specific reference to the protection or enhancement of landscape and countryside. That said, development is concentrated in existing centres. Minimisation of the effects on the landscape should be further supported by Policies HQE1 (Integrated High Quality Design) and HQE2 (Promoting a High Quality Landscape).	None identified.

18	To maintain and strengthen the economy of East Riding	✓✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Med	++	++	+++	+++	<p>The policy seeks to promote economic development and competitiveness and therefore is strongly supportive of this sustainability objective. The policy identifies the key economic sectors and clusters and seeks to promote and protect them, and provide further support through employment land, and wider transport policies which will improve the sustainability of access. A strong support for the emerging sectors of renewable energy and low carbon energy will help ensure the long-term sustainability of the local economy.</p>	None identified.
19	To increase diversity of employment	✓✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Med	++	++	+++	+++	<p>Whilst the policy in some respects concentrates on those sectors and clusters that are already established, the policy does provide support for increased diversity of business, including support for the emerging sectors of renewable energy and low carbon energy. This includes additional land and premises, as well as opportunities for establishing new types of businesses and jobs in support of offshore wind energy harvesting and low carbon energy.</p>	None identified.
20	To support the renaissance of rural areas	?	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Med	+	+	+	+	<p>The policy wording has an emphasis towards larger settlements. However, this does not mean that economic development is not accessible to rural communities, particularly where the need is identified.</p>	None identified.

Table A.5 – Housing (HBHM2 – Meeting the need for affordable housing)

Housing													
HBHM1 – Providing a mix of housing on new housing developments													
HBHM2 – Meeting the need for affordable housing													
HBHM3 – Developing for the needs of gypsies and travellers													
HBHM4 – The efficient use of land													
Refer to Table 2.1													
		<i>Effects</i>					<i>Assessment</i>						
SA Objective		Mag	Scale	Dur	T/P	Cert	ST	MT	LT	Sm	Commentary	Mitigation / Recommendation	
1	To reduce health inequalities	✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Med	+	++	++	++	<p>Policies within the Component include a range of measures aimed at directing new housing development, including gypsy and traveller sites, to areas of identified need, well related to existing settlements and thus offering access to facilities and services available. This should include health facilities (increasingly over time assuming the implementation of other Development policies is focused on increasing primary care and mixed use community facilities). Policies relating to density also reflect an appreciation of a need for access to facilities and services to drive increased density; and the gypsy and traveller policy offers potential for a considerable improvement in the standard of provision.</p> <p>Provision of affordable housing can reduce levels of stress and anxiety for those who can't afford to buy or rent housing at the market cost.</p>	None identified.	

2	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Low	+	+	++	++	Matters of design are addressed through other plan policies and include reference to secured by design. The gypsy and traveller policy also reflects the need to ensure the LDF promotes integration between traveller and settled communities, which is an approach that should help to diffuse tensions/address perceptions and fears.	None identified.
3	To reduce social exclusion and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	✓✓	Sub-Reg	ST-LT	Perm	Med	++	++	+++	+++	The policies within the component aim to secure sufficient and high quality housing provision for a broad range of groups, accessing the market, social housing and specialist housing (e.g. gypsy and traveller and extra-care housing). Policy HBHM2 aims to deliver an appropriate level of affordable housing as identified by the AHVA and SHMA, which should help tackling social exclusion through enabling housing opportunities for low-income groups. Combined with references to locating sites close to facilities and services in existing settlements, there is the potential for considerable benefits against the objective.	None identified.
4	To improve accessibility and public transport links to key services and employment areas	✓	Local	ST-LT	Perm	Med	+	+	++	++	Matters of transport are addressed through other plan policies and include emphasis on increasing accessibility and reducing the need to travel. The housing policies also include reference to ensuring access to services and facilities through locational principles, which should deliver some benefits against the objective. The supporting text of policy HBHM2 on affordable housing gives priority to larger settlements where future residents will have great access to services and facilities.	None identified.

5	To improve housing affordability	✓✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	High		++	++	+++	+++	Increasing provision of affordable housing, linked to the SHMA, is a key element of this component. Policy HBHM2 aims to maximise the delivery of affordable housing, whilst taking into account economic viability. The scope of the policies is also sufficiently broad to capture a wide range of housing needs. Significant benefits are predicted.	None identified.
6	To maintain overall levels of education and skills and retain local highly skilled labour	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Low		+	+	+	+	The housing policies aim to match provision to the known characteristics of the local housing sub-market areas. By responding to a combination of need and demand, there is potential for the policies to assist in efforts to retain skilled labour. There is no direct link between the component and the provision of education.	None identified.
7	To improve air quality	-						0	0	0	0	Matters of design and transport are addressed through other plan policies and are broadly in line with the objective.	None identified.
8	To reduce the growth of road traffic	-						0	0	0	0	As above	None identified.
9	To encourage more efficient use of land	✓	Sub-Reg	ST-MT	Temp	Med		++	+	+/-	+	Policy HBHM4 relates specifically to ensuring the efficient use of land for housing development - density standards are set at a minimum of 30dph and are intended to vary in accordance with levels of service provision and character. A PDL target is also set to contribute to the overall regional target. However, brownfield sites will be increasingly scarce over the plan period.	Monitoring will be needed to ensure that PDL targets are met and the policy is not exploited to allow lower densities based on 'rural character'.

10	To reduce waste arisings and the amount of waste sent to landfill	X	Sub-Reg	ST-LT	Perm	Med	-	-	-	-	Matters of design (e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes) and sustainable waste management are addressed through other plan policies and promote adherence to the waste management hierarchy. In combination with the housing component, the overall waste arising are likely to rise, even though waste arisings per capita should decrease.	None identified.
11	To improve the quality of local fresh water resources	X	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Med	+/-	-	--	-	Matters relating to design (e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes), flood risk and the protection of water quality are addressed through other plan policies. These include a range of relevant safeguards; however, the housing component will increase overall built development levels and, increasingly over time, is likely to result in greenfield development (the PDL target is 35%, thus at least 65% of development may be on greenfield land).	It is acknowledged that the East Riding cannot accommodate all housing needs on PDL and the target reflects the rural nature of the area. However, effective enforcement of the policies should aim to prioritise brownfield development, thus maximising the potential for greenfield development to benefit from phasing that requires higher environmental design performance as the plan period progresses (i.e. in the longer term).
12	To reduce levels of atmospheric GHG by reducing emissions and increasing extent of carbon sinks	X	Reg/Nat	MT-LT	Perm	Med	+/-	-	-	-	See comments related to SA Objective 7. Matters relating to the provision of Green Infrastructure and increased biodiversity/open spaces are addressed through other plan policies. A range of positive effects are predicted, which may partially offset increased GHG emissions associated with housing and trip generation, but overall effects are considered adverse.	None identified.
13	To minimise the impacts of climate change by developing in a way that reduces risk from flooding and coastal erosion	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	High	+	+	++	++	Matters relating to design (e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes), flood risk and the protection of water quality are addressed through other plan policies. These include a range of relevant safeguards. In combination with such policies, the housing component is predicted to adhere to the SA Objective and reflect local circumstances.	None identified.

14	To reduce carbon based energy use by increasing energy efficiency and production of renewable energy	✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Med		+	++	++	++	Matters relating to design (e.g. requirement to adhere to Code for Sustainable Homes and attain energy credits) and increasing the production of energy from renewable sources are addressed through other plan policies. Targets become more stringent over the plan period and the prediction of effects reflects this.	None identified.
15	To protect and enhance biodiversity and important wildlife habitats, and to conserve geology	✗	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	High		-	--	--	--	Matters relating to the development of Green Infrastructure and biodiversity/open space are addressed through other plan policies and are broadly compatible with the SA Objective. However, there will be increasing pressure on greenfield land to deliver the housing requirement in accordance with a PDL target of 35%, thus some adverse effects are predicted, increasing over time.	See comments relating to SA Objective 9.
16	To protect and enhance heritage assets and their settings	✗	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Low		-	-	--	--	Matters relating to the protection of the historic environment and assets in East Riding are addressed through other plan policies and are broadly compatible with the SA Objective. The housing component has the potential to work positively with these policies; however, there is a risk that incremental changes and increased greenfield development pressure could give rise to adverse effects over the medium to longer term.	The Core Strategy identifies potential tensions between the delivery of sustainable design aspirations and protection of heritage assets. A flexible and practical approach will need to be taken to ensure that acceptable compromises are made to maximise benefits and this will need to be checked through monitoring. This is particularly relevant in ensuring that cumulative effects of incremental changes are identified and addressed in a timely manner.

17	To protect and enhance the countryside and landscape quality	XX	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	High	-	--	---	--	Matters relating to the protection of the countryside and landscape setting are addressed through other plan policies and are broadly compatible with the SA Objective. However, the area is predominantly rural and housing policies indicate that up to 65% of housing requirements may be met on greenfield sites. This is predicted to have adverse effects through loss of biodiversity and the introduction of both homes as well as supporting infrastructure into new areas. These impacts may not be fully mitigated. Effects are also considered likely to increase in severity over time.	Policies seek to safeguard landscape character through a range of design and landscaping approaches; however, the overall net loss of rural land to development cannot be avoided if housing targets are to be met. This will require careful monitoring, particularly in terms of cumulative and/or disproportionate distribution of effects.
18	To maintain and strengthen the economy of East Riding	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Low	+	+	+	+	Insofar as the housing component includes policies designed to enable the creation of housing in response to identified needs, known demand and in line with the overall characteristics of the housing market sub-areas, there is potential for the approach to increase the attractiveness of East Riding as a place to live. This could convey some benefits in terms of retaining the workforce/appealing to new workers.	None identified.
19	To increase diversity of employment	-	Local	ST-LT	Perm	High	0	0	0	0	No obvious effects.	None identified.
20	To support the renaissance of rural areas	✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Med	+	++	++	++	The spatial distribution of housing is addressed through other policies in the plan. However, the policies within the housing component include mechanisms to enable rural affordable housing to be developed, which could convey considerable benefits in terms of enhancing vitality in rural communities.	None identified.

Table A.6 – Greenspace and Biodiversity (SHC4 – Open Space, sport and recreation)

Greenspace and Biodiversity

HQE4–Biodiversity and Geodiversity
 HQE5 – Strengthening Green Infrastructure
SHC4 – Open Space, sport and recreation

Refer to Table 2.1

		<i>Effects</i>					<i>Assessment</i>					
SA Objective		Mag	Scale	Dur	T/P	Cert	ST	MT	LT	Sm	Commentary	Mitigation / Recommendation
1	To reduce health inequalities	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Med	0	+	+	+	The component includes policies that support the provision of open space and development of linear networks of green space, both of which could assist in encouraging increased outdoor recreation, with some benefits against the objective.	It is recommended that data on health inequalities domain of multiple deprivation indicator are overlaid with the provision of different typologies of open space, using GIS, to find out if there is a correlation between the two and where a particular emphasis on open space provisions is needed.
2	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Low	+	+	+	+	Open space could provide for activities for younger people keeping them away from boredom and anti-social behaviour.	None identified.
3	To reduce social exclusion and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Low	0	+	+	+	The component includes a policy seeking provision of open space in line with identified needs. In addressing access to areas that are currently under-provided.	It is recommended that areas of provision of the different typologies of open space is overlaid with data on areas of multiple deprivation to show how open space provision relates to other social issues. This will help to address the issue of under-provision of open space as well as contribute to addressing other social issues.
4	To improve accessibility and public transport links to key services and employment areas	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Low	0	+	+	+	See comment in relation to SA Objective 3.	None identified.
5	To improve housing affordability	-					0	0	0	0	No obvious effects.	None identified.
6	To maintain overall levels of education and skills and retain local highly skilled labour	-					0	0	0	0	No obvious effects.	None identified.

7	To improve air quality	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Low	0	+	++	+	The component includes measures aimed at ensuring no net loss of biodiversity and, furthermore, enhancement of connectivity and open space provision. Strengthening GI and providing separation and buffers from air quality emission sources, e.g. roads, may benefit this objective.	None identified.
8	To reduce the growth of road traffic	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Low	+	++	++	++	Setting the local accessibility standards to open space in SHC4 within proximity to the residential areas, in particular for children will help reduce the growth of traffic.	None identified.
9	To encourage more efficient use of land	✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Low	0	+	++	+	The policies adopt an approach of protection and enhancement with regard to green space, green infrastructure and open space across the area. This supports the SA Objective.	None identified.
10	To reduce waste arisings and the amount of waste sent to landfill	-					0	0	0	0	No obvious effects.	None identified.
11	To improve the quality of local fresh water resources	✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Med	0	+	++	+	See comment in relation to SA Objective 9. Successful implementation of the policies relating to additional planting and open space creation offer potential to counterbalance development by retaining permeability and flood interception.	None identified.
12	To reduce levels of atmospheric GHG by reducing emissions and increasing extent of carbon sinks	✓	Reg/Nat	LT	Perm	Low	0	+	+	+	Increased carbon sink, encouraging walking and cycling have the potential to make a positive contribution to the Objective.	None identified.
13	To minimise the impacts of climate change by developing in a way that reduces risk from flooding and coastal erosion	✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	Med	0	+	++	+	See comment in relation to SA Objective 11.	None identified.

14	To reduce carbon based energy use by increasing energy efficiency and production of renewable energy	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Low		+	+	+	+	More energy efficient transport forms, e.g. walking/cycling, promoted by GI.	None identified.
15	To protect and enhance biodiversity and important wildlife habitats, and to conserve geology	✓✓	Sub-Reg	MT-LT	Perm	High		++	++	+++	+++	The policies within the component include a broad package of measures directly aligned to the SA Objective as it is defined in the rationale. Policy HQE4, Biodiversity and Geodiversity, specifically seeks to protect international sites. Significant beneficial effects are predicted.	None identified.
16	To protect and enhance heritage assets and their settings	✓✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Med		+	++	++	++	The GI policy incorporates heritage assets as a key part of the network and seeks to convey protection and enhancement of the setting through biodiversity enhancement. This has the potential to deliver benefits against the objective.	None identified.
17	To protect and enhance the countryside and landscape quality	✓✓	Sub-Reg	ST-LT	Perm	Med		++	++	+++	+++	Increased green space and biodiversity enhancement is considered likely to convey significant benefits in terms of reinforcing the rural character of the landscape. The policies also seek to safeguard against a net loss in biodiversity and promote GI networked across the East Riding.	None identified.
18	To maintain and strengthen the economy of East Riding	✓	Local	MT-LT	Perm	Low		0	+	+	+	The component has the potential to deliver some benefits against the objective in terms of contributing, in the medium to longer term, to improving the overall environmental quality and attractiveness of the area.	None identified.
19	To increase diversity of employment	-						0	0	0	0	No obvious effects.	None identified.

20	To support the renaissance of rural areas	✓	Local	LT	Perm	Low		0	0	+	+	There is the potential for the policies to make an indirect contribution to enhancing the appeal of rural areas as a destination for leisure and recreation, which could deliver some benefits in the longer term.	None identified.
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Appendix B - Habitats Regulations Assessment Review

Generally most policy changes will have no effect to the HRA already produced for the previous version of the core strategy. However, discussions are currently being progressed with regards to some areas to be allocated within the Core Strategy, most notably at Heden Haven where there is a proposed increase in land allocations. This site lies in close proximity to the Humber Estuary SPA/SAC/Ramsar site. At this stage the future detailed proposals for this area are not known and therefore no detailed HRA assessment can be undertaken. Therefore, all future developments and detailed policies in relation to this area will need to be subject to further HRA (lower tier level) and would only be permitted if they pass the appropriate levels of HRA assessment.

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