

Report on Summary of Consultation and Responses

Preferred Approach Core Strategy
and
Potential Sites Allocations Development Plan
Document

Summer 2010 Consultation

November 2010



EAST RIDING
OF YORKSHIRE COUNCIL

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1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

This document sets out how the Council has consulted stakeholders and the public on the Preferred Approach Core Strategy and Potential Sites Allocations Documents and provides a brief overview of the response received.

The Preferred Approach Core Strategy and Potential Allocations Sites Documents are being prepared as part of the East Riding Local Development Framework (LDF). The Preferred Approach Core Strategy represents the second consultation stage on the Core Strategy. The Potential Sites Allocations Document is at the first stage of consultation.

The public consultation on both documents ran for 12 weeks from 4 May 2010 to 26 July 2010.

1.2 The Local Development Framework

The Local Development Framework, or LDF, is the name for the portfolio of documents that together provide the framework for managing development and addressing the key planning issues within an area. When the individual documents – known as Development Plan Documents (DPD) – are adopted they guide investment decisions and are used to determine planning applications. The East Riding LDF comprises five DPDs, each accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal:

- Core Strategy
- Allocations
- Bridlington Town Centre Area Action Plan
- Joint Minerals (prepared with Hull City Council)
- Joint Waste (prepared with Hull City Council)

A number of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) will also be prepared, covering detailed policy matters, such as affordable housing, that will add further guidance to the Core Strategy's policies.

Once complete, the LDF will replace the existing plans prepared under the previous planning system, including the Joint Structure Plan for Hull and the East Riding, and the four Local Plans of the former boroughs of Beverley, Boothferry, East Yorkshire and Holderness.

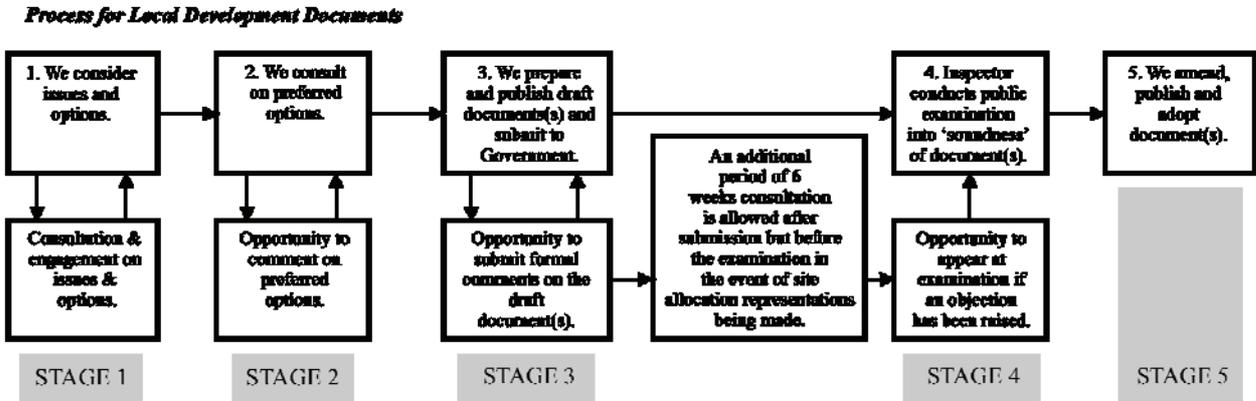
2 The Need for Consultation

Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (PPS12) sets national policy relating to the preparation of LDFs. It states that documents should be prepared in line with the Government’s principles for community engagement in planning. It states that involvement should be:

- “Appropriate to the level of planning;
- From the outset – leading to a sense of ownership of local policy decisions;
- Continuous – part of an ongoing programme, not a one off event, with clearly articulated opportunities for continuing involvement;
- Transparent and accessible – using methods appropriate to the communities concerned; and
- Planned – as an integral part of the process for making plans.”

PPS12 requires local planning authorities to produce a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) to set out how and when they will engage the public and stakeholders in the preparation of the LDF. This ensures that consultation is from the outset, and planned. The SCI ensures consultation is continuous and part of an ongoing programme, with clearly articulated opportunities for continuing involvement. The East Riding SCI (March 2007) states that the public and stakeholders will be engaged at a number of stages through the preparation of the document as set out in fig 1. It also states how we will consult at each stage, for example through the use of local media, notices in Customer Service Centres and libraries, and sending letters or emails to those who have previously commented during previous consultation exercises.

Fig 1



3 The Consultation Documents

The documents that have been consulted on are the Preferred Approach Core Strategy and the Potential Sites Allocations Document.

3.1 Core Strategy

The Core Strategy will set the main spatial strategy for the East Riding until 2026 and will include policies which will be used to determine planning applications.

A previous consultation was undertaken on the Issues and Options Core Strategy in May 2008. The Issues and Options consultation document set out a wide range of issues that are important in the East Riding (based on pre-consultation events held with stakeholders and the community in 2007) and offered different options for how these could be considered through planning policies. The aim of the consultation was to discover which options were more favourable. The responses to the Issues and Options consultation were used to inform the Preferred Approach Core Strategy.

The Preferred Approach Core Strategy consultation covers stage 2 of the preparation of the Core Strategy (see fig 1). It sets out the Council's preferred approach to development over the next 15 years. It sets out a vision for the East Riding and a number of objectives required to meet that vision. It then puts forward a number of policies to set out how development will take place in order to meet those objectives. The policies are split into two distinct sections, the Spatial Strategy and Development Policies. The Spatial Strategy sets out what type of development would be appropriate in different locations, including identifying the main settlements where development will be encouraged and sets out how development can be managed to address the challenges of climate change. The Development Policies section sets out a number of policies relating to the specific issues such as the consideration of flood risk and maximum car parking standards. The aim of the consultation was to assess opinion on the Council's preferred approach and consider if any changes need to be made.

3.2 Allocations DPD

The Allocations DPD will set out the specific sites that will be allocated for different uses over the plan period, including for housing, transport, employment, retail and open space. It will allocate sites across the East Riding in order to deliver the vision, objectives and policies set out in the Core Strategy and to address the needs of the local community. However it will not cover any sites included in the Bridlington AAP, the Joint Waste DPD or the Joint Minerals DPD.

The Potential Sites Allocations Document was the first consultation on the Allocations Document (stage 1 of fig 1). It shows sites ("land bids") that have been suggested to the Council, existing undeveloped Local Plan allocations and sites that have been recommended through various evidence base studies. The aim of the consultation was to discover views on which sites are considered most appropriate for particular uses and seek details of any further sites that the public would like to see put forward for consideration. Only a small proportion of the sites included in the document will eventually need to be allocated to meet the proposed development needs. The responses to the consultation will be used to inform the Preferred Sites document.

4 The Consultation Process

The consultation on the Preferred Approach Core Strategy and Potential Sites Allocations Document ran between 4 May 2010 and 12 July 2010. The closing date was then extended to 26 July 2010 due to the high level of interest. In total the consultation period lasted 12 weeks. This is a significantly longer period of time in comparison to previous consultation exercises but it was felt that due to the size and importance of the documents the time period was appropriate.

The consultation involved:

- 23 meetings/workshops with Parish Councils, which were attended by 57 Parish Councils
- 13 other workshops
- 21 general meetings/presentations
- 12 displays/exhibitions
- 13 afternoon/evening drop in sessions
- 1,688 letters/emails were sent to inform people of the consultation
- Over 18 media articles
- The preparation of a summary document which highlighted the key points of the consultation documents and made the consultation accessible to the wider community, rather than being a technical exercise
- Hard and electronic documents were made available to the public and stakeholders

The consultation has resulted in over 2,050 responses to date from individuals or organisations.

4.1 Stakeholders Notified of the Consultation

The following stakeholders were notified of the consultation as set out below:

East Riding of Yorkshire Council Members

- All Members were sent a memorandum informing them that the consultation had begun and inviting them to a presentation/workshop
- Copies of the consultation documents were available in Group offices
- All Members were sent a copy of the summary document

Town and Parish Councils

- A letter/email was initially sent to all Town and Parish Councils giving them advance warning of the consultation and inviting them to a meeting/workshop where the documents would be discussed.
- A subsequent letter was sent to all Parish Councils enclosing copies of the documents
- The consultation was advertised in the publication Parish Council News which is sent to all Parish Councils.

Neighbouring Local Authorities

- A letter was sent to all neighbouring Local Authorities informing them of the consultation, including either hard or CD copies of the documents and asking if they would like to attend a meeting.

Specific consultees

- All Specific Consultees were sent a copy of the documents and invited to a workshop.

Other Consultees

- Letters or emails were sent to all contacts in the LDF database (those who have shown previous interest in the LDF) to inform them of the consultation. This resulted in contacting 1,688 consultees (1,114 letters and 574 emails).

The public

An advertising campaign was undertaken to ensure as many members of the public as possible were aware of the consultation. This involved:

- **Press and publications** – The consultation was advertised in a number of publications including; a double page spread in East Riding News (May 2010) (which is distributed to all East Riding households); articles in/on East Riding Voluntary Action Service Newsletter, Equalities and Diversity newsletter, Parish Council News, Grapevine (internal ERYC magazine), East Riding of Yorkshire Council intranet and internet; and a press release.
- **Document availability** – The consultation documents were made available in all East Riding Customer Service Centres (CSCs) and Libraries (including mobile libraries), as well as on the East Riding of Yorkshire Council website throughout the consultation period. CDs and summary documents were available free on request. A charge was made for hard copies of the documents to cover printing and postage costs.
- **Poster** – A colour poster was given to all Libraries and CSCs to advertise the consultation, how people could respond and the date/location of drop in sessions and displays. Parish Council's were also given the offered posters to advertise the consultation on their notice boards.
- **Drop in sessions and displays** – 12 displays and 13 drop in sessions (1-7pm) were held at Libraries, CSC's and Leisure Centres throughout the East Riding.
- **Word of mouth** – In a number of instances members of the public and organisations have undertaken more detailed consultation in their area e.g. leaflet drops, articles in newsletters, posters, public exhibitions and meetings. This has been welcomed.

Hard to Reach Groups

- The registered charity Planning Aid undertook consultation on the documents with hard to reach groups. Including older people, young people, those with disabilities and Tenants and Residents Associations.

5 Consultation Events and Key Responses

The following section outlines a list of consultation events and the purpose of those events. The methods used were felt to be appropriate to the communities concerned.

The consultation included 56 meetings, presentations, committees and workshops and 13 drop in sessions all attended by officers. In total the consultation documents were discussed at 60 different events, leading to direct contact with over 900 individuals. The consultation also included at least 18 articles in the media.

5.1 Parish Council workshops and meetings

Parish Council Workshops

Workshops were held with Town and Parish Councils (members of the Regeneration Partnerships were also invited) to explain the documents and consultation process, with the aim of preparing attendees to either respond to the consultation or feed back to their organisation in advance of their response. The events gave delegates the opportunity to consider the issues that may be important to their Parish through a series of presentations and workshop activities. It was expected that delegates would later submit a formal response to the consultation. Because the East Riding is such a large area workshops were held in each of the Sub-Areas identified in the Preferred Approach Core Strategy. This ensured the content of the workshops could be targeted to those attending and delegates did not have to travel as far. Workshops were held for:

- Vale of York Sub area Parish Councils (10 people attended)
- Beverley and Central Sub area Parish Councils (27 people attended)
- Bridlington Coastal Sub area Parish Councils (5 people attended)
- Goole and Humberhead levels Sub area Parish Councils (14 people attended)
- Beverley Urban Area Parish Councils (4 people attended)
- Driffield and Wolds Sub area parish Councils (20 people attended)
- Major Haltemprice Settlements Parish Councils (8 people attended)
- Southern Holderness and Coastal Parish Councils (16 people attended)

104 representatives attended the series of Parish Council workshops. The general points arising from the events were:

- Many site specific issues were highlighted such as drainage and flooding as key considerations in allocating sites
- There was a mixed response to the amount of development required in villages depended on the area the delegate was representing
- Infrastructure should be considered in allocating sites
- The capacity of Beverley in terms of infrastructure and its historic core and its relationship with Hull should be considered in deriving housing targets
- Employment in rural areas must be supported
- Some limited development should be allowed in the countryside
- Affordable housing will not help those young people who want to own their own home
- The Council should produce a plan to identify areas that are suitable for renewable energy
- The Yorkshire Wolds should be a sub area (rather than being split between 3) to strengthen its protection
- What is the difference between a Rural Service Centres and a Supporting Village and how were they defined?
- Goole does not have the services and facilities to fulfil the role of Principal Town

- More smaller settlements should be identified to spread the development over the sub area (Goole and Humberhead levels)
- Need for housing for the elderly
- Affordable housing should be kept in perpetuity and be well designed (tenure blind)
- Town and Parish Councils should be more involved in the LDF
- Concern over coalescence with Hull and the Major Haltemprice Settlements
- The Major Haltemprice Settlements should be considered as separate settlements
- Parish plans should influence the LDF more
- There is a need for more flexibility in the countryside
- Affordable housing is required in South East Holderness
- Improvements to the A1079 will address safety and congestion issues, but also help to attract more business and in turn create a more 'sustainable' place;
- New development, particularly housing, needs to be supported by timely investment in infrastructure

Town/Parish Council Meetings

14 Individual Town/Parish Council meetings were attended by Officers following requests from the Parish Council. These included meetings with Anlaby with Anlaby Common Parish Council, Elloughton cum Brough Parish Council (also attended by Welton Parish Council), Hornsea Town Council, Woodmansey Town Council, Pocklington Town Council, Hedon Town Council, Market Weighton Town Council, Goole Town Council, Bempton Parish Council, Hutton Cranswick Parish Council, Wetwang Parish Council, Holme on Spalding Moor Parish Council and two meetings with South Cave Parish Council.

The meetings were either regular Parish Council Meetings, special meetings to discuss the consultation documents or public meetings organised by the Parish Council, for example 80 members of the public attended a meeting at Hutton Cranswick and 40 members of the public attended a meeting at Wetwang.

In total 57 Town/Parish Councils (33%) attended a workshop and/or meeting. This included 75% of those which have been proposed as part of the settlement network in the PACS.

5.2 LSP and Other External Meetings/Workshops/Presentations

Local Strategic partnership (LSP) and other stakeholder meetings

The LSP is a partnership that brings together organisations from public, private, community and voluntary sector in a local authority area. The key objective of the LSP is to improve the quality of life in the area.

Meetings were attended with the LSP to raise awareness of the consultation including with the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) Board, the Sustainable communities and Transport Action Group (SCATAG) and the Sustainable Natural Environment Task Group (SNETG).

Meetings were also held with the East Riding Flood Liaison Group, Bridlington Renaissance Town Team, the Outdoor Play Space Consultation Group, the NHS and the East Riding Rural Partnership.

Neighbouring Local Authorities

All neighbouring authorities were offered the opportunity to attend a meeting to discuss the documents. Meetings were held with Kingston Upon Hull City Council (twice - one was a regular progress meeting, the other specifically related to the consultation) and Scarborough District Council. The consultation was also presented to the Hull and East Riding Gateway Board, Hull and Humber Ports Planning Board and the North Yorkshire Development Plans Forum.

CABE Workshop

A Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) LDF Workshop was held, where a panel of independent professional experts discussed the Core Strategy. The discussion focused on the challenges facing the East Riding and how they had been addressed through the Preferred Approach Core Strategy. The discussion used CABE's knowledge of place-making, focusing on design, but was not limited to design policies. The aim of the session was to ensure that spatial thinking is well communicated and design is embedded in the document.

The key points from the workshop were:

- The Core Strategy is a comprehensive, well written piece of work and includes innovative thinking.
- It is important to ensure that the macro issues come out.
- Well captioned images should be used to help tell the story of East Riding.
- More signposting would help enhance usability e.g. including chapter titles at the top of each page

Local Strategic Partnership, Consultees and Neighbouring Authorities Workshop

The aim of the workshop was to explain the documents and consultation process, with the intention of preparing attendees to either respond to the consultation or feed back to their organisation in advance of their response. The event gave delegates the opportunity to consider the issues that may be important to their organisation through a series of presentations and workshop activities. 37 people attended the workshop.

In general responses were:

- The Core Strategy needs to prioritise the policies where more than one is applicable
- The Core Strategy should link back to the evidence base more
- Explanation should be given as to why particular settlements have been identified

Planning Agents and Developers Workshop

The aim of the workshop was to explain the documents and consultation process, with the intention of preparing attendees to either respond to the consultation or feed back to their organisation or client in advance of their response. The event gave delegates the opportunity to consider the issues that may be important to their organisation/client through a series of presentations and workshop activities. 37 people attended the workshop.

The main points that came out of the consultation event were:

- Questions over how the Council plans to deal with the revocation of RSS, including setting a housing requirement
- Support for the general approach for the Core Strategy

- A need for more flexibility e.g. less prescription on what development should take place where
- A need to consider including neighbouring rural settlements as part of larger urban areas i.e. a cluster approach

5.3 East Riding of Yorkshire Council Officer Meetings and Workshops

Meetings with East Riding of Yorkshire Council Officers

A report and presentation was considered at the Council's Senior Management Team (SMT). The aim was to ensure all senior managers were aware of the consultation and to allow them to consider whether it would be appropriate for their service to make a formal response.

Development Management Officers Workshops

Two workshops were held with the Council's Development Management teams. The aim of the sessions was to start to develop an understanding of the new style planning policies in the LDF and to obtain feedback on the appropriateness of the policies. The comments made generally related to:

- The added complexity of decision making due to the style of policies in comparison to the existing Local Plan
- The need for Supplementary Planning Documents to provide further guidance on policies in the Core Strategy
- Whether policies give the correct degree of certainty or flexibility
- The need for continuous monitoring
- How policies could be strengthened e.g. making clear whether statements in policy are "and" or "or"

5.4 East Riding of Yorkshire Council Members Meetings and Workshops

East Riding of Yorkshire Council Planning Committee Members

A presentation was made and report taken to the three Planning Committees (Strategic/Eastern/Western) to inform them of the consultation. At the Committee Members requested a briefing on the consultation documents to facilitate further discussion. The briefing took place in the form of a workshop. A further report was taken to the Committees to agree a formal response. The response agreed was:

- The provision of secondary education should be a consideration in deciding local service centres.
- The strategy should retain green spaces between settlements and maintain the character of settlements.
- There is a need for greater flexibility to allow some development in the countryside that considers local need and choice.
- Local need, small scale and countryside need to be clearly defined.
- Settlements should be considered as clusters as a lot of settlements which perform well are disregarded because they are too close to a large settlement and some small settlements are very close to each other sharing services and facilities.
- Support that some development is encouraged in the countryside - particularly tourism and business uses (which should remain undefined to allow flexibility).

- In rural areas infilling should be allowed but additional development outside of the settlement should not.
- Consideration should be given to the phasing of developments to address issues of community cohesion.

Members Seminars

A Members seminar was held at the beginning of the consultation period to brief Members on the consultation documents. A further session was held at the end of the consultation period, which focused on the key consultation responses. Members highlighted several important issues that would need to be considered through the analysis of the consultation responses and in allocating sites for development:

- Flexibility in locating development in the rural settlements,
- A broad definition of local need is required,
- It is important to consider avoiding areas of high flood risk – including drainage issues and avoiding the merging settlements as important issues when allocating sites.

All Members of the Council were invited to both events, which were attended by 23 and 24 Members respectively.

Haltemprice Members Economic Development Group

A meeting was also held with Haltemprice Members Economic Development Group, where a presentation and discussion took place. The discussion mainly focused around how communities were being consulted and the individuality of the Major Haltemprice Settlements, which are considered together in the Core Strategy.

5.5 Displays

12 displays were held during the consultation period. They took place in the Major Haltemprice Settlements, Principal Towns and Local Service Centres including Howden, Pocklington, Goole, Beverley, Driffield, Bridlington, Elloughton cum Brough, Hornsea, Withernsea, Hedon, Hessle and Market Weighton. The displays were located at either the library or leisure centre for at least 4 days.

5.6 Drop in sessions

There were 13 drop in sessions during the consultation period. They took place in the Major Haltemprice Settlements, Principal Towns and Local Service Centres. These were:

- Howden (12 people attended)
- Pocklington (30+ people attended)
- Goole (5 people attended)
- Beverley (20 people attended)
- Driffield (32 people attended)
- Bridlington (11 people attended)
- Brough (7 people attended)
- Hornsea (70-80 people attended)
- Withernsea (29 people attended)
- Hedon x2 (due to miss quote by newspaper) (in total 29 people attended)
- Hessle (around 65 people attended)
- Market Weighton (around 90 people attended)

The drop in sessions generally took place between 1pm and 7pm on a day that the display was on show at that location.

Overall Officers spoke to over 370 people at drop in sessions.

A summary of the main issues discussed at drop in sessions is set out below.

- Site specific issues were raised regarding potential sites e.g. flooding, surface water, archaeology
- The need for development in rural areas
- Infrastructure – including roads, parking, cycle routes schools, allotments, health provision, drainage capacity
- The need for additional services and infrastructure to meet needs of new development
- Why sites away from proposed identified settlements had not been included on the plans
- The inclusion of sites without permission of the land owner
- Concern over the loss of views from existing developments
- The consultation process – extent of and stages/process involved in the preparation of the LDF
- The merging of settlements should be avoided, in particular Bridlington/Sewerby, Anlaby/Hessle/Hull, Willerby/Cottingham, Goodmanham/Market Weighton
- Increased traffic concerns
- Sites which are allocated for a particular use in the existing Local Plan being considered for other uses through the LDF
- What will happen to/replacement of existing uses e.g. if a proposed site is currently a police station
- Concern over the number of houses being built in particular settlements – particularly in areas with low employment and high commuting e.g. Withernsea, Hornsea and Pocklington
- Discontent over moving Hornsea Floral Hall
- Sites subject to coastal erosion should be discounted
- The process for submitting land bids
- Request for information relating to existing land bids
- General interest/ want to know what the LDF is and what it is proposing
- Concern over lack of green space in towns
- Access and design issues need to be considered for allocations
- Concerns over whether some potential sites are areas of common land
- Concern over whether there is the need for additional housing development
- Concern over increases in congestion
- Mixed thoughts over including the Potential Beverly to York Rail line
- The need to protect the character and form of settlements
- Housing requirements should be based on what the infrastructure can accommodate
- Housing development should provide for young people (small rather than large)
- Small sites should be promoted rather than one large one in each settlement
- Greenfield sites should not be built on.

Most people attending a drop in session took away literature including Summary Documents, CD's, maps and site schedules.

5.7 Hard to Reach Groups Events

Yorkshire Planning Aid (YPA) is part of a network of services run by the Royal Town Planning Institute. It is a registered charity. YPA offers free, independence and professional planning advice to community groups and individuals who cannot afford to pay professional fees.

YPA also helps people to understand and engage with the planning system through its community planning work. Activities undertaken by YPA are not part of central or local government but are an independent source of advice and information which complement the work of local councils.

In order to ensure the consultation was accessible to all Planning Aid were commissioned to consult with hard to reach groups within the East Riding. This included undertaking workshops with older peoples groups, disability access groups, youth groups and tenants' and residents groups. The aim of these consultation events was to take responses to the consultation documents. In total 173 delegates attended the Planning Aid events.

Following the end of the consultation period Planning Aid put together a series of reports (one for each event) to be treated as responses to the consultation.

In general the main issues discussed were:

- Specific sites that were preferred or considered unsuitable
- The likes and dislikes of particular areas/settlements, where the delegates live
- The amount of housing needed in the East Riding
- Whether the correct settlements were included in the Settlement Hierarchy
- Flood risk should be a consideration in allocating sites
- Transport and accessibility should be a consideration in allocating sites
- Shops and services are required in a number of areas within the East Riding
- The elderly population should be provided for
- Renewable energy should be encouraged
- Greenfield land should not be developed
- The need for development to be built to lifetime homes standards (Partnership Enablement group)
- House types required – including for young people
- Design should be considered
- Regeneration is required in Beverley
- Health facilities are required e.g. hospitals
- Links between housing and employment need to be made
- Tourism and leisure are important in the East Riding

5.8 Community Advertising

The community and media built on the advertising campaign (para 5.1 *The Public*).

A number of Town and Parish Councils and interested members of the public recognised the importance of the consultation and undertook further advertising and consultation within their community. This included leaflets and newsletters, petitions, drop in session and public meetings

The consultation featured in the media. This included Look North (TV), BBC Radio Humberside, Hull/East Riding Daily Mail (at least 7 articles), Bridlington Free Press (at least 2 articles), Driffield Times (at least 1 article), Holderness/Hornsea Gazette (at least 2 articles), Pocklington Post (at least 4 articles). Some newspapers e.g. The Bridlington Free Press included readers letters on the letters pages, where possible the Council responded to these.

There may also be other publications that have acknowledged the consultation, which the Forward Planning Unit may not be aware of.

6 General responses to consultation on the Preferred Approach Core Strategy

A summary of the key responses to the Preferred Approach Core Strategy is set out below. Just over 200 responses have been received to this document.

6.1 Spatial Strategy

The Spatial Strategy chapter set out how development will be distributed across the East Riding by defining a settlement network. It identified the Major Haltemprice Settlements, 4 Principal Towns, 7 Local Service Centres, 13 Rural Service Centres and 13 Supporting Villages. The chapter also set out the overall scale and broad distribution of development between the identified settlements that will be required over the period to 2026. The key consultation responses are set out below.

a) Supporting sustainable patterns of development

- Generally, the settlement hierarchy and the intention to direct development to the most sustainable locations were supported.
- Some respondents suggested a greater number of Rural Service Centres and Supporting Villages should be identified, while others felt there were sufficient and some felt there were too many. A number of representations suggested the reclassification of settlements within the Local Service Centre, Rural Service Centre and Supporting Village categories.
- The distinction has been made between settlements classified as Rural Service Centres and Supporting Villages has not been clearly understood by all respondents.
- The intention to focus growth in the Major Haltemprice Settlements and Principal Towns was generally supported.
- A mixed response was received in terms of how development should be distributed across the settlement hierarchy – with a number of representations requesting greater or lesser, proportions being allocated to smaller settlements.
- The decision to discount settlements within close proximity to larger settlements was criticised by some respondents for not acknowledging the role, or sustainable and accessible nature, of these places and their ability to accommodate growth.

b) Managing the location of new development

- Many representations were received from residents of Rural Service Centres and Supporting Villages objecting to future growth. Generally, concerns related to the ability of local services, facilities and infrastructure to cope with the level of development proposed, and the impact it may have on the character of a settlement.
- Some representations requested that greater flexibility for development in Rural Service Centres, Supporting Villages and in rural areas be allowed, highlighting the need for development to meet demand and help maintain the viability of local services within smaller settlements.
- The justification for the annual average housing threshold for Rural Service Centres and Supporting Villages was questioned. It was suggested the strategy should be more flexible and responsive to differences between settlements and the amount of development they may be able to accommodate.
- The quantum and distribution of economic development proposed was generally supported, although English Heritage raised concerns about the extent of development at Hedon Haven. The importance of regularly reviewing supply and demand for employment sites was emphasised by a number of respondents.

- The approach to supporting the viability and vitality of town centres was generally supported, although some respondents questioned the figures from the Council's Town Centre and Retail Study for being based on the present economic climate and current market shares.
- The intention to safeguard land required for the Hull/Beverley – York rail line received widespread support as it would improve sustainable transport infrastructure and reduce isolation in the East Riding, although issues with deliverability were acknowledged.
- Those measures identified to improve the strategic transport network (especially the A1079) were also generally supported – particularly in terms of improving sustainable transport links.
- The protection/enhancement of east-west multi modal freight corridor was supported. Policy amendments were suggested to include a link road to the port, the north/south multi-modal corridor, and reference to further sustainable modes such as car sharing and use of travel cards.
- The Highways Agency indicated that they cannot be expected to cater for unconstrained traffic generated by new development, and that there should be a general presumption against capacity improvements to accommodate new development.
- The sub-area approach (and the sub-areas identified) was generally supported. However, the need for consideration of the relationship between sub-areas or cross boundary issues was highlighted.

6.2 Housing

The housing chapter contained 4 proposed policies covering housing mix, affordable housing, Gypsy and Traveller provision, and using land efficiently. The key consultation responses are set out below.

- In terms of providing for a mix of house types in new developments responses suggested the policy should be more flexible to allow for changes in the housing markets. There were mixed views as to whether housing for older people should be provided on the same sites as general housing and it was considered that the surrounding area should be considered when deciding the housing mix on a site.
- Comments to the affordable housing policy suggested that Parish Council's should be able to choose social tenants and that the viability of development must be considered when setting targets for affordable housing development. In general the Rural Exception policy was supported.
- Comments to the policy on Gypsies and Travellers were mainly supportive of the policy however it was noted that the policy requires infrastructure to be provided on sites that would not be provided in villages.
- Representations to the policy on using land efficiently suggested changes to take account of the new national planning policy in Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (June 2010), which removed the need for local authorities to set housing density targets and reclassified gardens as Greenfield land. Responses also suggested that the density of a development should depend on the surrounding character.

6.3 Economy

The economy chapter set out 5 policies aimed at ensuring a prosperous economy for the East Riding. It covered a range of issues including; the delivery of economic and regeneration objectives; safeguarding strategic employment sites; considering proposals for loss of employment land and premises; rural diversification; tourism and the visitor economy; retail and

town centre uses; accessibility and car parking standards. The key consultation responses are set out below.

- It was suggested that the economy chapter should consider the economy in its widest sense, given the broad definition of economic development set out in Planning Policy Statement 4, which includes all types of activity which provide employment opportunities, generate wealth or produce an economic output or product.
- The policy on supporting the East Riding economy was generally well supported, although some respondents felt it should be more flexible and reactive to local circumstances.
- A number of respondents felt that the policy which looks to encourage growth and diversification of the rural economy should be more flexible. It was also suggested that it should also apply to sites that are well related to a rural settlement, rather than just those within, or on the edge of, a settlement.
- The policy on developing and diversifying the visitor economy was generally supported. It was suggested that it could be worded more positively, and that it should specifically support improvements to caravan parks and chalet sites. Hull City Council highlighted that a sequential approach must be taken to locating hotels in the Major Haltemprice Settlements, with Hull City Centre forming the focus for the majority of hotels.
- The policy supporting the vitality and viability of town and district centres and the retail economy was criticised by some respondents for being overly onerous and restrictive. In particular, it was suggested that the floorspace threshold, above which an assessment of the impact of development on the existing town centre would be required, is too low. The policy should also recognise the particular form of many of the seaside resorts in the East Riding, in particular where specialist areas for locating leisure, cultural and community facilities have developed outside the town centre.
- There was general support for the policy on sustainable transport and the requirement for developers to prepare transport assessments/travel plans, including reference to protecting public transport, cycling and footpath networks, although there was concern that the policy may be too prescriptive.
- Parking standards should be considered in the context of availability of public transport and cycle routes, as well as the predicted impact on the strategic highway network.

6.4 Environment

There was general support for the policies in the Environment chapter which was split into 3 sections; Enhancing the Sense of Place, Managing Environmental Hazards, and Minimising Environmental Impact and Resource Use.

a) Enhancing the Sense of Place

Enhancing the sense of place included 5 policies on design, landscape character, heritage, biodiversity and green infrastructure. The key consultation responses to the policies are set out below.

- Responses to the policy on design suggested additional design considerations that should/should not be included or considered such as including sustainable building techniques, biodiversity, green infrastructure, and congestion. They also stated that the social and economic benefits of development should be given equal weighting to how sustainable/well designed proposals are.
- With regard to the landscape policy there was a mixed response to the proposed designation of the Yorkshire Wolds as an area of High Landscape Value. It was also suggested that the Hull Headwaters should be protected, but that hedgerows which are

- It was suggested that the policy on valuing our heritage should include reference to archaeological heritage and historic parks and gardens. It was also suggested that the policy could be more locally distinctive.
- Responses to the policy on biodiversity suggested the policy needs to be more flexible and allow for other benefits to outweigh biodiversity loss, the policy should seek to increase biodiversity rather than just preventing loss, that bodies of water and fisheries should be afforded special protection and that the biodiversity value of private gardens should be recognised.
- Responses recognised the importance of Green Infrastructure (GI) and integrating it into developments. Comments referred to creating, rather than just improving, GI and ensuring it is considered as part of all developments. Other types of GI were also suggested for inclusion such as waterways.

b) Managing Environmental Hazards

The Managing Environmental Hazards section included a policy on flood risk and coastal change. The key responses to the policy were:

- There was support for the policy, including from the Environment Agency. It was noted that sustainable growth needs to be balanced against risk. It was also noted that where flood issues can be addressed/resolved development should not be restricted and that the sequential test and exception test should simultaneously be applied.
- It was also suggested that the coastal section of the policy was overly focussed on roll-back and should also consider the heritage coast.

c) Minimising Environmental Impact and Resource Use

Minimising Environmental Impact and Resource Use included policies on renewable energy, sustainable construction, minerals and waste. The key responses to these policies are shown below.

- Most responses stated that there is a need to undertake evidence based work on minimising the environmental impact of development and reducing resource use, which could include setting ambitious targets for renewable and low carbon energy following the revocation of RSS. Some responses requested that additional detail or support be provided for particular technologies such as biomass, wind turbines, photovoltaics and district heating networks.
- It was suggested that the policy on large scale renewable energy should identify broad locations where development would be appropriate. It was also suggested the policy concentrated too much on large scale developments and should also focus on small scale and community projects. There was only one response that was concerned with the impact renewable energy may have on villages.
- It was suggested that the policy on high quality construction needs to define what standards should be met e.g. what level of the Code for Sustainable Homes. It was also suggested that the requirement for on site renewable energy should be removed as it will reduce the amount developers will spend on improving construction and meeting high levels of the Code for Sustainable Homes.
- The responses to the policy on minerals suggested additional resources, such as salt should be safeguarded. It was also considered that archaeology and biodiversity searches should be undertaken on potential quarry sites to protect significant sites. It was suggested that the policy should encourage the restoration of minerals sites.

- There was concern that the policy regarding waste was formulated around projections for increasing volumes of waste while other sources show waste is decreasing e.g. DREFA. However there was support for the commitment to sustainable waste management and waste hierarchy.

6.5 Community

The Community chapter included policies on community services and facilities, rural community facilities, developer contributions and open space provision. The main consultation responses to these policies are shown below.

- There was support for the policies on the provision and protection of community services and facilities but it was suggested the policy should recognise that planning cannot prevent the closure of facilities. There was a lot of support for Parish Council involvement in developing solutions to retain facilities.
- Responses to the policy on providing infrastructure and facilities suggested the policy should be more closely tied to the restrictions imposed in the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations. There was also support for considering the effect that providing infrastructure would have on the viability of development. It was felt that it will be necessary to set priorities for infrastructure/facilities in different parts of the East Riding. Hull City Council stated that they would welcome contributions to fund infrastructure in the City Centre where the East Riding's residents are likely to benefit.
- There was general support for the policy on providing public open space for leisure and recreation. It was felt that the definition of public open space should include the public realm (e.g. a promenade). It was also suggested that a threshold should be set where a commuted sum or on site provision should be provided. Natural England suggested the policy should make reference to the Open Space and Playing Pitch Strategy and recommend the use of Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards.

All of the responses to the Preferred Approach Core Strategy can be viewed online at <http://consult.eastriding.gov.uk/portal/>

7 General response to consultation on the Potential Sites Allocations DPD

Over 1,850 responses have been made to the Potential Sites Allocations Document by individuals and organisations. Overall, these identified:

- General support for prioritising development of previously developed land ahead of Greenfield sites.
- Support for directing development towards areas within existing development limits and avoiding development on the best and most versatile agricultural land.
- Concern that new development should avoid areas of high flood risk and areas where drainage problems are apparent.
- Sites affecting the Yorkshire Wolds Area of High Landscape Value as well as those that would lead to the coalescence of settlements were not favoured.
- Concern over the capacity of infrastructure such as schools, sewers, and roads to accommodate further development.

Areas of the East Riding that attracted a particularly significant number of responses were:

Major Haltemprice Settlements (approximately 800 responses and 1100 petition signatories) with issues including:

- Support for retaining strategic open space between Cottingham, Anlaby/Willerby/Kirk Ella, Hull, and Hessle
- Opposition to development on Anlaby allotments (approximately 650 individual responses including Hull City Council) and to a lesser extent the grassland immediately to the north, due to potential impact on amenity (loss of the allotments), biodiversity and highways.
- Opposition to development South of Canada Drive, Cottingham (approx 408 responses and petition signatories), due to potential impact on highways, school provision, and parking
- Opposition to development north of Well Lane, Willerby (approximately 800 responses & petition signatories) due to potential impact on flood risk, loss of amenity, and loss of strategic open space between Willerby and Cottingham.
- Opposition to development on Anlaby Common (approximately 47 responses) due to potential impact on biodiversity and amenity.

Beverley (approximately 115 responses) with issues including:

- Strong opposition to the development of land between Morrisons and Broadgates housing estate, Walkington, due to loss of amenity, impact on highways, and impact on mineral resources.
- Opposition to the development of Beaver Park rugby ground due to flood risk, loss of sport/amenity land, and highway impact.
- Opposition to development north of Woodhall Way and garden land to the back of Westwood Road.
- Support for housing development to the South of the town near Long Lane, Woodmansey Mile, and Beverley Parklands.

Pocklington (approximately 110 responses and 120 petition signatories) with issues including:

- Opposition to sites that would encroach onto the Yorkshire Wolds.
- Concern over a lack of infrastructure capacity in the town including doctors, schools, sewage treatment/drainage, and the A1079 (access and highway capacity).
- Support for potential sites to the south of the town that would be able to access the A1079 without a need to go through the town centre.
- Opposition to development around Sherbuttgate Field because of potential impact on traffic, wildlife, and residential amenity. Also some concern over the potential impact on the operation of the Wolds Gliding Club

Market Weighton (approximately 85 responses and 79 petition signatories) with issues including:

- Opposition to any development on the Hawling Road allotments (approximately 107 responses and petition signatories)
- Opposition to development north of Spring Road due to impact on highways, parking, and the Wolds.
- Opposition to sites that would lead to coalescence with Goodmanham.
- Concern expressed over the capacity of the towns infrastructure including drains, roads, and schools to accommodate significant development.

Wetwang (approximately 63 responses) with issues including:

- Preference for sites involving infill development and those with a good relationship to the existing built form.
- General concern over any more development in the village due to potential loss of farmland and limited sewage treatment capacity, jobs, & public transport

South Cave (approximately 55 responses) with issues including:

- Most (including the Parish Council) were against further sites being developed due to the potential impact on highway capacity and safety, the Yorkshire Wolds and drainage capacity.
- The doctor's surgery, dentists and schools were identified as being at capacity.
- If development did occur sites to the South West were preferred as these would have a lesser impact on flood risk and highways (access to the A63 without going through centre of village)

Hornsea (approximately 40 responses) with issues including:

- Opposition to development around Cheyne Garth due to inadequate highway access and impact on wildlife.
- Concern that potential sites on the seafront should be developed to enhance the town's tourism role and amenity value for local residents rather than being developed for housing.
- Opposition to development which would lead to loss of car parking

Hedon (approximately 30 responses) with the main issue being:

- Concerns over drainage capacity and high flood risks in the town.

Bridlington (approximately 20 responses and 195 petition signatories) with issues including:

- Opposition to sites which would lead to the town's coalescence with Sewerby
- A petition signed by 195 people that opposed the building of over 3,000 affordable homes in the town

Melbourne (approximately 20 responses) with the main issue being

- Concern over the capacity of the village's infrastructure including school, sewage treatment, and drainage to accommodate additional development.
- Concern over the Village's location next to the River Derwent, which is a European designated habitat site.

Also over 20 responses were received from Holme-on-Spalding Moor and Hutton Cranswick. All of the Responses to the Potential Sites Allocations Document can be found online at <http://consult.eastriding.gov.uk/portal/>

8 Conclusion

A very high and encouraging level of response has been received to both the Preferred Approach Core Strategy and Potential Sites Allocations Document. This was facilitated by Officers from the Council's Forward Planning Unit who attended a large number of meetings and events (many in the evening) during the consultation period.

The full responses to the consultation are available to view on line at <http://consult.eastriding.gov.uk/portal/>. These will be used to inform the next versions of the Core Strategy and Allocations DPD which are expected to be published in September 2011.

At this stage it is unclear whether the next version of the Core Strategy will be the 'Publication' stage or a further draft for consultation. This largely depends on the extent of changes proposed from the Preferred Approach version.

The next version of the Allocations Document will set out a preferred set of allocations. In preparing this document the sites shown in the Potential Sites Document will be assessed using a (Sustainability Appraisal) Site Assessment Methodology (SASAM).