



YORK

CITY OF YORK
Local Development Scheme
July 2016

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1 Purpose and content

- 1.1 This document is the Council's Local Development Scheme for 2016 to the end of 2018, taking effect from 1 July 2016. It replaces the previously published Local Development Scheme 2012. Its main purposes are:
- To inform the community and other partners of the documents that will make up the Development Plan¹ for the City of York local authority area (and a wider area for waste and minerals planning), and the timescales they can expect for their preparation;
 - to inform the community and other partners of the evidence base to support these documents;
 - to inform the community and other partners of the inter-relationships between these various documents, other strategies and plans and the supporting evidence, and
 - to inform and establish the council's priorities for the preparation of these documents and their associated work programmes.
- 1.2 The council has a statutory duty² to produce a Local Development Scheme (LDS), which must specify:
- the local development documents which are to be development plan documents;
 - the subject matter and geographical area to which each development plan document is to relate;
 - which development plan documents (if any) are to be prepared jointly with one or more other local planning authorities, and
 - the timetable for the preparation and revision of the development plan documents.
- 1.3 The LDS must be in compliance with the local planning authority's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). City of York Council has produced its SCI (Statement of Community Involvement, 2007).as required³. Although this is a DPD⁴, it is, in accordance with regulations⁵, not included in the LDS. Furthermore, there is no longer a statutory duty to include local development documents (LDDs) that are not development plan documents (DPDs), such as supplementary planning documents (SPDs), for example, in a LDS. However, they can be included, if desirable.
- 1.4 Not to provide an up to date LDS (or comply with it) runs the risk of:
- the Local Plan not being found sound in relation to legal requirements, and
 - potential Government intervention (for failure to have a Local Plan in place).

¹ This includes the Local Plan, the Minerals and Waste Plan and neighbourhood plans that have been (are being) made in relation to the area for which applications for planning permission must be determined by reference to. Also includes the Community Infrastructure Levy (if introduced and implemented).

² Section 15 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

³ Section 18 (1) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

⁴ Section 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

⁵ Section 18 (3) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

1.5 Therefore, this LDS covers the following documents:

- The City of York Local Plan
- The Joint Mineral and Waste Plan (North Yorkshire County Council, North York Moors National Park Authority and City of York Council)
- The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule
- Neighbourhood Plans (12 no. of which 3 will issued for consultation in 2016)
- Supplementary planning documents (SPDs) pertaining to:
 - Affordable Housing
 - A Local Heritage List for York
 - Commuted sum payments for open space⁶
 - Developer contributions towards education facilities⁷
 - Green Infrastructure
 - House extensions and alterations
 - Houses in Multiple Occupation
 - Parking standards
 - The former British Sugar and Manor School site
 - York Central

1.6 These documents will provide the ‘framework’ for determining applications for planning permission in the City of York local authority area, and in the case of minerals and waste planning, the areas covered by City of York Council, North Yorkshire County Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority. Although the Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule (if implemented) would stand alone and would not be a DPD, it would, nevertheless, impact on deliverability and viability of the Local Plan. The Charging Schedule, therefore, warrants inclusion in the timetable so that its effects can be taken into consideration. It is expected that CIL revenues will provide a substantial source of funding, administered by City of York Council, (supplemented by other planning obligations and other sources of funding the Council makes successful bid for) to support the development of York, and it can have a material affect on the viability of a development for which a planning application is made.

1.7 The LDS timetable also gives due consideration to the time required for other essential processes, such as the Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA) of Development Plan Documents, other relevant plans and strategies and the evidence-base that is needed to devise and support these documents. The processes underpinning the preparation of the documents listed in paragraph 1.5 above are complex and impose a high demand on resources in terms of personnel and time.

1.8 In this regard, the SA / SEA process places a particularly high demand on resources as it requires the likely significant effects of a policy, project or programme on the economic, social and environmental objectives by which sustainable development can be defined to be assessed. The outcome of the assessment should then

⁶ Regulations 122 and 123 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) restricts the use of Section 106 obligations and the SPD will also need to be informed by any resultant CIL charging schedule. Furthermore, Planning Practice Guidance Paragraph 014 states ‘.....*planning obligations should not be sought to contribute to pooled funding ‘pots’ intended to fund the provision of general infrastructure in the wider area.*’

⁷ See preceding footnote

determine whether the policy, project or programme is sustainable or advise that it could or should be changed to achieve greater sustainability. In this way, SAs/SEAs assist and improve policy, project and programme development. The majority, if not all, of the DPDs referred to in the LDS (i.e. the Local Plan and the Joint Minerals and Waste Plan) have either been or will be subjected to a SA/SEA. The town/parish councils and neighbourhood forums are responsible for ensuring that their respective Neighbourhood plans contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The need to undertake a SA/SEA will be dependent on the outcome of the SEA Screening Opinion they prepare.

- 1.9 An SA / SEA is not likely to be required for CIL (if introduced) because it does not introduce new policies - it is a purely financial tool which Article 3(8) of the SEA Directive excludes from requiring SEA. It is also expected there will be no significant environmental effects arising from its implementation (if implemented).

2 Context

National

- 2.1 The National Planning policy Framework (NPPF), published in March 2012, sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It advocates that **planning should be genuinely plan-led**, as a core land-use planning principle and states that '*Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.*' NPPF **must** be taken into account when preparing the Council's Local Plan⁸, with due regard also being given to [the National] Planning Practice Guidance.
- 2.2 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (PCPA), (as amended)⁹ established the requirement for local planning authorities to produce a **local development scheme** for their area and sets out what such a scheme must specify, which includes:
- the local development documents which are to be development plan documents;
 - the subject matter and geographical area to which each development plan document is to relate;
 - which development plan documents (if any) are to be prepared jointly with one or more other local planning authorities, and
 - the timetable for the preparation and revision of the development plan documents.

⁸ **Local Plan:** The plan for the future development of the local area (and management of development, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

⁹ Amended by Section 180 of the 2008 Planning Act and Section 111 of the Localism Act, 2011

- 2.3 Further clarification of what constitutes a Local Development Document and what constitutes a Development Plan Document is given below and shown diagrammatically in Figure 3.2.
- **Development Plan Documents (DPDs)** contain planning policies and proposals and are subject to examination by an Independent Planning Inspector, and
 - The purpose of **Local Development Documents (LDDs)**, which includes DPDs, is to **provide the planning policy framework** for the City of York.
- 2.4 Although there is no longer a statutory duty to include local development documents (LDDs) that are not development plan documents (DPDs), such as supplementary planning documents (SPDs), for example, in a LDS¹⁰, they are included in this LDS for completeness.
- 2.5 The key DPD for establishing the plan for the future development of and management of development in the City of York is the **Local Plan**.
- 2.6 The Localism Act 2011 amended the PCPA (see paragraph 2.2 and associated footnote) and also introduced other significant changes to plan making, including:
- The abolition of regional plans. The Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy (with the exception of green belt policies) was formally revoked in February 2013¹¹;
 - the principle of neighbourhood planning and provisions for neighbourhood development orders and neighbourhood development plans, and
 - the introduction of the ‘duty to cooperate’.
- 2.7 The Localism Act introduced Section 33A into the PCPA, which sets out a duty to cooperate in relation to the planning of sustainable development (“the Duty”). The Duty requires a local planning authority to engage *‘constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis..... in the preparation of development plan documents, or the preparation of other local development documents’* with other local planning authorities a county council in England that is not a local planning authority, or a prescribed body (or body of a prescribed description). The Duty also includes activities that prepare the way for or support the abovementioned activities, such as the preparation of the evidence base, and should be applied to any “strategic matter” related to the abovementioned activities. A strategic matter is defined as “sustainable development or use of land that has or would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas.
- 2.8 In effect, the Duty seeks to enhance the way planning authorities work together in preparing their plans. In addition, NPPF encourages planning authorities to consider preparing joint plans.
- 2.9 City of York Council has a statutory responsibility to plan for future minerals supply and waste management within its authority area. Furthermore, Planning Practice Guidance states that those local planning authorities with minerals and waste

¹⁰ S180 of the 2008 Planning Act amend. to S15 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

¹¹ The RSS York Green Belt policies, including those for the City of York, remain extant.

planning responsibilities should also produce plans to provide a framework for decisions involving these uses. There is a recognition that minerals and waste planning issues often affect larger than local areas and can best be planned for at a wider than local level and is an activity that is covered by the Duty. Therefore, the three minerals and waste planning authorities of City of York Council, North Yorkshire County Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority have decided to prepare a Joint Plan. **This Minerals and Waste Joint Plan** will contain planning policies and proposals and thus constitutes a DPD within the suite of LDDs.

- 2.10 The Planning Act 2008 established powers to create a **Community Infrastructure Levy** in England and Wales. The Community Infrastructure Levy regulations 2010¹² made the first use of these powers and came into effect in April 2010.
- 2.11 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a discretionary fixed charge on new building above a certain size, which local authorities, as charging authorities, are empowered to set (with some exceptions) on most types of new development in their area. The proceeds of the levy will be spent on local and sub-regional infrastructure to support the development of the area. It is intended for the benefit of identified infrastructure generally, and that infrastructure need not relate to the development itself. CIL will be paid primarily by owners or developers of land that is developed.
- 2.12 Charging authorities will, if pursuing the introduction of CIL, be required to issue their respective preliminary draft CIL charging schedule for consultation and subject their respective draft schedule to examination by an independent examiner. Although similar to a DPD, in that it is to be subject to consultation and independent examination, the CIL Charging Schedule (if implemented) would stand alone and would not be a DPD. It would, nevertheless, impact on deliverability and viability of the Local Plan. The work programme for preparing the CIL Charging Schedule, therefore, warrants inclusion in this LDS so that its effects can be taken into consideration.
- 2.13 As part of the Localism Act 2011, local communities are encouraged to come together to get more involved in planning for their areas by producing **Neighbourhood plans** for their area. Neighbourhood plans are centred specifically round creating plans and policies to guide new development.
- 2.14 The Council has a statutory duty to provide technical advice and support for the neighbourhood plan process. Once brought into legal force, a Neighbourhood Plan will have a similar legal status to the Local Plan and becomes part of the plan framework for that area (i.e. a DPD within the suite of LDDs).
- 2.15 **Supplementary Planning Documents** (SPDs) provide guidance on the application of planning policies that are set out in DPDs. SPDs are not subject to independent examination but they are subject to public consultation and they do form part of the overall 'framework' to guide the determination of applications for planning permission. Therefore, although there is no statutory requirement to include detail of

¹² As amended by the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2012, 2013 and 2014

supplementary planning documents in the LDS they have been included as Local Development Documents for completeness.

- 2.16 The **Statement of Community Involvement** (SCI) sets out the Council's proposals for how the community will be involved in the production of planning documents and through consultation on planning applications. This was adopted in 2007 and is still applicable. It is a legal statutory requirement that the SCI must be complied with in the preparation of DPDs¹³. It is a DPD¹⁴ but it must not be included in the LDS¹⁵

Local

- 2.17 NPPF states that *'Plans and decisions need to take local circumstances into account, so that they respond to the different opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas.'* Furthermore, NPPF states that local plans: should:

- *'be based on joint working and co-operation to address larger than local issues;'*
- *'be a creative exercise in finding ways to enhance and improve the places in which people live their lives;'*
- *'proactively drive and support sustainable economic development', and*
- *take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs.'*

- 2.18 The City of York Council Plan for 2015-19 is based on its statutory responsibilities and the priorities of its administration. The plan is built around three key priorities:

- A prosperous city for all - where local businesses can thrive and residents have good quality jobs, housing and opportunities;
- a focus on frontline services - to ensure all residents, particularly the least advantaged, can access reliable services and community facilities, and
- a council that listens to residents - to ensure it delivers the services they want and works in partnership with local communities.

- 2.19 It is important that the Local Plan provides the spatial or planning expression of this and other Council plans and strategies. These are contained at Annex A, and include the following key strategies and plans:

- The Strategy for York 2011 – 2025
- The York Economic Strategy 2016-2020
- The City of York Local Transport Plan 2011-2031
- The Climate Change Framework and Action Plan (2010)
- One Planet York

¹³ Section 19 (3) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

¹⁴ Section 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

¹⁵ Section 18 (3) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

3 The Development Plan for the City of York

Predecessors to the Local Plan

- 3.1 The predecessor development plans to the emerging Local Plan are described briefly in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Predecessor development plans to the emerging Local Plan

Document	Status	Comment
City of York Draft Local Plan Incorporating the 4 th set of Changes, Development Control Local Plan Fourth Set of Changes	Approved for Development Control Purposes, April 2005	Used for the purposes of Development Management until such time as it is superseded by the Local Plan
Local Development Framework Core Strategy	Submitted for Examination February 2012 and withdrawn July 2012	No status except as a background document to the Local Plan

The Local Plan

- 3.2 Following the withdrawal of the Core Strategy in 2012 the Council began work on a new NPPF-compliant Local Plan. A nine-week consultation on a Local Plan Preferred Options took place throughout June and July 2013. This was followed by a further six-week Local Plan Further Sites consultation from early June 2014 to mid-July 2014.
- 3.3 Both of these consultations informed the preparation of a City of York Local Plan Publication Draft, 2014 (Publication Draft). This Publication Draft was approved for public consultation by the Council's Executive on 25 September 2014. However, at a subsequent meeting of Council, on 9 October 2014, the following motion was passed:

Council notes that in order to pass the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) "Test of Soundness" the Local Plan must be:

- *Positively Prepared - based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements.*
- *Justified - the plan should be the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives.*
- *Effective - the plan should be deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross-border strategic priorities.*

Council believes that the current draft plan approved by Cabinet on the 25th September:

- *does not accurately reflect the evidence base and is therefore not based on objectively assessed requirements.*

- *is not the most appropriate strategy and has ignored reasonable alternatives rather than test the approach against them.*
- *is not deliverable over the plan period and is contrary to the combined methodological approach of the Leeds City Region.*

Council believes that the current proposals also fail to adequately reflect the results of the citywide consultations undertaken in July 2013 and July 2014.....Council believes that the current proposals will result in the plan being found unsound by the planning inspector leaving the city vulnerable..... Council instructs that planned consultation on the current proposals is halted.

- 3.4 Subsequent to this, in February 2015, the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) released its latest National Household Projections, which forms the basis for determining the objectively assessed housing need (OAHN) for the City of York.
- 3.5 Following the Local Government Elections in May 2015, the agreement between the Conservative and Liberal Democrat Groups, to establish a joint administration for City of York Council from May 21st 2015 indicates that '*We will prepare an evidence based Local Plan which delivers much needed housing whilst focusing development on brownfield land and taking all practical steps to protect the green belt and the character of York.*'
- 3.6 The main part of the remainder of this section sets out the work programme for preparing the various **Development Plan Documents and Local Development Documents that need to be prepared and adopted which applications for planning permission must be determined by reference to.**
- 3.7 The work programmes for the various Development Plan Documents are shown in Figure 3.1 (a to c). In addition to these work programmes, the work programme for the Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule is shown in Figure 3.1d. and the SPDs to be either prepared or reviewed are shown in Table 3.2.

Figure 3.1b Development Plan Document (DPD) Work Programme - Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (CYC, NYCC, & NYMNPA)

Month No.	2016								2017											
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Overall timescale																				
Publication (Submission) Draft																				
Preparation	█	█	█	█	█	█														
Approval (all authorities) to consult						█														
Consultation							█	█												
Analysis / consideration of responses									█	█										
Examination																				
Preparation									█	█										
NYCC Full Council approval to submit										█										
CYC Executive & Full Council (+ NYMNPA) approval to submit											█									
Submission												█								
Pre-Examination meeting / Examination preparation / Examination												█	█							
Examination														█	█					
Inspector's Reporting and consideration of Inspector's Report																█	█			
Adoption (by all authorities, including lead-in time for Full Councils/Full NPA meetings)																		█	█	

Note This Plan has to be compliant with the same Regulations as a Local Plan i.e. the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning)(England) Regulations 2012

Figure 3.1c Development Plan Document (DPD) Work Programme - Neighbourhood Plans

Month No.	2016								2017												2018																	
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32						
Neighbourhood Plans	No overall timescale for the completion/adoption of all neighbourhood plans is stated and the timescale for each neighbourhood plan is indicative only. This is because the timescale for each neighbourhood plan is determined by the respective town/parish council or neighbourhood forum preparing its particular neighbourhood plan.																																					
Copmanthorpe								▲	▲	◆	◆	⊗	★	★	★	★	▼	◆																				
Dunnington														▲	▲	◆	◆	⊗	★	★	★	★	▼	◆														
Earswick												▲	▲	◆	◆	⊗	★	★	★	★	▼	◆																
Fulford														▲	▲	◆	◆	⊗	★	★	★	★	▼	◆														
Haxby & Wigginton																		▲	▲	◆	◆	⊗	★	★	★	★	▼	◆										
Heslington																			▲	▲	◆	◆	⊗	★	★	★	★	▼	◆									
Huntington												▲	▲	◆	◆	⊗	★	★	★	★	▼	◆																
Murton														▲	▲	◆	◆	⊗	★	★	★	★	▼	◆														
Poppleton						▲	▲	◆	◆	⊗	★	★	★	★	▼	◆																						
Rufforth								▲	▲	◆	◆	⊗	★	★	★	★	▼	◆																				
Skelton														▲	▲	◆	◆	⊗	★	★	★	★	▼	◆														
Strensall												▲	▲	◆	◆	⊗	★	★	★	★	▼	◆																

Note the above work programme neither includes the time taken before May 2016 by town/parish councils and neighbourhood forums nor does it include the time and assistance given by CYC for working-up neighbourhood plans to the point where a draft plan has been prepared for pre-submission consultation.

KEY to Figure 3.1c

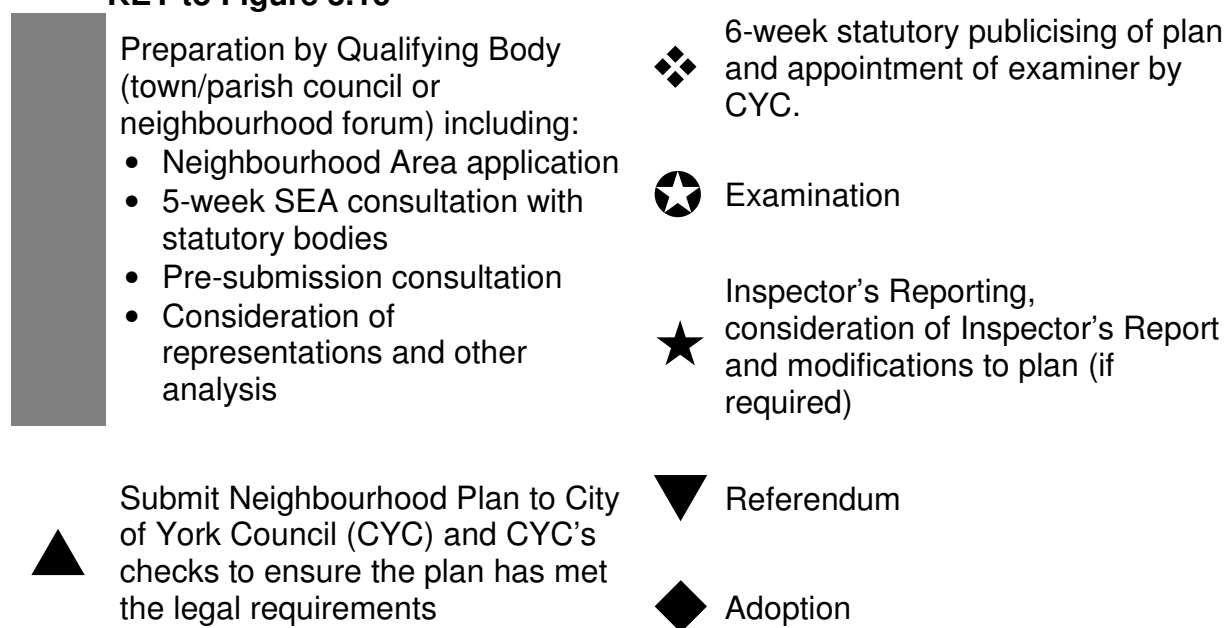


Table 3.2 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) to be prepared (p) or reviewed (r)

Affordable Housing ^r - currently Interim Planning Guidance
A local Heritage List for York ^p
Commuted Sum Payments for Open Space in New Development ^p - currently an advice note
Developer Contributions Towards Education Facilities ^p - currently an advice note
Green Infrastructure Strategy ^p
Draft Controlling the Concentration of Houses in Multiple Occupation, Approved 2012, Amended 2014 ^{r *}
Draft House Extensions and Alterations, 2012 ^{r *}
Locally Specific Guidance for Managing Environmental Quality ^p
Low Emissions ^p
Parking Standards ^p - currently Appendix E in City of York Draft Local Plan Incorporating the 4th set of Changes
Draft Subdivision of Dwellings, December 2012 ^{r *}
Sustainable Design and Construction ^p – currently Interim Planning Statement
York Central ^p

Note SPDs denoted thus (*) are classed as draft as they have been prepared prior to the adoption of the Local Plan, but approved as 'interim planning guidance'.

3.8 Further explanation of the various stages for the production of DPDs, are set out in the following paragraphs 3.8 to 3.13. Although these paragraphs outline the stages for undertaking the Local Plan (referring to the regulations as applicable and as

contained in Table 3.1a) many of these stages are equally applicable to the other DPDs and LDDs which also have to be prepared in accordance with different regulations and may have similar timescales for their preparation LDDs differ from DPDs in that they do not require independent examination.

- 3.9 The first stage in preparing a Local Plan (under Regulation 18) is for the Council, as the Local Planning Authority, to initiate Public participation in the preparation of the Local Plan. This must be achieved by notifying consultation bodies and such residents or other persons it considers appropriate of the subject of a local plan which the local planning authority propose to prepare, and invite them to make representations about what a local plan with that subject ought to contain. The Council must take account of any such representations made. Two rounds of consultation have already taken place. The first was in June-July 2013 on a Preferred Options Local Plan. As second 'Further Sites Consultation' took place in June-July 2013. An additional 'Preferred Sites Consultation' is due to take place in July-Aug. 2016.
- 3.10 The second stage is a formal publication consultation on the Local Plan - the 'Publication Draft Local Plan'. At this stage Comments are invited on the Publication Draft Local Plan over a period of at least six weeks. These representations will be those which are considered by the Inspector at the independent examination in public (EiP).
- 3.11 Following public consultation on the Local Plan it, together with the submission documents, including the Sustainability appraisal report and a 'consultation statement', is submitted to the Secretary of State.
- 3.12 The fourth stage is the independent examination in public (EiP). This is the stage where the Local Plan is subject to independent scrutiny in order to assess whether it has been prepared in accordance with legal requirements and whether it is 'sound'. This aims to assess whether its policies and proposals are robust and based on a sound evidence base; that it is realistic and deliverable; that proper procedures have been followed; that the views of the community have been taken into account; and that it conforms to national planning policy and is consistent with other plans in the Authority's area
- 3.13 Once the EiP has taken place the next stage is Publication of the Inspector's Report. The Authority must incorporate changes required by the Inspector as a result of the examination and then adopt the document.
- 3.14 The sixth, and final, stage is the adoption of the Local plan by the Local Authority
- 3.15 It can be seen from paragraphs 3.8 to 3.13 above that the process for taking a DPD (in this case a Local plan) through to adoption is complex, compounded by, as is shown in Figure 3.2, the inter-relationships between the various documents. For example, the growth rates and allocations in the Local Plan will generate a demand for infrastructure. The Local Plan Transport Infrastructure Investment Requirements Study provides the evidence for the scale of the demand for transport infrastructure to feed into the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, which is also influenced by the Local Transport Plan. The Viability Study will determine whether the income from growth

(house sales revenue etc.) will sufficiently outweigh the cost of development (building homes and workplaces etc.) to make development viable and provide sufficient excess to enable the infrastructure demand to be met through 'planning gain' including the Community Infrastructure Levy (if viable and implemented).

- 3.16 This interaction is iterative, primarily because if the viability study shows that either the Local Plan is not viable or that there is insufficient 'planning gain' to provide the necessary infrastructure, the following considerations (in no particular order of priority), will have to be made either individually or in combination:
- Secure alternative / additional funding
 - Accept higher level of adverse impact
 - Reduce the amount of growth and development
- 3.17 A key feature of the Local Plan is that its policies and proposals are soundly based on up-to-date and reliable evidence. A robust evidence base is, therefore, required to inform content and direction. This evidence base will also provide vital information for its subsequent monitoring and review. The evidence base shown in Figure 3.2 is a sample of the extensive evidence base that has been amassed and is continuing to be compiled to inform the preparation of the Local Plan, other DPDs and LDDs. A full listing of the evidence base is given in tables 3.3a and 3.3b below.

Table 3.3a: Existing evidence-base documents

Study	Date of Production
Housing Requirements in York, Evidence on Housing Requirements in York: 2015 Update (Produced by: ARUP for City of York Council)	To LPWG September 2015
York Economic Forecasts (Produced by: Oxford Economics for City of York Council)	To LPWG September 2015
City of York Local Plan Viability Study (Produced by: PBA for City of York Council)	September 2014
City of York Local Plan Transport Infrastructure Investment Requirements Study (Produced by: Parsons Brinckerhoff for City of York Council)	September 2014
Open Space, and Green Infrastructure (Produced by: AMEC for City of York Council)	September 2014
City of York Retail Study Update (Produced by: White Young Green for the City of York Council)	September 2014
Duty to Cooperate Supporting Paper (Produced by: City of York Council)	September 2014
Renewable Energy Study (Produced by: AMEC for City of York Council)	September 2014
Habitats Regulation Assessment of the Local Plan (Draft) (Produced by: AMEC for City of York Council)	September 2014

Table 3.3a: Existing evidence-base documents

Study	Date of Production
Amended Houses in Multiple Occupation SPD (Produced by: City of York Council)	July 2014
City of York Local Plan: The Approach to the Green Belt Appraisal Update (Historic Character and Setting) (Produced by: City of York Council)	2013
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Produced by: City of York Council)	September 2013
Heritage Topic Paper Update (Produced by: City of York Council)	September 2013
York Biodiversity Action Plan (Draft) (Produced by: City of York Council)	May 2013
Central Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal	Committee November 2011.
City Centre Movement and Accessibility Framework (Produced by: JMP for City of York Council)	LDF Working Group October 2011.
Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2031 (LTP3) (Produced by: City of York Council)	March 2011
York City Beautiful (Produced by: Alan Simpson <i>et al</i> for City of York Council)	February 2011
City of York Local Plan: The Approach to the Green Belt Appraisal Update (Historic Character and Setting) (Produced by: City of York Council)	2011
North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Project	2011
York and North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (Produced by: GVA)	2011
School Playing Fields Assessment (Produced by: City of York Council)	January 2010
North Yorkshire and Lower Tees Valley Historic Characterisation Project	2010
City of York Local Plan: The Approach to the Green Belt Appraisal (Produced by: City of York Council)	February 2003
York Landscape Appraisal (Produced by: Environmental Consultancy University of Sheffield (ECUS) for the City of York Council)	December 1996

Table 3.3b: Emerging evidence-base documents

Study	Progress so far:
City of York Strategic Housing Market Assessment (Produced by: GL Hearn for city of York Council)	To LPWG 27/06/16 To Executive 30/06/16
Employment Land Review (Produced by: City of York Council)	To LPWG 27/06/16 To Executive 30/06/16
Green Belt Appraisal Methodology - technical appendix (Produced by: City of York Council)	To LPWG 27/06/16 To Executive 30/06/16
Historic Character and Setting Methodology - technical appendix (Produced by: City of York Council)	To LPWG 27/06/16 To Executive 30/06/16
City of York Local Plan Viability Study Update (Produced by: Kier for City of York Council)	In preparation Expected 2016
City of York Local Plan Transport Infrastructure Investment Requirements Study Update (Produced by City of York Council)	In preparation Expected 2016
City of York Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (Produced by: City of York Council)	In preparation Expected 2016
City of York Council Retail Study Update (Produced by: White Young Green for City of York Council)	In preparation Expected 2016
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Produced by City of York Council / Environment Agency)	In preparation Expected 2016/17
Windfalls Analysis Technical Paper – technical appendix (Produced by: City of York Council)	To LPWG 27/06/16 To Executive 30/06/16
Duty to Cooperate Supporting Paper Update (Produced by: City of York Council)	In preparation Expected 2016

Figure 3.2 City of York Local Plan Preparation Interaction Diagram

Other Supporting Documents

Plans and Strategies*

- Council Plan for 2015-19
- City of York Local Transport Plan 2011-2031 (LTP3)
- The Strategy for York 2011-2025
- A Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the City of York and North Yorkshire
- York Economic Strategy 2016-2020
- Draft Private Sector Housing Strategy, 2016-2021 and Action Plan 2014-2019
- A City Partnership to Prevent Homelessness 2013-2018
- Contaminated Land Strategy, 2016
- Low Emission Strategy, 2012
- The Equality Plan 'A Fairer York' 2015-2017

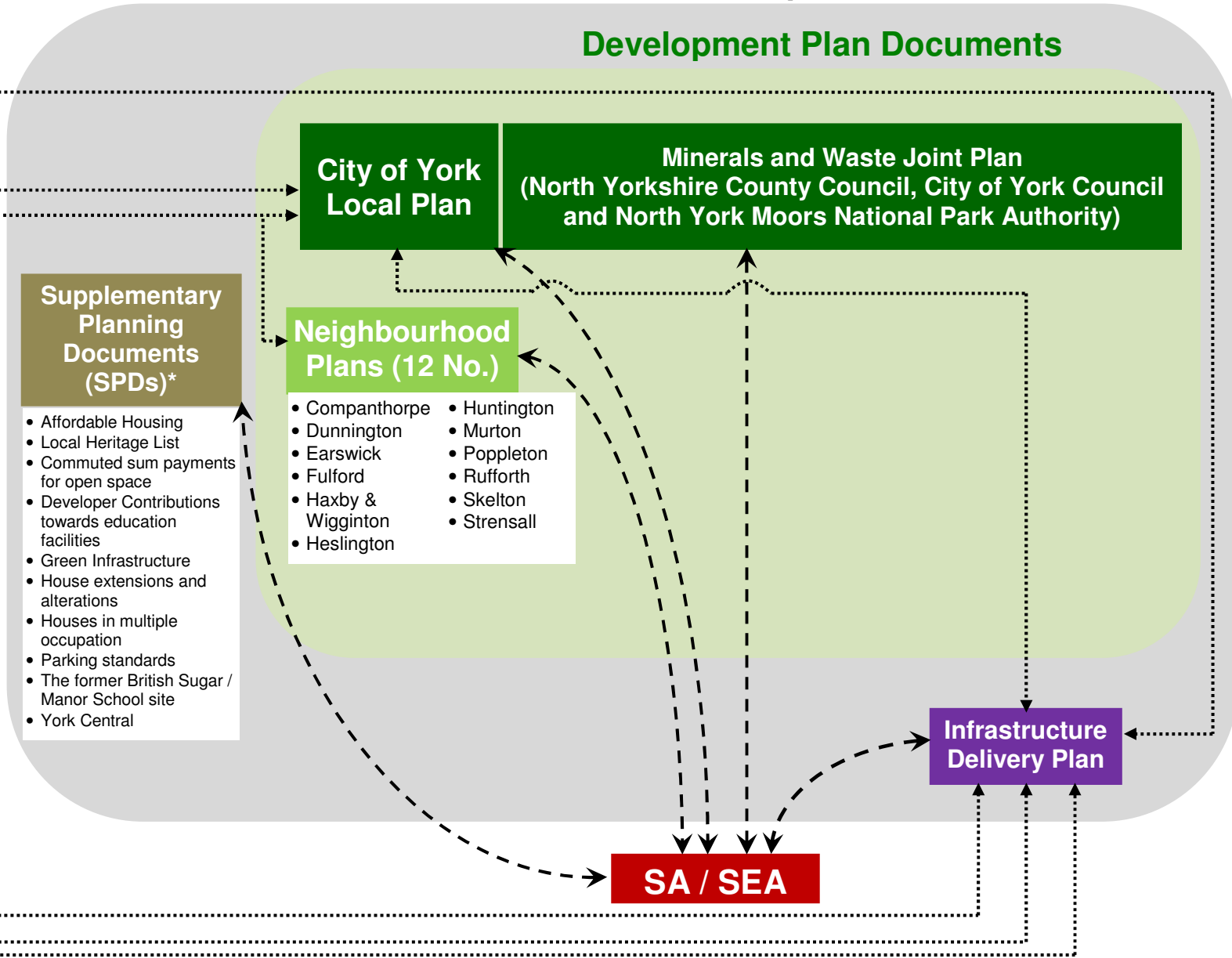
Evidence Base

- City of York Local Plan Viability Study
- City of York Local Plan Transport Infrastructure Investment Requirements Study
- Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2016
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
- Housing Requirements in York: Evidence on Housing Requirements in York 2014 Update
- City of York Council Retail Study Update
- New City Beautiful – Toward an Economic Vision
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2013
- Heritage Topic Paper Update
- Renewable Energy Study
- School Playing Fields Assessment

Other

- Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule (CIL)

Local Development Documents



- 3.18 Figure 3.2 also shows that a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is undertaken for DPDs and LDDs, except for those LDDs that are, following a SA/SEA scoping, deemed to be exempt¹⁶¹⁷. In most cases SPDs would be exempt from a SEA, but a SEA may be required in exceptional circumstances¹⁸.
- 3.19 In this LDS the Statement of Community Involvement, the CIL Charging Schedule, and the majority of the SPDs are deemed to be exempt or covered in the Local plan Sustainability Appraisal.
- 3.20 Section 39 of The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (PCPA) requires local development documents (including a Local Plan) to be prepared with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. More specifically, Section 19 of the Act requires a local planning authority to carry out a sustainability appraisal of each local development document, including the Local Plan, during its preparation and produce report on the findings of each appraisal.
- 3.21 Local Planning Authorities must also comply with the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC which requires formal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. The Directive has been incorporated into English law by virtue of the SEA Regulations 2004, and applies to all Local Plans where formal preparation begins after 21st July 2004. In this way, SAs assist and improve policy, project and programme development by assessing the likely significant effects on the economic, social and environmental objectives by which sustainable development can be defined. In most cases the SA and SEA is undertaken as a single combined assessment.
- 3.22 The SA/SEA report will be an integral part of the LDD preparation process and will be undertaken in stages alongside the production of each LDD/DPD/SPD (except for those considered to be exempt because if they are unlikely to have significant environmental effects that have not already have been assessed during the preparation of the Local Plan). The first stage involves establishing the evidence base, identifying the key sustainability issues with regard to the city and developing sustainability objectives relevant to the Local Plan in a Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.
- 3.23 Sustainability documents that have been completed to date are listed in Annex B:

¹⁶ Planning Practice Guidance Paragraph: 005 Reference ID: 11-005-20140306

¹⁷ Planning Practice Guidance Paragraph: 008 Reference ID: 11-008-20140306

¹⁸ Planning Practice Guidance Paragraph: 028 Reference ID: 12-028-20140306

4 Programme Management, Reporting and Resourcing

Programme Management

- 4.1 Planning & Environmental Management (PEM) section combines the provision of a statutory strategic planning function for CYC together with specialism relating to design, heritage, ecology, conservation and sustainable development. An organisational chart for the PEM service is attached at Annex C.
- 4.2 The Head of Planning and Environmental Management and the Forward Planning Team Manager are responsible for the project management of the work areas identified in this document. The Director of City and Environmental Services and the Assistant Director, Development Services, Planning and Regeneration have an overall responsibility for delivery and provide the link with both the Directorate and wider Council management teams and key Members.
- 4.3 The PEM - Forward Planning Team produces long term strategies for the City relating to spatial land use and transport. In essence the team's role is to shape the City's approach to key planning issues providing a clear local framework to guide and promote development where it is needed, and protect the quality of York's unique historic, natural and built environment. The team undertake and lead on the majority of the work identified in the LDS.
- 4.4 The PEM - Design Conservation and Sustainable Development Team provides technical input and expert specialist advice relating to the natural and built environment covering: design, conservation, listed buildings, archaeology, ecology, landscape, sustainable design & construction, carbon management & energy. The work of the team includes significant critical inputs into the Strategic Planning process.
- 4.5 Although the PEM - Forward Planning Team leads on the majority of the work identified in the LDS, it can not prepare the documents identified in this LDS in isolation. It needs input from other officers and teams within the City and Environmental Services Directorate and from within other City of York Council directorates. The main connections with these other officers and teams providing this input are also shown in the chart at Annex C.

Reporting

- 4.6 Issues relating to the Local Plan, other DPDs and LDDs are normally reported to Council Members via the Local Plan Working Group. This is a formally constituted cross party advisory committee of the Council which meets in public and makes recommendations to the Council's Executive. The Council's Executive is responsible for making decisions relating to the production of the Local Plan, other DPDs and LDDs, save for approving documents for submission to the Secretary of State or final adoption of DPDs. Decisions relating to these issues must be made by Full Council.

Resourcing

4.7 The financial and human resources implications for the production of the DPDs and LDDs listed in paragraph 1.2 and shown in Figure 3.2 have been fully assessed. The majority of the costs relating to staffing will be met through revenue budgets. In this respect, 'one-off investment' funds were included in the Council's budget for 2016/17 for the Local Plan. However, it is expected that further funding will need to be secured in the 2017/18 budget to progress the plan through examination and adoption. This funding is required to meet the following costs:

- Compiling the evidence base (i.e. unforeseen/additional evidence to that currently expected);
- the public examinations for the Local Plan and other DPDs (this includes costs relating to the Planning Inspectorate, Programme Officer and venue);
- the need for sufficient staffing (including additional temporary posts and procured support) to prepare and progress the DPDs;
- legal and consultancy support on procedural issues, representation at EiP and legal advice from Leading Counsel;
- external 'Expert Witness' representation at Examination to defend the evidence base, under scrutiny (e.g. consultancy services provider responsible for undertaking the Local Plan Viability Study Update), and
- consultation and publication.

5 Risk assessment

- 5.1 An assessment has been undertaken to identify key risks to the programme, these together with potential mitigating actions are outlined in Table 5.1

Table 5.1: Risk analysis and mitigation

Risk	Impact L/M/H	Probability L/M/H	Mitigating Actions
Staff turnover	H	M	The potential loss of a team member could have a significant impact upon delivery of DPDs, LDDs, associated strategies and plans and the supporting evidence. To address this risk contingencies are in place (such as the redeployment of internal resources to cover a shortfall or use of 'agency' staff) to enable continuity in the programme in the event of a staff member leaving the employment of the Council.
Changes in National Guidance arising following the consultation on the Draft National Planning Policy Framework.	H	H	Ensure that the Forward Planning team is fully aware of emerging national and regional context and responds to changes early. Also consider potential changes with inspector following submission for Core Strategy.
Change in the local political agenda.	H	L	Cross party Local Plan Member Working Party (Local Plan Working Group) to provide consensus where possible.
Delays in formal decision making	H	H	Delays could lead to slippage in the timetable and achievement of key milestones. To address this Members will be fully briefed and consulted prior to formal decision making
Large number of representations received (including objections) to consultations	H	M	Whilst the SCI sets out the overall engagement strategy with all interested parties, it is likely that there will remain some interests whose case will need to be considered at Inquiry. However this will not be known until the DPD is published and formally consulted on. Notwithstanding this, the front-loading of engagement with interested parties will seek to overcome as many objections as possible prior to the examination stage, where the most significant slippage in preparation may occur. Deploy additional resources as required to record and appraise representations.

Risk	Impact L/M/H	Probability L/M/H	Mitigating Actions
Capacity of Planning Inspectorate (PINS) to accommodate an as yet unknown level of nationwide demand.	H	M	The capacity of PINS is not something that the Council can directly influence. This will be addressed through early engagement with PAS to assess any potential issues.
	H	M	This is likely to cause delay and may require additional consultation to be undertaken. This risk will be minimised through submitting DPDs that meet the requirements of national policy and legislation
Soundness of DPDs	H	L	Dialogue with Government, PINS and the Planning Advisory Service (PAS) at key stages in the process will seek to minimise the risk. Issues and concerns would then be addressed in a timely manner.
Soundness of DPDs & Legal challenge	H	L	All DPDs will be prepared upon a robust evidence base subject to a sustainability appraisal, and involve engagement with all interested parties.
Implication of Development Management decisions on major applications	M	L	Dialogue with Development Management colleagues recommendations to Members.

6 Monitoring

Duty to Monitor – the national policy context for monitoring

- 6.1 As a local planning authority (LPA) City of York Council must publish information direct to the public at least annually in the form of an authority monitoring report (AMR), as set out in Section 35 of the PCPA,¹⁹ as amended by Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011²⁰. The Council, as the LPA, can decide what to include in the AMR as there are no longer any core planning indicators. However, the Council must ensure that the AMRs are prepared in accordance with the relevant legislation.
- 6.2 The findings of the AMRs should feed directly into any review of policy that may be required.
- 6.3 All of the reports produced are available to view on the Council's web-site (https://www.york.gov.uk/info/20051/planning_policy/663/development_plan_monitoring).

Local monitoring

- 6.4 In addition, further information is provided to the Council's Shared Intelligence Bureau for incorporation into The Council's annual and quarterly performance reports, and for Council Members, as required. The most recent annual performance report together with the quarterly update reports published for the current year so far, are available to view and download from the Council's website at www.york.gov.uk/info/20036/performance_and_policies/58/performance_annual_report.

¹⁹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents>

²⁰ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/section/113/enacted>

Annex A

Relevant Existing Council Strategies and Plans

Strategy	Role	Timescale
Council Plan 2015-19	<p>The plan is built around three key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prosperous city for all - where local businesses can thrive and residents have good quality jobs, housing and opportunities; • a focus on frontline services - to ensure all residents, particularly the least advantaged, can access reliable services and community facilities, and • a council that listens to residents - to ensure it delivers the services they want and works in partnership with local communities 	2015 -2019
The Strategy for York 2011-2025	<p>The Community Plan runs to 2025. It sets a vision for the City which aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build confident, creative and inclusive communities; • create a leading environmentally-friendly city; • ensure York is at the forefront of innovation and change with a prosperous and thriving economy; • create a world class centre for education and learning for all, and • celebrate our historic past whilst creating a successful and thriving future. <p>A review of the SCS is currently under discussion.</p>	To 2025
City of York Local Transport Plan 2011-2031 (LTP3)	<p>Local transport authorities are required by the Transport Act 2000 to prepare a LTP and keep it under review. The City of York's Third Local Transport Plan (LTP3), covering the period April 2011 to March 2015 and beyond to 2031, has now been published. It is expected that there will be a significant growth in jobs and housing over the next 15 - 20 years. The make up of York's population will also change over this period, with more older and dependent people expected to be living in the city. This will increase the pressures on the transport network, which could lead to current levels of delay increasing contributing to more emissions of greenhouse gases and pollutants that affect air quality in some areas of the city.</p>	2011 – 2031

Strategy	Role	Timescale
	<p>The priority for LTP3 is to provide a high quality, well planned, fully integrated and efficiently operated transport network in order to limit, as far as possible, any future delays and to enable the city to continue to function. This is expected to be achieved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Quality Alternatives to the car to provide more choice and enable more trips to be undertaken by sustainable means. • Improving Strategic Links to enhance the wider connections with the key residential and employment areas in and around York, and beyond. • Encouraging Behavioural Change to maximise the use of walking, cycling and public transport and continue improving road safety • Tackling Transport Emissions to reduce the release of pollutants harmful to health and the environment. • Enhancing Public Streets and Spaces to improve the quality of life, minimise the impact of motorised traffic and encourage economic, social and cultural activity. <p>Air quality issues in York are mainly related to traffic emissions. An Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP2) was developed alongside LTP2, to support the aim of improving air quality. This remains current for LTP3.</p>	
<p>A Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the City of York and North Yorkshire</p>	<p>The Municipal Waste Management Strategy has been developed by the York & North Yorkshire Waste Partnership and provides the strategic vision for managing wastes and improving resource recovery in York and North Yorkshire. This Strategy contains the policies, aims, objectives and targets for the partnership area.</p>	<p>2006 - 2026</p>

Strategy	Role	Timescale
York Economic Strategy 2016-2020	<p>This Strategy postulates two scenarios – a ‘Keep going we’re doing fine’ scenario and a ‘Choosing a better story’ scenario. It then sets out eight ‘Essential To-Dos’:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop York Central Enterprise Zone and high speed hub 2. Deliver a Local Plan that supports a high value economy 3. Take practical steps to develop and retain talent in the city 4. Drive real university and research-led business growth in key sectors 5. Lobby for investment in key transport networks 6. Use local business rate freedoms to drive high value growth 7. Make a fresh loud statement of cultural and visual identity 8. Bring people and businesses together in creative low-cost ways 	2016-2020
New City Beautiful – Toward an Economic Vision	<p>The study examines the economic potential of the city together with the unprecedented number of major projects, underway or in the pipeline in York, and considers how these can be pulled together into a coherent strategy that will provide greater certainty for future investment. The work focuses on the delivery of key developments, ensuring these take account of York’s attractiveness and heritage, as well as maximising their economic, social and environmental potential.</p>	n/a
York’s Children and Young People’s Plan, 2016 – 2020	<p>The plan sets out shared aspirations and ambition for all children, young people and families who live in York, and places a spotlight on children and young people whose health, wellbeing and future life chances are disadvantaged. It focuses on three strategic aspirations for children and young people in that they are: safe, resilient and achieving.</p> <p>The Plan has four clear priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early help • Emotional and mental health • Narrowing gaps in outcomes • Priority groups. 	2016-2020

Strategy	Role	Timescale
Draft Private Sector Housing Strategy, 2016-2021	<p>This document sets out how the council and partners will work to improve the condition and management of owner occupied and privately rented homes in York. Its 5 aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage and support owner-occupiers to maintain safe homes, free from category 1 hazards • Encourage, support and regulate private landlords and agents to provide good quality and well managed properties free from category 1 hazards. Inform and support tenants around what they can expect. • Enable people whose independence may be at risk to safely remain in or return to their home; • Maximise use of the existing housing stock to increase the supply of decent affordable homes, and • Enable more sustainable homes by increasing energy efficiency and reducing fuel poverty <p>Consultation closed 20 May 2016.</p>	2016-2021
Draft York Private Sector Housing Strategy - Action Plan 2014-2019	<p>Sets-out more fully the commitments outlined in the Draft Private Sector Housing Strategy, 2016-2021.</p> <p>Consultation closed 20 May 2016</p>	2014-2019
A City Partnership To Prevent Homelessness 2013-2018	<p>This strategy sets out what needs to be done to prevent and address homelessness in York over the five year period 2013-2018. Its strategic aims adopt and build on those in the previous Homelessness Strategy, 2008-2013. They are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable people to avoid housing crisis through integrated early intervention and prevention approaches; • Ensure trusted, timely and accessible housing information and advice is available so people can make informed housing decisions and plan ahead; 	2013-2018

<u>Strategy</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Timescale</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the supply of, and fair access to, accommodation sufficient to meet housing needs • Ensure people with housing related support needs have these needs fully assessed and have access to the support services required to sustain independent living, and • Ensure the effective co-ordination of all service providers whose activities prevent or address homelessness, or meet people's accommodation and support needs. 	
<p>Contaminated Land Strategy, 2016</p>	<p>The law on contaminated land is made under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 [1] and is commonly referred to as 'Part 2A'. Part 2A came into force on 1st April 2000, following the enactment of section 57 of the Environment Act 1995 and the Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000. These Regulations were amended in 2006 by The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006 [2], to include land that is contaminated by virtue of radioactivity.</p> <p>Its intended role is to enable the identification and cleanup of land on which contamination is causing unacceptable risks to human health or the wider environment, or lasting exposure to radiation where action is likely to be justified.</p> <p>City of York Council is responsible for implementing and enforcing the contaminated land regime in the city. This strategy explains how the Council will go about inspecting the city for contaminated land, and how it will deal with any land that is found to be contaminated.</p> <p>The aims of this strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect people, ecological systems, buildings, property, crops and livestock from significant harm caused by exposure to historic land contamination. 	<p>2016-2021</p>

Strategy	Role	Timescale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect controlled waters from significant pollution derived from historic land contamination. • To meet the statutory obligation placed on the council to produce a written strategy under Part 2A. • To adopt a strategic approach for dealing with contaminated land. • To encourage the remediation and redevelopment of Brownfield sites. • To ensure that remedial action is reasonable, practicable, effective and durable. • To encourage the voluntary remediation of sites. <p>The strategy also includes information on progress made to date timescales and priorities.</p> <p>The strategy will be reviewed at least every five years to ensure that it remains up to date and relevant.</p>	
<p>The Climate Change Framework and Action Plan (2010)</p>	<p>The Climate Change Framework covers 2010-2015 and will enable York to coordinate and drive forward actions to reduce Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) and other emissions across the city in the long term and up until 2050. The Action Plan covers 2010-2013 and will be a combination of two specific action plans. The plans are broken into mitigation, actions that will reduce emissions across York and adaption, actions that will help York better prepare and adapt to the predicted changes in climate. The headline objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to reduce York's CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions in line with government targets; • to coordinate CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emission reduction initiatives across York; 	<p>Framework: 2010-2015</p> <p>Action Plan 2010-2013, but actions are still ongoing</p>

<u>Strategy</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Timescale</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to coordinate actions to better prepare York for future climate change; • to make fuller use of the potential for low carbon, renewable, localised sources of energy generation across York; • to raise awareness and understanding of climate change throughout the Without Walls Partnership, City of York Council and within communities, businesses, organisations across York; and • contribute to the City’s Sustainable Community Strategy and the creation of a sustainable, environmentally friendly City. 	
<p>Low Emission Strategy, 2012</p>	<p>This strategy outlines the latest steps the council intends to take to reduce the impact of emissions to air on public health and the wider environment. It sets out a more sophisticated analysis and approach to emission reduction than previously and sets out the additional measures York intends to take to reduce emissions of CO2 and local air pollutants up to 2015 and beyond. It provides a holistic overview of all the current strategies CYC has in place to reduce emissions to air and examines where further emission reduction can be achieved, particularly in relation to transport emissions. It recommends that in the future more emphasis should be placed on the use of low emission technologies and alternative fuels, particularly in relation to those vehicles that provide essential public services (such as buses and taxis) and whose emissions can not be controlled through modal shift alone.</p> <p>It aims to achieve this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting and supporting innovation in increasingly low carbon development and retrofitting to reduce CO2 and other emissions • Continuing to tackle congestion by promoting walking, cycling and public transport • Minimising the volume of vehicles and ensuring only the lowest emission buses, lorries and taxis available can access the areas of the city with the poorest air quality 	<p>Adopted in 2012 and due to be updated annually</p>

Strategy	Role	Timescale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting and incentivising the use of low emission vehicles, particularly those which run on electric, compressed natural gas (CNG), bio-methane and /or make use of hybrid technologies • Increasing access to low emission vehicle re-fuelling infrastructure, such as electric vehicle re-charging points and gas re-fuelling systems • Providing recognition and support for those vehicle operators who are leading the way in adopting low emission technologies and adopting industry best practices • Investigating freight transshipment and electric vehicle deliveries for the city centre • Using licensing controls to improve the emission profile of local taxis / private hire • Promoting York as a centre of excellence for low emission technologies, attracting new businesses and industries and increasing opportunities for specialist 'green sector' training • Striving to lead by example by reducing mileage and emissions from vehicles used on council business and sharing our experiences of low emission vehicles and alternative fuels with others 	
<p>The Equality Plan 'A Fairer York' 2015-2017</p>	<p>A new equality plan - "A Fairer York" - for the city covering the period 2015-2017 is currently being developed by City of York Council on behalf of the Fairness and Equalities Board.</p> <p>The following priorities have been identified and agreed by Fairness and Equalities Board, which will form the focus of the plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Economic Wellbeing: - Ensuring that York enjoys good economic growth, decreasing the number of people on benefits, tackling inequality in employment and training, and addressing precarious employment. b) Learning and Educational Wellbeing: - Improving the skills of York residents, increasing attainment of formal qualifications by people who don't have any. 	<p>2015-2017</p>

<u>Strategy</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Timescale</u>
	<p>c) Health and Wellbeing: - Working to improve health outcomes for those living within deprived neighbourhoods, preventing homelessness, reducing the increasing incidence of food and fuel poverty, tackling alcohol, smoking and substance misuse issues amongst young people and pregnant women, reducing obesity, particularly childhood obesity, and increase the number of physically active adults. Support will be improved for those with a mental health condition and the increasing number of people with dementia and/or suffering social isolation whilst enabling them to live independently within the community.</p> <p>d) Community Wellbeing: - Making York a welcoming city, respecting and celebrating diversity, building strong communities where people from different backgrounds respect each other and get on well together, where people feel safe and children are happy, tackling and preventing hate crime, bullying in schools (particularly against LGB pupils), anti-social behaviour, honour crime and domestic violence.</p>	

Annex B

Completed Sustainability Documents

Development Plan Documents	Sustainability Documents completed
Local Plan	<p>At Preferred Options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, May 2013 • Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, Annexes, May 2013 • Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal, June 2013 <p>At Local Plan Publication Draft – 2014 (not issued for consultation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Sustainability Appraisal (Main) Report, September 2014
Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule	Exempt
Joint Minerals and Waste Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal Update Report, November 2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Volume I: Assessment of Preferred Policies ○ Volume I: Appendix 2 - Full Policy Assessment ○ Volume II: Assessment of Sites ○ Appendix S10 Assessment of sites in the City of York
Neighbourhood Plans	<p>The town/parish councils and neighbourhood forums are responsible for ensuring that their respective Neighbourhood plans contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copmanthorpe Neighbourhood Plan, Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Opinion, November 2014, concludes that SEA not necessary • Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan consultation on SEA May/June 2016
Local Development Documents	Sustainability Documents completed (where required)
Former British Sugar / Manor School site SPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation Draft Sustainability Appraisal (December 2010) – Superseded by Local Plan Publication Draft , Draft Sustainability Appraisal (Main) Report, September 2014
Houses in Multiple Occupation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening concluded this was not required
House Extensions and Alterations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening concluded this was not required
Infrastructure Delivery Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to outcome of screening
Subdivision of Dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening concluded this was not required
York Central SPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be prepared

Note Those LDDs considered to be exempt from SA/SEA are not included in this table

Annex C

**Organisational chart of Planning and Regeneration and
the support from other teams / sections.**

