Hull Local Plan Publication Consultation Document Sustainability Appraisal Report

Prepared for

Hull City Council

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAP Area Action Plan
BfL Building for Life

EqIA Equality Impact Assessment
ELR Employment Land Review

FRA Flood Risk Assessment

HAPPI Housing our Ageing Population: Panel for Innovation

HIA Health Impact Assessment

HMO Houses in Multiple Occupation

HRA Habitats Regulations Assessment

NPPF National Planning Policy Framework

PPG Planning Practice Guidance
ONS Office of National Statistics

SA Sustainability Appraisal

SAC Special Area of Conservation

SEA Strategic Environmental Assessment

SHLAA Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

SNCI Site of Nature Conservation Interest

SPA Special Protection Area

SSSI Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS Sustainable Drainage Systems

WFD Water Framework Directive

Summary

Introduction and approach

This section provides a summary of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report prepared by CH2M on behalf of Hull City Council. It sets out the results of the appraisal of the Hull Local Plan Publication Consultation Document using an appraisal framework, identified at the scoping stage of the SA process, to appraise environmental, social and economic impacts. This SA Report details the assessment that has been carried out on the Local Plan policies, individually and as a whole, against 21 environmental, social and economic objectives and considers the likely effects and mitigation that could be required to address potential negative effects of policies and site allocations. The SA also incorporates the requirements of a Health Impact Assessment and Equalities Impact Assessment, to ensure that the Local Plan has a positive effect on the health and equal opportunities for all residents in Hull.

This current stage of the SA process builds on the previous stages of the process undertaken in 2014 and 2015, consisting of an initial scoping stage that identified relevant baseline conditions and developed the appraisal framework, an appraisal of the Issues and Options Consultation Document, and an appraisal of the Preferred Options Document including the rejected alternative options. This appraisal framework has now been used to assess the policies and site allocations that have been developed for the current Local Plan Publication Consultation Document.

In parallel to the SA process, a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is required which incorporates an Appropriate Assessment under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. The HRA assesses the potential impact of the Local Plan on the Natura 2000 sites of nature conservation interest, designated under the EU Birds Directive and Habitats Directive together with sites designed under the Ramsar Convention on wetlands to ensure that the policies and site allocations within the Local Plan would not have a significant negative effect on the integrity of such sites. Earlier assessments and have been taken into account during the on-going assessment of the Local Plan and an updated version has been produced to assess the current Local Plan Publication Consultation Document, titled, *Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Report, June 2016*.

Appraisal conclusions and recommendations

Overall this appraisal concludes that across the Local Plan, the policies generally perform positively in environmental, social and economic terms. The SA of the Local Plan has identified individual significant positive effects, positive effects (minor), negative effects (minor), uncertain and neutral impacts, when considered against the 21 objectives. No significant negative effects were identified. Mitigation and monitoring has been considered to cover these effects. The precise effects of the broad directional policies within the Local Plan are clearly going to be difficult to predict at the local level. The effects, whether positive, negative or cumulative will depend on how policies are implemented at the local level, the precise nature of the developments that are being assessed and the economic, social and environmental characteristics of the potential locations of developments.

Mitigation has been possible through further modification of policies in line with the results of the sustainability appraisal and the feedback from previous consultations. There were no cases where any policy was found to generate an overall negative impact or clear, strong negative impacts on the sustainability objectives. In some cases there were policies that appeared to be generating uncertain effects (for example in the case of certain environmental objectives and trends) that could have resulted in negative or positive impacts depending on their application and the local circumstances. However after mitigation, there was an outcome of neutral to positive effects.

The key conclusions of the SA appraisal in respect of the Local Plan themes/chapters are as follows:

Economic growth – The policies in relation to economic growth, including the identification, allocation and future use of employment land and the future development of the University of Hull, will generally have a direct positive economic impact by identifying and protecting the land required to meet the desired future economic growth within the city. This would also have generally direct positive or neutral social impacts. The environmental impacts are predominantly uncertain or potentially negative, with the effects on biodiversity, flooding, landscape and townscape depending on the location, scale and type of development and use, although protection is afforded through other policies within the Local Plan.

Housing – In environmental, social and economic terms, the policies perform mainly positively. Building new homes on undeveloped land could result in adverse direct environmental impacts depending on the site location and the sensitivity of the surrounding environment. The emphasis on brownfield developments may also have environmental impacts due to increased risk of contamination. The Local Plan ensures that mitigation measures can be provided for both greenfield or brownfield sites. Although Local Plan policies promote the provision of 'safe' schemes, it should consider a 'Secure by Design' option for future development designs. One of the biggest environmental and social concern is the large amount of housing allocated in areas at risk of flooding. However this is inevitable, given a majority of Hull lies within Flood Zone 3a. Water management policies ensure that flooding issues are adequately managed for future residents.

Collectively, the policies ensure the Plan will deliver a wide choice of high quality homes that are built in the right places and are the right type, widening opportunities for home ownership and creating sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities.

City Centre — the policies in relation to the city centre, which address retail provision, leisure and tourism, and office, residential and mixed use developments, are generally anticipated to have overall positive or neutral (or no) direct social and economic impacts. The policies provide a clear focus for the protection and future development of the city centre, thus enhancing its vitality and viability, increasing employment opportunities and access for the local community and providing attractions to encourage visitors that will contribute to economic growth. In environmental terms, no direct impacts are predicted in terms of the area designations, except where these contribute to protecting townscape character, but the impacts of development within the city centre could be both positive and negative, depending on the site location and the sensitivity of the surrounding environment. The Local Plan also ensures an appropriate balance of uses that supports the vitality and viability of the centre by restricting certain A uses and locating development where it is needed most.

District, Local and Neighbourhood Centres – the policies in relation to district, local and neighbourhood centres are generally anticipated to have overall positive or neutral (or no) direct social, economic and environmental impacts. The Local Plan establishes a hierarchy of centres which shall mainly have social and economic positive effects by enabling people to access the range of facilities they require, reducing the need to travel. They help support healthy communities through the promotion of access to fresh food and social interaction, and they also support local economies providing opportunities for independent businesses employing, and often owned by, local people. The centres are also important in the part they play in defining places and local distinctiveness. A hierarchy of centres is defined by the Plan which ensures that they will be maintained and ensure that development is directed to the appropriate level of centre, based on scale and catchment.

Education, Health and Community Facilities – the policies performs well at providing and protecting education, health and community facilities and are likely to perform positively across environmental, social and economic objectives.

Design and Heritage – the policies in relation to design and heritage are generally anticipated to have overall positive direct environmental and social impacts and positive or neutral (or no) economic impacts. These policies set specific criteria for the design of new developments (including energy

efficiency), the protection of heritage assets and retail frontages and the promotion of local distinctiveness. These policies specifically promote the protection and enhancement of the local environment and contribute to delivering more sustainable development and community improvements with associated benefits.

Historic England have recommended that the plan should be amended to state:

(a) A Development Brief should be prepared for all the larger sites which includes details of the considerations which will need to be taken into account in respect of the nearby heritage assets, and/or (b) The plan should include a set of Development Principles for each site which include setting out the considerations which will need to be taken into account in respect of any heritage assets in their vicinity.

Transport – a number of the Plan's policies have a close focus on promoting accessibility by sustainable modes of transport, including through the introduction of high quality walking and cycling networks within Hull and links have been incorporated within the green infrastructure network proposed for Hull through the Green Network Designation. Hull will also be linked to the wider area through high quality public transport networks. This enhancement of the River Hull as a transport corridor will also help provide another means of travel.

Policy 31 which restricts the provision of city centre parking spaces will have positive environmental impacts by reducing the number of cars and associated negative environmental impacts, but this could also have negative social and economic impacts in terms of access to facilities for local people and the vitality and viability of the city centre if this discourages people from using the city centre in favour of out of centre facilities. However, the provision and encouragement of public transport is likely to provide a viable alternative.

Water management - The majority of Hull is located within flood zone 3a and there will consequently there will be negative impacts with locating development within these areas. However, the policies all perform strongly against environmental, social and economic objectives by seeking to address flood risk in the area, including ensuring applications demonstrate that they are located in the most appropriate place given their vulnerability to flood risk, and that the design of the development has taken account of flood risk and will not increase flood risk on the site or elsewhere.

No policies have been included in relation to water supply and waste water based on an assessment that the existing provision and protection is adequate, which provides some uncertainty as regarding potential environmental impacts and the inclusion of a policy may be preferred.

Open space and the Natural Environment – the Local Plans, area designations and proposed policies in relation to open space have generally positive direct impacts in terms of environmental and social factors and neutral (or no) direct impacts in economic terms. The policies designate and protect a range of sites of varying sizes accessible to the local community to provide a green lung, support biodiversity, help manage drainage and flood risk, contribute to townscape character and provide accessible locations for people to come into contact with nature, with associated benefits to health and promotion of social inclusion. The policies also identify and protect a citywide Green Network which increases the area of overall green space available and provides increased linkages between green spaces; provide specific protection for sites, habitats and species of nature conservation value, and seek ways to enhance and restore biodiversity; and protect trees. Environmental quality – the Local Plans policies in relation to environmental quality have generally positive direct impacts in terms of environmental and social factors and neutral (or no) direct impacts in economic terms. The policies provide specific

protection to environmental receptors and the local community in terms of atmospheric, noise and light pollution and risks from contaminated land and hazardous substances.

Infrastructure and delivery – The policy performs well in terms of many SA objectives as it ensures development is capable of withstanding climate change, helps to deliver sustainable economic growth and contributes to enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of existing centres. No direct adverse impacts were identified in terms of the SA objectives and the policy acknowledges that protection against potential adverse environmental impacts would be provided through other relevant policies in the Local Plan.

An overall observation was that whilst policies when used together aimed to reduce the impacts of climate change there was no clear commitment through a single policy. The decision not to have a dedicated climate change policy was made post Preferred Options stage. Although policies address climate change issues, they could be strengthened where they lack in tackling climate change issues, for example, reference to minimising waste and encouraging recycling. In addition, although Local Plan policies promote the provision of 'safe' schemes, it should consider a 'Secure by Design' option for future development designs.

An appraisal of the proposed sites allocated for housing, employment, mixed use and open space in terms of environmental, social and economic factors has also been undertaken, building on the assessment undertaken at the Issues and Options and Preferred Options Stage. Full details of this appraisal in terms of the specific sites considered are provided in Section 6 and Appendix D of the SA Report.

The assessment of housing site allocations identifies that there are potential negative environmental effects on some/multiple receptors associated with the development of the majority of the proposed housing site allocations (e.g. loss of biodiversity, impacts on designated sites, flood risk issues, impacts on listed buildings/conservation areas; contamination risks), although it is anticipated that many of these potential effects could be mitigated during the site development process through further assessment and appropriate design.

The assessment concludes that all the housing sites identified support the good quality housing SA objectives and have good access to transport (SA Objective 13). All are within close proximity to services, facilities and schools and scored positively, however some have better access than others. Some sites have a negative impact on heath and community facilities as they result in the loss of amenity greenspace, which the existing community might be using for leisure purposes and to maintain a healthy lifestyle (for walking or exercising).

Overall positive or neutral effects are observed across most housing site allocations. The uncertain or negative effects predicted are discussed in Section 6.

The assessment of employment and mixed use site allocations identifies that there are potential negative and uncertain environmental and social effects on some/multiple receptors associated with the development of the majority of the proposed employment land and mixed use site allocations (e.g. loss of biodiversity, impacts on designated sites, flood risk issues, impacts on listed buildings/conservation areas; contamination risks, loss of amenity green space), although a few sites have neutral/uncertain effects. Where mixed use sites include housing, the assessment recommends that mitigation measures to minimise noise are incorporated in the design. Overall positive or neutral effects are observed across most employment and mixed use site allocations. The uncertain or negative effects predicted are discussed in Section 6.

In economic terms, many of the effects for housing, employment and mixed use allocations are positive as they provide much needed housing in deprived areas, offer employment opportunities and could

generate need for local services in the long term, supporting local economic growth; although some sites will require further consideration.

Two open space allocations have been assessed and positive effects are predicted against the environmental and social objectives as they will provide and protect habitat for wildlife, whilst providing amenity and recreational value for local residents. Issues regarding accessibility of the open spaces prevent them from scoring significantly positively and there are some unknown issues in relation to contamination given previous uses on the sites, particularly in relation to Site 1 which is known to have been occupied by several former industrial uses including railway land, fish curing sheds and a timber yard. There is also a potential negative economic effect associated with this site. This is predominantly as a consequence of the site formerly being allocated for employment use within the previous Local Plan and therefore the loss of the site to open space would prevent the site from being used for this purpose and the resulting contribution towards economic growth.

The assessment has concluded that many of the impacts can be addressed/mitigated and that the development of these sites will not result in significant adverse impacts.

Next steps

This SA Report will be made available to consultation bodies and the public and representations sought. This consultation period will run in parallel with the publication of the Local Plan. All comments received will then be reviewed and will inform the adoption process for the Local Plan. This SA Report will be submitted to the Secretary of State accompanying the Local Plan for independent examination. It may be necessary to update the SA to consider any further modifications to the Plan before it is adopted. This should only be necessary where major modifications are proposed that would significantly alter the Plan and/or could have consequential significant effects.

Following the adoption of the Local Plan, the final stage of the SA process will be post-adoption reporting and monitoring. This will comprise the preparation and publication of the post-adoption statement; and subsequent ongoing monitoring of the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan; and responding to adverse effects during the Plan implementation period

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Hull City Council (the Council) is in the process of preparing the Hull Local Plan, updating the current Local Plan which was published in 2000. Once adopted, this document will be used to guide new development in Hull for the next 15 years, up to 2032, and to determine planning applications.

The Council is preparing the Local Plan in stages. The current stage involves the preparation of Local Plan Publication Consultation Document that sets out the final planning policies, site allocations and area designations that the Council believes are appropriate for the City. The Council is now seeking the views of those who live, work, or have an interest in the city, to say whether they agree with the final version of the plan and the policies and proposals that have been chosen.

This current stage of plan preparation follows on from the previous Preferred Options consultation carried out between October and November 2015. The Council considered all the responses that were made during that consultation which have helped inform the production of the Publication Consultation Document.

The Hull Local Plan must be subject to both Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004) (the SEA Regulations) which implement European Directive 2001/42/EC, known as the SEA Directive. Both the SA and the SEA processes help planning authorities to fulfil the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in preparing their plans through a structured assessment of their proposals and policies in terms of key sustainability issues.

An integrated approach has been taken to the delivery of the SA/SEA of the Hull Local Plan, whereby the appraisal of environmental, social and economic issues has also specifically considered potential impacts on health and equalities groups and considered specific impacts under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (SI No. 490), as amended. These are discussed in Section 3.

The SA/SEA process has been undertaken in stages in parallel with the development of the Local Plan. An initial scoping stage was completed in May 2014. This stage identified a framework of objectives and assessment criteria that, following consultation, were used to appraise the proposals set out in the Hull Local Plan Issues and Options Consultation Document and the draft policies, options and potential allocations set out in the subsequent Preferred Options Consultation Document. This same objectives and assessment criteria have again been used at this current stage to appraisal the policies and proposals set out in the Publication Consultation Document. Full details of the SA/SEA process are provided in Section 2.

The new Hull Local Plan, once adopted, will be used to guide new development in the city for the next 15 years, up to 2032 and to determine planning applications in the city.

Hull already has a Local Plan. However, it was published in May 2000 and parts of it are becoming out of date. In March 2012 the Government replaced all national planning policy with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF and the supporting Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) will be used to guide the content of the Local Plan. Paragraph 154 of the NPPF states that Local Plans should be...

...aspirational but realistic. They should address the spatial implications of economic, social and environmental change. Local Plans should set out the opportunities for development and clear policies on what will or will not be permitted and where.

In order to retain control of its planning decisions, Hull requires an up-to-date Local Plan. The Council's intention is for the new Local Plan to entirely supersede the old Local Plan.

The first stage in the preparation of the new Local Plan was a public consultation on Issues and Options during May and June 2014. As part of this consultation process, an Issues and Options consultation booklet was prepared, supported by an evidence map. The booklet set out the strategy and suggested a vision and priorities for the city. It included with chapters based around key themes, and asked specific questions seeking views on the issues and options raised. The booklet and evidence map were supported by an Issues and Options 'sustainability appraisal' (Issues and Options SA Working Note; CH2M (2014b)) and various documents including a Duty to Cooperate Statement.

The purpose of the Preferred Options SA stage was to ensure all options considered during the plan development process were fully appraised and that the selection of the final preferred options and resulting policies and site allocations were as sustainable as possible.

All consultation feedback and the way in which this has informed the preparation of the Local Plan, as reflected in the Publication Consultation Document, is provided in the Hull Local Plan to 2030 Issues & Options May/June 2014 Report on Consultation (Hull City Council, October 2014) and Preferred Options Report on Consultations (Hull City Council, November 2015).

1.2 The Hull Local Plan

The Hull Local Plan Publication Consultation Document, which is the subject of this SA appraisal, is structured as follows:

- Chapter 2 sets the local and strategic context for the Plan.
- Chapter 3 introduces the overall strategy for the Plan, outlining a vision, a set of strategic priorities and a key diagram.
- Chapters 4 to 14 are based around key themes with each chapter identifying the policies that
 will deliver and manage development relevant to that theme. However, the document should
 be read as a whole in order to understand fully the spatial issues facing the city, and the
 interrelationships between policies.
- A Policies Map is also included, which shows the spatial extent of the Local Plan policies, including site allocations and area designations to make it clear where specific policies in the Local Plan will apply in the city and where development would be inappropriate.

Area designations include defined centres as well as open spaces, which are shown in more detail in the District, Local and Neighbourhood Centres Report and the Open Space & Natural Environment Review evidence base documents respectively.

In addition, a separate Site Allocations Assessment and Selection evidence base document has been prepared which explains how the site allocations were selected at the publication stage. This document also shows the individual site allocations in more detail.

1.3 Purpose of this report

This document constitutes the formal SA Report, which assesses the potential significant effects of the policies and site allocations set out in the Local Plan. It summarises the results of the appraisal, which has utilised the appraisal framework developed at the scoping stage to consider the environmental, social and economic effects of the Local Plan. The parts of the Local Plan which have been subject to this

appraisal include the policies and site allocations contained within Chapters 4 to 14 and shown on the accompanying Policies Map.

Comments are invited on the content of this report as part of the statutory consultation on the Hull Local Plan Publication Consultation Document. This consultation will run for six weeks commencing on 20 June 2016. The deadline for receiving responses is 1 August 2016.

Comments/responses can be provided online at: www.hullcc.gov.uk/planning; sent by e mail to planning.policy@hullcc.gov.uk; or by using the representation form, which can be posted back using the following Freepost address:

FREEPOST RSJC-KKBE-ABXZ Planning Policy Hull City Council PO BOX 15 HULL HU1 2AB

1.4 Structure of this report

The following provides a summary of the report structure and the section content:

- Section 1: Introduction sets out the context and purpose of the SA/SEA and provides further detail on the content of this report.
- Section 2: Approach to the Sustainability Appraisal describes the approach to the SA/SEA process, including a description of previous stages and the approach to this current stage, along with the approach to Habitats Regulations Assessment, Health Impact Assessment and Equalities Impact Assessment.
- Section 3: Methodology describes the methodology and approach that has been used for the formal SA of the Local Plan.
- Section 4: Baseline Review summarises the review of baseline information that has been used to develop the appraisal methodology and underpins the SA, including a review of the relevant Plans and Programmes
- Section 5: Appraisal of the Local Plan Policies presents the results of the appraisal of the Plan Policies structured by each of the key themes.
- Section 6: Appraisal of the Local Plan Site Allocations presents the results of the appraisal of the Plan site allocations for housing and employment.
- Section 7: Conclusions provides a summary of the appraisal conclusions and the sustainability of the Local Plan.
- Section 8: Next Steps describes the next steps following submission of the Local Plan and postadoption reporting and monitoring requirements.

The following appendices support the main report:

Appendix A Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

Appendix B Baseline Conditions

Appendix C Appraisal of the Plan Policies

Appendix D Appraisal of the Local Plan Site Allocations

Appendix E Summary of Cumulative Impact Assessment

Appendix F Monitoring Framework

Appendix G Assessment of the Sustainability Effects of the Plans Strategic Priorities

Appendix H Consultation Comments

In accordance with Article 5 and Annex 1 of Directive 2001/42/EC – The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, Table 1.1 provides a summary of the requirements of the SEA Regulations with respect to the content of an Environmental Report and identifies where in this Sustainability Report the relevant information can be found. This is compliant with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, Schedule 2: Information for Environmental Reports.

Table 1.1: Information Requirements for Inclusion in an Environmental Report

Table 1.1: Information Requirements for inclusion in an Environmental Report	1 (2
Requirements	Location within the
	Sustainability Report
1. An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan, and	Section 1 and Appendix
relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	A
2. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the	Section 4 and Appendix
likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan	В
3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly	Section 4 and Appendix
effected	В
4. Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan	Section 4 and Appendix
including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular	В
environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to	
Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC on the conservation of wild	
birds(a) and the Habitats Directive	
5. The environmental protection objectives, established at international,	Section 4 and Appendix
Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan and the	A
way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been	
taken into account during its preparation	
6. The likely significant effects on the environment, including short,	Section 5 and 6, and
medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects,	Appendix C and D
positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and	
synergistic effects, on issues such as: as biodiversity, population,	
human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material	
assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological	
heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above	
factors. (These effects should include secondary, cumulative,	
synergistic, short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary,	
positive and negative effects)	
7. The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible	Section 7.6 and
offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of	Appendix C and D
implementing the plan	Appendix C and D
8. An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with,	Section 2.7
and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any	OGGUOTI Z.7
difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how)	
· ·	
encountered in compiling the required information	Section 7.7 and 7.8
9. A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in	Section 7.7 and 7.8
accordance with regulation 17	Cumaman Castian
10. A non-technical summary of the above	Summary Section

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2. Approach to the Sustainability Appraisal

2.1 Statutory and Planning Framework

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act¹ a SA is mandatory requirement for all Local Plans in England. The purpose of the SA is to ensure that development plans contribute towards the delivery of sustainable development through the testing of each part of the Plan as it is prepared, to identify any conflicts or weakness in its contribution towards achieving sustainable development. It can also be used to help identify any sustainability issues that may be present and potential sustainable planning solutions.

The National Planning Policy Framework2 establishes the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It identifies that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development, which consists of three mutually dependant 'dimensions', economic, social and environmental. Local authorities are required to ensure that Plans and decisions take local circumstances into account, so that they respond to the unique opportunities for achieving sustainable development in their area. With regards to SA, Paragraph 165 states that, a 'sustainability appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors'.

2.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment

The Council has adopted an approach to SEA which follows best practice guidance by utilising a single appraisal process to satisfy both SA and SEA regulation requirements. In accordance with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 planning authorities are required to undertake an SEA to implement the European Directive 2001/42/EC on 'the assessment of effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment' (the 'Strategic Environmental Assessment' Directive or SEA Directive) in England. SEA is focused primarily on environmental effects, which are broadly defined with the Directive as including population, cultural heritage, human health, biodiversity, air water, soil, and material assets. The SA process examines not only the environmental effects of plans but also the social and economic sustainability effects. All future references to SA are therefore taken to represent a combination of SA and SEA.

2.3 Health Impact Assessment & Equalities Impact Assessment

Consideration of health and equalities issues have been integrated within the SA framework. It was considered that it would be more efficient to fully integrate the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and the Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) into the Sustainability Appraisal rather than treating them as separate studies. Government guidance provided within the Draft Guidance on Health in Strategic Environmental Assessment³ supports this approach.

¹ The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, HMSO 2004

² National Planning Policy Framework, Department for Communities and Local Government, March 2012

³ Draft Guidance on Health in Strategic Environmental Assessment, Consultation Document, Department of Health, 2007

The SA therefore includes consideration of the impacts of the Hull Local Plan in terms of two specific areas:

- Health Impact Assessment (HIA), which considers how health in terms of social and physical
 well-being may change as a result of the implementation of the Hull Local Plan. HIA is not
 currently a statutory process. However, recent planning policy has recognised the role that
 planning can make in creating a healthy environment and encouraging healthier lifestyles.
- Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA), which is a process that identifies whether the Hull Local Plan has a potentially adverse impact on equality of opportunity and seeks to identify any unmet needs, on the basis of a person's race, gender, disability, age or faith or in terms of relations between or within those groups, and how these can subsequently be addressed. This assessment is now a legal obligation under which local authorities and public bodies must consider, and identify the potential adverse impacts of major developments, strategies and policies.

Consideration of these requirements have been fully integrated within the SA/SEA process from the outset. At the scoping stage, relevant baseline conditions were identified and recommendations for the undertaking and reporting of these assessments were made. The sustainability appraisal framework includes specific objectives and criteria relating to these requirements. Details of the methodology used for these assessments is provided in Section 3, whilst the relevant findings from the policy and site allocation appraisals are provided in Sections 5 and 6 respectively.

2.4 Habitat Regulations Assessment

A Habitats Regulations Assessment which incorporates an Appropriate Assessment as required, under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 as amended should be carried out in parallel to the SA process and reported on in advance of the Plan submission. A high level prescreening of potential impacts of the developing Hull Local Plan on European sites (i.e. Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA)) and in accordance with UK policy, Ramsar sites, was undertaken and reported at the scoping stage of the SA process4. This concluded that there could be potential impacts on the following European 2000 sites: the Humber Estuary SPA/SAC/Ramsar site and Hornsea Mere SPA. It was anticipated that impacts on the remaining identified European sites was unlikely.

Subsequently the HRA Screening5 was completed to identify the potential likely significant impacts of the proposed policies and site allocations on the European sites identified at the pre-screening stage. This identified the relevant policies and site allocations that had the potential to impact on European sites and their designated interest features and those that could give rise to a likely significant effect, thereby triggering the requirement for further assessment. Consideration was also given to alternative policy options proposed, including an in-combination screening assessment of the other relevant plans, policies and programmes, and recommendations were provided regarding any potential measures and amendments that could be made to avoid or mitigate the identified potential adverse effects. Consideration was also given to responses from Natural England, Historic England and the RSPB in response to the previous Hull Local Plan SA and HRA.

⁴ SA Scoping Report (CH2M, 2014)

⁵ Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Report (CH2M, 2015)

The assessment completed at the Preferred Options stage identified that some polices and site allocations within the Local Plan have the potential to have a likely significant effect on the Humber Estuary European sites. Therefore, further assessment would be required to identify whether the policies and site allocations identified within the Local Plan Publication Consultation Document could give rise to adverse effects on the ecological integrity of these European sites.

2.5 The Vision and Priorities for the Hull Local Plan

The Plan is guided by an overall strategy that seeks to capture the opportunities available to the City, build on its strengths and aspirations, whilst addressing the challenges and difficulties that affect the City. The strategy includes a Spatial Vision, a series of Strategic Priorities and a Key Diagram. The Spatial Vision describes where the City wants to be by the end of the Plan period, whilst the Strategic Priorities and Key Diagram provide the further detail as to how the vision will be achieved, aligning with the key topics covered by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

The proposed Spatial Vision for Hull in 2032, is for Hull to be:

A thriving port city leading the way as the cultural urban heart of the Humber Energy Estuary. A city with a rich heritage and exciting entrepreneurial, digital and renewable focused future. A safe, great city others want to visit and be a part of.

The 12 Strategic Priorities that have been developed to guide the new Local Plan not only take into account the NPPF, but also consider the aims and objectives of the Joint Planning Statement and the Humber Spatial Plan and City Plan.

These priorities are as follows:

- Strategic Priority 1: Positively and proactively encourage sustainable economic growth supporting the ambition for the Hull to be a leading UK energy city
- Strategic Priority 2: Allocate land to meet the future need for the right type and quantity of homes in Hull.
- Strategic Priority 3: Promote the role of the city centre as a world class visitor destination by making it a focus for major shopping, food and drink, and leisure development that can serve the city, the wider region and areas beyond.
- Strategic Priority 4: Support and enhance the role of District, Local and Neighbourhood centres to ensure they are healthy and vibrant and can meet people's needs for shops, services and community facilities within easily accessible locations across the city.
- Strategic Priority 5: Provide fit-for-purpose health, education and community facilities in accessible locations
- Strategic Priority 6: Protect and enhance the city's historic assets
- Strategic Priority 7: Support more sustainable locations and patterns of living, particularly to reduce pollution and carbon emissions
- Strategic Priority 8: Provide a transport system that meets the needs of residents and businesses, and is safe, efficient and less polluting
- Strategic Priority 9: Protect and enhance the city's natural assets
- Strategic Priority 10: Keep residents and businesses safe, particularly from events predicted by climate science, such as flooding

- Strategic Priority 11: Make Hull more attractive to residents, businesses and tourists
- Strategic Priority 12: Provide infrastructure that enables the predicted development and growth of Hull to happen

It was essential to check that the SA framework was sufficiently wide enough to encompass all the strategic objectives of the Plan that relate to sustainable development. A check was made by comparing the framework with the strategy priorities to confirm that the framework was fit for purpose. The findings are summarised in the Appendix G.

2.6 Stages of the Sustainability Appraisal Process

Although the requirement to carry out both an SA and SEA is mandatory, it is possible to satisfy the requirements of both pieces of legislation through a single appraisal process. Government guidance for undertaking SEA⁶ and for SA of Development Plan Documents⁷ in particular details how the SA and SEA should be integrated into one process. The final output of the process is a combined SA/Environmental Report which is published alongside the Local Plan.

Both the SA and the SEA processes help planning authorities to fulfil the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in preparing their plans through a structured assessment of the objectives and Local Plan Policies against key sustainability issues.

In accordance with the requirements of the Regulations, in keeping with Government Guidance, and bearing in mind the tasks involved in the preparation of the Local Plan, the key stages in SEA/SA development are broadly as follows:

- Setting the context and establishing the baseline;
- Devising draft SEA/SA objectives, criteria and indicators;
- Developing an appraisal framework to appraise the Local Plan options against the main criteria and indicators;
- Preparing a Scoping Report and undertaking consultation;
- Appraising the alternative Local Plan options' effect on the SEA/SA objectives and selecting the preferred option;
- Preparing an SA/Environmental Report, including a non-technical summary;
- Undertaking consultation on the overarching SA/Environmental Report; and
- Revising the SEA/SA, taking into account changes to the Local Plan and the results of consultation.

This SA/SEA provides an independent assessment of the potential significant effects of the plan in terms of environmental, social and economic (i.e. sustainability) issues. Figure 1.1 illustrates the relationship between the local plan making process and the stages of the SEA/SA process.

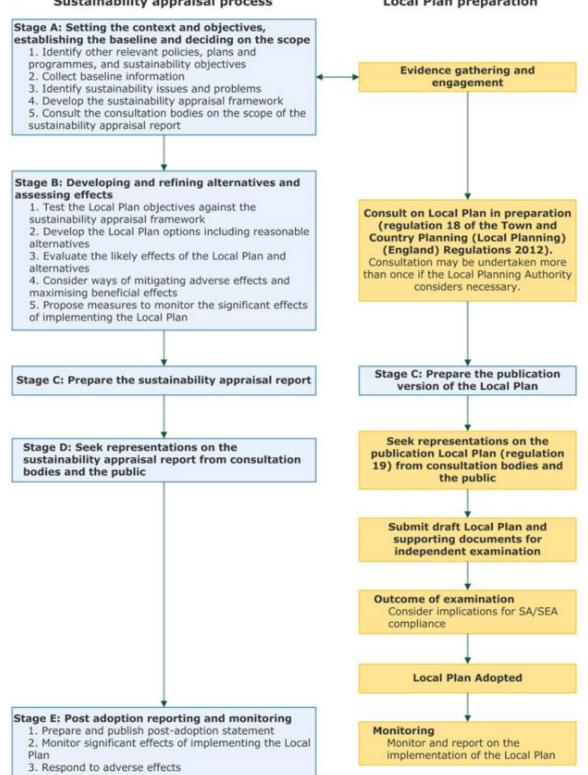
 $^{^{6}}$ "A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive" (ODPM, 2005)

⁷ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (ODPM, 2005)

Figure 2.1 Inter-relationship between the Local Plan Making Process and the SA Process

Sustainability appraisal process

Local Plan preparation



2.7 Previous Stages

2.7.1 Scoping

The first stage of the SEA/SA process is scoping. This stage establishes the scope and level of detail of information that must be included in the SA/Environmental Report which will be the main output of the SEA process. The output from the scoping stage of the Hull Local Plan SA/SEA process – a Scoping Report (CH2M Hill, 2014a) – was produced in May 2014 and in accordance with the SEA Regulations was issued to the three statutory consultation bodies⁸ and a wider group of stakeholders. This consultation helped to ensure all significant environmental issues were identified and a range of views and interests were incorporated.

The scoping report identified and discussed the key baseline issues relevant to Hull that should influence the development of the Local Plan, classified under environmental, economic and social themes. It also included a comprehensive review of relevant environmental, social and economic plans, policies and programmes from international to national, regional and local levels. The purpose of conducting the baseline review and the plans review was to help contextualise the local environmental, social and economic issues and to establish the scope of the assessment. The key output from the report was the bespoke SEA/SA framework, which established the set of objectives, assessment criteria and proposed list of indicators.

In order to produce a robust analytical framework, the Scoping Report also included the baseline/scoping stages of the EqIA, HRA and the HIA and relevant issues were captured within the SEA/SA Framework. Further details regarding each of these separate, but integrated assessments and how they have been incorporated into the assessment of the latest version of the Local Plan are provided in Section 3

A summary of the key issues identified by the scoping process is provided in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2 along with the SA/SEA objectives that have been used to assess the environmental, social and economic implications of the Local Plan. Full details of the associated criteria and indicators are provided in Appendix F.

Consultation on the proposed scope of the SA/SEA using the Scoping Report was undertaken in May 2014 and responses were received from a number of organisations. As this report also included health and well-being information as well as equalities group information, consultation with relevant Council equality and public health officers was also undertaken.

The identification of key issues and the feedback received from the scoping consultation has informed both the future stages of the SA/SEA process and the development of the Issues and Options Consultation Document prepared by the Council in May 2014.

Full details of the consultation responses received and the resulting actions taken during the plan preparation and/or SA processes are provided in the Council's Consultation Report (Hull Local Plan to 2030 Issues & Options May/June 2014 Report on Consultation available on the Council's Consultation Portal at http://hullcc-consult.objective.co.uk/portal/localplan/io14).

Table 2.1: Summary of the key environmental issues identified at the scoping stage

Topic	Key issues
Air Quality	Parts of the City Centre area is within the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), for NO _x .

⁸ Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England

Topic	Key issues	
	No significant air pollution records were observed across rest of the city.	
Biodiversity	Hull City is in close proximity to a number of Special Areas of Conservation, Special	
	Protection Areas and the Humber estuary is identified as a Ramsar site. This implies	
	development activities across most of the City should be cognisant of the impacts on	
	these sites and appropriate regulatory guidance must be sought. The Local Plan will be	
	subjected to a Habitat Regulations Assessment and results will be published as part of	
	the Sustainability Appraisal Report documentation in the subsequent stages.	
Climatic Factors	A significant proportion of Hull is within a fluvial flood risk zone, and has recently	
	suffered from flooding owing to high rainfall in 2013. Further developments must	
	consider appropriate mitigation from climate change effects and help reduce factors	
	causing climate change.	
	In terms of carbon emissions from households in Hull, the domestic CO ₂ emissions per	
	capita has declined between 2005 and 2011. However, with significant future	
	development planned across housing, industrial and commercial sectors, emissions that	
	will cause climate change must be limited.	
Cultural	Historic assets across Hull include, 26 Conservation Areas, 461 Listed Buildings, 2	
Heritage	Scheduled Monuments, 2 Registered Historic Parks and many unscheduled	
	archaeological sites. Their preservation and enhancement must be considered whilst	
	promoting development projects in Hull.	
Landscape/	Most of Hull is built up with number of historic buildings around the city that have	
Townscape	potential to improve the townscape setting of an area and such views must be preserved	
	whilst considering new development in the area.	
Population	Total population (latest ONS update, 2015) is 257,500, of which median age is 36.2	
	(compared to 39 in England and Wales), representing a good proportion of the you	
population. 16.2% of the working age population have no qualifications, compare		
9.7% nationally. The City has a higher proportion of people with Level 2 Quali		
comparison to the national average. Levels of deprivation in Hull have increased		
	2007 and 2010.	
Water	The Lower Hull River and the Humber estuary form part of the Humber Middle and	
	Humber Lower transitional water bodies within the Humber River Basin District and are	
	classified under the EU Water Framework Directive as being of 'moderate' ecological	
	potential; with 'good' potential the required standard that must be achieved.	
Housing	A relatively high percentage of homes in Hull are vacant and there is a need to improve	
	the condition of existing houses as well as build new houses. Additional growth is likely	
	to increase the pressure on affordable housing in the city.	
Crime	Trend in crime rates indicate a reduction over time between 2009 and 2011, but the	
	rates remain high by comparison to the regional and national average.	
Health care &	The health of people in Hull is worse than the England average. Data on life expectancy,	
education	deaths from smoking and early deaths from heart disease, stroke and cancer, are all	
	worse than the England averages. There are health inequalities within Hull by gender and	
	deprivation.	
Economy &	Hull has the highest unemployment and job seekers allowance claimants of all local	
employment	authorities in Great Britain at 15.2%.	

Table 2.2: The SEA/SA objectives developed for the Hull Local Plan

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Category	SA/SEA Objective	
Environmental	1. Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	
	2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change.	
	3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the	

Category	SA/SEA Objective
	capacity & integrity of flood storage areas.
	4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.
	5. Reduce the factors causing climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2.
	6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change.
	7. Achieve good air quality.
	8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land.
	9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible.
	10. Maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets.
	11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness.
Social	12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments.
	13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport.
	14. Promote equity & address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity.
	15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs.
	16. Enhance community identity and participation.
	17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime.
	18.Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.
	19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.
Economic	20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity.
	21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.

2.7.2 Issues and Options

Assessment of Issues and Options

Following the completion of the scoping stage, an appraisal of the Hull Local Plan Issues and Options Consultation Document⁹ was undertaken and a SA Working Note was produced in May 2014 to accompany the Issues and Options consultation. This Working Note did not form part of the formal SA/SEA reporting process, but was produced to contribute to the plan making process, by providing

⁹ Comprising Part 1 a booklet that discusses issues and options and Part 2 the Evidence Map, which supports text within Part 1, but also indicates sites identified by the evidence base documents, including housing, mixed use and employment sites.

independent appraisal of the issues discussed, with a view to guiding the production of the preferred options and its contribution towards meeting sustainable development principles.

The Plan options and consultation questions contained within the Consultation Document were assessed against the set of objectives and criteria set out in the SEA/SA Framework, developed at the scoping stage as shown in Table 2.2 and Appendix F. The performance/sustainability implications of each issue/option/proposal, in terms of its contribution to achieving each SEA/SA objective, was assessed and the results classified using the criteria set out in Table 2.3. A series of recommendations were also made to be taken forward as part of future stages of the Local Plan development. Full details were provided in the Sustainability Appraisal Working Note (CH2M Hill, 2014b).

Table 2.3: assessment classification criteria used

Classification	Symbol	Description
Significant positive impact	++	Option is likely to contribute significantly to the SA/SEA objective
Minor positive impact	+	Option is likely to contribute in some way to the SA/SEA objective
Neutral impact	0	Option is unlikely to impact on the SA/SEA objective
Minor negative impact	-	Option is likely to have minor adverse impacts in terms of the SA/SEA objective
Significant negative impact		Option is likely to have significant adverse impacts in terms of the SA/SEA objective
Uncertain	?	It is uncertain how or if the option impacts on the SA/SEA objective

Individual site assessment

Guided by the SEA/SA objectives, a high level appraisal of the economic, social and environmental implications of the sites proposed for different land use types identified on the Local Plan Evidence Map (i.e. Part 2) was also conducted. This approach was used to enable the assessment at a site level; predicting the high level effect of locating the sites for their intended land use in terms of environmental, social and economic factors.

For each specific housing site identified, baseline data sourced from the Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) study and other Council held GIS data, was used to respond to the questions/criteria shown in Table 2.4. This enabled the effects of the proposed development on environmental, social and economic factors to be identified, prior to the implementation of any mitigation¹⁰.

For the employment sites, the assessment applied the environmental and previous and proposed land uses criteria in Table 2.4. As all employment sites will contribute to positive economic growth, assessment against the economic objective was not conducted.

The results of the assessment were interpreted and summarised to present the potential impact of the proposed development of each site in terms of the environmental, social and (for housing sites) economic aspects considered. The colour-coding system set out below was used. Where a red colour code was indicated in the overall assessment commentary, careful consideration of mitigation options for the issues identified was recommended.

¹⁰ It is important to note that the assessment was conducted prior to the application of any potential mitigation measure at each site. Dependent on the developer interest, applicable regulations, Local Plan policies and national planning policies mitigation will apply to each site and when these details become available at a later stage the assessment findings may be revised.

- Red indicating multiple negative effects/significant negative effect on component environmental, social or economic receptors;
- Amber –indicating some negative effects on component receptors;
- Green indicating positive effect;
- Blue indicating that an effect cannot be predicted at this stage, because of lack of information or level of detail at this stage;
- No colour no/neutral effect predicted.

The results of this assessment are presented in the Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal Working Note (CH2M Hill, 2014b).

Table 2.4: Site assessment criteria

Category	Criteria	
Environmental factors	 Is the site located in close proximity to Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), Ramsar site or Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)? Is the site within 50m of a Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI)? Does the site have an RSPB constraint? Does the site contain trees and vegetation? Is the site in a Conservation Area location? Is it within or close to a Listed Building? Is the site within a Flood Zone? If yes, what is the hazard level? Is the site in proximity to watercourses? 	
Previous and proposed land uses	 Is the site brownfield or greenfield? What is the proposed density? Could the site have been potentially contaminated? 	
Social and economic factors	 Could the site have been potentially contaminated? Is the site close to a primary school within 600m or a secondary school within 2000m? Proximity of the site to a City Centre, District Centre or Local Centre. Is it within 2000m? Is the site within 1000m of a Rail station? Is the site in close proximity to Green spaces? Is this site in proximity to a GP Clinic (reasonable walking distance)? Is the site in proximity to Community Facilities (Library, Community Hall, Neighbourhood Centre) Is the site within 10th Most Deprived Ward? 	

<u>Influence on the Preferred Options Consultation</u>

Consultation on the appraisal undertaken of the Issues and Options Consultation Document using the Working Note (CH2M Hill, 2014b) was undertaken between May and June 2014 as part of the overall Issues and Options consultation. Details of the responses received and the resulting actions taken during the plan preparation and/or SA processes were provided in the Council's Consultation Report¹¹.

The feedback received from the Issues and Options consultation informed both the future stages of the SA/SEA process and the development of the Preferred Options Consultation Document. The Part 1: Policies Document identified the relevant feedback from the sustainability appraisal process that informed the identification and selection of the proposed preferred options and draft policies.

¹¹ Hull Local Plan to 2030 Issues & Options May/June 2014 Report on Consultation available on the Council's Consultation Portal at http://hullcc-consult.objective.co.uk/portal/localplan/io14

2.7.3 Preferred Options

The purpose of the Preferred Options SA stage was to ensure all options considered during the plan development process were fully appraised and that the selection of the final preferred options and resulting policies and site allocations were as sustainable as possible.

Draft Policies

Each aspect of the Policies Document (Part 1) and associated spatial extents shown on the Policies Map (Part 2), supplemented with the detail in Parts 3 and 4 of the Preferred Options Consultation Document were assessed.

Using an appraisal matrix the alternative options, preferred option(s) and draft policy text identified for each aspect/policy within the Draft Policies Document were assessed in terms of the SA/SEA objectives framework (objectives, criteria and indicators). This appraisal identified:

- The performance of each option in terms of each SA/SEA objective using the defined criteria;
- The potential direct impacts of implementing the preferred options identified in the Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Document and commentary on the potential impacts of alternative options considered. This appraisal included the identification of any alternative options that performed better than the identified preferred option and recommendations of any actions to mitigate any significant impacts or improve the potential benefits provided; and
- Commentary on the wording of the proposed draft policy, identifying any potential impacts and recommending any changes needed to minimise these impacts or maximise any potential benefits offered by the implementation of the policy.

The detailed appraisal matrices and summaries provided in the report, described the overall direct environmental, social and economic impacts of each aspect in terms of whether they were positive (+ve), negative (-ve), neutral/no impacts (0) or uncertain (?) in line with the assessment criteria. Where the appraisal resulted in a range of types of impact and a single overall conclusion could not be assigned, all relevant impacts were presented.

The results of this appraisal presented in this Sustainability Appraisal Options Report has been used to inform the preparation of this Local Plan Publication Consultation Document and the selection of the final preferred policies.

Site allocations

In addition to the above, this stage of the appraisal also included specific consideration of preferred sites that would potentially be allocated for employment, housing or mixed use, as identified under draft policies 3, 7 and 25 within the draft Policies Document and detailed in Part 3 Site Allocations Inset Maps.

This appraisal used the method and results of the site allocations assessment undertaken at the Issues and Options stage. The results available for those sites proposed under draft policies 3, 7 and 25 were taken forward and the same method applied to any additional sites identified within the Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Document that were not assessed at that stage.

The results of the appraisal presented in this Sustainability Appraisal Options Report has been used to inform the preparation of the Local Plan Publication Consultation Document and the selection of the final preferred site allocations.

3. Methodology

3.1 Introduction

This Section briefly describes the methodology that has been used for the formal SA of the Local Plan Publication Consultation Document (Stage C on Figure 2.1), which has followed best practice guidance. The SA has utilised the baseline information and appraisal framework identified at the scoping stage and has been informed by the previous appraisal work completed at the Preferred Options stage to ensure that the final proposals (policies and site allocations) set out in the Local Plan are fully appraised and, in accordance with the process set out in Figure 2.1 (Stage B), identify:

- The likely effects of the Local Plan and alternatives using the criteria provided in Schedule 1 of the SEA Regulations which require consideration of (1) the characteristics of the plan and (2) the characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected¹²
- Ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects; and
- Measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan.

The SA also incorporates an Equalities Impact Assessments, Health Impact Assessment and is accompanied by a Habitat Regulations Assessment.

This formal SA Report will be made available to consultation bodies and the public and representations sought (Stage D in Figure 2.1). This consultation period will run in parallel with the publication of the Local Plan.

The scope of the content of this SA Report is set out under Regulation 12 of the SEA Regulations ¹³. The report must identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the Local Plan policies and of the reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the Local Plan. The report must clearly show how these requirements have been met as well as recording the wider assessment of social and economic effects. This should also include a non-technical summary of the information within the main report.

Specifically, this final SA Report utilises, where relevant, the information and appraisals contained within the previous reports where there are consistencies, but has also taken into account any changes that have resulted following the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation. In addition a more detailed consideration of the site allocations in terms of the SA/SEA objectives has been undertaken.

3.2 Equalities Impact Assessment

Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) is a legal obligation under which local authorities and public bodies must consider and identify the potential adverse impacts of major developments, strategies and policies. EqIA is a valuable tool for assessing the expected outcomes of proposed policies and services. Guidance at national and regional level states that an EqIA is a technique to identify whether the scheme, project, function, service, policy or procedure has a potentially adverse impact on equality of opportunity. It should also seek to identify any unmet needs, on the basis of a person's race, gender,

¹² http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1633/schedule/1/made

¹³ http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1633/regulation/12/made

disability, age or faith or in terms of relations between or within those groups, and how these can subsequently be addressed.

Councils have a statutory duty to promote equality on the grounds of:

- Race, ethnicity, equality / discrimination;
- Gender and transgender equality / discrimination;
- Disability equality/ discrimination;
- Age equality/ discrimination;
- Religion and belief equality/discrimination, including religious intolerance;
- Sexual orientation.
- Additionally, depending on the characteristics of an area, it is useful to include other factors such as income deprivation.

The overarching objectives of such duties are to create cohesive, inclusive and fair communities where the diversity of people's backgrounds and circumstances is appreciated and positively valued and those from different backgrounds have similar life opportunities.

The requirements for EqIA and the relevant baseline data for the Hull Local Plan is described in the SA Scoping Report (CH2M Hill, 2014a). During previous SA stages, consideration of equalities issues formed part of the integrated sustainability appraisal. At that time, the intention for the Publication stage was to ultimately produce a separate standalone assessment. However, following guidance and best practice, it was considered to be more effective and efficient, and to avoid repetition and duplication of the assessment, to consider EqIA issues as part of the main sustainability appraisal. Specific consideration of equalities issues is considered in terms of the following SA objectives and associated criteria (see details in italics) set out in Table 3.1. Full details of the performance of the policies and allocations when considered against these objectives is provided in Appendix C and D and summarised in Section 5 and 6.

Table 3.1: SA objectives and associated criteria relevant to the EqIA (relevant aspects shown in italics)

Objective	Criteria
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new	To reduce the need for travel by promoting mixed use development
developments	To promote the health advantages of walking and cycling, and community based activities
	To include measures to reduce road traffic accidents
	To improve the quality and quantity of publicly accessible open space.
	To identify, protect and manage open space, such as rivers and canals, parks and gardens, allotments and playing fields, and the
	links between them, for the benefit of people and wildlife
	To narrow the income gap between the poorest and wealthiest parts of the region and to reduce health differential
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest	To include measures which will improve everyone's access to high quality health, education, recreation, community facilities and public transport
through a more equitable sharing of the	To encourage development of sporting opportunities.
benefits of prosperity	To provide necessary support or services which enable people to work e.g. back to work schemes, care support, childcare
16. Enhance community identity and participation	To make the political process relevant to all sectors of communities by reinforcing local government and improving participative democracy, through proactive dialogue and

Objective	Criteria			
	community strategies			
	To acknowledge diversity, and to help communities, including			
	ethnic minorities and others potentially excluded, to develop in			
	their preferred way - if possible at street level			
	To encourage local authorities and other partners to develop local			
	cultural strategies which link to and support the Regional Cultural			
	Strategy			
	To recognise the value of the multi-cultural/faith diversity of the			
	peoples in the area			
19. Ensure that people have equitable	To ensure facilities and services are accessible by people with			
and easy access to shopping, community	disabilities			
and other services and facilities.				

3.3 Health Impact Assessment

Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a relatively recent requirement which is currently a voluntary rather than a statutory process. HIA is commonly defined as: "A combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, programme or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population" (World Health Organization/Europe). As HIA is non-statutory, there is no single, nationally recognised guidance as to how it is undertaken for development plans.

The HIA considers health according to social and physical well-being and how these aspects of health may change as a result of the Hull Local Plan Proposals. Health can be defined as;

"...a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity" (World Health Organization Constitution)

The main determinants of health are the social, economic, environmental and cultural factors that indirectly influence health and wellbeing. They include diet, the home environment, working conditions and the social relationships and connections between people and organisations. Some, such as gender, age and family history of illness, cannot change or are difficult to change, while others can be changed by planning and policy interventions.

Recent planning policy has recognised the role that planning can make in creating a healthy environment and encouraging healthier lifestyles. Health policy is focused on encouraging individuals to take responsibility for their own health and reducing risk-taking behaviour, preventative approaches to health, reducing health inequalities and encouraging participation of individuals in planning for health improvements.

The requirements for HIA and the relevant baseline data for the Hull Local Plan is described in the SA Scoping Report (CH2M Hill, 2014a). A draft rapid HIA was prepared in response to the Issues and Options consultation by the Hull City Council Director of Public Health and Adults Services. This set out the factors that could influence health and well-being; identified the high level impacts on health inequalities of the Local Plan themes, as identified at that stage; and made recommendations to inform the plan development process, that informed the preparation of the Local Plan Preferred Options document and subsequently the Publication document.

During the previous stages, consideration of health issues formed part of the integrated sustainability appraisal. At that time, the intention for the Publication stage was to ultimately produce a separate standalone assessment. However, as with the EqIA, it was considered to be more effective and efficient, and to avoid repetition and duplication of the assessment, that consideration of EqIA issues should form

part of the main sustainability appraisal. Specific consideration of health issues is considered in terms of the following SA objectives and associated criteria (see details in italics) set out in Table 3.2.

Full details of the performance of the policies and allocations when considered against these objectives is provided in Appendix C and D and summarised in Section 5 and 6.

Table 3.2. SA objectives and associated criteria relevant to the HIA (relevant aspects shown in italics).

Objective	Criteria					
3. Ensure that new development	To avoid development from being located in areas at risk from coastal					
does not increase flood risk and	and fluvial flooding or storm surges taking into account of climate					
protects or enhances the capacity	change					
& integrity of flood storage areas	enange					
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	To remediate soils with potential contamination					
development and encourage	To Telliediace 30/10 Willi potential containmation					
remediation of contaminated land.						
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	To encourage more efficient uses of energy, including product design,					
change, with a particular focus on	manufacturing processes, transport, and behavioural changes					
reducing the consumption of fossil	To develop, adopt and ensure the effective use of built development					
fuels and levels of CO ₂	design guides tackling energy use, to provide homes and businesses					
_	with self-sufficient energy					
6. Ensure that development is	To promote design for more extreme climatic events, incorporating					
capable of withstanding the effects	robust and weather resistant built forms					
of climate change						
7. Achieve good air quality	To reduce the need to travel by car through a combination of high					
	quality transport alternatives, particularly public transport, walking and					
	cycling networks, but also water					
	To promote Cycle Networks and encourage people to continue to use					
	bikes					
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	To promote the health advantages of walking and cycling, and					
reduce the health impacts of new	community based activities					
developments	To improve the quality and quantity of <i>publicly accessible open space</i> .					
	To narrow the income gap between the poorest and wealthiest parts of					
	the region and to reduce health differential					
	To make greater use of IT links to specialists by GPs for initial					
	consultations					
16. Enhance community identity	To make a concerted effort to clean up and discourage litter, graffiti,					
and participation	dog mess, and encourage community ownership over the issue through					
	education and awareness					
17. Reduce both crime and fear of	To plan new development to help reduce crime and fear of crime					
crime	through the design of the physical environment, and by promoting well-					
	used streets and public spaces					

3.4 Habitats Regulations Assessment

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is required where any plan, alone or 'in combination' with other plans, is likely to have a significant effect on the *qualifying interest* features of a European site. These sites include Special Protection Areas (SPAs), designated under the Birds Directive¹⁴, Special Areas of

¹⁴ Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds.

Conservation (SACs) and candidate SACs designated under the Habitats Directive¹⁵. Sites designated under the Ramsar wetlands convention and potential Special Protection Areas (pSPAs) are also included in HRAs, as specified in the National Planning Policy Framework.¹⁶

A HRA Screening Report was prepared by CH2M on behalf of Hull City Council to support the previous consultation stage. Its purpose was to assess the potential impact of the Hull Local Plan on European sites within the potential zone of influence. It was prepared in line with Natural England guidance (2009) and considered the proposed draft policies and housing and employment site allocations identified within the Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Document to determine where they could have a significant effect (either alone or in combination with other proposals) on the features for which the European sites were designated. Hull City Council took the role of Competent Authority and Natural England were consulted on the draft HRA.

In line with Natural England (2009) guidance, this assessment screened and categorised the draft policies and proposed site allocations to determine their potential effect on the identified European sites. Following the screening process, a number of Local Plan draft policies were identified to have the potential to have likely significant effects on three European sites, the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site due to the distance involved and/or connectivity between the Local Plan proposals and the European sites. These were recommended to be taken forward for Appropriate Assessment to determine whether there would be adverse effects on the integrity of the above named European sites. In addition, a number of Local Plan site allocations were considered to have the potential for significant effects on the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar due to the distance involved and/or connectivity between the Local Plan proposals and the European sites.

The potential effects resulting from these site allocations on the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar were identified to be taken forward for Appropriate Assessment to determine whether there would be adverse effects on the integrity of the European sites. Following consideration of the potential for incombination effects with other relevant plans, strategies and policies as a result of the Local Plan policies, allocations and designations; it was also recommended that a number of plans could potentially have a likely significant in-combination effect on the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar and should therefore also be taken forward for further consideration within the Appropriate Assessment. This has been prepared to accompany the Local Plan Publication Consultation Document and this formal SA Report.

3.5 Sustainability Appraisal Process

3.5.1 Introduction

The process for SA has required the review of plans programmes and strategies, the collation and assessment of the baseline environment, the identification of sustainability issues, and the subsequent development of sustainability objectives and the SA Framework. Further detail on each element is provided below.

3.5.2 Review of Relevant Plans and Programmes and Programmes

This stage involves:

¹⁵ Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora.

¹⁶ Communities and Local Government, 2012, National Planning Policy Framework.

- Examining the relationship of the Local Plan with other plans and programmes, to ensure that
 environmental protection, social and economic objectives within these plans are identified and
 that potential conflicts are identified early so that they can be addressed within the plan making
 process;
- Assembling data on the current and future state of the environment (baseline), analysis of health, equalities and other socio-economic related sustainability topics which may be affected by the plan. The analysis of data can later be used for establishing the effects of the Local Plan on the baseline; and
- Identifying present and future social, economic and environmental problems and opportunities
 to help ensure that the Local Plan address these issues where possible or at least does not
 contribute to making these problems worse.

The full review of other plans and programmes, along with implication of each policy reviewed on the SA is presented in Appendix A of this report. Section 4 summarises the key messages and relevance of the Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP) Review.

3.5.3 Collection of Relevant Baseline Information

The baseline review stage requires the collection and processing of large amounts of raw data. This data is summarised in Section 4 and presented in full in Appendix A. Sufficient information about the current and likely future status of the Plan area has been gathered, covering all relevant plans and programmes that could influence the Plan, a review of economic, environmental and social baseline conditions and any other relevant environmental and sustainability issues. The baseline information provides the basis for predicting and evaluating effects, identify relevant sustainability issues and where there might be shortfalls in information. It is also used to inform alternative means of dealing with sustainability issues and the development of the objectives and indicators for the SA framework and future monitoring proposals.

3.5.4 Identifying Environmental and Sustainability Issues

The key sustainability issues that the area faces have been articulated in previous SA/SEA work. For this SA the issues previously identified have been reconsidered in the context of the relevant baseline environmental, social and economic conditions. The resulting sustainability issues are covered in Section 4.

3.5.5 Developing the Sustainability Framework

The development of the SA framework has been described in detail in both the previous Scoping Reports and the Sustainability Reports. The framework has been based on current guidance on the SA of spatial plans which advocates the use of objectives in the appraisal process. It provides the starting point for ensuring that both the SA and sustainability issues are at the heart of and are fully integrated into the Local Plan as well as providing a focused and clarified approach to appraising the Local Plan. The appraisal framework includes broad sustainability objectives, criteria explaining the broader objective in a more localised manner and indicators.

In order to facilitate legibility and ease of understanding and use, the sustainability objectives, criteria and indicators have been set out in the form of a Sustainability Appraisal Framework, outlined below

and detailed in Appendix C. This approach is recommended in government good practice on carrying out environmental and sustainability appraisals.

The sustainability objectives outlined in the Appraisal Framework have been arranged under SEA/SA topics. The topics that have been selected relate to the same topics listed in: Annex I of Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament on 'the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes' (the SEA Directive); and Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, ODPM, November 2005. The topics used are set out in the first column (Biodiversity, Water, Soil, Climatic Factors, Air, Material Assets, Cultural Heritage, Landscape, Population & Human Health, Social Factors and Economic Factors).

The next step was to identify and develop the sustainability objectives. The objectives have been focussed on those issues, which are directly relevant to Yorkshire and Humber and Kingston upon Hull. The objectives are based on relevant sustainable/ environmental objectives which reflect the specific characteristics of Hull.

Following on from the identification of objectives, a range of associated criteria and indicators were identified to provide further clarity in respect of future development directions as well as to assist in the appraisal process. They focus specifically on the items which are of direct relevance to the Local Plan.

The monitoring indicators are the yardsticks by which the environmental and sustainability performance of the Local Plan can be assessed and quantified in the light of the achievement of particular objectives and the satisfaction of key criteria. The indicators provide relevant measurements for the success of the Local Plan in achieving the identified objectives. The indicators outlined in the Appraisal Framework were primarily derived from relevant indicators already identified at the European, National, Regional and Local Level and will form the basis for future monitoring programmes.

3.6 Appraisal of the Plan Effects

3.6.1 Assessing the Effects of the Local Plan Policies

The SA framework has been used to predict the potential effects of each policy in terms of social, environmental and economic effects. An assessment of the likely impact on the natural environment, people and the economy, along with wider sustainability issues has been carried out following best practice guidance on evaluation and the proposed appraisal criteria.

The detailed appraisal matrices and summaries describe the overall direct environmental, social and economic impacts of each aspect in terms of whether they were positive (+ve), negative (-ve), neutral/no impacts (0) or uncertain (?) in line with the assessment criteria. Further consideration has been given to potential mitigation and residual effects. The residual effects have then been considered in terms of the short, medium and long term effect that would result. An example of the appraisal matrices is provided in Figure 3.1 below whilst the full results of the assessment are provided in Appendix C.

Figure 3.1: Exampl	e Pol	ісу і	Appraisal	Matrix
DOLLOV VV				

POLICY XX								
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT		ASSESSMENT OF RESIDUAL EFFECT		COMMENTS	
				Short Term	Med Term	Long Term		
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negative effect, ? Uncertain effect								
ENVIRONMENTAL								

Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.						
Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change						
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas						
Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.						
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2						
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change						
7. Achieve good air quality						
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land						
Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible						
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets						
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness						
SOCIAL		•	l .	·	·	
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments						
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport						
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity						
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs						
16. Enhance community identity and participation						
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime						
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.						
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.						
ECONOMIC	l					
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity						
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.						
SUMMARY						
Environmental (xx)						

Social (xx)

Economic (xx)

3.6.2 Assessing the Effects of the Local Plan Site Allocations

For this stage of the process, the SA Framework criteria has been used to assess the potential effects of site allocations in environmental, social and economic terms. The format of the appraisal matrices is presented in Figure 3.2, whilst the full results of the assessment are provided in Appendix D.

Figure 3.2: Example Site Appraisal Matrix

Housing Allocations		SA Objectives																			
Allocations		Environmental				Social					Economic										
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sus Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	•	-	+	+	0	0
										Sui	mma	iry									
Reference	XXXX							XXX	X						ххх	X					
ххх																					
Site Name																					
XXXXX																					
Potential	XXXX							XXX	X						XXX	X					
Mitigation																					
Assessment	XXXX	Ç																			
Summary																					

3.6.3 Mitigation

Mitigation was considered where there was the potential for significant negative effects identified or if appropriate, where improvements could be made to strengthen the policy, such as to change a neutral effect to a positive one or a positive effect to a very positive effect. Mitigation measures included refinements of options and development, recommending alternative options, where they scored more positively and/or rewording of policies to provide greater support to SA objectives.

3.6.4 Developing Proposals for Monitoring

The final stage (Stage E in Figure 2.1) is post-adoption reporting and monitoring which follows the adoption of the Local Plan. This comprises the preparation and publication of the post-adoption statement; monitoring of the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan; and responding to adverse effects.

4. Baseline Review

4.1 Introduction

This Section summarises the review of baseline information, which has been used to develop the appraisal methodology and underpins the SA.

4.2 Relevant Plans and Programmes Influencing the Plan

Together, plans can be constraints (i.e. set formal limitations, policy contexts, requirements) or can be sources of useful background information as part of evidence gathering. These act together in a hierarchy where a sequence of precedence is established in a nesting, or tiering of plans. A review of other relevant policy documents is required to establish environmental objectives that they contain, and it allows opportunities and synergies to be identified, as well as potential conflicts between aims, objectives or detailed policies. This review also highlighted sustainability drivers relevant to the Local Plan. Much of the PPP review was undertaken at the scoping stage and has been updated for this stage of the SA process with new guidance and information that has been published since the Scoping Report was prepared.

At an international level various environmental policies such as Kyoto Protocol, EU Policies on greenhouse gas emissions, EU Second Climate Change Programme are to be considered. Other supranational conventions such as Ramsar Convention and the Habitats Directive should be considered in the Local Plan in relation to protection and enhancement of biodiversity. The Water Framework Directive is a major European policy that requires its Member states to achieve 'good ecological status' of all natural inland water bodies and protection/ enhancements to ground waters. As a result all Member states are required to prepare River Basin Management Plans.

National planning policy is contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The online Planning Practice Guidance has also been referred to in the PPP review, as accessed in June 2016.

Table 4.2: List of reviewed relevant policies, plans and programmes

Reviewed other relevant policies, plans and programmes

International

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971)

Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)

Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)

The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992)

Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (1997)

The UN Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (2002)

World Summit on Sustainable Development - Earth Summit (2002)

European

EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)

EU Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC), and daughter directives eg; Landfill Directive 99/31/EC

EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)

EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)

EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Management (1996/62/EC)

European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)

EU Waste to Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)

Progress towards halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 - 2007 Progress Report, January 2008

EU Directive Establishing a Framework for the Community Action in the Field of Water Policy

(2000/60/EC) - The Water Framework Directive

European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy (EC, 2001)

EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2001)

Århus Convention (2001)

EU Directive to promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)

Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice - EU Sixth Environment Action Programme (2002)

EU Directive for the Promotion of Bio-fuels for Transport (2003/30/EC)

National

National Planning Policy Framework (2012)

National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)

Localism Act (2011)

The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

PAS 2010:2006 Planning to halt the loss of biodiversity

Conserving Biodiversity – A UK Approach, Defra (2007)

'Working with the Grain of Nature': A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)

England Forestry Strategy (1999)

Countryside and Rights of Way Act – CRoW (2000)

Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns, Our Cities, the Future. Delivering an urban renaissance (2000)

Waste Strategy for England 2007 DEFRA (May 2007)

Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015)

Climate Change Act (2008)

Energy White Paper, DTI (2007)

Local Transport Bill (Adopted January 2008)

Choosing Health: Making Healthier Choices Easier - Health White Paper (2004)

Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)

Planning for a Sustainable Future White Paper (May 2007)

Future Water – Water Strategy for England, DEFRA (2008)

Regional

A Summary of Climate Change Risks for Yorkshire and Humber (2012)

Yorkshire and Humber Environmental Enhancement Strategy, Y&H Regional Environment Forum (2008)

Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Capacity in Yorkshire and Humber (2011)

Regional Employment Land Study, Arup on behalf of Yorkshire & Humber Assembly (2005)

Hull and Humber Ports City Region Development Programme

The Value of Trees in our Changing Region, The Strategic Framework for Trees, Woods and Forests in Yorkshire and Humber Region, GOYH (July 2005)

Local Authority – Hull City Council

Environment and Climate Change Strategy 2010-2010, One Hull

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, 2016

Hull Infrastructure Study 2011

Hull City Plan (ongoing)

Hull Local Transport Plan 2011-2026

Draft Options Paper- Carbon Footprinting Analysis to Inform Kingston upon Hull's Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan

The Hull and East Riding Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy, EA (March 2006)

Hull City Council Race Equality Action Plan, 2005

Kingston upon Hull Climate Change 2010-2020 A Low Carbon Framework for Hull

Sport & Physical Activity Strategy 2014-2017

The sustainability appraisal process has been informed by the review of these relevant plans, programmes and policies in preparation of the SEA/SA Framework. The detailed PPP review in Appendix A discusses how the SA has considered these policies in the SEA/SA Framework preparation.

4.3 Review of Economic, Environmental and Social Baseline Conditions

This section outlines the key issues arising from the baseline analysis and is set out according to individual SEA/SA topics.

4.3.1 Environmental Factors

Air Quality

Relationship with other Plans and Programmes

At the European level EU Directive 1996/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality sets the framework for dealing with local air pollution by introducing new air quality standards for previously unregulated pollutants. In addition, the 6th EU Environment Action Programme highlights the strategic priorities of the Commission's environmental policy. These include human health - an issue closely related to air pollution.

At the national level, the UK Air Quality Strategy defines a number of air quality objectives for several pollutants. The proximity principle should be taken into account whilst siting new developments, thereby separating incompatible land uses.

Baseline Information

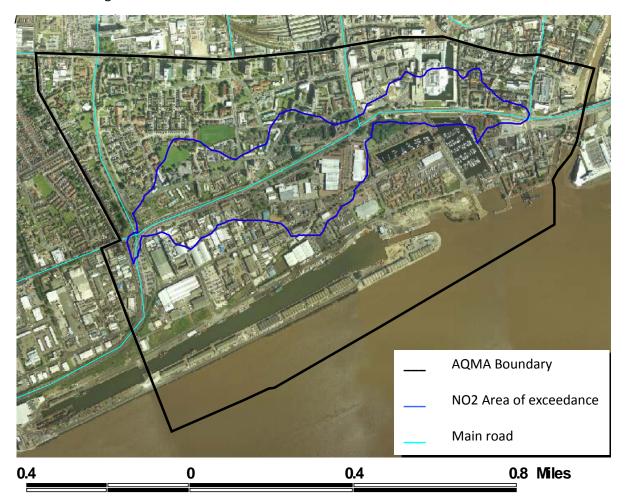
The monitoring of air quality is important in ensuring that levels of identified pollutants remain below national standards and targets. Identified pollutants include:

- Nitrogen oxides (NOX);
- Nitrogen dioxide (NO2);
- Particulate matter (PM10);
- Sulphur dioxide (SO2);
- Benzene;
- Carbon monoxide (CO); and
- 1, 3-butadine.

These pollutants are monitored because they are considered as damaging to human health or the environment.

On the A63 exceedence in NO2 levels has been observed. Consultation on declaring an Air Quality Management Area for the stretch of the trunk road from the Daltry Street interchange, extending to the Lowgate Junction was proposed in the Hull City Air Quality Monitoring Report (May 2004) and following a detailed assessment, it was found that a section of the A63 Castle Street trunk road to the south west of the city centre exceeded NO2 levels. It concluded that an Air Quality Management Area be declared as a result and as statutorily required when an air quality objective is exceeded or is predicted to be exceeded. Regular reviews have been conducted since the declaration of the AQMA and the most recent

Air Quality Strategy for Hull (2013) recommended the AQMA be maintained. The boundary limits are shown in the Figure 4.1 below.



Trends

Time series data, including latest information from the Air Quality Strategy report, suggest NO2 levels to exceed the annual mean objective at an area bordered by the Humber Estuary and River Hull to the south and east, Anlaby Road to the north and Coltman Street to the west, and the AQMA should remain. Concentrations of air quality pollutants measured outside the AQMA were found to be within the annual mean objective limit, therefore no air quality concerns are recorded for areas outside AQMA.

Biodiversity

Relationship with other Plans and Programmes

Numerous international agreements deal with the continuing loss of biodiversity and set out approaches how to slow and eventually stop it. The Ramsar, Bonn and Bern Conventions aim to protect wetlands, migratory species, wildlife and natural habitats respectively whereas the more recent Convention on Biological Diversity, the Millennium Development Goals and the World Summit on Sustainable Development stress the wider importance of biodiversity and its conservation. On European level, the Birds & Habitats Directive and the EU Biodiversity Strategy make more specific provisions which are than cascaded down into national legislation.

The Bern convention and the Birds and Habitats Directive are implemented in the UK via the Wildlife and Countryside Act. The national Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) sets out more detailed commitments for species and habitat protection and enhancement. The Biodiversity Strategy for England aims to embed biodiversity conservations in all main sectors of public policy, while the England Forestry Strategy fosters the sustainable management and expansion of woodland areas. This is supplemented by the National Planning Policy Framework (Section 11, in particular) which makes specific provisions for biodiversity conservation in the planning system.

Baseline Information

The Humber Estuary is a Ramsar wetland site of international importance (and the Humber Flats, Marshes and Coast Phases 1 and 2) and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC-http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/protectedsites/sacselection/sac.asp?eucode=UK0030170) covering a total area of 10409.7ha. It is also a Special Protection Area (SPA) (Generally referred to as the Humber Estuary European Site) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Approximately 314 ha of the Humber Estuary European site is within the local authority area. The European sites that could potentially be affected by policies in the Local Plan are:

- Flamborough Head SAC;
- Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs SPA;
- Hatfield Moor SAC;
- Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar;
- Hornsea Mere SPA;
- Lower Derwent Valley SAC, SPA and Ramsar;
- River Derwent SAC;
- Skipwith Common SAC;
- Strensall Common SAC;
- Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA;
- Thorne Moor SAC.

Figure 4.2: Map indicating internationally designated sites around Hull



Hull is a predominantly built up area. Therefore parks and gardens are an important source of biodiversity in Hull. The Local Biodiversity Action Plan seeks to raise awareness of the importance of these habitats to birds and insects. The City also contains 2 Local Nature Reserves and 124 Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCIs).

The Humber Estuary Management Scheme Study (2009) highlighted the relationship between nature and recreation and the potential pressure visitor population could add to the designated sites. This is particularly relevant for the City, as the Humber Estuary and the designated sites form the southern boundary to the City limits. Whilst tourism and leisure facilities must be encouraged, the effects on habitat fragmentation (such as on birds, or on aquatic species) must be equally considered.

Data Gaps/Limitations

It is evident that Hull is in close proximity to many designated sites and that the effects of the Local Plan on these sites must be considered in the plan making process.

Climatic Factors

Relationship with other Plans and Programmes

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol provide the international framework for tackling climate change. In addition, the UN Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals, and the EU Sixth Environment Action Programme stress its importance. The EU Bio Fuels Directive and the EU Directive to promote Electricity from Renewable Energy set out specific measures to mitigate climate change.

On a national scale, 'Climate Change: The UK Programme' and its review propose to cut UK's carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by about 2050. This is supplemented by the white papers on energy and transport which highlight the importance of energy efficiency, renewable energy sources and sustainable transport. In a planning context the National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG's Planning Practice Guidance for renewable and low carbon energy (2013) states the local and neighbourhood plans shall consider local aspirations and appropriate technologies that fit with the area while promoting renewable energy.

Baseline Information

Climate change is an issue that is at the forefront of both political and public thinking at present. Over the last century, the U.K. has seen an increase in the number of storms, and extreme weather spells (for example heat waves). Climate change is partially caused by the production of greenhouse gases, which heat the Earth and cause temperatures to rise. The burning of fossil fuels is a major contributor to greenhouse gas production. Rising temperatures will cause ice caps to melt and sea levels to rise. If climate change is not slowed down there is an increased risk of flooding, storms, drought, introduction of foreign pests, and insurance blight¹⁷.

This section is to discuss carbon emissions and climate change, as flood risk is discussed as a separate topic. The Hull Carbon Footprint analysis data (URSUS Consulting Ltd, 2008) indicates that of the total ecological footprint contribution in Hull, 60% are accounted to housing, energy, travel and food and drink consumption. Carbon emissions relating to energy used at homes, travel, fixed capital and government tops the list. In response to these levels, the Low Carbon Framework (Hull, 2010) sets a

¹⁷ Harman, J, Gawith, M. and Colley, M. 2005. Progress on assessing climate impacts through the UK Climate Impacts Programme, Weather, 60 (9), 258-262.

carbon reduction target of 34% for the period 2010-2020, aspiring to go up to 45%. Intervention across all sectors will be required, including transport and building assets to help achieve these commitments.

Trends

In terms of per capita emissions time series data between 2005 and 2011 indicates a downward trend, which is a positive signal; however it is unclear if this relates to the wider economic slow down, and therefore loss of jobs, and production related emissions and reduced household energy consumption to cut energy costs. Or if the population are cutting down on the fuel use due to economic reasons, which could in turn result in fuel poverty.

Year Per capita emission (t) 2005 7.1 2006 7.0 2007 6.6 2008 6.5 2009 5.9 2010 6.1 5.5 2011

Table 4.2 Per capita carbon emissions at Kingston upon Hull

Cultural Heritage

Relationship with other Plans and Programmes

The European Spatial Development Perspective aims for balanced and sustainable development in the European Union. As part of that the conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage is set out as one of three fundamental goals. In the UK, 'The Historic Environment: A force for our future' states the intention of the government to protect the historic environment and the NPPF recognises the need for the planning system to support the conservation of historic environmental and cultural heritage.

Baseline Information

There are 26 Conservation Areas, 461 Listed Buildings, 2 Scheduled Monuments and 2 Registered Historic parks in Hull. There are also a large number of unscheduled archaeological sites in the city, are of national importance.

Trends

Hull has a wealth of historic buildings and areas, which should be preserved or enhanced, and where opportunity arises they could be celebrated to promote the heritage of the City.

Noise

Relationship with other Plans and Programmes

There are a number of EU Directives in place which control noise from transport sources, for example from vehicles and outdoor machinery. EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise – the Environmental Noise Directive – is the latest piece of European legislation. Its aim is to define a common approach across the European Union to avoid, prevent or reduce the harmful effects of environmental noise from road, rail and air traffic and industry. By 2007 strategic noise maps have to be prepared and by 2008 action plans have to be developed for how to reduce environmental noise where necessary. In a national context, the NPPF sets out how the

planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impacts of noise. The Noise Policy Statement for England and number of BS standards provide guidance on addressing noise issues related to development projects.

Baseline Information and Trends

Noise related complaints registered within the environmental protection services request log maintained by the Council, there is a considerable reduction in complaints relating to commercial noise and noise from streets, between 2011-12 and 2012-13, but we observe a raise in complaints relating to behavioural noise (6.4%); construction noise (12%); industrial noise (33%); and noise from parties (20%). Although data from one year will not be sufficient to conclude that noise pollution is an issue in Hull, it is worth bearing in mind that with more development, noise related issues are likely to rise, therefore the Local Plan policies must be cognisant of this issue.

Landscape, Townscape and Public Realm

Baseline Information

Hull has approximately 2,470 hectares of greenspace in the city (ONS, 2015). This includes two Registered Historic parks: East Park and Pearson Park. These parks are both grade two listed and are of specific historic interest. In total, the Council is responsible for approximately 136 parks, playing fields and playgrounds. There are also aviary, conservatory and animal compound sites within the city parks.

As the whole of the city area is built-up, the open spaces, in combination with the heritage assets, present townscape and visual amenity to different areas of the city. Preservation of this townscape as well as revival of public realm should form part of the regeneration objectives in Hull.

The Hull Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment (February 2009) studied open space provision in the city. By consulting members of the public and users of open space, a series of provision standards, in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility for each of the main types of open space were formulated. It concluded that local planning policy needs to address the following issues:

- Protect all parks, natural areas, allotments and sports facilities;
- Promote all natural and semi-natural open spaces and facilitate enhancement of sites in terms of biodiversity as well as a recreational resource;
- Facilitate the improvement of amenity spaces by ensuring that any loss of amenity space will result in improved provision in close proximity to the site lost;
- Facilitate the delivery of new play areas and facilities for young people focusing on ensuring that provision is appropriately located and targeted at the local audience;
- Allocate additional land for the provision of allotments in the Northern, East and Riverside areas
 of the city; and
- Support the improvement of the quality of outdoor sports facilities and address deficiencies where possible.

Trends

Open space is fairly well protected at present through policy in the saved Local Plan (2000). Therefore, very few sites are lost to development, and the ones that are have to provide towards the improvement of nearby facilities. Both the 2009 assessment and the 2013 position statement concluded that there were widespread quantity deficits of open space across the city, when provision is measured against the resident population (ha per 1000 people). If the quantity of open space does not change then these deficits to become more severe as the resident population grows.

Material Assets

Relationship with other Plans and Programmes

The World Summit Johannesburg in 2002 and the 6th EU Environment Action Programme highlighted the need of greater resource efficiency, waste reduction and the promotion of renewable energy to make sustainable development feasible.

Numerous pieces of European legislation deal with waste issues; the Landfill Directive and the Waste Framework Directive are only two of them. The former aims to reduce the amount of waste send to landfill whereas the latter highlights the importance of the waste hierarchy and sets the framework for national waste management licensing. The UK Waste Strategy sets out measures to make waste management in the UK more sustainable, such as decoupling waste from economic growth and promoting the composting of organic waste.

The NPPF and Sustainable Development Strategy sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy.

Baseline Information

Waste

Waste production and disposal is a growing problem in the City. The HCC waste data observed across household and industrial, construction waste and hazardous waste between 2007 and 2010 does not present a consistent trend in terms of increase or decrease, however year 2010 onwards there is an overall increase in combined waste and increased generation of waste across the construction and household and industrial sectors.



Figure 4.3 Trend analysis of waste removed in Hull, Source: Hull City Council

Renewable energy

Further to regional and local studies undertaken on the Low Carbon potential and identification of appropriate renewable energy technologies specific to Hull City (Climate Change 2010-2020, A Low Carbon Framework for Hull), number of initiatives have occurred in Hull. Notable and of significance is the proposed renewable energy hub to be developed by Siemens along the eastern coast of Hull. The project is projected to create 1000 jobs and trigger supply chain industry related jobs.

Soil

Relationship with other Plans and Programmes

Besides the 'big' environmental issues, such as climate change, loss of biodiversity and desertification, impacts on soil seem often to have a lower priority. This is despite the fact that soil is the foundation of the environment, landscape, wildlife and food production. Nevertheless, on European level the EU 6th Environment Action Programme highlights soil protection as one of main priorities for the future. The NPPF recommends consideration for soil conservation.

Baseline Information

Hull is a compact city, with not many Greenfield sites available. It is likely that due to the history of manufacturing, there is a potential for contamination at various sites. Future redevelopment at the sites must address this issue through appropriate Local Plan policies.

Trends

Few sites of contamination potential have been identified and listed within the SHLAA study, but no record of significant contamination source has been recorded.

Water

Relationship with other Plans and Programmes

On an international level, the Millennium Development goals highlight the need to tackle issues, such as climate change, conserving biodiversity and protecting water resources. In Europe, the Water Framework Directive requires Member States to achieve 'good ecological status' of inland water bodies by 2015, whereas the EU Nitrates Directive addresses diffuse pollution from agriculture. The NPPF sets out that the planning system should contribute to pollution prevention.

Baseline Information

Water is an essential natural resource. It is important that water resources are protected so that the risk of harm to the environment and to human health can be reduced as far as possible. Nitrate and phosphate levels, in particular, need to be monitored closely due to the risk of eutrophication and loss of biodiversity.

Water Quantity

Kingston upon Hull fully falls within the Hull and East Riding Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) area. The CAMS report (Environment Agency, 2013) maps most of the City within a red zone for ground water availability at low flows (Q95), implying abstraction has occurred above ground water balance levels recently and no further abstraction must be allowed. Although this report does not contain surface water assessment points located within the City, it indicates that surface water flow levels are critical for R. Upper Hull. This is important in the context of the relationship between the SSSIs, SACs and SPAs and their dependence on the surface waters. In addition to the designated sites, the CAMS area includes a number of SSSI chalk grasslands that are indirectly dependent on water quality as well as 15 Biodiversity Action Plan chalk rivers and streams.

Water Quality

The monitoring and reporting of water quality is dictated by River Basin Frameworks and the Water Framework directive. The directive requires the physical, ecological and chemical condition of waters to be assessed and plans and actions put in place to improve the condition towards good status. The Humber River Basin District report (Environment Agency, 2009) considers the whole of Humber and R. Hull as artificially modified water body, whose target ecological status to achieve is 'good', but the reported quality is 'moderate' for lower Hull (which falls within the City). This data suggests improvement to water quality will be required

Flood Risk

The risk of flooding for residential properties at Kingston upon Hull is high and more significant is that the NaFRA 2009 assessment (Environment Agency, 2009) analysis found that these properties are also in the country's most deprived areas -9.4% of the total. Climate risk vulnerability combined with social deprivation can have significant synergistic negative impact on economic growth and general well-being of the population, which could be addressed by the Local Plan.

In May 2007, Hull City Council commissioned a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for the city. The report found that significant proportion of Hull is susceptible to flooding. Figure 4.4 below shows the flood vulnerability classification as referenced in the SFRA (2007). The NPPF provides a compatibility matrix to check land use type that might be appropriate for each flood zone.

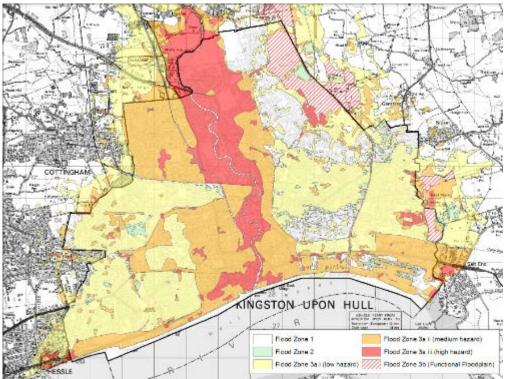


Figure 4.4: Flood Zone Vulnerability Map (SFRA 2007)

Trends/ Data gaps

The relationship between development planning permissions and flood risk assessments could be established through assessment of planning application results i.e. by monitoring the number of applications objected on grounds of flood risk (both to the development and posed by the development to the neighbouring properties, as a result of permeable surface and increased surface run-off).

4.3.2 Social Factors

Demographics

Relationship with other Plans and Programmes

Population primarily relates to demographics, about which there are very few specific plans, policies or strategies. However, many other types of plans and policies will have secondary impacts on the population, e.g. housing strategy policies on accommodation for the elderly. Therefore, when taking into account effects on the SEA/SA topic of 'population', cross reference should be made to plans covered within plans and policies relating to housing, education, social deprivation, crime (safety), recreation, leisure and sports.

Objectives relating specifically to demographics (not attempting to alter them, but rather to adapt to changes in future demographics), may be found in documents focusing on sustainable development. An example can be seen in the EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2001), which includes an objective specifically on 'dealing with the economic and social implications of an ageing society'.

Baseline Information

Kingston upon Hull has a population of around 257,700 (ONS Population Estimates, 2014), increasing from 256,100 in 2011 (2011 Census), and since 2001 the total population has increased by 14,111. This reversed the previous declining trend between 1991 to 2001. In the past Hull has suffered population loss to East Riding for many years. In common with the rest of the UK, Hull has an ageing population. The 65 and over age group represents 14.73% of the total population according to the 2011 Census.

The ethnic minority population in Hull is 10.3% of the population which is below the Yorkshire and Humber regional average of 14.2%, and the national average of 20.2% (2011 Census). For a detailed discussion on the population profile, refer to the next chapter on Health profile.

Trends

There has been an increase in population between 2001 and 2014 in absolute numbers, nevertheless the proportion of ageing population must be taken into account for Local Plan considerations.

Human Health

Relationship with other Plans and Programmes

The planning process can significantly affect and be affected by the health of the population of the area. An unhealthy population may place increasing demands on the requirement for services and resources (such as doctor's surgeries) whilst the provision of the infrastructure to support healthy lifestyles can be encouraged by the provision of public open space or leisure facilities.

Objectives regarding human health are embodied at the highest tiers of plan making, indeed the EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2001) include, 'Address threats to public health', amongst its headline objectives.

At a national level this is tackled through a number of documents, including NPPF (paragraph 17), which recognises the need to maintain health and well-being of the population and therefore states that the 'Local planning authorities should ensure that health and wellbeing, and health infrastructure are considered in local and neighbourhood plans and in planning decision making'. The NPPF also acknowledges the link between access to green spaces and open spaces and to health (through space provision for sports and exercise).

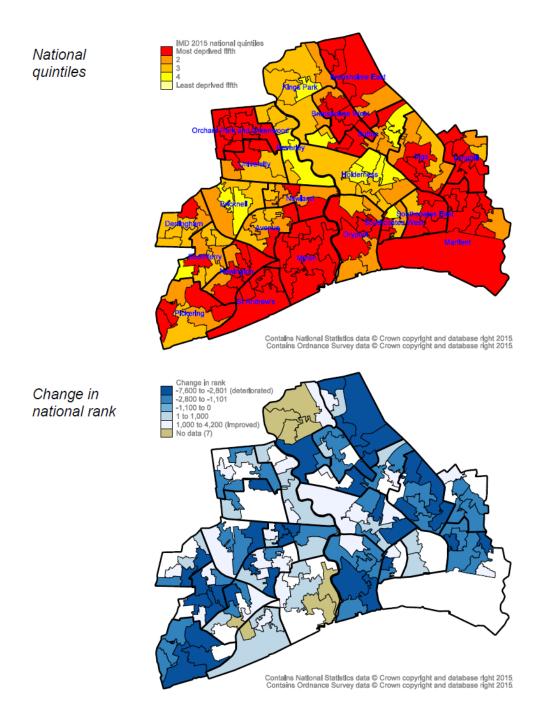
Baseline Information

Life expectancy in Hull is 76.6 years for men and 80.5 years for women, which is slightly lower than the national average of 79.6 years for men and 83.2 years for women (2011 Census). The 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation shows that Hull has 43 super output areas within the 10% most deprived nationally for health domain.

The 2011 census recorded that 7.1% of Hull's population were in bad or very bad health, compared to 5.4% nationally.

The map below indicates the most deprived areas in Hull (by comparison nationally).

Figure 4.5: National quintiles of the 'Health deprivation and disability' domain of IMD 2015, and changes in national rank for this domain between IMD 2010 and IMD 2015



In terms of access to health facilities (GP), the number of GPs per 1,000 population in Hull is higher than the English average with 2.2 per 1,000 in Hull (NHS Hull, 2011) compared to 0.7 per 1,000 in England (Office of Health Economics, 2012).

Trends

A UK Active Report (UK, 2014) report indicates that Hull is in the top 10 Local authority areas for levels of inactivity, at 36.07% of the adults. This data corroborates with the Hull Health and Lifestyle Survey 2012 that reports that only 29% of the men and 24% of the women in Hull conduct at least 30 minutes of exercise activity per week.

Housing

Relationship with other Plans and Programmes

A home is one of the most basic needs. New housing of the right type and in the right location can help facilitate social inclusion. Ensuring that there is provision to meet the variety of needs within the community and a choice of house types, size and affordability within sites can foster a sense of place.

The European Spatial Development Perspective (1999) establish a number of common objectives and concepts adopted by EU member states that set the high level framework for national (and hence regional/local spatial plans). Economic and social cohesion are one of the main goals, and housing plays an important role in the achievement of that goal. The NPPF emphasises the importance of mixed use developments, ensuring integration of industrial, commercial, and residential property through spatial and transport plans, in order to minimise dependency on road transport. This land use integration will also go some way toward achieving the social deprivation and accessibility objectives within the plan.

The SA should ensure that housing targets are implemented in a sustainable fashion within the Local Plan.

Baseline Information

The Council recognises the need to provide additional housing units to accommodate the projected population and economic growth in the City (as detailed in Chapter 5 and sections 6.31 to 6.59 of the Hull Local Plan). A Strategic Housing Market Assessment has been conducted recently (2015), and it reports that from the range of demographic scenarios tested, the most likely housing need figure would be for around 640 new homes per year in the period up to 2032. Taking account of other factors including past under-supply and future demolitions increases the housing requirement to 760 new homes per year.

The Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2016, which is updated annually, identifies potential sites for housing that could accommodate up to 12,472 dwellings in the period up to 2032. However, these sites require further evaluation before they can be allocated.

Trends

Reduction in the vacancy rates and provision of new housing units fit to serve the population growth (either demography led or economy led) must be considered by the Local Plan. In 2015 the level of vacancy stood at 4.2% (4,995 dwellings).

Crime

Relationship with other Plans and Programmes

Crime is to some extent covered intrinsically in plans and policies that aim to increase social cohesion. Hence plans and policies tackling social inclusion and accessibility will all be relevant. At a higher level, the European Spatial Development Perspective (1999) calls for economic and social cohesion. Objectives and aims relating more directly to crime should be present in community strategies at the City level.

Baseline Information

The number of crime activities in Hull, recorded by the Home Office for 2011, is considerably higher than regional and national average. The following graph indicates trends over time and across geographies.

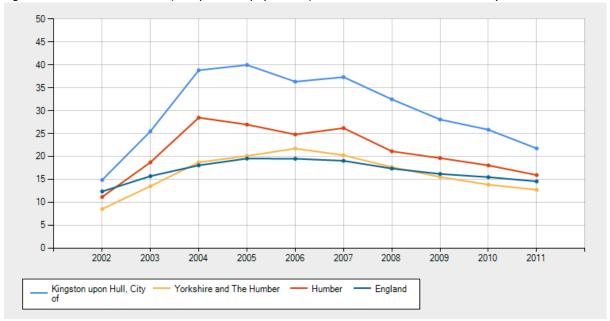


Figure 4.6: Violent crime trend (rate per 1000 population) Source: Humber Data Observatory

In terms of perception survey, the percentage who think that anti-social behaviour is a problem in their local area (%) (2008)-NI 51 was at 23% for Hull, 22.52 at Yorkshire and Humber (regional) level and 21.79% in England.

A survey undertaken by the NHS in 2003 found that the majority of the population felt safe when walking alone in daytime. However the same survey found that 13% of people did not trust people in their neighbourhood and 44% only trusted a few people in their neighbourhood.

Trends

In general there has been a reduction in crime levels between 2007 and 2011, although the levels are still higher than the national and regional averages.

Accessibility

Relationship with other Plans and Programmes

Basic facilities are an important part of our communities. They provide essential services such as food and medical provisions. They also contribute to the sense of place in communities and provide a focal point for community interactions. They also provide employment, often for locally based people. Limiting access and availability to these services can make people feel socially excluded and reduce interactions in the community.

The European Spatial Development Perspective (1999) establish a number of common objectives and concepts adopted by EU member states that set the high level framework for national (and hence regional/local spatial plans). Economic and social cohesion are one of the main goals, and accessibility (to services and employment) plays an important role in the achievement of that goal. The emphasis on accessibility is continued at this high level by the EU Sustainable Development Strategy. The strategy refers to accessibility directly through 'improving transport systems and land use management', and indirectly through 'dealing with the economic and social implications of an ageing society' (the latter in terms of easy access to amenities including hospitals, in which public transport and mixed use planning plays a major role).

The Core Principles of the NPPF (paragraph 17), aims to encourage public transport use, walking and cycling, through managing the pattern of urban growth (and other travel generating development). This will need to be addressed directly within the Local Plan and should contribute towards the European goals of increasing accessibility to amenities and services for all social and age groups.

Baseline Information

Many people in Hull do not have access to a car. 2011 statistics show that 40.6% of residents in Hull do not own a car compared to the national average of 25.8%. This is supported by the data that 19.52% of the population walk or bike to work and 14.54% use public transport. Although a positive trend from sustainable transport point of view, the reason behind adoption of bikes for transport appears to be driven more by affordability (or lack of it). While there must be focus on improving the economic conditions of the population, the Local Plan could take advantage of high levels of cycling, by encouraging the provision of better facilities and cycle network in the City.

Based on internal Hull City team discussion, in terms of access for the disabled both within buildings and public spaces, the trend in Hull appears to be mixed and the drive to incorporate access provision for the disabled in the buildings is on a case by case basis, mostly dependent on planning conditions. At public spaces, traffic lights access provision is available for disabled access but incorporating this feature in public realm improvements and through design and access statements of planning applications remain to be encouraged with vigour.

Trends

The take up of cycling as a mode of transport appears to be prevalent in the City. The Local Plan could take advantage of this trend by providing appropriate support and make integrated provision for public transport accessibility.

Social Deprivation

Relationship with other Plans and Programmes

The European Spatial Development Perspective (1999) establish a number of common objectives and concepts adopted by EU member states that set the high level framework for national (and hence regional/local spatial plans). Economic and social cohesion are one of the main goals, and as such, place tackling social deprivation high on the agenda.

Baseline Information

Hull is ranked as the third most deprived authority area with the highest proportion of their neighbourhoods in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally on the IMD 2015. The *Hull City Council Public Health Science Report - Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015* compares Hull's ranking with comparator areas for the seven IMD 2015 domains. It highlights that Hull was the 4th most deprived local authority with respect to income, and more deprived than each comparator areas except Middlesbrough. It was ranked the 6th most deprived local authority with respect to employment, and again more deprived than each comparator area except Middlesbrough and with regards to education, skills and training Hull was ranked as the most deprived local authority in England. For the 'Health deprivation and disability' domain Hull was ranked as the 32nd most deprived local authority, with four comparator areas ranked as more deprived. It was also ranked 11th most deprived local authority for crime, and the 32nd most deprived for the 'Living environment' domain, lower than for each comparator area. Finally it was ranked 120nd most deprived for the 'Barriers to housing and services;' domain, with only Sandwell and Coventry ranked more deprived amongst the comparator areas'.

Trends

Levels of deprivation in Hull have increased between 2006 and 2015.

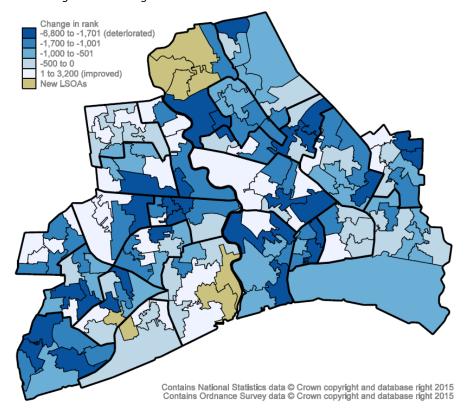


Figure 4.7: Change in overall national rank between IMD 2010 and IMD 2015

Recreation, Sport and Leisure

Relationship with other Plans and Programmes

The way in which green spaces are treated within land-use development documents are vital to an areas recreation, leisure and sports capacity. National guidance exists in the form of NPPF (paragraph 77) and the recent Planning Practice Guidance (March 2013). The NPPF acknowledges that the recreational quality of opens spaces can be eroded by insensitive development, and therefore local authorities should weigh up any benefits being offered to the community against the loss of open space that will occur (and the health benefits that it too provides to the local community). The Planning Practice Guidance provides information on Local Green Spaces allocation through the planning process.

In general, all plans and policies that relate to the improving of human health through exercise are relevant to this section. In addition to the health benefit, the Shaping Places through Sport report also places emphasis on the strong link between recreation/sport and community cohesiveness, which in turn will have a positive effect on wellbeing. The NPPF (paragraph 77) acknowledges the health benefit to the community and recommends that planning policies must be based on up to date assessment of open spaces, for its provision, qualitative and quantitative deficits or surpluses.

Baseline Information

The Hull Open Space Assessment study provides both qualitative and quantitative information relating to the play spaces and recreation fields. Although access to the facilities across the City appears to be about 85% (compliance with local standards for walking distances), the analysis of existing facilities highlights that there is significant variation in the quality of sites although sites are distributed relatively

evenly across the city. While there are some new and different facilities there are also many sites which are old and offer little in terms of play value.

The Kingston upon Hull Playing Pitch Strategy 2011-2021 identifies that citywide there is a need for upgrading playing pitches (across various sports such as cricket, football and Rugby) including better drainage and changing, reception, toilets, office and storage facilities to service community use.

Recognising the need to encourage residents into leading a healthy lifestyle and promote sports, the Active Hull: A Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity 2014-2017 identifies a set of priority areas for the next three years. They include promotion of healthy weight management, sporting and in general healthy activity such as walking, and cycling and so on. It also prioritises sports coaching and skills training and networking across appropriate bodies to help achieve the priorities over the strategy period.

Trends

Development must consider both protection (and/or enhancement) of existing amenities and provision of new amenity.

Disability Allowance

Relationship with other Plans and Programmes

The Disability Discrimination Act came into force in October 2004. The relevant quotes from the 175-page Code of Practice are:

- 2.2 (p7): "The Disability Discrimination Act makes it unlawful for a service provider to discriminate
 against a disabled person by refusing to provide any service which it provides to members of the
 public."; and,
- 4.7 (p39): "From 1st October 1999 a service provider has to take reasonable steps to change a practice which makes it unreasonably difficult for disabled people to make use of its services".

This will have consequences for many types of commercial and industrial developments, and land-use development plans will need to take into account these requirements at their most basic level.

Baseline Information

The Council supports people with disabilities through various programmes, and those with physical disability are supported for accessibility through provision of access to transport and to monetary support.

Trends

No trend data available

Education

Relationship with other Plans and Programmes

The European Spatial Development Perspective (1999) establish a number of common objectives and concepts adopted by EU member states that set the high level framework for national (and hence regional/local spatial plans). Economic and social cohesion are one of the main goals, and education plays an important role in the achievement of that goal.

Baseline Information

Hull has a higher proportion of people with no qualifications by comparison to the National average. The key differences are noticeable in the 'no qualification' and 'Level 4' categories. However, the amount of the population in further education is higher than the national average, this may develop an improvement in qualifications attained in the future. In GCSE terms, Hull has 22.6% of residents over 16 that achieved the equivalent five GCSEs or more, the national average is 34.3%.

Table 4.3: 2011 Education level data

Qualification	City of Kingston upon Hull	England and Wales
No qualification	31.7%	22.7%
Level 1	14.6%	13.3%
Level 2	15.4%	15.3%
Level 3	13.1%	12.3%
Level 4	15.2%	27.2%
Percentage in further education (Age 18 – 74)	6.9%	5.4%

Trends

An improvement in the qualification levels could be found in Hull over time, however the levels are lower by comparison to national averages.

4.3.3 Economic Factors

Economic Activity

Relationship with other Plans and Programmes

The UK Government's approach to sustainable development recognises that a better quality of life for all includes economic growth and employment as well as more widely available goods and services. This requires the creation of stable and competitive economy. Over the past three decades, UK output and inflation has been highly volatile. Economic instability has significant costs, making it difficult for individuals and firms to plan and invest, with damaging effects on long-term economic growth. It involves social costs that often fall heavily on people on lower incomes. The sensible response to this kind of economic uncertainty and turbulence is an emphasis on resilience - that is, on enabling the economy to cope with a range of possible shocks and changes. Economic resilience entails maintaining portfolios of diverse options and solutions rather than aiming for a single optimum, and maintaining the capacity of smaller and simpler subsystems to perform basic tasks if larger and more complex systems fail.

Relevant national guidance exists through NPPF which offers guidance on the provision in planning for economic development married to respect for the environment, for example, placing industrial and commercial developments in such as way so as to minimise dependency on road transport. Tourism has been and increasingly will be an important component of the local economy. The NPPF on tourism outlines the economic significance of tourism along with its potential environmental impacts. The combination of these two factors makes it an important consideration for any land-use plans.

Baseline Information

Unemployment in Hull is much higher than national average and stood at 8.51% at December 2015 compared to 5.27% in England (Annual Population Survey, 2015). The proportion of Hull's population employed in professional occupations and as managers and senior officers is almost half the national average. The proportion of the population employed as skilled trade operatives and process, plant and machine operatives in Hull is higher than the regional and national average, implying presence of strong

manufacturing base. Wholesale and retailing and the manufacturing sectors are the sectors employing more people in Hull.

Hull has a high tourism potential, from its historic heritage as well as through the natural designation sites. It has recently been awarded as a City of Culture for 2017, implying trends to showcase the cultural aspects should be maximised to boost the tourism potential of the City.

Economic Footprint- Enterprise and Innovation

Relationship with other Plans and Programmes

See relevant section under 4.3.3.1 Economic Activity.

Baseline Information

The City's business base is dominated by smaller firms comprising of 0-9 employees (76%), which is lower than the regional (81%) and national (83%) figures, although it is offset by a higher than average representation of businesses with 10-99 employees, which accounts for 22% of Hull's business base. This is higher than regional and national averages, which are 18% and 16% respectively.

Based on the most recent data available from ONS the number of VAT registered firms in Hull increased by 20% between 1997 and 2007, which is slightly lower than the regional (22%) and national (21%) rates.

Since 2000/01, business starts ups have experienced a high period of growth and business survival rates have also increased with a greater number of VAT Registrations compared to de-registrations.

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Registrations	680	620	695	690
De-registrations	815	685	625	665

Table 4.4 Business registrations and de-registrations in Hull (2009-2012)

Source ONS (2012) Business Demography

Trends

The Hull City Council Employment Land Review (June 2014) identifies the future employment trends for Hull. It identifies that inward investment activity is primarily driven by industrial and distribution uses, primarily focused on locations in and around the Port and across a range of sites throughout the City. The City is targeting inward investment related to the renewable energy sector and in particular the proposed development by Siemens at Alexandra Dock to manufacture wind turbines should offer significant potential to deliver growth and new jobs in the sector.

Further, the demand for office premises is stronger in Hull than the surrounding authorities due to its role as the sub-regional centre of the Hull and Humber sub-region. However, the ELR identifies that there is a perception that Hull is underperforming with respect to inward investment from office users, which is largely reflected in the City's stock of office premises which is generally of poor quality. It concludes that Hull therefore has a shortage of high specification, grade A offices and office premises on a large floorplate format, which is needed to attract further economic investment and growth.

4.4 Environmental and Sustainability Issues

The review of plans and programmes affecting the authority, and the collation of the environmental baseline data informed the identification of a series of environmental problems or issues that could be addressed by, or affect the strategies and measures developed in the Hull Local Plan. Such issues, problems and opportunities have been confirmed through the review of the baseline data and identified tensions or inconsistencies with other plans, programmes and sustainability objectives.

These are presented in the following table:

Table 4.5: Key issues and opportunities in Hull

Theme	Key Issues	Opportunities	Interrelationships
Biodiversity	Hull City is in proximity to many European Designated sites of interest; they include • Flamborough Head SAC; • Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs SPA; • Hatfield Moor SAC; • Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar; • Hornsea Mere SPA; • Lower Derwent Valley SAC, SPA and Ramsar; • River Derwent SAC; • Skipwith Common SAC; • Strensall Common SAC; • Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA; • Thorne Moor SAC.	Create new, and improve existing habitats, Green Infrastructure Compensation for features lost to development where loss is completely unavoidable. Protection of existing networks of natural habitats including buffer areas, migration routes, stepping stones and landscape features of major importance for wildlife. Restoration of existing habitats and landscape features which could potentially be of major importance for wildlife. Linking and connecting isolated and fragmented habitats, important species populations and landscape features through creation of wildlife corridor (greenway) networks. Local Plan to promote the use of management agreements for designated sites, where this can be linked to development.	A healthy natural environment improves quality of life. Provides economic benefits through attracting inward investment and increased revenue through tourism. The diversity of habitats and species enriches people's lives. Economic growth if undertaken unsustainably could adversely impact upon these assets.
Water	Lower Hull part of the Humber River Basin area indicates water quality of 'moderate' ecological status; a 'good' potential is the desirable standard. Significant proportion of Hull is within fluvial flood risk zone, and has recently suffered from flooding owing to high rainfall in 2013.	Recognise and implement Environment Agency's surface water protection policies. Improve river quality by e.g. using sustainable drainage schemes Consider overall siting of development schemes in order to minimise potential effects on water quality	Climate change is resulting in more extreme weather conditions and will heighten flood risk and demands on water resources.

Theme	Key Issues	Opportunities	Interrelationships
	,	Encourage the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage in new developments.	·
		Ensure efficient use of water resources in development schemes, this includes the use of recycled water.	
		Ensure new polluting processes are located in areas where groundwater is not vulnerable.	
Soil	Significant proportion of the City is on brownfield land, and it is likely that due to the manufacturing history there is potential for contamination at sites.	Protect best and most versatile land Promote good soil handling practices	Soil contamination issues may affect health of human receptors and may affect ground water resources, if not handled appropriately during construction.
Climatic Factors	In Hull, the domestic CO ² emissions per capita has declined between 2005 and 2011 Greenhouse emissions in UK are increasing	Ensure development proposals do not exacerbate flooding elsewhere in catchment by adopting the sequential approach to site selection advocated in the NPPF Promote the use and generation of renewable energy Promote energy efficiency Sustainable Urban Drainage — porous surfaces, greenspace, wetlands, flood storage areas, urban forestry. Opportunity to decrease greenhouse gas emissions through reduced reliance on the private car	Climate change is likely to affect water resources (supply and demand), alter habitats, affect air quality and public health and increase flood risk. These could all adversely impact upon the borough's economy.
Air	Consists of 1 Air Quality Management Area (for NO ₂ levels exceedance)	Ensure potentially polluting processes incorporate pollution minimisation measures Promote the development of Green Travel Plans	Air quality influences human health which affects quality of life and also economic activity.
		Improve cycle and pedestrian routes and links Promote low emission vehicles	Greenhouse gas emissions could lead to significant climate changes which could have significant

Theme	Key Issues	Opportunities	Interrelationships
		(e.g. hybrids)	implications for other aspects of quality of life.
			Local residents and businesses experience air quality at the local level, which affects health and amenity.
Material Assets	Percentage of household waste recycled data awaited Increased availability of brownfield land implies increased potential for use of previously developed land (PDL), an aspect viewed favourably from material assets point of view.	Support a reduction in the amount of waste deposited in landfill Support alternative methods of waste management, e.g. minimisation and recycling by incorporating facilities within development schemes. Encourage re-use and recycling of construction waste in development schemes through the use of planning conditions.	Material assets include resources such as land, building materials and other resources which are non-renewable. The topic is concerned with the efficient use of resources, including re-use of brownfield sites and sustainable waste management. The quality of the material assets in the borough contributes to overall quality of life and can impact upon the region's economy.
Cultural Heritage	Historic assets include: 24 Conservation Areas, 450 Listed Buildings, 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and many unscheduled archaeological sites	Recognise the importance of cultural heritage and archaeological features and the importance of regenerating and re-using important buildings, particularly those listed as 'buildings at risk' Be proactive in preparing development briefs to renew, restore and redevelop neglected and deteriorating sites of historic character. Encourage strong and robust design standards for new development. Ensure that new and existing developments have regard to settlement patterns, the local vernacular style and incorporate local materials. Ensure that the public realm is	Cultural heritage contributes to the overall diversity and value of the landscape. Also provides economic benefits and is a source of enjoyment and entertainment for the population.

Key Issues	Opportunities	Interrelationships
	effectively designed using quality materials that maintain or add to the character/distinctiveness of an area.	
	Recognise the importance of archaeological features and advocate a programme of archaeological investigation prior to initial earthworks.	
	Retain features of historic landscape significance, where possible.	
Most of Hull falls within Built up area, however the historic buildings around the City have potential to improve the townscape setting of an area, of used effectively; and such views must be preserved whilst considering new development in the area.	Recognise value of all landscapes, not just designated sites Ensure landscape proposals for development schemes reflect local landscape character Ensure that the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of all the landscapes of the borough are maintained, enhanced or restored Ensure that access to landscape character areas is socially inclusive	An attractive landscape improves quality of life which in turn could contribute to increase inward investment.
Hull City Council's population is growing	Ensure adequate housing, facilities and infrastructure whilst protecting and enhancing the local environment. Promote the dual use of facilities, e.g. post office incorporated in community hall etc. Need to attract and retain people with the right skills. Ensure provision of a range of housing types to satisfy demand including affordable housing and mixed use developments and a range of housing types of varying sizes. Invest in sustainable transport infrastructure to support	Benefits of improved human health include employment provision and contribution to the local economy, training, research opportunities, reduced burden on social services and public finances.
	Most of Hull falls within Built up area, however the historic buildings around the City have potential to improve the townscape setting of an area, of used effectively; and such views must be preserved whilst considering new development in the area. Hull City Council's population is	effectively designed using quality materials that maintain or add to the character/distinctiveness of an area. Recognise the importance of archaeological features and advocate a programme of archaeological investigation prior to initial earthworks. Retain features of historic landscape significance, where possible. Most of Hull falls within Built up area, however the historic buildings around the City have potential to improve the townscape setting of an area, of used effectively; and such views must be preserved whilst considering new development in the area. Ensure landscape proposals for development schemes reflect local landscape character Ensure that the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of all the landscapes of the borough are maintained, enhanced or restored Ensure that access to landscape character areas is socially inclusive Hull City Council's population is growing Finance adequate housing, facilities and infrastructure whilst protecting and enhancing the local environment. Promote the dual use of facilities, e.g. post office incorporated in community hall etc. Need to attract and retain people with the right skills. Ensure provision of a range of housing types to satisfy demand including affordable housing and mixed use developments and a range of housing types of varying sizes. Invest in sustainable transport

Theme	Key Issues	Opportunities	Interrelationships
		recycled demolition waste in	
		development.	
		Encourage mixed-use	
		developments.	
		Use planning obligations to help	
		secure an appropriate range of	
		facilities.	
Social	A relatively high percentage of	Provision of affordable housing in	Poor health and well-
Factors	homes in Hull are vacant and there is a need for improving the	accessible locations	being will adversely impact upon economic
	condition of the houses as well as	Provision of a range of	growth in the borough.
	add new houses.	employment opportunities in	growth in the borough.
		accessible locations	
	Crime rates are slightly above the		
	regional average	Encourage the provision of	
		convenience stores that provide	
	Additional growth is likely to	fresh produce in accessible	
	increase the pressure on affordable housing in the borough	locations.	
	Tiousing in the borough	Consider using voluntary	
		agreements in relation to local	
	Levels of deprivation in Hull has	recruitment and training.	
	increased between 2007 and 2010.	_	
		Use planning obligations to	
	The level of education attainment	secure improvements to public	
	in Hull is lower than the national	transport.	
	average and the City has a higher proportion of people with Level 2	Adopt 'planning out crime' design	
	Qualification by comparison to the	principles, e.g. encourage	
	national average.	overlooking of space etc.	
		Encourage healthy forms of travel	
		and exercise, e.g. walking/cycling	
		and access to leisure and recreational facilities.	
		recreational facilities.	
		Provide and maintain safe and	
		available infrastructure for	
		healthy pursuits – cycleways,	
		dedicated walkways.	
		Promote green travel plans.	
		Ensure appropriate housing	
		provision for the elderly, e.g.	
		through Life-long homes and	
		appropriate forms of affordable	
		housing.	
		Engues that quality and a second	
		Ensure that such housing is located near to the necessary	
		iocated near to the necessary	

Theme	Key Issues	Opportunities	Interrelationships
		services and facilities and public transport. Ensure provision of a range of education facilities. Planning obligations used to enhance existing educational facilities Need to provide a range of	
		employment opportunities and skills training in different sectors.	
Economic Factors	Unemployment rates and business space/retail space vacancy rates are high in the City.	Provide a range of employment sites, including ones that will be attractive to inward investment. Provide incubator units and units with shared facilities, e.g. reception and meeting facilities etc. Local Plan to identify suitable locations. Planning obligations used to enhance existing educational facilities Provide a range of employments sites that will be attractive to knowledge based industries	Social considerations and quality of life will impact on employment opportunities and ability to attract inward investment
		Support employment opportunities in higher value activities, e.g. knowledge based industries.	

5. Appraisal of the Local Plan Policies

5.1 Introduction

Using the sustainability framework and methodology described in Section 3, this section outlines the results of the appraisal of the policies proposed within the Local Plan Publication Consultation Document.

The Plan sets out the Spatial Vision for Hull in 2032, 12 Strategic Priorities and the overall strategy for the spatial development of Hull. The 12 Strategic Priorities are based on the key topics listed in the NPPF and provide the basis for the 52 detailed policies. These policies guide how development will take place in Hull from both a strategic overarching perspective to localised development management issues. However, Paragraph 1.29 of the Local Plan identifies that strategic policies have an important function as any Neighbourhood Plans in the area will need to be in general conformity with them. Therefore the intention is for all policies to be considered strategic unless stated otherwise.

The policies that have been appraised are summarised in Table 5.1 and comprise of the following:

- 2 Economic Growth Policies 1 to 2
- 6 Housing Policies 3 to 8
- 3 City Centre Policies 9 to 11
- 1 District, Local and Neighbourhood Centres Policies 12
- 1 Education, Health and Community Facilities Policies 13
- 11 Design and Heritage Policies 14 to 24
- 12 Transport Policies 25 to 36
- 5 Water Management Policies 37 to 41
- 4 Open Space and the Natural Environment Policies 42 to 45
- 6 Environmental Quality Policies 46 to 51
- 1 Infrastructure and Delivery Policies 52

Full details of the policy appraisal are presented in Appendix C.

Table 5.1: Policies subject to detailed Sustainability Appraisal

Number	Торіс
Employment	
Policy 1	Meeting future employment land requirements
Policy 2	Employment Allocations
Housing	
Policy 3	Housing requirement and site allocation
Policy 4	Housing regeneration and brownfield land
Policy 5	Type and mix of housing
Policy 6	Housing space standards
Policy 7	Houses in multiple occupation
Policy 8	Traveller provision

City Centre	
	C'h Cantas
Policy 9	City Centre
Policy 10	City Centre Development Sites
Policy 11	Centre Hierarchy
District, Local and Neighl	
Policy 12	District, Local and Neighbourhood Centres
Education, Health and Co	ommunity Facilities
Policy 13	University of Hull, education and schools, health and encouraging and community facilities
Design and Heritage	
Policy 14	Design
Policy 15	Local Distinctiveness
Policy 16	Heritage Considerations
Policy 17	Energy efficient design
Policy 18	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy
Policy 19	Shop Fronts
Policy 20	Advertisements
Policy 21	Designing for housing
Policy 22	House extensions and alterations
Policy 23	Designing Employment Development
Policy 24	Utility Equipment
Transport	
Policy 25	Sustainable transport
Policy 26	Location and layout of development
Policy 27	Transport appraisals
Policy 28	Classified Road Network
Policy 29	New roads and road improvements
Policy 30	Park and ride, lorry and coach parks
Policy 31	City Centre car parking
Policy 32	Parking standards
Policy 33	Bus transport
Policy 34	Rail transport
Policy 35	Water transport
Policy 36	Walking, Cycling, and Powered Two Wheelers
Water Management	
Policy 37	Flood Defences
Policy 38	Surface Water Storage and Drainage
Policy 39	Sustainable Drainage
Policy 40	Addressing Flood Risk in Planning Applications
Policy 41	Groundwater Protection
Open Space and the Nati	ural Environment
Policy 42	Open Space
Policy 43	Green Infrastructure / green network
Policy 44	Biodiversity and wildlife, Promoting biodiversity improvements
Policy 45	Trees
Policy 46	Local food growing
Environmental Quality	
Policy 47	Atmospheric Pollution
Policy 48	Land Affected by Contamination
Policy 49	Noise Pollution
Policy 50	Light Pollution
Policy 51	Hazardous Substances Consent
Infrastructure and Delive	ery
Policy 52	Infrastructure and Delivery
	•

5.2 Economic Growth (Chapter 4)

5.2.1 Summary

Table 5.2 summarises the potential impacts of the economic growth policies on environmental, social and economic objectives, whilst further details of the findings of the SA are provided in the following sub-sections. The full appraisal is provided in Appendix C.

Table 5.2: Summary of potential impacts of the economic growth policies

Policy		Environmental	Social	Economic
Policy 1	Meeting future employment land requirements	+/-/?	+	++
Policy 2	Employment Allocations	+/-/?	+	++

5.2.2 Policy 1: Meeting future employment land requirements

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from + to -)

The effects of this policy on environmental objectives ranges from minor positive to minor negative, however through the provision of mitigation covered in other Plan policies, it is considered that any negative effects can be neutralised to the extent that there will be no residual long term negative effects. Additional employment development inevitably has the potential for both negative and positive impacts on habitats and biodiversity and is dependent on the precise location of any new development and whether green infrastructure is incorporated. Potential negative effects in regards to the protection of habitats, including the potential loss of habitat and increased fragmentation, with associated impacts on species, is possible as a consequence of the policy. However, the application of other Plan policy, such as policies 43 and 44 will ensure that strict environmental regulation will be adhered to if development is to be allowed to proceed. With specific regards to development at the Port of Hull, there could again be potential for adverse environmental impacts on habitats and the water environment in terms of flooding and water quality, but again it is considered that other Plan policies include sufficient provisions requiring new development to comply with stringent environmental safeguards, which will protect against flooding and surface water run-off and provide protection to key habitats and species which could result in improved local habitats through the provision of additional green space and infrastructure. The policy seeks to promote land for employment purposes including on previously developed land and therefore performs positively when applied in conjunction with Policy 48. In addition, there could be an increase in energy demand, impact on finite resources and generate waste, however, other Plan policies such as policies 17 and 18 will ensure that buildings take climate change into account where possible and sustainable construction techniques are implemented including the use of recycled materials which should mitigate against potential adverse effects. The potential effects on historic and cultural assets and townscape are unknown. Specific impacts on these features are considered through the separate employment site allocation assessment and will be mitigated through other policies relating to heritage and design.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

The policy is expected to have an overall positive effect on social objectives, with particular regard to sustainable transport. The policy seeks to focus the location of new employment development within existing employment areas and the City Centre, which should ensure that new economic development is located where there is generally the highest level of sustainable accessibility, with the best access to a range of sustainable transport modes, services and facilities.

Economic Objectives Summary (++)

The policy should have a very positive effect on economic objectives by seeking to protect existing employment provisions, whilst supporting the delivery of new economic development, based on the identified level of demand across the City. The policy therefore supports economic growth, diversity and job opportunities and will contribute towards the vitality, viability and diversity of the City and other centres, which support employment uses and provide job opportunities for the local workforce. The policy ensures that employment uses are compatible with surrounding uses and ensures a range of employment uses in appropriate locations.

5.2.3 Policy 2: Employment Allocations

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from + to -)

The policy has the potential to generate a number of minor adverse effects on environmental objectives, however it is considered that overall, following the mitigation provided in other Plan policies that such effects could be neutralised with the potential to reverse the impact to have a long term positive effect in some instances. Additional employment development inevitably has the potential for both negative and positive impacts on habitats and biodiversity and is dependent on the precise location of any new development and whether green infrastructure is incorporated. Potential negative effects in regards to the protection of habitats, including the potential loss of habitat and increased fragmentation, with associated impacts on species, is possible as a consequence of the policy. However, the application of other Plan policy, such as policies 43 and 44 will ensure that strict environmental regulation will be adhered to if development is to be allowed to proceed. With specific regards to development at the Port of Hull, there could again be potential for adverse environmental impacts on habitats and the water environment in terms of flooding and water quality, but again it is considered that other Plan policies include sufficient provisions requiring new development to comply with stringent environmental safeguards, which will protect against flooding and surface water run-off and provide protection to key habitats and species which could result in improved local habitats through the provision of additional green space and infrastructure. The policy seeks to promote land for employment purposes including on previously developed land and therefore performs positively when applied in conjunction with Policy 48. In addition, there could be an increase in energy demand, impact on finite resources and generate waste, however, other Plan policies such as policies 17 and 18 will ensure that buildings take climate change into account where possible and sustainable construction techniques are implemented including the use of recycled materials which should mitigate against potential adverse effects. The potential effects on historic and cultural assets and townscape are unknown. Specific impacts on these features are considered through the separate employment site allocation assessment and will be mitigated through other policies relating to heritage and design.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

The policy is expected to have an overall positive effect on social objectives. Employment sites within close proximity to residential areas have the potential to generate adverse effects (for example, noise may cause stress). It is likely that if the site is in a B1 Use Class that amongst a mixture of other uses there will be a less adverse effect on the surroundings. The policy seeks to focus the location of new employment development within existing employment areas and the City Centre, which should ensure that new economic development is located where there is generally the highest level of sustainable accessibility, with the best access to a range of sustainable transport modes, services and facilities.

Economic Objectives Summary (++)

The policy performs very positively by allocating all land necessary to support the level of economic growth required over the plan period, providing certainty through site identification on the proposals map, whilst also detailing the size of the site and types of uses supported. The policy ensures that

employment uses are compatible with surrounding uses and ensures a range of employment uses in appropriate locations. The policy therefore supports economic growth, diversity and job opportunities and will contribute towards the vitality, viability and diversity of the City and other centres, which support employment uses and provide job opportunities for the local workforce.

5.3 Housing (Chapter 5)

5.3.1 Summary

Table 5.3 summarises the potential impacts of the housing policies on environmental, social and economic objectives, whilst further details of the findings of the SA are provided in the following subsections. The full appraisal is provided in Appendix C.

Table 5.3: Summary of potential impacts of the housing policies

Policy	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Environmental	Social	Economic
Policy 3	Housing requirement and site allocation	-/?	+	+
Policy 4	Housing regeneration and brownfield land	+/?/-	+	+
Policy 5	Type and mix of housing	0	+	0
Policy 6	Housing space standards	0	+	0
Policy 7	Houses in multiple occupation	+	++/+	0
Policy 8	Traveller provision	+/?/-	+	0

5.3.2 Policy 3: Housing requirement and site allocations

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from ? to -)

The delivery of new housing development is inevitably going to have environmental consequences. Building new homes on undeveloped or previously developed land could result in adverse impacts on any habitats and species present; increase surface water run-off by increasing levels of hard standing with associated impacts on water quality and flood risk; increase energy and water consumption; loss of soils; increased use of resources/waste generation; and depending on the site location, impacts on the character and setting of the surrounding environment. However overall, as a consequence of other policies set out within the Plan protecting against such impacts, the environmental effects of this policy are considered to be neutral, although this ranges from neutral and uncertain to minor negative effects before mitigation. The application of other plan policies should mitigate a number of minor negative effects to the extent that residual long term effects will be neutral, and with regards to protecting and enhancing habitats and biodiversity and reducing flood risk, there is even the potential for minor positive long term effects. In relation to the impact on climate change and the effects on water and natural resources there is the potential to neutralise the long term residual effects, although it remains possible that new housing development would leave a long term minor negative effect if the impacts cannot be fully mitigated.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to 0)

The policy provides a balanced approach to housing delivery and is based upon evidence which identifies the level of need within the City, to ensure that the scale of future housing delivery is appropriate and sufficient to address existing deficiencies, whilst planning for growth, thereby enabling all communities to have better access to housing supply. Whilst the policy does not deal directly with a

number of the social objectives, indirectly it will deliver benefits in relation many of the social objectives, particularly in relation to health, where increased housing availability to address identified need, should lead to general improvements in health and wellbeing in the longer term and the requirement for developer contributions may improve local facilities such as healthcare and open space. In addition, by supporting sustainable patterns of development, this should ensure that high levels of sustainable accessibility is achieved, which also contributes towards supporting healthier lifestyles particularly where access to local services, facilities and amenities that are necessary to support sustainable communities can be delivered. Whilst there are also indirect effects from increased housing delivery in terms of the potential for greater strain to be placed on the capacity of existing infrastructure, mitigation provided by other plan policies and a requirements for developers to contribute towards the cost of delivering infrastructure improvements neutralise long term residual effects and potentially result in positive effects through increased access.

Economic Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy seeks to deliver housing growth to address existing and future needs, which is necessary to support the aspirations for sustainable economic growth based on realistic evidence lead requirements. It is considered that the policy will strengthen against this objective as more housing is delivered resulting in a very positive long term effect as housing needs and economic growth becomes more strongly aligned. In addition, the policy seeks to deliver new housing which when located within existing centres should complement existing uses and facilities providing a positive long term impact on the vitality and vibrancy of the centre.

5.3.3 Policy 4: Housing regeneration and brownfield land

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to 0/-)

Overall the policy supports the delivery of new housing on brownfield land which generally delivers a number of positive environmental effects. Maximising the area of brownfield land to be redeveloped provides a more efficient use of land and reduces the potential impacts on habitats and biodiversity and the loss of soils associated with undeveloped land and greenfield sites. Consequently, the scale and magnitude of these benefits increases as more housing development is delivered on brownfield land over the Plan period. Many of the uncertainties are as a consequence of the general overarching nature of the policy as the results with vary depending on the precise location of new housing development, which are covered in the separate site assessment. Notwithstanding this, brownfield land does not fully preclude a site from having biodiversity interest and there is the potential that increasing the number of residential homes will increase water consumption and could increase flood risk and surface water runoff, although it is expected that other policies should ensure that such impacts are appropriately mitigated in the long term and development proposals include or contribute towards the cost of delivering or maintaining supporting infrastructure, including flood defences and SUDS.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from + to 0)

The policy should indirectly have a positive social impact providing a realistic approach to brownfield land delivery and supporting the reuse of previously developed land which is predominantly located within existing urban areas, where there is better access to a range of more sustainable means of transport, employment opportunities and community services and facilities within walking distance. These positive effects should be maintained in the long term.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

Overall the policy is likely to have a positive effect on supporting sustainable economic growth by supporting the retention of viable brownfield employment sites, which are essential to sustainable

economic growth. It ensure that such sites are protected from development / redevelopment and conversion for residential use, which could compromise this objective and supports bringing sites within existing centres back in to use, helping to revitalise those centres and providing for a complimentary mix of uses, which delivers vibrancy and helps to maintain the viability of centres.

5.3.4 Policy 5: Type and mix of housing

Environmental Objectives Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the environmental objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

The policy supporting the delivery of a range of housing types, including affordable housing to address the level and type of housing need, which should help to ensure that housing is available/delivered where there will be access to employment opportunities, supporting community services, facilities and public transport and should therefore have a positive effect on these pertinent social objectives in the short, medium and long term.

Economic Objectives Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

5.3.5 Policy 6: Housing space standards

Environmental Objectives Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the environmental objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

The policy supports the delivery of housing to national minimum standards thereby ensuring that liveable rooms will conform as a minimum to these standards which will ensure the effect on the comfort of residents is not compromised or detrimental to their health, regardless of the type of housing and financial background of residents, and that the same minimum standards can be expected by everyone. This should therefore have a positive effect on these pertinent social objectives in the short, medium and long term.

Economic Objectives Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

5.3.6 Policy 7: Houses in multiple occupation

Environmental Objectives Summary (+)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the majority of environmental objectives and therefore is likely to have a neutral effect on these objectives. However, with regards to the objective to maximise the use of previously developed land it is expected to have a minor positive effect. HMO's can have 6 or more unrelated people (a large HMO) or 3-6 people (a small HMO) sharing a house at a time.

Consequently, this means that less land is required to provide one bedroom dwellings to meet single household demand. This positive effect is expected continue in the long term whilst dwellings remain as HMOs.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

Overall, this policy is expected to have a positive effect on social objectives, with a significant positive effect on encouraging healthy lifestyles as the policy actively tries to reduce the negative effects of HMO's, placing appropriate restrictions to protect certain areas and family housing and mitigating against adverse effects. Specific reference is made to measures to reduce the effects on the amenity of neighbourhoods, including a proliferation of refuse and recycling bins, limited parking, and a potential for excessive noise and disturbance, which can all have an adverse impact on an area and its residents' health. The policy should also have a minor positive effect on ensuring everyone has access to good housing by supporting HMOs, which often accommodate more vulnerable people and those with few housing options, ensuring that they can reside in a property that complies with at least a minimum standard of accommodation. It is expected that demand for HMOs could increase as a consequence of welfare reforms and as a result of difficulties in accessing mortgage financing and will therefore continue to perform an important role over the life time of the Plan.

Economic Objectives Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

5.3.7 Policy 8: Traveller provision

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to ?/+/-)

Overall, whilst there are some uncertainties as a consequence of site specific issues and the precise location of pitches, the policy is expected to have a predominantly positive effect on environmental objectives. Where there are uncertainties and potential negative impacts, such as in relation to habitats and biodiversity, water consumption and the loss of soils through the creation of hardstanding, mitigation is expected to be provided by other Plan policies to ensure any residual effects are likely to be positive or neutral. With regards to flooding, the policy promotes protection of sites from flooding by steering traveller pitches away from areas at risk of flooding and where this cannot be avoided requires mitigation to be provided. In addition, the policy supports seasonal permission for sites in Flood Zone 3a, which avoids development at times when the risk of flooding is most likely. It therefore performs very positively in response to minimising flood risk objectives and positively in respect to mitigating the effects of climate change.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

The policy is expected to deliver a positive impact in relation to the relevant social objectives by reducing the health and safety risks to residents associated with locating inappropriate development in locations subject to a high risk of flooding. The policy aims to respect the amenity of existing residents which can help to reduce the health impacts associated with new development and locating traveller pitches within or adjacent to existing communities. The policy also delivers significant benefits in terms of addressing social exclusion and access to education, ensuring the traveller community have appropriate access to employment, education and a range of services and facilities.

Economic Objectives Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

5.4 City Centre (Chapter 6)

5.4.1 Summary

Table 5.4 summarises the potential impacts of the City centre policies on environmental, social and economic objectives, whilst further details of the findings of the SA are provided in the following subsections. The full appraisal is provided in Appendix C.

Table 5.4: Summary of potential impacts of the City centre policies

Policy		Environmental	Social	Economic
Policy 9	City Centre	+/?/-	+	++
Policy 10	City Centre Development Sites	+	+	++

5.4.2 Policy 9: City Centre

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from + to -)

The policy has the potential to generate a number of minor adverse effects on environmental objectives, however it is considered that overall, following the mitigation provided in other Plan policies that such effects could be neutralised. Additional development inevitably has the potential for both negative and positive impacts on habitats and biodiversity and is dependent on the precise location of any new development and what it proposes. Potential negative effects in regards to the protection of habitats, including the potential loss of habitat and increased fragmentation, with associated impacts on species, is possible as a consequence of the policy. However, the application of other Plan policy, such as policies 43 and 44 will ensure that strict environmental regulation will be adhered to if development is to be allowed to proceed. There is also the potential for adverse environmental impacts in terms of flooding and water quality, but again it is considered that other Plan policies include sufficient provisions requiring new development to comply with stringent environmental safeguards, which will protect against flooding and surface water run-off. In addition, there could be an increase in energy demand, impact on finite resources and generate waste, however, other Plan policies such as policies 17 and 18 will ensure that buildings take climate change into account where possible and sustainable construction techniques are implemented including the use of recycled materials which should mitigate against potential adverse effects. The policy provides an opportunity to utilise previously developed land within the City centre and therefore performs positively when applied in conjunction with Policy 48, and with regards to the impact on historic and cultural assets the effect should also be positive, particularly when applied with other policies relating to heritage and design, as the policy include specific reference to supporting a range of main town centre uses within the Old Town of the City centre where these are compatible with and respect the historic fabric and unique heritage importance of the area.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy seeks to deliver a range of housing and employment development accompanied by a range of town centre uses, including retail, leisure and community facilities and services. The delivery is based upon addressing the level of need within the City, to ensure that the scale of future housing and employment delivery is appropriate and sufficient to address existing deficiencies, whilst planning for growth, thereby enabling all communities to have better access to housing supply. Whilst the policy does not deal directly with a number of the social objectives, indirectly it will deliver benefits in relation many of the social objectives, particularly in relation to health, where the provision of mixed use development should increase housing availability to address identified need and lead to general

improvements in health and wellbeing through the delivery of new and improved local facilities such as healthcare. The provision of mixed use development within the City should also ensure housing, employment and a range of services and facilities are co-located within close proximity which may support healthier lifestyles and encourage walking. Whilst there are also indirect effects from increased housing and employment delivery within the City centre in terms of the potential for greater strain to be placed on the capacity of existing infrastructure, the City centre generally provides the most sustainably accessible location for new development providing the best access to a range of sustainable modes of transport, and reduces the need to commute by private car. The policy should also have a significant positive effect on the accessibility of education through the promotion of the City centre as a location to accommodate educational uses in connection with Hull College, Trinity House Academy and other emerging educational establishments including the University Technical College, along with support for the expansion or remodelling of educational facilities.

Economic Objectives Summary (++)

The policy's support for a range and mix of uses within the City centre should have a positive effect on the key objective of delivering sustainable economic growth and supporting the City centres role as the principle place for work, retail and leisure within the region and as a world class visitor destination. In addition, this enhanced role should allow the City to attract further inward investment bringing additional economic benefits to the whole of Hull and further afield. The delivery of a balance mix of uses and the defining of frontages within the policy should also enhance the vitality and viability of the City centre, thereby having a very positive effect on this objective.

5.4.3 Policy 10: City Centre Development Sites

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from + to ?)

When considered against environmental objectives the policy has the potential for both negative and positive effects as it is dependent on the location of individual sites. The effect on habitats and biodiversity would depend on the precise location of any new development and whether the schemes seek to protect and enhance biodiversity, however policy provisions seek to protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity and should therefore ensure that the potential for negative effects is mitigated. With regards to remediating land and utilising previously developed land objectives, the policy includes brownfield sites which would encourage the remediation of potentially contaminated land as part of any regeneration scheme. The policy also states that development of sites will be guided by preparation of development briefs to ensure that full consideration is given to any specific features on site as well as their wider context, and the street scene of Fruit Market is taken into consideration, contributing towards protect the historic environment and townscape.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from + to ?)

The policy is expected to have a minor positive effect by providing some housing in the city centre. However, overall the effects are uncertain as they need to be considered on a site by site basis, however sites included in the policy make provision for educational facilities, retail, leisure and community facilities which will have a positive effect.

Economic Objectives Summary (++)

The policy should have a significant positive effect by promoting a full range of main town centre uses which will encourage economic growth and encourage visitors. In addition, the uses allow the city to attract inward investment which brings economic benefits to the whole of Hull, and ensures an appropriate balance of uses that supports the vitality and viability of the centre.

5.5 District, Local and Neighbourhood Centres (Chapter 7)

5.5.1 Summary

Table 5.5 summarises the potential impacts of the district, local and neighbourhood centre policy on environmental, social and economic objectives, whilst further details of the findings of the SA are provided in the following sub-sections. The full appraisal is provided in Appendix C.

Table 5.5: Summary of potential impacts of district, local and neighbourhood centres policy

Policy		Environmental	Social	Economic
Policy 11	Centre Hierarchy	0	+	++
Policy 12	District, Local and Neighbourhood Centres	0	+	+

5.5.2 Policy 11: Centre Hierarchy

Environmental Objectives Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the environmental objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

For some centres a boundary is designated to include all open spaces where these present an integral part of the overall role and function of the centre. This may encourage walking and physical exercise, which would therefore have a positive effect on health objectives. The policy performs positively by supporting local centres across the City and recognises the role of smaller local and neighbourhood centres which need to be supported by a mix of services and facilities to maintain sustainability and vibrancy of these communities. For each of the centres a boundary is designated to include all main town centre uses, as well as community facilities, leisure or other non-A uses where these present an integral part of the overall role and function of the centre. This improves the performance against this objective by including specific provision for community facilities and other uses.

Economic Objectives Summary (++)

The policy has a positive effect by supporting local centres across the City. The policy also recognises the role of smaller local and neighbourhood centres which need to be supported by a mix of services and facilities to maintain sustainability and vibrancy of these communities.

5.5.3 Policy 12: District, Local and Neighbourhood Centres

Environmental Objectives Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the environmental objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy is likely to have a positive effect on many of the social objectives and a significant positive effect on the objective to deliver equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities. The policy will ensure that people will have a whole range of facilities and services within easy access. It explicitly states that community facilities should be located in or adjacent to district, local or neighbourhood centres where they serve a significant catchment and that community facilities

should be located in or adjacent to district, local or neighbourhood centres where they serve a significant catchment, to promote linked trips and ease of access by public transport. The policy also seeks to restrict certain uses, such as food and drink, pubs and hot food takeaways near schools which can encourage healthy eating and reduce obesity and also ensures that food and drink establishments take into account local amenity which may reduce adverse effects from such uses (noise etc) which can cause anti-social and other community safety issues.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The policy provides a clear direction for new development and protection to existing centres from alternative and inappropriate development. It aims to control development to ensure a mix of uses and enhance the vibrancy and vitality of centres and places restrictions on certain uses, such as food and drink, pubs and hot food takeaways (A3, A4 & A5) which may encourage other business investments within the area and prevent the undermining the role of centres where concentration leads to loss of variety in the retail offer available. By restricting such uses, the shopping street may become more appealing to visitors

5.6 Education, Health and Community Facilities (Chapter 8)

5.6.1 Summary

Table 5.6 summarises the potential impacts of the education, health and community facilities policy on environmental, social and economic objectives, whilst further details of the findings of the SA are provided in the following sub-sections. The full appraisal is provided in Appendix C.

Table 5.6: Summary of potential impacts of the education, health and community facilities policy

Policy		Environmental	Social	Economic
Policy 13	University of Hull, education and schools, health and community facilities	+/-	+	+

5.6.2 Policy 13: University of Hull, education and schools, health and community facilities

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from + to -)

The effects of the policy on relevant environmental objectives ranges from minor positive to negative. The policy may allow development on existing open space areas within the University Quarter under certain conditions, although it is unknown whether this open space supports wildlife and therefore the likely effect. However, through the application of other Plan policy, such as Policy 44 (Biodiversity and Wildlife) should ensure that development does not generate negative effects on habitat and biodiversity objectives and could generate a positive effect depending on whether habitats are enhanced by development. A further positive effect is that the policy will also ensure that existing buildings will be used for other uses where necessary thereby helping to maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy is expected to have numerous positive effects on social objectives and significant positive effects in relation to improving access to education, shopping, community and other services and facilities. The policy should have a significant positive effect supporting the important role the University plays in supporting economic growth and providing the education, skills and training to a potential

future workforce that will support future business needs. It also seeks to protect and encourage new community, open space, health and leisure facilities which may also encourage physical activity and improve health and may bring people together from a variety of backgrounds. The policy encourages much needed student accommodation within the University Quarter and upgrading of student accommodation within the University Quarter and in adjoining areas, helping to improve the quality and access to accommodation.

Economic Objectives Summary (++)

The policy has a significant positive effect against the objective to deliver sustainable economic growth by supporting the important role the University plays in supporting economic growth through employment and the education of a skilled local workforce. The University of Hull has a key role as an educational establishment, and is also a significant employer and research and development centre, both of which support economic growth in the city. The policy support its continuing growth and investment needs and therefore has a significant positive effect.

5.7 Design and Heritage (Chapter 9)

5.7.1 Summary

Table 5.7 summarises the potential impacts of the design and heritage policies on environmental, social and economic objectives, whilst further details of the findings of the SA are provided in the following sub-sections. The full appraisal is provided in Appendix C.

Table 5.7: Summar	· · ·	notontialin	nacte a	f tha dacid	in and	haritaga	nalicias
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Policy		Environmental	Social	Economic
Policy 14	Design	+	+	++
Policy 15	Local Distinctiveness	++	+	+
Policy 16	Heritage Considerations	++	+	0
Policy 17	Energy efficient design	++/+	+	+
Policy 18	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy	+	++/+	+
Policy 19	Shop Fronts	+	++	+
Policy 20	Advertisements	++	+	0
Policy 21	Designing for housing	+	+	0
Policy 22	House extensions and alterations	+	+	0
Policy 23	Designing Employment Development	+	+	+
Policy 24	Utility Equipment	+	+	0

5.7.2 Policy 14: Design

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy is expected to have a positive impact in response to several of the environmental objectives. The policy explicitly states that the design of new developments should take the existing built form of the cityscape into account, contribute to public art and create high quality public spaces; and take into account the setting and relationship to key heritage assets. These requirements will contribute to the

protection of the existing townscape character, visual amenity and heritage assets and provide opportunities for enhancement. Indirectly, the policy supports the provision of high quality public realm and appropriate soft landscaping, which offers potential for the inclusion of features that could contribute to biodiversity enhancement.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy states that the design of new developments should encourage active and healthy lifestyles, encourage more sustainable modes of transport and provide inclusive access. It also supports the provision of public art and the opportunity for public involvement which can contribute to community identity and supports appropriately designed public spaces to minimise crime and reduce anti-social behaviour. These policy provisions therefore deliver positive effects when considered against many of the social objectives, which should endure over the long term.

Economic Objectives Summary (++)

The policy performs very positively in economic terms by requiring new development proposals to demonstrate that they are well designed and integrated with other surrounding uses. Active frontages and a high quality public realm should be achieved, which is essential to creating attractive centres with vitality and life.

5.7.3 Policy 15: Local Distinctiveness

Environmental Objectives Summary (++)

The policy is expected to have a very positive long term effect on relevant environmental objectives. It includes provisions which will explicitly promote local distinctiveness with particular consideration to the setting, character and appearance of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and other heritage assets. In addition the policy ensures that 'contemporary' development will respect the city's heritage and that tall buildings will not impact on the City's heritage assets thereby contributing to the conservation and potential enhancement of the cityscape. The reference to tall buildings provides specific protection to the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and views and vistas across the low rise city skyline, which form a key part of the cityscape and visual amenity of the city.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy performs positively against social objectives and particularly positively in relation to enhancing community identity and participation. It contributes towards the attractiveness, vitality and life of the city and its centres, supports creating a sense of belonging and community pride to the local population, along with measures to improve arterial routes along with promoting other modes of sustainable transport, such as walking, through the creation of legible local references and improved access to the City's assets such as the waterfront.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The policy requires development proposals to demonstrate that they promote local distinctiveness, recognising the cities key features, landmarks and architecture that distinguish the unique parts of the city and contribute towards the attractiveness, vitality and uniqueness of the city and its centres.

5.7.4 Policy 16: Heritage Considerations

Environmental Objectives Summary (++)

The policy is expected to have a very positive long term effect on relevant environmental objectives. It includes provisions which will contribute towards the protection, conservation and enhancement of Hull's heritage assets, which also form a key element of the character of its cityscape, covering nationally and local designated features; key locations and buildings; and archaeological remains and deposits.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

Whilst the majority of the social objectives have no direct relation to the policy, indirectly it performs positively against the objective to enhancing community identity and participation, by including provisions which will ensure that development contributes towards the protection, conservation and enhancement of Hull's heritage assets, which should consequently enhance the community's identity and sense of pride.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

5.7.5 Policy 17: Energy efficient design

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

Overall the policy performs positively when considered against the environmental objectives. The policy could provide opportunities for the inclusion of habitat features (e.g. trees for shading) as part of energy efficiency measures such as passive solar design, facilitate a reduction in energy and water use, and takes into account the objectives to reduce the effects of climate change and air pollution by encouraging mitigation against flooding, pollution and over-heating. When combined with other Plan policies, such as those which seek to mitigate flood risk, improve air quality and support water harvesting in allotment/green spaces, it is expect to have very positive long term effects.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

The policy is likely to have an overall positive effect when considered against social objectives. In particular, energy efficient designs, such as solar passive designs promoted by the policy, will help to lower energy prices and maintain comfortable temperatures within homes and improve air quality, which would have a positive effect on health and wellbeing. It will also have a positive effect by ensuring homes are designed to reduce energy and water use and mitigate against flooding, pollution and overheating, which can all have negative effects on health and well-being and will ensure that a good standard of housing is delivered for all.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The policy is expected to perform positively in relation to supporting sustainable economic growth, requiring non-residential development to achieve a 'Very Good' BREEAM rating unless an economic viability assessment is submitted to demonstrate this would not be viable. This should ensure that a high standard of development is delivered and economic development is not compromised by the policy.

5.7.6 Policy 18: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should have a positive effect on environmental objectives. In particular, it should have a significant positive effect on objectives relating to climate change, air quality and use of natural

resources and fossil fuel consumption by supporting renewable energy schemes and through the promotion of development that includes renewable or low carbon technology as an integral part of the design. Wind and solar energy require essentially no water to operate and thus do not pollute water resources or strain supply by competing with agriculture, drinking water systems, or other important water needs. With regards to the impact on biodiversity and habitats, the policy requires consideration of the impact on national and international designations, and priority species and habitats. Further, the proposals map ensures that all historic parks, local nature reserves, cemeteries, green corridors and land that overlaps conservation areas and the Humber Estuary International Site are excluded from wind energy development. In addition the policy seeks to ensure that the historical environment will be protected, with specific reference made to the protection of conservation areas and listed buildings and that there will be no detrimental visual impact on the landscape and townscape.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy is likely to have an overall positive effect when considered against social objectives. In particular, it is likely to have a significant positive effect on human health as the policy takes into account factors such as, local amenity, including noise, air quality, water quality, traffic, vibration, dust, visual impact, shadow flicker and odour, which are all essential issues that can impact on human health. Indirectly the policy also has a positive effect on the quality of housing and local amenity by ensuring that it is not compromised by renewable energy proposals which will need to be appropriately located to where it will have or can be made to have an acceptable impact.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The policy is expected to have minor positive economic effects, by providing support for new renewable development which may encourage further economic investment in the area, create employment opportunities and contribute towards further sustainable economic growth.

5.7.7 Policy 19: Shop Fronts

Environmental Objectives Summary (+)

The policy performs positively when considered against the environmental objectives and specifically with regards to maintaining and enhancing historical assets and conserving and enhancing the townscape and local distinctiveness. The policy aims to ensure that shop fronts are well designed and make a positive contribution to streetscene and will therefore will not have a detrimental effect on buildings or the surrounding area and may encourage local distinctiveness.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy is likely to have an overall positive effect when considered against social objectives. The policy seeks to ensure shop fronts are designed with regard to the building and surroundings, helping to create and enhance local distinctiveness and a sense of pride. The requirement for the installation of permanent security features should have a positive effect on reducing crime, whilst specific provisions within the policy to ensure that shop fronts are designed in a way that maximises their accessibility, should facilitate better access for wheelchair and pushchair users.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The policy seeks to reduce crime whilst ensuring that security features are designed as integral features of shopfronts, respecting the character and design of the building and its surroundings, whilst maintaining active frontages when lowered. This should help to maintain an attractive appearance without detrimentally impacting on the vibrancy and life of centres when shops are closed and therefore the policy should have a positive effect on enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of the city centre and local centres.

5.7.8 Policy 20: Advertisements

Environmental Objectives Summary (++)

The policy should have a significant positive effect on environmental objectives, with particular regard to the impact on heritage and cultural assets and the overall landscape and townscape, by including specific provisions to protect the character of the surrounding area, particularly in Conservation Areas and in proximity to heritage assets. In addition the relationship of the advertisement to the features of the building it is placed on are to be considered which will ensure advertisements support local distinctiveness without adversely affecting the landscape or townscape.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

The policy should have a positive impact on social objectives by including provisions which will ensure that advertisements should have an acceptable impact on public safety and amenity, should not be insensitive to the effect that they could impact on an areas identity and should not the impact on CCTV coverage.

Economic Objectives Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

5.7.9 Policy 21: Designing for housing

Environmental Objectives Summary (+)

The policy is expected to have a positive impact that will increase with time as more schemes are brought forward based on Build for Life principles. Build for Life scores more highly if a scheme takes advantage of existing topography, landscape features, water courses, trees and plants, wildlife habitats, existing buildings, site orientation and microclimate and should therefore have a positive effect on protecting habitats and biodiversity. The policy seeks to require development to achieve 9 of the BfL12 standards which include environmental standards that could benefit the local water quality and reduce water consumption during construction and operation, reduce the risk to flooding and GHG emissions. The policy encourages higher densities where possible, which could result in less land take and recommends the reuse of soils and other recyclable materials are used as part of a scheme, which should have a positive effect on minimising waste and use of resources. BfL12 standards encourage schemes to create a place that is of an appropriate density and is inspired by and enhances local character, which could include heritage assets and other locally distinctive features or assets.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should have an overall positive impact on social objectives with a significant positive effect expected in relation to promoting equality and access to good quality housing for everyone. Good housing design can create places that are healthy, safe and desirable, making them better places to live, which is encouraged throughout BfL12 principles. BfL12 also encourages housing to be located where it is close to community facilities, such as shops, schools, workplaces, parks, play areas, pubs or cafes and where there is convenient access to public transport to reduce the reliance on the private car and encourage walking and cycling which can also have health benefits. It also encourages a mix of housing types and tenures that suit local requirements with its main purpose being to ensure good quality housing is delivered regardless of tenure or tenant and ensures that the needs of elderly and disabled residents are taken into account through accessible dwellings built to the relevant standards. Better

designed neighbourhoods can enhance community identity and give a sense of pride in an area and should therefore have a positive effect on this objective.

Economic Objectives Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

5.7.10 Policy 22: House extensions and alterations

Environmental Objectives Summary (+)

The policy will have a positive environmental effect, specifically with regards to conserving and enhancing the townscape and encouraging local distinctiveness through the setting of specific guidelines for housing extensions. Within these guidelines, designers are required to consider the surrounding occupants and the design of the original building, helping to maintain and enhance local area.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

The policy performs positively against the social objectives by supporting well designed development and seeking to minimise the effects that development may have on the health and wellbeing neighbours, such as through over dominance, overshadowing and general poor quality design.

Economic Objectives Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

5.7.11 Policy 23: Designing Employment Development

Environmental Objectives Summary (+)

The policy should have an overall positive effect on environmental objectives. It includes specific provisions that specifying soft landscaping should be incorporated when designing employment which can provide habitats and improve ecological connectivity. The policy also seeks to ensure better designed employment areas are delivered which may have a positive impact on historic and heritage assets of an area and have regard to the surrounding context to ensure that there are no negative impacts on the local landscape and townscape.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

The policy should have a positive effect on social objectives by taking into account negative factors such as noise, disturbance and overlooking which may all have a negative impact on health (for example, causes of stress). The policy also explicitly states that employment design should provide a sense of identity, which is an important social objective.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The policy should have a positive effect on economic objectives by ensuring better designed employment areas are delivered in Hull that are more attractive to potential business, thereby encouraging growth and investment and enhancing the overall vibrancy and vitality of the City centre. This could also encourage the co-location of complementary services and facilities and other uses that would improve the viability of centres.

5.7.12 Policy 24: Utility Equipment

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from + to ?)

Whilst there are uncertainties as the full impact will be site specific, the policy should have an overall positive environmental effect. The major focus of the policy is to ensure that the equipment is designed and sited to minimise visual impacts and is safe and incorporates measures to reduce vandalism. Although the policy does not specifically offer protection to biodiversity and wildlife, these should be protected through other policies within the Plan. The policy encourages thoughtful design and siting that considers its impact on its surroundings and should therefore provide some protection for heritage features and the surrounding townscape and landscape, which should be further enhanced by other Plan policies which should mitigate against any negative effects on the historic environment and cultural heritage.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

The policy should have a minor positive effect on social objectives, particularly in relation to reducing crime and the health impacts of development, as the policy seeks to discourage some anti-social behaviour such as through supporting the use of anti-graffiti paint and ensuring equipment does not compromise health and wellbeing by being sited to minimise its impact on the safety of its surroundings.

Economic Objectives Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

5.8 Transport (Chapter 10)

5.8.1 Summary

Table 5.8 summarises the potential impacts of the transport policies on environmental, social and economic objectives, whilst further details of the findings of the SA are provided in the following subsections. The full appraisal is provided in Appendix C.

Table 5.8: Summary of potential impacts of the transport policies

Policy		Environmental	Social	Economic
Policy 25	Sustainable transport	+	++/+	+
Policy 26	Location and layout of development	+	++/+	+
Policy 27	Transport appraisals	+	+	+
Policy 28	Classified Road Network	+/-	+	+
Policy 29	New roads and road improvements	+	+	+
Policy 30	Park and ride, lorry and coach parks	+	+	+
Policy 31	City Centre car parking	+	+	+
Policy 32	Parking standards	+	+	+
Policy 33	Bus transport	+	+	+
Policy 34	Rail transport	+	+	+
Policy 35	Water transport	+/?	+	+
Policy 36	Walking, Cycling, and Powered Two Wheelers	+	+	+

5.8.2 Policy 25: Sustainable transport

Environmental Objectives Summary (+)

Overall the policy should have a number of positive effects in relation to environmental objectives. The delivery of new and improved sustainable transport provisions should help to facilitate a modal shift away from the private car, which could deliver numerous benefits through reduced congestion, reduced emissions, improving air quality and contributing towards tackling climate change, which can also contribute towards increasing flood risk. New development will also be required to reduce the need to travel, which could further reduce the use of vehicles that produce air pollution.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should have a number of positive effects on social objectives and some significant positive effects such as in relation to the delivery of more sustainable patterns of development, providing a range of transport modes and ensuring that people have equitable and easy access to employment, shopping, community and other services and facilities. New and improved sustainable transport services and facilities should help to encourage a healthy lifestyle by ensuring that new development promotes sustainable transport objectives and includes provisions for public transport, walking and cycling. New development will also be required to seek to reduce the need to travel and ensure that convenient access to employment, public transport, services and facilities can be achieved. Access to open space should also be made easier through greater access to sustainable transport which can have a positive effect on health. Whilst the policy does not explicitly take into account good quality housing, it is worth noting that access to all homes is made easier through the provision of a wider network of more viable, efficient and reliable sustainable transport systems.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The policy seeks to deliver sustainable patterns of development and improve access to sustainable transport, which should have a positive effect on increasing the accessibility of places of employment. New development will also be required to seek to reduce the need to travel and reduce congestion, which can act as a constraint on sustainable economic growth. In addition, sustainable transport facilities can act as focal point within centres, which could encourage the co-location of business, retail and other services and facilities, encouraging further investment and economic growth and enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of the surrounding area.

5.8.3 Policy 26: Location and layout of development

Environmental Objectives Summary (+)

The policy explicitly promotes a choice of travel, encouraging modes of transport which conserve energy and reduce the pollution impact on human, wildlife and environmental receptors. The policy seeks to ensure that new development is located near established and integrated transport systems with access to new cycle, pedestrian routes and public transport facilities. This provides the opportunity to reduce air emissions by reducing the travel time for road users and reducing the number of road vehicles used for transport, which could also have positive effects in relation to tackling the effects of climate change.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should generally have very positive effects when considered against the social objectives. The policy provides a strong focus on delivering sustainably accessible development and encouraging the use of more sustainable modes, which should help to facilitate a healthier lifestyle. Specific reference is made to the provision of new cycle, pedestrian routes and public transport facilities, which can promote

healthier lifestyles, and also emphasises the importance of proposals being acceptable in terms of road safety which should have a positive effect on health through reduced accidents. The policy should deliver a significant positive impact by ensuring everyone has access to high quality public transport and more sustainable alternatives to the private car. The policy also includes measures for people with disabilities and seeks to ensure appropriate layouts are provided to assist accessibility for the mobility impaired. In addition it ensures that everyone has access to high quality public transport and more sustainable alternatives to the private car.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

Sustainable economic growth is reliant on efficiently operating transport infrastructure and a mobile workforce. The policy should deliver a positive impact by ensuring communities are sustainably accessible with reliable access to sustainable transport infrastructure. It will also ensure that housing, employment and services are better integrated and reduce the need to travel by private car, helping to reduce congestion, which can act as a constraint on sustainable economic growth. In addition, sustainable transport facilities can act as focal point within centres, which could encourage the colocation of business, retail and other services and facilities, encouraging further investment and economic growth and enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of the surrounding area.

5.8.4 Policy 27: Transport appraisals

Environmental Objectives Summary (+)

The policy seeks to ensure the development proposals are supported by a transport appraisal in the form of a Transport Statement, Transport Assessment and/or Travel Plan and are designed and arranged to give priority to those on foot, cycling or using public transport. This focus on sustainable accessibility and reducing the use and impacts of the private car provides an opportunity to reduce fossil fuel consumption, carbon emissions and improve air quality and the effects on climate change, which could be further enhanced by reducing the travel time for road users and reducing the number of road vehicles used for transport.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should deliver a positive impact by ensuring the impacts, in terms of efficiency and safety, on exiting transport infrastructure can be accommodated or mitigated and access to sustainable modes of transport or the need to improve or deliver new sustainable transport infrastructure is considered as part of new development proposals. This can promote healthier modes of travel, such as walking and cycling, which the policy seeks to improve by requiring development proposals to provide a satisfactory design and layout giving priority to those on foot, cycling or using public transport. The policy also seeks to ensure that everyone will have access to sustainable modes of transport and consequently access to employment and a range of community services and facilities. Whilst the policy does not make explicit reference to the mobility impaired, this is covered within other transport policies in the Plan.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The policy seeks to ensure that new development can be delivered without detrimentally impacting on the efficiency or safety of existing infrastructure which can be a constraint to sustainable economic growth.

5.8.5 Policy 28: Classified Road Network

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from + to -)

The policy has the potential to generate both positive and negative environmental effects. With regards to the negative effects, these are predominantly in relation to air quality and the impact on climate change. Improvements to the capacity of the road network could deliver greater efficiencies and reduce congestion, which contributes towards poorer air quality as a result of vehicle emissions, however it is still expected that an increase in emissions would result, given the likely increase in vehicle numbers that would be attracted by improved road accessibility. The policy states that development should include provision of cycle, and pedestrian access to and from the site, however this benefit is still likely to be offset by the likely increase in vehicles as a consequence of road improvements. Notwithstanding this, other transport and environmental policies in the Plan, such as those which include a requirement for transport assessments, promote sustainable transport and seek to protect air quality, should mitigate against potential negative effects to some extent with the expectation that such effects could be neutralised. In terms of positive effects, the policy ensures that development will take into account the amount of surface water runoff likely to be created which will help to ensure surface water flooding is not increased and states that development should consider the impact on the character of the surrounding area and street scene including highway and garden trees, which will ensure that townscape and landscape is protected.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

The policy should have a number of positive effects on social objectives by ensuring that appropriate protection is given to the road network from inappropriate development to ensure that new development, either through its location or scale, will not compromise the safety of the network and its users and that safe access can be made into new development adjacent to the network. Other measures include development taking into account drivers' visibility emerging from a frontage and the safety of pedestrians and ensuring that safe and adequate vehicular, cycle and pedestrian access to and from sites adjacent to the network can be provided, which will also ensure that people have a range of means to access employment, services and facilities.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The road network provides a vital function in supporting and facilitating sustainable economic growth and the policy seeks to protect and enhance this function by protecting against inappropriate development that could consequently increase vehicle movements beyond the networks operating capacity, which could act as a constraint on economic growth. The policy also has a positive effect by supporting the delivery of additional capacity on the road network provided that it can be delivered without compromising the efficiency or safety on the strategic road network or classified road network.

5.8.6 Policy 29: New roads and road improvements

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from + to -)

The effects of the policy on environmental objectives ranges from positive to negative effects. The negative effect is in relation to flood risk objectives as the policy does not specifically take into account flood risk and drainage issues associated with new roads. In particular, an increase in hard standing for new highways and highway expansion could increase the risk of flooding in the immediate vicinity if not integrated with a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS). However, it is considered that when applied with other policies in the Plan, such as Policy 39 (Sustainable Drainage), Policy 40 (Addressing Flood Risk in Planning Applications) and Policy 17 (Energy Efficient Design) such adverse effects should be mitigated to neutralise the effect. The policy should have a positive effect in relation to the other relevant environmental objectives, with regards to habits, air quality and the impact on the built and natural landscape by including provisions requiring new road schemes to take into account the environment and any designated sites, reduce congestion/pollution, support new and improved

sustainable transport, improve air quality and protect and conserve listed buildings and Conservation Areas.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from + to ?)

The policy should overall have a positive effect from a healthy lifestyles objective. The protection and provision of new roads will help to improve connectivity for new and existing communities and should include measures to improve road safety. They also may be designed to incorporate bus lanes, cycle lanes and footpaths and thereby help to increase sustainable transport. New roads have the potential to encourage an increase in car use and make sustainable transport options less desirable. However, the Plan includes provisions that require new road schemes to take into account the needs of public transport, cyclists and pedestrians, whilst other policies in the plan seek to increase and improve healthier modes of transport such as walking and cycling, which should contribute to achieving this overall positive effect. Further policy provisions include ensuring that vehicle movements are safe and efficient and that there is no detrimental impact on housing amenity, which again supports the healthy lifestyle objective and the policy should help to assist in improving accessibility including to employment areas and to other community services and facilities.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The road network provides a vital function in supporting and facilitating sustainable economic growth and the policy seeks to improve this function through the delivery of new and improved roads and junctions that can alleviate existing deficiencies in capacity and release the potential of future development sites. Improved efficiency, reliability and safety on the road network can also attract new investment providing the conditions for further economic growth, which should therefore strengthen over the long term.

5.8.7 Policy 30: Park and ride

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from + to ?)

Whilst it does not take into account the impact of park and ride sites on biodiversity and habitats, which therefore generates an uncertain and site dependent effect, it is considered that the application of other Plan policy should mitigate any uncertainty to an overall neutral effect. However, notwithstanding this the policy should have a positive effect on the remaining relevant environmental objectives. The policy requires park and ride sites to include sustainable drainage systems thereby having a positive effect on reducing flood risk and mitigating against the effects of climate change. It also provides an opportunity to reduce carbon emissions by reducing the reliance on the private car and encourages the use of public transport which has the potential to deliver a positive impact by reducing traffic flow problems and relieving traffic congestion with associated air pollution problems.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

The policy will have a number of positive effects on social objectives. In particular it seeks to provide and ensure Park and Ride schemes are safeguarded which should ultimately help to support a modal shift to a more sustainable means of transport. In addition it states that development of a park and ride site should be safe and easy to access as well as not having a demonstrable adverse impact on road network. It also encourages cycle parking provisions as well as for buses and coaches and for persons with disabilities which again should encourage healthier modes of travel and provide support to equality objectives.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The policy should have a positive effect on economic objectives by supporting another form of access and means of travel into the City, providing a quick and efficient means of transport for its users whilst

also relieving pressure on the road network and parking within the City, thereby supporting sustainable economic growth objectives. In addition the policy supports coach parking, which brings tourism to the City which also contributes towards support economic growth and enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of the City centre.

5.8.8 Policy 31: City Centre car parking

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from + to 0)

The policy should deliver positive environmental effects. The increase in hard standing for parking facilities could increase the risk of flooding in the immediate vicinity if not integrated with a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS). The policy includes provisions requiring the use of good quality surface treatment and the incorporation of sustainable drainage systems. The policy seeks to encourage environmentally friendly car parking and reduce the number of long stay car parking spaces, which should contribute towards encouraging more sustainable methods of transport to be used. The policy also supports the incorporation of measures to help reduce air pollution providing a positive effect in relation to air quality and climate change objectives. The policy states that proposals must respect the surrounding buildings and local area and makes reference to listed buildings and Conservation Areas, which should be protected from the effects of car parking proposals.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

The policy sets parking standards and guidelines to ensure appropriate parking provisions are provided to prevent the creation of poor quality development and congested streets, which can have an adverse impact on health. The policy discourages long stay parking, meaning commuters who normally park may be encouraged to walk or cycle to work instead. In addition, the policy encourages design which should aid the smooth passage of traffic and ensure customer and staff safety. It actively promotes a reduction in car parking spaces and an increase in cycle/motorcycle spaces and encourages wider spaces for people with restricted mobility. The policy encourages design which should aid surveillance and ensure parking areas are naturally well-lit, which should have a positive effect on discouraging crime and reducing the fear of crime. The policy aims to provide car parking of a suitable type, amount, quality and location and protect an appropriate supply of short-stay car parking spaces, ensuring access is maintained to the city centre for shopping, leisure and tourist visitors. Long stay parking spaces are restricted meaning commuters may have to find another means to travel to work. However, the City is well served by other means of transport and so this negative effect is minimised. This is potentially an unavoidable conflict given the potential positive benefits against other objectives.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The policy aims to provide car parking of a suitable type, amount, quality and location which is vital for Hull city centre to function properly and to ensure the right balance is provided for cars and other transport modes and between the needs of different parking users. This balance is important to ensure that workers can efficiently access employment in the City, along with accommodating shopping, leisure and tourist visitors. This will have positive effects in assist the City with vitality, viability and attracting customers.

5.8.9 Policy 32: Parking standards

Environmental Objectives Summary (+)

The policy should deliver positive environmental effects with particular regard to reducing the impacts of climate change and achieving good air quality through the promoting a reduction in the use of highemission vehicles.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

The policy sets parking standards and guidelines to ensure appropriate parking provisions are provided to prevent the creation of poor quality development and congested streets, which can have an adverse impact on health. The approach is flexible to ensure parking is appropriate for the area and that adequate parking is provided to meet the level of need, without compromising the viability of other more sustainable modes of transport. It will also ensure that sufficient parking is provided for disabled, cycle and motorcycle spaces to ensure all needs are met. The policy therefore has a positive effect on social objectives.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The policy will ensure that adequate parking is maintained and provided to support existing businesses within the City and any new investment and development in the City, thereby having a positive effect on supporting sustainable economic growth.

5.8.10 Policy 33: Bus transport

Environmental Objectives Summary (+)

Overall the policy should have a number of positive effects in relation to environmental objectives. The delivery of new and improved bus services and facilities should help to facilitate a modal shift away from the private car, which could deliver numerous benefits through reduced congestion, reduced emissions, improving air quality and contributing towards tackling climate change, which can also contribute towards increased flood risk.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should have a number of positive effects on social objectives and some significant positive effects such as in relation to the delivery of more sustainable patterns of development, providing a range of transport modes and ensuring that people have equitable and easy access to employment, shopping, community and other services and facilities. New and improved bus services and facilities should help to encourage a healthy lifestyle by providing better access to more viable, efficient and reliable public transport, which also encourages walking and cycling. The policy ensures that bus transport schemes are designed to take into consideration road safety and are designed to provide integrated secure and quality car and cycle parking, which has health benefits and reduces crime and fear of crime. The policy will also have a positive effect by providing increased access to transport for people without access to a car and students who need to travel for education. The policy also makes explicit reference to ensuring that the needs of the mobility impaired are taken into consideration in the designing of bus transport schemes.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The policy seeks to improve access to sustainable transport, which should have a positive effect on increasing the accessibility of places of employment and provides another means of travel into the City that is reliable and efficient, which is essential to the delivery of sustainable economic growth. Sustainable transport facilities such as bus stations and interchanges can act as focal point, which could encourage the co-location of business, retail and other services and facilities, encouraging further investment and economic growth and enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of the surrounding area.

5.8.11 Policy 34: Rail transport

Environmental Objectives Summary (+)

Overall the policy should have a number of positive effects in relation to environmental objectives. The delivery of new and improved rail services and facilities should help to facilitate a modal shift away from the private car, which could deliver numerous benefits through reduced congestion, reduced emissions, improving air quality and contributing towards tackling climate change, which can also contribute towards increased flood risk. The policy may deliver a positive impact by reducing fossil fuel consumption/carbon levels through the electrification of rail line. This provides opportunities to reduce air emissions by reducing the travel time for road users and reducing the number of road vehicles used for transport. Policy seeks to encourage rail related development which is likely to be on or adjacent to land already used for rail activities and is therefore an efficient use of land that will minimise land take from land currently unrelated to rail. The policy also makes specific reference to supporting development that is sympathetic to the Hull Paragon Interchange Railway Station's listed building status thereby having a positive effect on the historic environment.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should have a number of positive effects on social objectives and some significant positive effects such as in relation to the delivery of more sustainable patterns of development, providing a range of transport modes and ensuring that people have equitable and easy access to employment, shopping, community and other services and facilities. New and improved rail services and facilities should help to encourage a healthy lifestyle by providing better access to more viable, efficient and reliable public transport alternative to the private car is delivered, which also encourages walking and cycling. The policy states that proposals must take into account safety and encourages other forms of transport such as cycling which can have health benefits. Rail services also provides a means of transport for people who do not have access to a car, students who need to travel for education and people who are mobility impaired and therefore supports equity and the objective to provide easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities for all. Other positive effects of the policy include the requirement for sensitive lighting which may deter criminal related activities, thereby reducing crime and the fear of crime.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The policy seeks to improve access to sustainable transport, which should have a positive effect on increasing the accessibility of places of employment and provides another means of travel into the City other than by car that is reliable efficient and essential to the delivery of sustainable economic growth. The provision and improvement of rail freight handling facilities can deliver significant positive economic effects, supporting the movement of freight which can help to support and encourage further investment such as in the manufacturing and distribution sectors. The movement of freight by rail can help to reduce freight transportation on the road network thereby having a positive effect on reducing congestion and delivering a more efficient road network. Sustainable transport facilities such as railway stations and interchanges can act as focal point, which could encourage the co-location of business, retail and other services and facilities, encouraging further investment and economic growth and enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of the surrounding area.

5.8.12 Policy 35: Water transport

Environmental Objectives Summary (+)

The policy seeks to support development at the Port of Hull and along the River Hull, whilst increasing water based transportation, which could have potential adverse environmental impacts. However, the

policy ensures developments will have to comply with stringent environmental safeguards, which will protect key habitats and species and could result in improving local habitats, such as the Humber Estuary. It should also help prevent water pollution or mitigate any negative effect as a result of increased water base transportation. The policy ensures that development to impound the River Hull (including part of the Humber Estuary) must demonstrate that it would not have a significant impact on flood risk. In addition it states that development of water based freight and passenger handling facilities at the Port of Hull and on the River Hull will be supported provided that it does not have a detrimental impact on existing flood defences. The increased use of water-related transport for both passenger and freight movements has the potential to increase fossil fuel consumption however, overall it may lessen the impact of lorries on the environment, by encouraging more freight, particularly bulky goods, to be carried by rail and also water, therefore offsetting and potentially improving any negative effects. The policy therefore has a neutral to positive effect as the effects are uncertain with regards to air quality and fossil fuel consumption objectives. With regards to climate change objectives the most applicable effect of the policy is in relation to increase sea levels, with new development near waterbodies having the potential to improve flood defences as part of the development, which when applied with Policy 37 (Flood Defences) should have a positive effect. Further, specific provisions are included in the policy to development at the Deep not having a significant impact on the City's heritage assets, thereby having a positive effect on this objective.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

The policy should have a number of positive social effects by supporting the role of the river as a means of sustainable transport which can have health benefits. The strong focus on water transportation for both freight and passenger/leisure purposes should contribute towards reducing the reliance on the movement of freight by roads and the use of the private car. Supporting water transport as a means of travel, provides an important alternative means of transport, particularly for people who do not have access to a car or may be mobility impaired and could potentially provide easier access to employment and a range of facilities and services.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The policy should have a positive effect in relation to economic objectives, giving specific support to increasing the movement of freight and people by water using the Port of Hull and the River Hull, supporting the provision of new cruise terminals, docks and freight handling facilities, thereby enhancing the role of the port and the river and its contribution towards sustainable economic growth.

5.8.13 Policy 36: Walking, Cycling, and Powered Two Wheelers

Environmental Objectives Summary (+)

The policy should have an overall positive effect when assessed against environmental objectives. The policy requires the design to be taken into account which may offer the potential to combine habitats and biodiversity with cycleways and walkways. The policy makes specific reference to the protection of the National Trail in Hull where biodiversity and wildlife is present. Cycling and walking are non-polluting and therefore has a positive effect on the objective to reduce fossil fuel consumption and improve air quality by facilitating an increase in a more sustainable mode of transport and enabling movements to be made by means other than the private car. Consequently, such positive effects could potentially increase over time as more cycleways and walkways are delivered.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy supports the creation and protection of walking and cycling routes and facilities which should encourage and improve healthy lifestyles among the population. The policy makes reference to creating

'safe' pedestrian/cycle links which is important in encouraging people to use walkways and cycleways and also considers the effects of a diverted route on users and nearby residents, which will ensure that walkway/cycleways are provided in the most appropriate locations. Again the social and health benefits are likely to improve with time as more cycleways and walkways are delivered. The network of safe and accessible cycle and pedestrian routes that the policy seeks to deliver will principally help to facilitate connections between residential areas and employment and shopping areas as well as other facilities and services. This not only helps to reduce the reliance on the private care but provides a means of transport and access for those people who may not have access to a car or are mobility impaired and unable to drive, thereby ensuring that everyone can access facilities and services. The policy explicitly states that safe pedestrian/cycle links and secure cycle and powered two wheeler (PTW) parking facilities will be supported. This security should help to reduce crime and the fear of crime. Particular support in the policy is provide for schemes such as the A63 Castle Street foot/cycle bridge, which should provide significant improvements in accessibility.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The policy helps to develop a network of safe and accessible cycle and pedestrian routes, principally to connect residential areas with employment and shopping areas as well as other facilities and services. Increasing pedestrian and cycle access to places may encourage new businesses and economic growth as the area is likely to become more attractive to people without a car. The policy performs positively by supporting extending and improving pedestrian areas in shopping centres and includes support for the A63 Castle Street foot/cycle bridge, which should all provide significant improvements in accessibility and the desirability and vitality of existing centres.

5.9 Water Management (Chapter 11)

5.9.1 Summary

Table 5.9 summarises the potential impacts of the water management policies on environmental, social and economic objectives, whilst further details of the findings of the SA are provided in the following sub-sections. The full appraisal is provided in Appendix C.

Policy		Environmental	Social	Economic
Policy 37	Flood Defences	+	+	+
Policy 38	Surface Water Storage and Drainage	+	+	+
Policy 39	Sustainable Drainage	+	+	+
Policy 40	Addressing Flood Risk in Planning Applications	+	+	+
Policy 41	Groundwater Protection	+	++	0

5.9.2 Policy 37: Flood Defences

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should have a number of positive environmental effects by seeking to protect flood defences from development and improve defences where needed. This could protect inland freshwater habitats that are near the water body and flooding which would have an adverse impact on the condition of the habitat. However, development and improved defences on the Humber Estuary could potentially

detrimental effect the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar due to coastal squeeze, potential fragmentation and disturbance. Flood defences, including the easement, can be designed in a way that allows for them to form part of the public realm. This can bring wider benefits to an area by providing open spaces which can increase habitat provision. The protection provided to flood defences from development and delivery of improved defences will deliver obvious significant effects in terms of reducing the risk of flooding and ensuring that development can withstand the effects of climate change, whilst also improving water quality and soil erosion which can be affected during significant flood events, particularly along river banks and coastlines. Further the policy should ensure the risk of flooding to cultural heritage assets in close proximity to water bodies is reduced, providing further positive effects for the landscape and townscape.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should provide a significant positive impact by reducing the health impacts caused by protecting existing defences from new development, supporting new defences that could provide protection to existing communities currently at risk of flooding and ensuring that new development incorporates proposals for flood defence provision or improvement to either mitigate its impact on existing defences or to provide protection to the occupiers of the development. In addition, flood defences, including the easement, can be designed in a way that allows for them to form part of the public realm. This can bring wider benefits to an area by providing open spaces and improved access. This will in turn have health benefits by encouraging walking, cycling and other outdoor activities.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The policy should provide positive economic effects by protecting existing defences from new development, supporting new defences that could provide protection to existing communities and businesses currently at risk of flooding and ensuring that new development incorporates proposals for flood defence provision or improvement to either mitigate its impact on existing defences or to provide protection to the occupiers of the development. The policy could allow sites to be brought forward for employment, that wouldn't normally be permitted for development and ensure that the vibrancy and vitality of the City centre is not compromised by flood risk.

5.9.3 Policy 38: Surface Water Storage and Drainage

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy supports the provision of water storage which has potential to have a positive impact on biodiversity where water storage areas can be designed to support biodiversity. Water storage schemes can also contribute towards reducing the risk of flooding, which has a negative impact on water quality during flood events, taking into account rising sea levels as a result of climate change. Indirectly the policy will have a positive effect on historical and cultural assets and the townscape by reducing the risk of flooding which could affect such assets in close proximity to water bodies.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

The policy supports strategic and local schemes for water storage which will improve the flood resilience of the City and will therefore have a positive effect on the health and safety of its residents. It could also enable sites to be brought forward for housing, that wouldn't normally be permitted for development on grounds of flood risk, supporting the objective of good quality accessible housing.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The policy could have an indirect positive effect by supporting schemes for water storage which will improve the flood resilience of the City. This could help to protect existing businesses and allow sites to

be brought forward for employment, that wouldn't normally be permitted for development and could contribute towards enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of City centre and local centres.

5.9.4 Policy 39: Sustainable Drainage

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should have a positive effect on many environmental objectives, with a significant positive effect in relation to minimising flood risk. The policy includes a requirement for development proposals to incorporate SuDS unless it can be demonstrated as being unfeasible. In addition to reducing the risk of surface water flooding, which has a negative impact on water quality during a flood event, it creates an opportunity for habitats to be used for water storage and flood prevention and could therefore contribute towards improving habitats for local wildlife. SuDS techniques will help mitigate the risk from flooding as well as offer opportunities to reduce the anthropogenic cause of flooding, such as impermeable surfaces and provides an opportunity to reduce the risk of surface water flooding taking into account rising sea levels as a result of climate change. It also provides an opportunity to promote the efficient and re-use of water, such as including a Grey Water Recycling Tank/rainwater harvesting tank. Indirectly it should have further positive effects by reducing the risk of surface water flooding which could affect cultural heritage assets in close proximity to water bodies and public amenities, conservation areas, which are part of a townscape, in close proximity to water bodies.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

The policy supports schemes for water storage which will improve the flood resilience of the City and therefore the health and safety of its residents. It should therefore have a positive effect.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The policy could have an indirect positive effect by supporting schemes for water storage which will improve the flood resilience of the City. This could help to protect existing businesses and allow sites to be brought forward for employment, that wouldn't normally be permitted for development and could contribute towards enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of City centre and local centres.

5.9.5 Policy 40: Addressing Flood Risk in Planning Applications

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should have a positive effect on environmental objectives as it ensures that proposals for new development will need to demonstrate that they are located in the most appropriate place given their vulnerability to flood risk and that the design of the development has taken account flood risk potential. This could encourage developers to locate the development in a location with reduced flood risk or incorporate measures to mitigate the potential flood risk or its potential to exacerbate flood risk. Consequently, the policy sets criteria to ensure that certain applications will need to demonstrate that they are located in the most appropriate place given their vulnerability to flood risk and that the design of the development has taken account of flood risk. The policy may have an indirect effect by reducing the risk of flooding which could positively affect cultural and heritage assets and conservation areas, which form an important part of the townscape, in close proximity to water bodies.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

The policy should deliver a positive impact in relation to social objectives by reducing the health and safety risks to residents/occupiers associated with locating inappropriate development in locations subject to a high risk of flooding.

Economic Objectives Summary (+)

The policy should have a positive effect on supporting sustainable economic growth by ensuring that flood risk is not increased by new economic developments and such development will not be located where the risk of flooding cannot be mitigated to an appropriate level. The policy also includes provisions that remove the requirement for sites that have been allocated in the Plan for development to submit a sequential test or exception test with their applications which could make it more attractive and expedient for developers. In addition by ensuring that flood risk is not increased by new economic development, this could further enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres.

5.9.6 Policy 41: Groundwater Protection

Environmental Objectives Summary (+)

The policy supports the protection of groundwater source protection zones which as a means of protecting groundwater which can be essential to support natural habitats. The policy could also contribute towards a reduction in the amount of pollution to groundwaters providing a positive effect on water quality.

Social Objectives Summary (++)

The policy will have a significantly positive effect on health by ensuring that development does not contaminate drinking water.

Economic Objectives Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

5.10 Open Space and the Natural Environment (Chapter 12)

5.10.1 Summary

Table 5.10 summarises the potential impacts of the open space and natural environment policies on environmental, social and economic objectives, whilst further details of the findings of the SA are provided in the following sub-sections. The full appraisal is provided in Appendix C.

Policy		Environmental	Social	Economic
Policy 42	Open Space	+	+	0
Policy 43	Green Infrastructure / green network	++/+	+	0
Policy 44	Biodiversity and wildlife, Promoting biodiversity improvements	+	+	0
Policy 45	Trees	+	+	0

5.10.2 Policy 42: Open Space

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy is expected to have a number of positive environmental effects, particularly in relation to the protection and improvement of habitats and biodiversity. Maintaining a linked network of green spaces

throughout the city is essential to provide a green lung, support biodiversity and provide accessible locations for people to come into contact with nature. Maintaining a range of sites of varying sizes, form and location provides opportunities for a diversity of habitats and species to be present. The inclusion of all sites down to 0.1ha on the policies map increases the area of overall green space available and provides increased linkages between green spaces with associated benefits for biodiversity through increased habitat provision and reduced habitat fragmentation. It also provides opportunities for people to come into contact with nature. The policy states that schemes proposed in Site 1 must seek to conserve what is deemed valuable / rare in terms of biodiversity in the city which offers additional protection. The designation of former employment land bounded by the A63, the Humber Estuary, St Andrew's Quay Retail Park and existing open space site 1 present a significant opportunity for the creation of habitat features which support local biodiversity within this open space, specifically linked to the adjacent existing open space and the Humber Estuary, and provides increased opportunities for people to come into contact with nature. It is understood that the species of flora found on the site make it one of the most important brownfield land sites in the region. In addition, its proximity to the Humber Estuary International Site also provides a major opportunity for it to provide a wetland habitat. Further, open space is important for the adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. Maximising the area of green space available is desirable as this provides natural flood risk attenuation and mitigation within the urban area which supports the existing flood risk management processes and infrastructure. The policy also should have positive effect on the townscape and heritage asset objectives. The policy states that schemes proposed for the area site 1 should consider the South Blockhouse as an importance archaeological feature and designs for public open space in this area should aim to incorporate the archaeological findings and present them in an accessible way, further maximising the area of green space available is generally desirable as these spaces often form a key component of and positively contribute to the landscape character, local distinctiveness and visual amenity of the city.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

The policy should have an overall positive effect on social objectives with a significant positive effect in relation to health objectives. Open space, sport, recreation and play facilities are important to the quality of place and to people's overall wellbeing. As well as offering opportunities for physical activity, good quality, accessible green spaces are also linked to positive mental health benefits and can support community cohesiveness. There is growing evidence suggesting that health inequalities between the most and the least deprived groups are reduced where there is improved access to green space. The policy therefore has a positive effect by providing open space for all. The provision of open space, sport, recreation and play facilities are important to the quality of place can support and create local identity and encourage a sense of community pride therefore the protection of such spaces that are used by the local community is particularly positive.

Economic Objectives Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

5.10.3 Policy 43: Green Infrastructure / green network

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to 0)

The policy provides a positive environmental effect by identifying and protecting a citywide Green Network, which increases the area of overall green space available and provides increased linkages between green spaces. This will benefit biodiversity through increased habitat provision and reduced habitat fragmentation; provide increased opportunities for people to come into contact with nature. The policy is also likely to have a positive effect on: habitat features that support species of biodiversity

value; protection of water quality and resource; conservation measures; managing flood risk; protection of soil resources; contributing to improving air quality; and protecting heritage and landscape character.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

By protecting and enhancing the green infrastructure and natural environment of the City in an inclusive way the policy is likely to have positive effects on those social objectives that relate to strengthening the community, improving health and wellbeing, particularly in the longer term as the measures within the policy start to deliver results. In addition, the policy promotes other modes of sustainable transport which could also improve access to other services and facilities.

Economic Objectives Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

5.10.4 Policy 44: Biodiversity and wildlife

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy provides specific guidance for the protection and assessment (where development proposed that may affect) of designated sites at a European, national and local level and legally protected species; incorporating the statutory processes required where applicable. The policy should have a significant positive impact as it aims to not only avoid, mitigate or compensate for harm but seek ways to enhance and restore biodiversity. This will have significant benefits for biodiversity; the protection of water quality in associated water bodies, managing flood risk, protecting soil resources, maintaining landscape character and indirect benefits to air quality. These essential ecosystem services are also measures to mitigate against the effects of climate change and all of which will help to promote stronger communities. The positive effects of implementing this policy are likely to increase over the Plan period.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

The improvement of green infrastructure in the area is likely to benefit health and well-being through the enhancement of the residential landscape and amenity, the provision of more areas for exercise and the improvement of air quality and general environmental conditions. Protecting biodiversity and wildlife as proposed will also have benefits to human health. Overall the policy therefore should have a positive effect when considered against social objectives.

Economic Objectives Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

5.10.5 Policy 45: Trees

Environmental Objectives Summary (+)

This policy will have provide a wide range of positive effects on environmental objectives, by seeking to avoid, mitigate or compensate for harm to trees. This would make a significant positive contribution to the conservation of species and habitats, improve local air quality, reduce carbon levels, protect against flooding and contribute to local landscape character and general amenity where trees form an important component.

Social Objectives Summary (+)

In terms of social objectives the policy is considered to have a positive effect. The planting of trees offers the potential for school and community involvement, which could in turn enhance community identity and participation. In addition, the policy may improve health as trees planted in the right circumstances can also benefit human health by absorbing a range of air-borne pollutants.

Economic Objectives Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

5.10.6 Policy 46: Local food growing

Environmental Objectives Summary (+)

The policy should deliver a number of positive environmental effects. The policy provides for the inclusion of trees and plant which would make a minor positive contribution to the conservation of species and habitats and should reduce the loss of soils to development. The encouragement of locally produced food that can help to reduce the carbon footprint generated by the transport of food and promote walking due to easier access. Trees planted in the right circumstances can absorb a range of air-borne pollutants and help to improve air quality. It is unlikely that trees on this scale will make much of a difference and so the policy is scored as having a neutral to minor positive effect. The policy performs slightly positively as it aims to bring back into productive use some, vacant or derelict land and buildings for use of new allotments, orchards and for local food growing spaces and production. Although this is only temporary, the land is to be kept available after for other brownfield uses.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy has a significant positive effect by improving access to healthy, locally-produced food. Community growing and other food-related activities improve physical and mental health for people of all ages, particularly when combined with Policy 12 (District, Local and Neighbourhood Centres), which limits the opening of hot food takeaway (A5 use) within 400m of a secondary school or sixth form college, or playing fields, the policy performs very positively at addressing levels of obesity in children and adults. Allotments also perform a function of bringing the community together, helping to create a sense of pride and facilitating community participation. The opportunity exists to promote water harvesting through this policy.

Economic Objectives Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

5.11 Environmental Quality (Chapter 13)

5.11.1 Summary

Table 5.11 summarises the potential impacts of the environmental quality policies on environmental, social and economic objectives, whilst further details of the findings of the SA are provided in the following sub-sections. The full appraisal is provided in Appendix C.

Table 5.11: Summary of potential impacts of environmental quality policies

Policy Environmental Social Economic	Policy	Environmental	Social	Economic
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Policy		Environmental	Social	Economic
Policy 46	Local food growing	+	+	0
Policy 47	Atmospheric Pollution	++/+	+	0
Policy 48	Land Affected by Contamination	++/+	++/+	0
Policy 49	Noise Pollution	++/+	+	0
Policy 50	Light Pollution	+	+	0
Policy 51	Hazardous Substances Consent	+	+	0

5.11.2 Policy 47: Atmospheric Pollution

Environmental Objective Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy is expected to have a significant positive effect on environmental objectives as it seeks to avoid adverse impacts on sensitive ecological receptors, with particular reference to the Humber estuary; avoid developments that could worsen air quality, particularly in sensitive areas (e.g. Air Quality Management Areas). In addition, it could reduce CO2 emissions if more sustainable modes of transport are encouraged by developers seeking to improve local air quality.

Social Objective Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy is expected to have a significant positive effect on social objectives as it aims to improve air quality and mitigate the negative effects from development (for example dust and odour) on human health and encourage sustainable modes of transport to reduce emissions and improve local air quality.

Economic Objective Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

5.11.3 Policy 48: Land Affected by Contamination

Environmental Objective Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should have a positive effect on environmental objectives and in particular is expected to have a significant positive effect in relation to remediation of contaminated land and brownfield land objectives. The policy promotes contamination assessments and the conditioning of mitigation and remediation, which would allow developers to bring back into productive use contaminated and previously developed land by submitting the appropriate assessments and providing the appropriate mitigation measures. This has additional positive effects for water quality in terms of both surface water and groundwater and through remediation of contaminated land should deliver overall enhancement of the landscape and the townscape helping to facilitate future regeneration of brownfield land.

Social Objective Summary (+)

Although the policy does not have a direct impact on social objectives, there are likely to be consequential positive health effects for future occupiers.

Economic Objective Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

5.11.4 Policy 49: Noise Pollution

Environmental Objective Summary (+)

The policy should result in a positive effect on the natural environment as new development must mitigate detrimental noise impacts on sensitive receptors such as habitats, biodiversity and the overall townscape and includes specific regard to the Humber Estuary International Site.

Social Objective Summary (+)

The policy includes provisions to assess the impact of noise on sensitive receptors and where necessary mitigate such impacts, which should provide a positive impact in terms of minimising noise pollution, particularly where it would affect sensitive residential areas. As such the policy should have a positive social effect.

Economic Objective Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

5.11.5 Policy 50: Light Pollution

Environmental Objective Summary (+)

The policy should result in a positive effect on the natural environment as new development must mitigate detrimental lighting impacts on sensitive receptors such as habitats, biodiversity and the overall townscape and includes specific regard to the Humber Estuary International Site.

Social Objective Summary (+)

The policy should have a positive social impact by ensuring lighting is sensitive to its surroundings, particularly in relation to residential areas, providing health benefits in terms of prevent stress from light pollution and can reduce crime and the fear of crime, through appropriate lighting of buildings streets and public spaces.

Economic Objective Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

5.11.6 Policy 51: Hazardous Substances Consent

Environmental Objective Summary (+)

The policy should have a positive effect on habitats, biodiversity and the water environment by requiring hazardous substances development and development in proximity to such sites to demonstrate that the level of risk to the surrounding community and environment is within acceptable limits and that the benefits from the use of the site outweigh that level of risk.

Social Objective Summary (++)

The policy should have a significant positive impact on health and wellbeing by ensuring the health of residents is protected from hazardous substances, by locating such facilities away from sensitive locations and ensuring that development proposals, such as for housing, are located a safe distance away from facilities with hazardous substance consent.

Economic Objective Summary (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

5.12 Infrastructure and Delivery (Chapter 14)

5.12.1 Summary

Table 5.12 summarises the potential impacts of the infrastructure and delivery policy on environmental, social and economic objectives, whilst further details of the findings of the SA are provided in the following sub-sections. The full appraisal is provided in Appendix C.

Table 5.12: Summary of potential impacts of the infrastructure and delivery policy

Policy		Environmental	Social	Economic
Policy 52	Infrastructure and delivery	++/+	+	++/+

5.12.2 Policy 52: Infrastructure and Delivery

Environmental Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The effects of this policy on environmental objectives ranges from minor to significant positive effects. The policy performs positively as flood defence infrastructure can be provided under this policy, which also makes reference to supporting the provision of appropriate new infrastructure including schemes to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The policy also refers to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan which lists a number of schemes which will aim to tackle climate change.

Social Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy seeks to protect and enhance the quality of life of residents and deliver accessible services, facilities and amenities that are necessary to sustain and enhance local communities, which should have a positive effect on social objectives. Due to the requirement for developers to contribute towards infrastructure (via CIL or Section 106 Contributions) new and improved facilities and services should be integrated into the community. Consequently this provides an opportunity to improve access to health care, promote healthy urban planning, promote open spaces and encourage healthy lifestyles (e.g. walking), thereby having positive implications for health and wellbeing. The policy also includes provisions which seek to improve access and integration between homes, jobs and community facilities and services. Existing facilities, services and amenities are to be protected whilst additional facilities, services and infrastructure will be delivered to meet new or existing needs, which should help to deliver more sustainably accessible communities and contribute towards delivering a reduction in the need to travel. The policy also refers to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, which sets out potential costs and delivery mechanisms for individual elements or types of infrastructure identified as necessary to the delivery of the objectives of the Plan. It also refers to a number of sustainable transport schemes that can help to encourage a shift from the private car to public transport. The policy does not directly commit to promoting inclusive communities. However, it does supports the provision of services to meet needs associated with growth. These will support the development of sustainable communities, and ultimately contributing to strong and inclusive neighbourhoods.

Economic Objectives Summary (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy seeks the timely delivery of infrastructure both within the City and cross boundary, which will be necessary to support the delivery sustainable economic growth. The policy includes reference to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan which establishes how such infrastructure will support the development aspirations of the Plan and how it will be funded, phased and delivered. The policy also seeks to support measures to protect and enhance facilities, services and amenities that contribute towards supporting business needs, and includes provisions which seek to improve access and integration between homes, jobs and community facilities and services thereby enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of existing centres. Existing facilities, services and amenities are to be protected whilst additional facilities, services and infrastructure will be delivered to meet new or existing needs, which will help to sustain viable centres, ensuring that they support an appropriate supply and mix of uses that are commensurate with its scale and level of identified need.

5.13 Delivery of Sustainability Objectives

Table 5.13 describes how collectively the policies contribute to the delivery of each of the sustainability objectives that feature in the sustainability framework. The assessment conclusions are provided and any remaining uncertain or negative effects are discussed and the need for any further amendments to policies is identified.

The conclusions from this appraisal indicate that there are some minor amendments that can be made to policies to strengthen them in relation to waste, recycling, climate change and historic environment.

Table 5.13: Overall sustainability appraisal of the plan policies

Sustainability Objective	Conclusions	Further amendments/comments
Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Development that is necessary to deliver the Plan's aspirations for housing and employment growth and the provision of supporting infrastructure, services and community facilities could impact on habitats and biodiversity, both negatively and positively. The importance of the natural environment is a constant theme throughout the Local Plan. The Plan plays an important role in ensuring that habitats and biodiversity are protected from inappropriate development, whilst seeking to enhance and create new habitats. Ensuring development is appropriately sited, designed and incorporates existing habitats or includes proposals for new or improved habitat will be essential to supporting wildlife and preventing the fragmentation and destruction of habitat, which can also offer significant amenity value for residents, both visually and recreationally.	Overall the Plans policies should have a positive effect on the protection and enhancement of habitats and biodiversity and infrastructure, however there will still be some degree of uncertainty that relates to how development is implemented at the site level and the rigour with which the mitigating policies are applied.

	T	
	Open Space and the Natural	
	Environment Policies, including:	
	Policy 42: Open Space, Policy 43:	
	Green Infrastructure / green	
	network, Policy 44: Biodiversity and	
	wildlife, Promoting biodiversity	
	improvements, and Policy 45: Trees,	
	all include provisions and specific	
	measures to protect, manage and	
	enhance habitats, biodiversity, green	
	infrastructure and other important	
	open spaces.	
	Design Policies and in particular	
	Policy 14: Design requires	
	development to be sited, designed	
	and orientated to respect and	
	minimise its impact on landscape	
	and other natural features, whilst	
	providing new landscaping which	
	retains those natural features.	
	Policy 44: Biodiversity and wildlife	
	provides specific protection to	
	wildlife designations and protected	
	species, and includes specific	
	reference to the Humber Estuary	
	International Site. It also includes	
	provisions requiring new	
	development to seek to achieve a	
	net gain in biodiversity habitat.	
2. Maintain and enhance water	Development associated with	No policies have been included in
quality and limit water	delivering the level of housing and	relation to water supply and
consumption to levels supportable	economic growth aspired to in the	waste water based on an
by natural processes and storage	Plan has the potential to increase	assessment that the existing
systems, taking into account the	demand for water and wastewater	provision and protection is
impact of climate change	treatment and needs to ensure that	adequate, which provides some
impact of cimate change	there is no deterioration in Hull's	uncertainty as regarding
	rivers and watercourses.	potential environmental impacts
	Tivers and watercourses.	and the inclusion of a policy may
	Water Management Policies 37 to 41	be preferred. The opportunity
	seek to protect new development	exists within some policies to
	and existing communities from	promote water recycling
	flooding and drainage issues and the	measures.
	negative effects of climate change,	
	and support infrastructure for water	
	supply and waste water to reduce	
	associated health risks and	
	contribute towards a safer and	
	better quality of life for residents. In	
	addition, Policy 52 ensures	
	development is capable of	
	withstanding climate change	
3. Ensure that new development	Flood risk is a particularly pertinent	No further recommendations.
does not increase flood risk and	issue in Hull, with the majority of	140 farther recommendations.
aces not merease noou risk and	10000 III Hall, with the majority of	l

protects or enhances the capacity Hull being located within flood zone & integrity of flood storage areas 3a, as ground levels in the City are generally lower than the high tide level of the Humber. This places a heavy reliance on the Local Plan to ensure that new development is appropriately located and incorporates measures to withstand flooding, whilst also providing support for improving or delivering new flood defences. New development has the potential to increase flood risk or to be susceptible to flooding, as a consequence of being located within a high flood risk area, creating or exacerbating surface water management issues and failing to adapt to the effects of climate change. The Local Plan policies ensure that development is sited, designed and includes appropriate use of materials and drainage, such as the use of SUDS, to ensure that development does not create or increase future flood risk, taking into account climate change, and that surface water can be sustainably managed, to ensure that the quality and function of water courses, ground water and habitats are not detrimentally impacted on. In particular, Water Management Policies 37 to 41 seek to protect new development and existing communities from flooding and drainage issues and the negative effects of climate change, and support infrastructure for water supply and waste water to reduce associated health risks and contribute towards a safer and better quality of life for residents. In addition, Policy 37: Flood Defences provides specific support for new defences and protection of existing defences from inappropriate development. 4. Minimise the loss of soils to new The Local Plan provides a strong No further recommendations. development and encourage policy support for redeveloping

previously developed land and

remediation of contaminated land.

5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	allocating brownfield sites for new development, which reduces the pressure on the need to build on green spaces. In particular, Policy 4 (Housing Regeneration and Brownfield Land) ensures that over the plan period, at least 60% of new housing should be built on brownfield sites. When used in conjunction with Policy 48 (Land Affected by Contamination) the effects overall are likely to be positive. There is no direct policy relating to climate change, however it is a theme that runs throughout the Local Plan and is tackled directly and indirectly through policies. Strategic Priority 7 supports more sustainable locations and patterns of living, particularly to reduce pollution and carbon emissions. Reducing energy demand and using energy from renewable and low carbon sources are important. This is addressed within Policy 18 (Renewable and Low Carbon Energy). Transport Policies 25 to 36 seek to promote the use and improvements to sustainable transport infrastructure, services and facilities, including public transport walking and cycling, and reduce the negative effects of transport. This should have a positive effect by	Whilst policies when used together can reduce the impacts of climate change there is no clear commitment through a single policy. The decision not to have a dedicated climate change policy was made post Preferred Options stage. Although policies address climate change issues, they could be strengthened where they lack in tackling climate change issues, for example, reference to minimising waste and encouraging recycling.
	encouraging a modal shift to more sustainable, less polluting means of transport, whilst ensuring that infrastructure performs more efficiently with less congestion.	
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	One of the main effects of climate change within Hull is flooding. This is covered throughout a range of policies, however in particular Water Management Policies 37 to 41 seek to protect new development and existing communities and habitats from the negative effects of climate change.	No further recommendations.
7. Achieve good air quality	The Local Plan provides support for a significant quantity of new housing, employment and other	No further comments.

	development and associated physical infrastructure that are likely to exacerbate air quality issues. However, the Plan provides an opportunity to reduce the reliance on the private car and to encourage a modal shift to other more sustainable less polluting means, such as public transport, walking and cycling, whilst ensuring that transport infrastructure performs more efficiently with less congestion, which can improve locations with particularly high emissions, such as along key transport corridors.	
	Transport Policies 25 to 36 seek to promote the use and improvements to sustainable transport infrastructure, services and facilities, including public transport walking and cycling, and reduce the negative effects of transport. This should have a positive effect by encouraging a modal shift to more sustainable, less polluting means of transport, whilst ensuring that infrastructure performs more efficiently with less congestion.	
8. Maximise the use of previously	Policy 47 (Atmospheric Pollution) ensures that where development could affect air quality (for example if it is proposed within an AQMA) then an assessment of air quality is undertaken. The Local Plan provides a strong	No further comments.
developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	policy support for redeveloping previously developed land and allocating brownfield sites for new development, which reduces the pressure on the need to build on green spaces.	No farther comments.
	In particular, Policy 4 (Housing Regeneration and Brownfield Land) ensures that over the plan period, at least 60% of new housing should be built on brownfield sites.	
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever	One of the aims of the Local Plan is to make Hull the UK hub for renewable energy industries. Strategic Priority 7 supports using energy from renewable and low	As highlighted previously, there is the opportunity within the Local Plan to make explicit reference to minimising waste and encouraging recycling (including

possible	carbon sources and this is addressed within Policy 18 (Renewable and Low Carbon Energy) and throughout other policies within the Local Plan.	water recycling).
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Hull has a wide range of heritage asset. Of particular note is the Old Town which retains medieval street patterns and many historic buildings. The Plan provides a framework which recognises this and protects the unique heritage assets while allowing change to happen. In addition, Strategic Priority 6 aims to protect and enhance the city's historic assets.	In accordance with Historic England comments. The plan should be amended to state: (a) A Development Brief should be prepared for all the larger sites which includes details of the considerations which will need to be taken into account in respect of the nearby heritage assets, and/or (b) The plan should include a set of Development Principles for each site which include setting out the considerations which will need to be taken into account in respect of any heritage assets in their vicinity.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Development associated with delivering the level of housing and economic growth aspired to in the Plan has the potential to impact upon the landscape, particularly where the use of greenfield land is required and where existing green infrastructure and green open spaces of amenity value to local communities and wildlife habitat could be affected. It could also result in the loss of agricultural land. The Local Plan prevents	No further recommendations.
	development from impacting negatively on the townscape and landscape, including greenfield land, open spaces, green corridors, parks and gardens and other areas that provide habitat or amenity value. It can also ensure that development seeks to enhance or create new spaces as a feature of proposals.	
	The Local Plan provides a strong policy support for redeveloping previously developed land and allocating brownfield sites for new development can reduce the	

	pressure on the need to build on green spaces.	
	Policy 42: Open Space seeks to protect existing open space provisions and provide support for new provisions, particularly to rectify identified deficits.	
	Policy 43: Green Infrastructure / green network seeks to protect green networks and infrastructure and ensure that new development incorporates and enhance existing and/or new green infrastructure features within their design.	
	Policy 4: Housing regeneration and brownfield land, supports the majority of housing development being located on previously developed land, which can help to alleviate pressure on greenfield land.	
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles	The Local Plan has considered	Whilst some policies that relate
and reduce the health impacts of	opportunities for healthy lifestyles	to site allocations may result in
new developments	throughout. For example, it helps to promote active travel and physical activity, and promotes access to healthier food and local food growing, high quality open spaces and opportunities for play, sport and recreation). Through environmental quality policies (policies 47 to 51), potential pollution and other environmental hazards, which might lead to an adverse impact on human health, are accounted for in the consideration of new development proposals. Policies 49 and 50 address noise and lighting issues, which can cause adverse on health of residents (for example stress related illnesses). Policy 13 (University of Hull) ensures that sufficient healthcare is provided.	the loss of open space, the Local Plan will ensure that these are replaced and provided elsewhere and so there will be no negative effects. In addition, any allocations that may have an effect on residential neighbouring uses shall be mitigated against through policies (for example Policies 49 and 50).
13. Deliver more sustainable	A constant theme throughout	No further recommendations.
patterns of development by	policies is to provide sustainable	
ensuring links to a range modes of	modes of transport. Chapter 10 is	
transport	dedicated to Transport and makes	
	regular reference to the importance	
	of sustainable transport and the need to achieve a modal shift in this	
	direction. In particular, Policy 25	

	Sustainable Transport addresses the issue in full.	
	issue in ruii.	
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	The spatial distribution of housing, employment, infrastructure, community and leisure facilities will all have a determining effect on providing equitable access that addresses social exclusion. The design of housing and the spaces around, including the public realm and green infrastructure, will have a significant effect on ensuring that everyone has access to good quality housing and enhancing local distinctiveness and a sense of place.	No further recommendations.
	Ensuring development is located where its impact can be accommodated by existing transport infrastructure or is supported by measures to mitigate such impacts or includes proposals to deliver improvements to physical infrastructure, facilities or services, particularly where there are existing deficiencies, should help to support economic prosperity, health and wellbeing and quality of place for all residents.	
	The Plan ensures healthcare is available to all and promotes healthy lifestyles, such as through access to recreation facilities or the opportunity to access employment and community facilities by means other than the private car, has a key role to play in achieving this and addressing overall social inclusion and health inequalities.	
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	The design of housing and the spaces around, including the public realm and green infrastructure, will have a significant effect on ensuring that everyone has access to good quality housing and enhancing local distinctiveness and a sense of place. Strategic Priority 2, which promotes the allocation of land to meet the future need for the right type and quantity of homes in Hull and housing policies specifically directed	No further recommendations.

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	towards providing high quality housing (for example Policy 21 Designing for housing) will ensure that this sustainability objective is met.	
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Spatial planning and the Local Plan is an important and accessible mechanism to ensure that all communities in Hull have the opportunity to actively engage in the planning process, and make choices, such as where new development should be located, what new or improved infrastructure is needed and what community facilities, services, recreation and open spaces should be provided or protected.	No further recommendations.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Although, not an overarching theme throughout the Local Plan. The issue of crime and safety appears throughout a number of policies. In particular, Policy 14 (Design) states that developments should promote public safety and minimise the risk of crime.	Although Local Plan policies promote the provision of 'safe' schemes, it should consider a 'Secure by Design' option for future development designs.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Strategic Priority 5 promotes education and in accessible locations. Policies which address education directly are Policy 13 (University of Hull) and Policy 9 (City Centre), which enables the city centre to accommodate educational (D1) uses. Policy 52 (Infrastructure and Delivery) will ensure that any new developments will need to ensure that sufficient educational facilities are in place.	No further recommendations.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	A thread running through many of the policies is the need for good and effective access to the full range of employment opportunities, facilities, goods and services. Therefore cumulatively most of the policies should have a significant positive effect on this sustainability objective. The Local Plan (particularly Policy 12 - District, Local and Neighbourhood	Chapter 10 is dedicated to Transport and makes regular reference to the importance of accessibility. It also goes on to explain the importance of sustainable transport and the need to achieve a modal shift in this direction. Strategic Priority 4 aims to support and enhance the role of
	Centres) directs development to, and provides the framework for managing future uses within, centres.	District, Local and Neighbourhood centres to ensure they are healthy and vibrant and can meet people's needs for shops, services and

		community facilities within easily accessible locations across the city.
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	The Local Plan proactively encourages sustainable economic growth supporting the ambition for the Hull to be a leading UK energy city. In addition, the Local Plan supports jobs by ensuring there is sufficient land and infrastructure in the right places in order to allow new businesses to come to the city and existing businesses to expand and modernise to provide necessary jobs and services.	No further recommendations.
	Although economic development is a theme throughout, Policies 1, 2 and 13 support this objective.	
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	The Plan provides a framework for how development and infrastructure can be provided in a way that maximises the full potential of the city centre and enhances its vibrancy and vitality. The Local Plan promotes the role of the city centre by making it a focus for major shopping, food and drink, and leisure development that can serve the city, the wider region and areas beyond. The city centre is supported as a location for major shopping, food and drink, leisure and cultural facilities, as well as office based businesses and educational establishments. Policy 9 (City Centre) in particular, ensures the City will accommodate a full range of main town centre uses and necessary infrastructure to promote key objectives for economic growth and to make Hull a world class visitor destination. In addition, Policy 12 supports and encourages the growth and	No further recommendations.
	protection of district, local and neighbourhood centres to maintain vitality and vibrancy.	

6. Appraisal of the Local Plan Site Allocations

6.1 Introduction

The Local Plan Policies Map indicates many sites proposed for different land use types such as-housing, employment, mixed use, open space. Identification of these sites has been through various evidence studies such as the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), Employment Land Review, Open Space Study and similar.

Using the SEA/SA objectives, an appraisal of the economic, social and environmental implications of the sites proposed for housing, employment, mixed-use and open space land use types identified on the Local Plan Proposals Map was conducted. This approach was used to enable the assessment at a site level, predicting the effect of locating the sites for their intended land use in terms of environmental, social and economic factors.

6.2 Assessment methodology

For each specific housing, employment and mixed use site identified, baseline data sourced from the Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) study, Employment Land Review and other Council held GIS data, was used to respond to the sustainability objectives. This enabled the effects of the proposed development on environmental, social and economic factors to be identified.

In each table the potential impact is stated and where appropriate mitigation is included to offset possible negative impacts. An overall sustainability score is given for each site. This has been based on the most effects received overall.

The assessment is expressed using the significance criteria outlined below.

Figure 5.1: Assessment significance criteria

Symbol	Description
++	Very sustainable - Option is likely to contribute significantly to the SA/SEA objective
+	Sustainable - Option is likely to contribute in some way to the SA/SEA objective
0	Neutral – Option is unlikely to impact on the SA/SEA objective
?	Uncertain – It is uncertain how or if the Option impacts on the SA/SEA objective
-	Unsustainable – Option is likely to have minor adverse impacts on the SA/SEA
	objective
	Very unsustainable – Option is likely to have significant adverse impacts on the
	SA/SEA objective

The effects are typically local in nature, with a moderate likelihood of occurrence during the plan period i.e., short to the medium term.

The following criteria, which enables the assessment at the level of a site has been used. This has been based on the criteria used for previous stages, but amended to include additional criteria in order to assess all sustainability objectives.

Environmental Factors

- Is the site located in close proximity a Special Protection Area, Site of Special Scientific Interest and RAMSAR?
- Is the site within 50m of a Site of Nature Conservation Interest?

- Does the site have an RSPB constraint?
- Does the site contain trees and vegetation?
- Is the site in close proximity to Green spaces/green network?
- Is the site in a Conservation Area Location?
- Is it within or close to a Listed Building?
- Is the site within a Flood Zone? If yes, what is the hazard level?
- Is the site in proximity to Water Courses?
- Is the site Brownfield or Greenfield?
- Could the site have been potentially contaminated?
- Does the site lie within an AQMA?
- Could the use have an impact on water quality and/or consumption?

Social Factors

- Are there residents in close proximity (within 500 metres) to the proposed site?
- Is the site close to a Primary school (within 600m) or secondary school (within 2000m)?
- Proximity of the site to a City Centre, District Centre or Local Centre. Is it within 2000m?
- Is the site within 1000m of a Rail station?
- Is the site in close proximity (within 500 metres) to bus services?
- Are there any site access/road capacity constraints?
- Could the development of the site encourage crime related activities?
- Is the site in close proximity to Green spaces?
- Is this site in proximity (within 750 metres) to a GP Clinic?
- Is the site in proximity to Community Facilities (Library, Community Hall, Neighbourhood Centre)?
- Is the site within 10th Most Deprived Ward?

Employment Factors

Would the use create employment opportunities?

Dependent on the response to each of the above criterion the overall effect of the proposed development on the environmental, social and economic factors have been discussed. It is important to note that the assessment is conducted prior to the application of any mitigation measure at each site. Dependent on the developer interest, applicable regulations, Local Plan policies and national planning policies mitigation will apply to each site and when these details become available at a later stage the assessment findings may be revised.

6.3 Mitigation and recommendations

The SEA Regulations require the SA process to identify suitable mitigation measures for any significant adverse effects predicted for the sites allocations. This is also an important component of the SA Report. Reference should be made to the Detailed Assessment matrices in Appendix D and the proposed mitigation measures.

6.4 Potential impacts and recommendations

The summary assessments of the proposed housing site allocations are summarised in Table 6.1, employment allocations in Table 6.2, mixed use allocations in Table 6.3 and open space allocations in Table 6.4, with the full site assessments provided in Appendix D.

6.4.1 Housing Allocations

The assessment summarised in Table 6.1 identifies that there are potential negative environmental effects on some/multiple receptors associated with the development of the majority of the proposed housing site allocations (e.g. loss of biodiversity, impacts on designated sites, flood risk issues, impacts on listed buildings/Conservation Areas; contamination risks), although it is anticipated that many of these potential effects could be mitigated during the site development process through further assessment and appropriate design.

The assessment found that all the housing sites identified will support the good quality housing SA objectives and have good access to transport (SA13). All lie within close proximity to services, facilities and schools and scored positively, however it should be noted that some have better access than others. Some sites had a negative impacts on heath and community facilities as they would result in the loss of amenity greenspace, which the existing community might be using for leisure purposes and to maintain a healthy lifestyle (for walking or exercising).

A consistent observation is that the site proposals do not contribute to addressing crime (perceived and actual). Although an abstract theme, the design of a development can have a reasonable effect on addressing this issue- such as adopting Secure by Design standards.

In economic terms, many of the effects are positive as they provide much needed housing in deprived areas, offer employment opportunities through construction and could generate need for local services in the long term, supporting local economic growth; although some sites will require further consideration.

Overall positive or neutral effects are observed across most site allocations. The uncertain or negative effects predicted are typically for the following reasons. Reference must be made to the detailed assessment for specific assessment results for each site.

- Habitats where the sites are located within or adjacent or very close to wildlife sites, Humber Estuary, green networks, open space or water, negative effects could occur on the habitats and biodiversity features at the wildlife sites. Where the proposed site are in the vicinity of a site of potential biodiversity value, dependent on size and site features the effects on biodiversity features may be neutral or negative, which can be predicted with further details, therefore at such sites the effect on SA1-Habitats objective is predicted to be uncertain unless further information has been made available.
- Water Quality Most sites are located within the Source Protection Zone 3 and therefore effects on water are neutral from this perspective. Few are within Source Protection Zone 2 or 1 (for example, Former Dane Park Primary School, Orchard Park). The effect of development at these sites on the water objective is predicted to be negative. It is most likely that this minor negative effect can be negated with appropriate mitigation measures. In addition, where sites lies in close proximity to a water feature the effects are uncertain and potentially negative. However, without further information, these cannot be assessed.
- Flood Risk A majority of sites lie in Flood Zone 3a, ranging from I (low hazard) to iii (high hazard). The effect of development at these sites on the water objective is predicted to be

- negative. However, those within Flood Zone 3a I (low hazard) have been scored as 0/- as it is most likely these areas will be a minor negative.
- Soils Any sites that are known to be contaminated have been scored as having a negative effect against this objective. If the site has potential contamination due to a previous use then it has been given an uncertain effect. Where Greenfield sites (either in full or part) are put forward for development, the effect on the soil are considered negative.
- Reducing Emissions Generally this scored as a neutral as a site allocation would have little effect on reducing emissions at this stage. However, any sites within an AQMA have been scored as having a negative effect against this objective as development within these areas is likely to exacerbate air quality related issues due to CO2 emissions.
- Air Quality Any sites within an AQMA have been scored as having a negative effect against this
 objective.
- Previously Developed Land In general, as most sites are on PDL the majority of sites score significantly positive under both SA8 (previously developed land). Where Greenfield sites (either in full or part) are put forward for development, the effect on this objective is considered significantly negative.
- Historical Cultural Sites that are in close proximity or within Conservation Areas or a Listed Building or in close proximity to a Listed Building may have a negative effect, dependent on the scale of the development and setting. Further details are available in each assessment.
- Landscape and townscape At sites that are likely to encroach into an open space, wooded area (or the Green Belt), dependent on the scale of the development landscape features and related visual amenity in the area will be affected in a negative way. The effect has mainly been scored as uncertain as at this stage, as landscape effects are unknown.
- Healthy Lifestyle The effect has mainly been scored as neutral unless the development involves a loss of amenity greenspace which the existing community might be using for leisure purposes and to maintain a healthy lifestyle (for walking or exercising) or lies within an AQMA.
- Crime Reduction As discussed previously, it is uncertain whether site proposals would contribute to addressing crime (perceived and actual). Although an abstract theme, the design of a development can have a reasonable effect on addressing this issue- such as adopting Secure by
 Design standards.

Table 6.1: Summary of environmental, social and economic impacts of the proposed housing site allocations

SEA Objective			<u>, </u>				ge		σ				tyle				_	io			ر ج	ځ ۵
Local Plan Site Reference	Site name	1 - Habitats	2 - Water Quality	3 - Flood Risk	4 – Soils	5 - Reducing Emissions	6 - Climate Change	7 - Air Quality	8 - Previously Developed Land	9 - Natural Resources	10 - Historic / Cultural	11 - Landscape Townscape	12 - Healthy Lifestyle	13 - Access to Transport	14 - Promote Equality	15 - Access to Housing	16 - Community Identity	17 - Crime Reductio	18 - Access to Education	19 - Access to Facilities	20 - Sustainable Economic Growth	21 - City Centre Vitality & Viability
2	Egginton Street	0	0	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
6	13 - 25 George Street	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
7	41 - 65 George Street (Upper Floors)	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
8	25 - 27 Dock Street	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
195	Fruit Market Site B	-	0	-	-	-	0	1	++	0	-	?	1	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+
313	Baker Street Garage	?	0/-	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
314	Story Street, Upper Floors	0	0/-	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	?	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
318	31-53 Ferensway	0	0/-	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	?	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
371	Marina Recreation Centre, Commercial Road	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	++	0	-	?/-	1	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
372	Tivoli House (Upper Floors), South Street, Hull	0	0/-	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
373	Humber Quays	-	?	-	-	-	0	-	++	0	0	?	-	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+
376	63-71 High Street, City Centre	-	?	-	0	-	0	-	++	0	?	?	-	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
383	24 - 28 Whitefriargate, Friary Chambers (Upper Floors)	0	0	0/-	0	-	0	-	++	0	0	0	=	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
385	Land to the west of Spring Street, Ferensway	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	+	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
394	City Exchange, Alfred Gelder Street	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	?	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
395	Essex House Floors 5 to 9	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
398	High Street East of Blaydes Staith	-	?	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	?	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
399	2 – 5 High Street	-	?	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
400	Blaydes Dock	-	?	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	-	-	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
405	83-93 George Street	0	0	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	-	-	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
418	25-30 Albion Street	0	0	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	-	-	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
428	Land between George Street, Carroll Place and Trippet Street	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	-	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
429	Land To The West Of And Burnett House, Castle Street	0	0	-	?	-	0	-	++	0	?	?	-	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
433	Kings Building, South Church Side	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	++	0	?	?	-	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
450	84-102 Anlaby Road/Park Street	?	0	0/-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	+	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
503	Land to the east of Wincolmlee fronting the River Hull, City Centre	-	?	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	-	?	+	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
924	13 - 15 Savile Street (Upper Floors)	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
44	Extra Care Home, Hawthorn Avenue	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
68	Scholars Gate, Spring Bank West	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
164	Land north of Anlaby Road between Gladstone Street and Argyle Street	-	0	0/-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	+	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
296	Land to rear or 41-45 Albert Avenue	?	0	0/-		0	0	0		0	0	-	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+

36	367	Land east of Hawthorn Avenue	?	0	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
20 Land between Syeffill Grove, Wysten Grove and Earster Grove 21 Land Veet of Poorhouse Lane, South of Preston Road 22 D 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	370	Hawthorn Avenue, Former Amy Johnson Site	?	0	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	?	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
21 Land West of Promotous Lane, Sooth of Preston Road 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	17	Holderness House, Holderness Road	-	0	-	-	0	0	0		0	-	-	-	+	0	+	0	?	+	?	+	+
22 Land South of Ratham Avenue	20	Land between Ryehill Grove, Wyton Grove and Exeter Grove	-	0	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+/-	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
31 Tower Grange Police Station, Holdemess Road	21	Land West of Poorhouse Lane, South of Preston Road	-	0	0/-	-	0	0	0		0	-	-	1	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
36 Land at former David Lister School 54 Former Sulfrom Place Lister School 54 Former Sulfrom Place Side Centre, Saltshouse Road 57 O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	22	Land South of Balham Avenue	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	-	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
170 106 - 108 Marfleet Avenue 2	31	Tower Grange Police Station, Holderness Road	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
170	36	Land at former David Lister School	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	-/+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
272 Land to north east of 141 Marfleet Avenue	54	Former Sutton Place Safe Centre, Saltshouse Road	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
250 Did Methodist Hall, Durham Street 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	170	106 - 108 Marfleet Avenue	?	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	?	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
254 Land surrounding Wath Grove 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	172	Land to north east of 141 Marfleet Avenue	?	0	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
322 Land west of Middlesex Road 1.0 0.0 2.7 0.0	250	Old Methodist Hall, Durham Street	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	0	0
325 Land around Perivale Close 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	254	Land surrounding Wath Grove	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?/-	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
326 Land at Ganstead Grove/Exeter Grove/Eximswell Grove/Wyton Grove 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	322	Land west of Middlesex Road	-	0	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	0/?	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
327 Land north of Maybury Road (former Maybury School) 328 Illand north and south of Portobello Road, south of Marfleet Lane, west of Billson Grove 329 Kedrum Road, Southcoates Iane	325	Land around Perivale Close	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
Land north and south of Portobello Road, south of Marfleet Lane, west of Bilton Grove South of Marfleet Lane, west of Bilton Grove South of Marfleet Lane, west of Bilton Grove South of Marfleet Lane South of Marfleet Lane South of Marfleet Lane South of Marfleet Avenue South of Marfleet Lane South of Preston Road and East of Marfleet Lane South of Preston Road and East of Marfleet Lane South of Preston Road and East of Marfleet Lane South of Preston Road and East of Marfleet Lane South of Preston Road and East of Marfleet Lane South of Preston Road and East of Marfleet Lane South of Preston Road (Former Maylair Cinema) South of Marfleet Lane South of Marfleet Lane South of Preston Road (Former Maylair Cinema) South of Marfleet Lane South of Preston Road (Former Maylair Cinema) South of Marfleet Lane South of Preston Road (Former Maylair Cinema) South of Marfleet Lane South of Preston Road South of Road Sou	326	Land at Ganstead Grove/Exeter Grove/Rimswell Grove/Wyton Grove	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
Silton Grove	327	Land north of Maybury Road (former Maybury School)	?/+	0	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
331 Land to East and West of Marfleet Avenue	328		-	0	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
336 Land South of Preston Road and East of Marfleet Lane	329	Kedrum Road, Southcoates Lane	-	0	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
9 380 Beverley Road (Former Mayfair Cinema) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	331	Land to East and West of Marfleet Avenue	-	0	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
26 1-41 Sharp Street 0 0 0 0/- 0 0 0 0 ++ 0 - ? + + 0 + 0 ? + + + + + + 27 West End of Sharp Street 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 ++ 0 0 ? + + 0 0 ? + + + + + +	336	Land South of Preston Road and East of Marfleet Lane	-	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
27 West End of Sharp Street 0 0 0 0 0 0 + 0 0 0 0 0 + 0 0 0 0 0	9	380 Beverley Road (Former Mayfair Cinema)	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
30 Former Newland Primary School, Newland Avenue	26	1-41 Sharp Street	0	0	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
43	27	West End of Sharp Street	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
46 50 Pearson Park 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	30	Former Newland Primary School, Newland Avenue	-	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	?/-	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
51	43	48 Pearson Park, HU5 2TG	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
219 Goodfellowship Inn Pub, Cottingham Road 0 0 0/- 0 0 0 0 ++ 0 0 ? + + 0 0 ? + + + + + +	46	50 Pearson Park	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
226 173 to 187 Cottingham Road - 0 0/- 0 0 0 0 ++ 0 - ? + + 0 + 0 ? + + + + + + + + + + + + +	51	20-24 Lambert Street	0	0	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
231 Land between Bishop Alcock Road and Hotham Road North 0 0 0/ 0 0 0 ++ 0 0 ? + + 0 0 ? + + + + + + +	219	Goodfellowship Inn Pub, Cottingham Road	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
232 Land at Bishop Alcock Road 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	226	173 to 187 Cottingham Road	-	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
234 Land west of Bishop Alcock Road (former William Gee School 0 0 0/- 0 0 0 ?/- ++ 0 0 ? + + + + +	231	Land between Bishop Alcock Road and Hotham Road North	0	0	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
	232	Land at Bishop Alcock Road	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
291 114 Blenheim Street 0 0 0 0/- 0 0 0 0 ++ 0 0 ? + 0 ? + + + + + + + +	234	Land west of Bishop Alcock Road (former William Gee School	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	-	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
	291	114 Blenheim Street	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+

364	Land between Stanley Street and Derringham Street, Spring Bank	0	0	0/-	0	О	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
447	109- 111 Beverley Road (Upper floors)	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
482	Brunswick Avenue	-	0	-	-	0	0	0		0	-	-	-	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
485	Former School of Architecture building, Brunswick Avenue	?	0	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
502	Land parcels to north of Walker Street	-	0	-	-	-	0	-		0	0	-	-	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
524	Providence Row, Beverley Road	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
561	Trinity House Grounds, Calvert Lane	-	0	-	-	0	0	?/-		0	0	-	-	-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	-
607	Amber Development, Former Boothferry Park, Boothferry Road	0	0	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
659	West of No's 288-264 Pickering Road, former LA Training Centre	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
691	University Of Hull, Cottingham Road.	0	0	-	-	0	0	0		0	0	-	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
721	Former Dane Park Primary School, Orchard Park	-	-	-	0	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	-	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
723	The Danes, North of Hall Road	-	-	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	?/-	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
927	Land at 103 8th Avenue	0	-	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
928	Extra Care Home Hall Road	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
936	Rear of 465-467 Priory Road	?	0	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
42	Area of Change - North Bransholme	?	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	?	?	-	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
47	Kinderscout Close, North Bransholme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
65	Leitholm Close, North Bransholme	-	0	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	0	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
102	North of Grassington Close, North Bransholme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
106	Land North East of Highlands Health Centre, Cumbrian Way	0	0	0	-	0	0	0		0	0	-		+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
117	Reckitts Recreation Ground, Chamberlain Road	-	0	-	-	0	0	?/-		0	0	-	+	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
120	Land east of Stoneferry Road, south west of Foredyke Avenue	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	?	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
122	Corner of Leads Road & Glebe Road	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
137	Land north of Wansbeck Road/ East of Frome Road	?	0	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
138	Land at former Viking Public House, Shannon Road	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
190	Hollywell Close	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
192	Land north of Hopewell Road	0	0	0/-	-	0	0	0		0	0	1	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
197	Brandsby Grove	0	0	0/-	-	0	0	0		0	0	1	+/-	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
199	Land to south of Oakfield School	?	0	-	-	0	0	?/-		0	0	-	-	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
804	James Reckitt Library and adjacent land, Holderness Road	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
805	Land at Minehead Road	?	0	0/-	-	0	0	?/-		0	0	-	+	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
807	Holderness Road, Franklin Street	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
861	Land to north of Danby Close, Howdale Road Part 1	?	-	-	-	0	0	?/-		0	-	-	+	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+

862	Land to north of Danby Close, Howdale Road Part 2	?	-	-	-	0	0	?/-		0	-	-	+	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
875	Extra Care Home, Leads Road	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	+	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
879	The Lawns Club, 33 Lowgate, Sutton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	1	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
914	Gleneagles Centre, Gleneagles Park	?	0	0/-	0	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	+	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
917	Land west of Astral Gardens	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+

6.4.2 Employment Allocations

The assessment summarised in Table 6.2 identifies that there are potential negative and uncertain environmental and social effects on some/multiple receptors associated with the development of the majority of the proposed employment land site allocations (e.g. loss of biodiversity, impacts on designated sites, flood risk issues, impacts on listed buildings/Conservation Areas; contamination risks, loss of amenity green space), although a few sites have neutral/uncertain effects. Those identified in red primarily relate to the potential adverse effects on the adjacent designated Humber Estuary European site and are considered through the HRA process, although not all sites that require such assessment are shown in red. As indicated for the housing site allocations, it is anticipated that many of these potential effects could be mitigated during the site development process through further assessment and appropriate design. It is considered that all of these sites will give rise to positive social and economic effects by providing new employment and contributing to economic growth. Most sites lie within close proximity to services and facilities and scored positively, however it should be noted that some have better access than others.

As with housing, a consistent observation is that the site proposals do not contribute to addressing crime (perceived and actual). Although an abstract theme, the design of a development can have a reasonable effect on addressing this issue- such as adopting Secure by Design standards.

With the application of mitigation measures provided through Local Plan policies, it is unlikely that development of these sites would result in significant adverse impacts.

Overall positive or neutral effects are observed across most site allocations. The uncertain or negative effects predicted are typically for the following reasons. Reference must be made to the detailed assessment for specific assessment results for each site.

- Habitats where the sites are located within or adjacent or very close to wildlife sites, Humber Estuary, green networks, open space or water, negative effects could occur on the habitats and biodiversity features at the wildlife sites. Where the proposed site are in the vicinity of a site of potential biodiversity value, dependent on size and site features the effects on biodiversity features may be neutral or negative, which can be predicted with further details, therefore at such sites the effect on SA1-Habitats objective is predicted to be uncertain unless further information has been made available.
- Water Quality Most sites are located within the Source Protection Zone 3 and therefore effects on water are neutral from this perspective. Few are within Source Protection Zone 2 (for example, Land next to Donaldson Filtration Components factory, Stockholm Road). The effect of development at these sites on the water objective is predicted to be negative. It is most likely that this minor negative effect can be negated with appropriate mitigation measures. In addition, where sites lies in close proximity to a water feature the effects are uncertain and potentially negative. However, without further information, these cannot be assessed. It is likely that commercial water consumption would increase and have a negative effect. However, most sites have been scored as uncertain as more information on the development would be required to inform the scale of the impacts on water consumption.
- Flood Risk A majority of sites lie in Flood Zone 3a, ranging from I (low hazard) to iii (high hazard). The effect of development at these sites on the water objective is predicted to be negative. However, those within Flood Zone 3a I (low hazard) have been scored as 0/- as it is most likely these areas will be a minor negative.
- Soils Any sites that are known to be contaminated have been scored as having a negative effect against this objective. If the site has potential contamination due to a previous use then it has been given an uncertain effect. Where Greenfield sites (either in full or part) are put forward for development, the effect on the soil are considered negative.
- Reducing Emissions Generally this scored as a neutral as a site allocation would have little
 effect on reducing emissions at this stage. However, any site within an AQMA (Site 7
 Neptune Street) have been scored as having a negative effect against this objective as

- development within these areas is likely to exacerbate air quality related issues due to increased CO2 emissions.
- Air Quality One site (Site 7 Neptune Street site is within an AQMA and has been scored as having a negative effect against this objective. Where there are known issues on the road regarding congestion, the site has been scored as unknown to negative against this objective as it could exacerbate air quality related issues.
- Previously Developed Land In general, as most sites are on PDL the majority of sites score significantly positive under both SA8 (previously developed land). Where Greenfield sites (either in full or part) are put forward for development, the effect on this objective is considered significantly negative.
- Historical Cultural Sites that are in close proximity or within Conservation Areas or a Listed Building or in close proximity to a Listed Building may have a negative effect, dependent on the scale of the development and setting. Further details are available in each assessment.
- Landscape and townscape At sites that are likely to encroach into an open space, wooded area (or the Green Belt), dependent on the scale of the development landscape features and related visual amenity in the area will be affected in a negative way. The effect has mainly been scored as uncertain as at this stage, as landscape effects are unknown.
- Healthy Lifestyle Employment sites may cause rise to health issues for residents living in close proximity to the site (such as noise pollution/traffic emissions etc) dependent on the proposed land use. As most sites lie within a primarily industrial estate, impacts are likely to be minimal on this objective, however without knowing the employment use, it cannot be determined and has therefore been scored as uncertain. Where employment sites are adjacent to residential areas or within an AQMA, the site has been scored as negative against this SA objective.
- Access to Transport Where there are known issues on the road regarding congestion and access, the site has been scored as negative against this objective. If the site has good public transport links, but access/congestion issues then the site has been scored as +/-.
- Access to facilities Three sites (for example Site 4 Land to the North Side of Freightliner Street) have scored negatively against this objective as they are situated near Hessle Road District Centre and there could be a potential negative effect on this facility.
- Crime Reduction As discussed previously, it is uncertain whether site proposals would contribute to addressing crime (perceived and actual). Although an abstract theme, the design of a development can have a reasonable effect on addressing this issue- such as adopting
 Secure
 Design
 standards.

Table 6.2: Summary of the predicted effects of the proposed employment land site allocations.

SEA Objective			<u> </u>				e Be		- 5				:yle					ion			o	_ <u></u> ≥
Local Plan Site Reference	Site name	1 - Habitats	2 - Water Quality	3 - Flood Risk	4 - Soils	5 - Reducing Emissions	6 - Climate Change	7 - Air Quality	8 - Previously Developed Land	9 - Natural Resources	10 - Historic / Cultural	11 - Landscape Townscape	12 - Healthy Lifestyle	13 - Access to Transport	14 - Promote Equality	15 - Access to Housing	16 - Community Identity	17 - Crime Reductior	18 - Access to Education	19 - Access to Facilities	20 - Sustainable Economic Growth	21 - City Centre Vitality & Viability
1	Priory Business Park	-	?	-	?	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	-	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
2	Priory Business Park (Arco)	-	?	-	?	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	-	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
3	Former Birds Eye factory site, Hessle Road	-	?	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	-	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
4	Land on the north side of Freightliner Road	?	?	-	?	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
5	Former Cavaghan and Gray factory, Freightliner Road	?	?	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
6	Land between Wassand Street and Walcott Street, Hessle Road	?	?	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	?	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
7	Neptune Street	?	?	-	-	-	0	-	++	0	0	?	-	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
8	St Andrew's Dock	-	?	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	-	-	?	-	0	0	0	?	0	-	++	++
9	Land to the west of Gibson Street	?	?	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	-	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
10	Land at Oxford Street/Swann Street, Wincolmlee	?	-/?	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
11	Land at Cleveland Street (Former ADM Cocoa Plant), including the former Spiller's flour mill site	?	?	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
12	Land south of Foster Street, Stoneferry Road	?	?	0/-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	-	-	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
13	Land at Foster Street, Stoneferry Road	?	?	0/-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	-	-	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
14	National Grid Site, Clough Road	?	?	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	?	?	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
15	Former Ameron Paint Factory Site, Bankside	0	?	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
16	Land at Rix Road, Stoneferry Road	0	?	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
17	Land at the Eastern End of Bedford Street, Cleveland Street	?	?	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	1	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
18	Land at Chapman Street	-	?	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
19	Land at St. Mark Street	-	?	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
20	Land on the south of Merrick Street, Hedon Road	0	?	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
21	Land at the corner of Hedon Road and Mount Pleasant	0	?	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
22	Land at Keystore, Earles Road, south of Hedon Road	?	?	-	?	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
23	Kingston Parklands Business Park, Hedon Road	?	?	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	?	?	?	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
24	Former Norman Nicholson Box site, Hedon Road	?	?	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	?	?	?	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
25	Land west of Littlefair Road, north of Hedon Road	?	?	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	?	?	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
26	Land at Burma Drive, Marfleet Lane	?	?	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++

27	Land to the south of Hedon Road, south east of Marfleet Avenue Roundabout	?	?	0/-	?	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
28	Land west of Marfleet Lane (part of Fenners Factory Complex)	?	?	0/-	-	0	0	0		0	0	-	-	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
29	Land at Elba Street (1251 Hedon Road)	?	?	0/-	?	0	0	?/-	++	0	?/-	-	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
30	Land off Valletta Street, Hedon Road, including former Seven Seas Factory Site	?	?	0/-	-	0	0	?/-		0	?	-	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
31	Land to the west of Somerden Road	?	?	-	?	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	?	+/=	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
32	Former Isaac Newton School site, Annandale Road, Greatfield	?	?	-	?	0	0	?/-	++	0	?	?	-	+/-	0	-	0	?	0	+	++	++
33	Land north of Wyke Works, Hedon Road	-	?	-	-	0	0	?/-		0	0	-	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
34	Kingston International Business Park, Hedon Road	0	?	-	?	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	0	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
35	Land on the eastern side of Somerden Rd, Hedon Road	?	?	-	-	0	0	?/-		0	0	1	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
36	Geneva Way (south side, east end)	0	?	0/-	?	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	?	-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
37	Phase 4, Rotterdam Park, Rotterdam Road	?	?	-	-	0	0	?/-		0	0	-	?	-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
38	Land at corner of Hamburg Road and Rotterdam Road	?	?	-	-	0	0	?/-		0	0	-	?		0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
39	Land west of Stockholm Road	-	?	-	?	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	?	-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
40	Land next to Donaldson Filtration Components factory, Stockholm Road	1	-	-	-	0	0	?/-		0	?	-	?	-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
41	Land on Oslo Road, at the corner of Helsinki Road	?	?	-	-	0	0	?/-		0	?	1	?	1	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
42	Land at the north side of Bontoft Avenue	?	?	0/=	-	0	0	?/-		0	-	-	?	-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
43	The Ideal Business Park, National Avenue	0	?	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
44	Queen Elizabeth Dock North	-	?	-	?	+	+	+	++	+	+	-	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
45	Queen Elizabeth Dock South	-	?	_	0	+	+	+	++	+	+	-	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++

6.4.3 Mixed Use Allocations

The assessment summarised in Table 6.3 identifies that there are potential negative and uncertain environmental and social effects on some/multiple receptors associated with the development of the majority of the proposed employment land site allocations (e.g. loss of biodiversity, impacts on designated sites, flood risk issues, impacts on listed buildings/Conservation Areas; contamination risks, loss of amenity green space), although a few sites have neutral/uncertain effects. Those identified in red primarily relate to the potential adverse effects on the adjacent designated Humber Estuary European site and are considered through the HRA process, although not all sites that require such assessment are shown in red. As indicated for the housing and employment site allocations, it is anticipated that many of these potential effects could be mitigated during the site development process through further assessment and appropriate design.

The assessment found that all the mixed use sites that included housing, will support the good quality housing SA objectives and have good access to transport (SA13). It is considered that all of these sites will give rise to positive social and economic effects by providing new employment and contributing to economic growth, however where housing is included as part of the scheme, measures must be made to ensure there are no adverse effects on health, such as noise. All lie within close proximity to services, facilities and schools and scored positively, however it should be noted that some have better access than others.

As with housing and employment allocations, a consistent observation is that the site proposals do not contribute to addressing crime (perceived and actual). Although an abstract theme, the design of a development can have a reasonable effect on addressing this issue- such as adopting Secure by Design standards.

In economic terms, many of the effects are positive as they provide much needed housing in deprived areas, offer employment opportunities and could generate need for local services in the long term, supporting local economic growth; although some sites will require further consideration. With the application of mitigation measures provided through Local Plan policies, it is unlikely that development of these sites would result in significant adverse impacts.

Overall positive or neutral effects are observed across most site allocations. The uncertain or negative effects predicted are typically for the following reasons. Reference must be made to the detailed assessment for specific assessment results for each site.

- Habitats where the sites are located within or adjacent or very close to wildlife sites, Humber Estuary, green networks, open space or water, negative effects could occur on the habitats and biodiversity features at the wildlife sites. Where the proposed site are in the vicinity of a site of potential biodiversity value, dependent on size and site features the effects on biodiversity features may be neutral or negative, which can be predicted with further details, therefore at such sites the effect on SA1-Habitats objective is predicted to be uncertain unless further information has been made available.
- Water Quality All sites are located within the Source Protection Zone 3 and therefore effects on water are neutral from this perspective. It is likely that commercial water consumption would increase and have a negative effect. However, most sites have been scored as uncertain as more information on the development would be required to inform the scale of the impacts on water consumption. In addition, where sites lies in close proximity to a water feature the effects are uncertain and potentially negative. However, without further information, these cannot be assessed.
- Flood Risk A majority of sites lie in Flood Zone 3a, ranging from I (low hazard) to iii (high hazard). The effect of development at these sites on the water objective is predicted to be negative. However, those within Flood Zone 3a I (low hazard) have been scored as 0/- as it is most likely these areas will be a minor negative.

- Soils Any sites that are known to be contaminated have been scored as having a negative
 effect against this objective. If the site has potential contamination due to a previous use
 then it has been given an uncertain effect.
- Reducing Emissions Generally this scored as a neutral as a site allocation would have little effect on reducing emissions at this stage. However, any site within an AQMA (for example, Site 4 Fruit Market Site A Mixed Use Site 4) have been scored as having a negative effect against this objective as development within these areas is likely to exacerbate air quality related issues.
- Air Quality Sites are within an AQMA and have been scored as having a negative effect against this objective. Where there are known issues on the road regarding congestion, the site has been scored as unknown to negative against this objective as it could exacerbate air quality related issues.
- Historical Cultural Sites that are in close proximity or within Conservation Areas or a Listed Building or in close proximity to a Listed Building may have a negative effect, dependent on the scale of the development and setting. Further details are available in each assessment.
- Landscape and townscape At sites that are likely to encroach into an open space, wooded area (or the Green Belt), dependent on the scale of the development landscape features and related visual amenity in the area will be affected in a negative way. The effect has mainly been scored as uncertain as at this stage, as landscape effects are unknown.
- Healthy Lifestyle Mixed use sites, where housing is incorporated may give rise to health issues for residents living in close proximity to the site (such as noise pollution/traffic emissions etc) and has been scored as negative. In addition, where the site lies within an AQMA, this may have negative impacts on health.
- Crime Reduction As discussed previously, it is uncertain whether site proposals would contribute to addressing crime (perceived and actual). Although an abstract theme, the design of a development can have a reasonable effect on addressing this issue- such as adopting
 Secure
 Design
 standards.

Table 6.3: Summary of the predicted effects of the proposed mixed use site allocations

SEA Objective			ΓĄ				ge		р			4)	tyle				^	tion			t e	it e
Local Plan Site Reference	Site name	1 - Habitats	2 - Water Quality	3 - Flood Risk	4 - Soils	5 - Reducing Emissions	6 - Climate Change	7 - Air Quality	8 - Previously Developed Land	9 - Natural Resources	10 - Historic / Cultural	11 - Landscape Townscape	12 - Healthy Lifestyle	13 - Access to Transport	14 - Promote Equality	15 - Access to Housing	16 - Community Identity	17 - Crime Reduction	18 - Access to Education	19 - Access to Facilities	20 - Sustainable Economic Growth	21 - City Centre Vitality & Viability
1/15/18	Albion Square including Kingston House - Mixed Use Site 1	0	?	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	?	+	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+
2	Myton Street	?	?	-	?	-	0	-	++	0	-	?	1	+	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+
4	Fruit Market Site A - Mixed Use Site 4	-	?	-	-	-	0	-	++	0	-	?	-	+	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+
5	Fruit Market Site C - Mixed Use Site 5	-	?	-	?	-	0	-	++	0	-	?	-	+	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+
7	Fruit Market Site D - Mixed Use Site 7	-	?	-	-	-	0	-	++	0	-	?	-	+	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+
8	Land at Tower Street/St. Peter Street, East bank of the River Hull (North) - Mixed Use Site 8	-	?	-	?	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	?	+/?	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+
9	Clarence Mills, Great Union Street/St. Peter Street, City Centre - Mixed Use Site 9	,	?	-	?	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+/?	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+
10	Land at Tower Street/St. Peter Street, East bank of the River Hull (South) - Mixed Use Site 10	1	?	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+
12	Former Circus Circus Public House	0	?	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+
14	The site of the former LAs nightclub	0	?	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+
20	Land between George Street & Queens Dock Avenue, City Centre - Mixed Use Site 20	0	?	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+
21	Land Adjacent to Central Fire Station	0	?	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	?	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+

6.4.4 Open Space Allocations

The assessment summarised in Table 6.4 identifies that the whole effects of the open space allocations should be positive providing and protecting habitat for wildlife, whilst providing amenity and recreational value for local residents. Issues regarding accessibility of the open spaces prevent them from scoring significantly positively and there are some unknown issues in relation to contamination given previous uses on the sites, particularly in relation to Site 1 which is known to have been occupied by several former industrial uses including railway land, fish curing sheds and a timber yard. There is also a potential negative economic effect associated with this site. This is predominantly as a consequence of the site formerly being allocated for employment use within the previous Local Plan and therefore the loss of the site to open space would prevent the site from being used for this purpose and the resulting contribution towards economic growth.

Table 6.4: Summary of the predicted effects of the proposed open space site allocations

SEA Objective			ty				egı		g .			a)	tyle				.У	tion			ф ф	re
Local Plan Site Reference	Site name	1 - Habitats	2 - Water Qualit	3 - Flood Risk	4 - Soils	5 - Reducing Emissions	6 - Climate Chan	7 - Air Quality	8 - Previously Developed Lan	9 - Natural Resources	10 - Historic / Cultural	11 - Landscapo Townscape	12 - Healthy Lifes	13 - Access to Transport	14 - Promote Equality	15 - Access to Housing	16 - Communit Identity	17 - Crime Reduc	18 - Access to Education	19 - Access to Facilities	20 - Sustainabl Economic Grow	:1 - City Cent tality & Viab
Site 1	Land west of Booker (Manor Quay)	+	0	+	?	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0
Site 2	Land north of the Deep (South Blockhouse)	+	0	+	?	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0

6.5 Additional and Discounted Sites

A number of sites were included or discounted after the Preferred Options consultation. This section shows the additional and discounted sites for housing, employment and mixed use allocations.

Table 6.4: Additional housing site allocations

Local Plan Site	Site name
Reference	
9	380 Beverley Road (Former Mayfair Cinema)
31	Tower Grange Police Station, Holderness Road
43	48 Pearson Park, HU5 2TG
46	50 Pearson Park
362	Land between Stanley Street and Derringham Street, Spring Bank
372	Tivoli House (Upper Floors), South Street, Hull
383	24 - 28 Whitefriargate, Friary Chambers (Upper Floors)
394	City Exchange, Alfred Gelder Street
395	Essex House Floors 5 to 9
433	Kings Building, South Church Side
450	84-102 Anlaby Road/Park Street
691	University Of Hull, Cottingham Road.
807	Holderness Road, Franklin Street

Table 6.5: Discounted housing site allocations

Preferred Options Site Reference	Site name
23	Land Nth of Bellfield Avenue, between Micham Road and Twickenham Close (Ings
	site D)
24	Former Princess Royal Hospital, Kingston upon Hull
26	Former Goodfellows Supermarket - Sharp Street, Kingston upon Hull
32	Lambert Street Curch and adjacent land, Kingston upon Hull
38	Holderness Road/Charnock Avenue West, Kingston upon Hull
80	Gifford Close, Kingston upon Hull
106	Land to the North East of Highlands Health, Centre Cumbrian Way, Kingston upon
	Hull
113	Land South of Saddleworth Close, Kingston upon Hull
119	Lorraine Street Bakery, Kingston upon Hull
121	Corner of Leads Road & Glebe Road 1/3, Kingston upon Hull
173	St Bedes, Wivern Road, Kingston upon Hull
198	Fruit Market Site D, Kingston upon Hull
212	South of Goddard Avenue, east of Chanterlands Avenue
225	Former Grammar School, Cottingham Road, Kingston Upon Hull
313	Baker Street Garage, Kingston upon Hull
314	Story Street, Kingston upon Hull
316	Albion Square, Kingston upon Hull
317	Former Edwyn Davies Building, Bond Street, Kingston Upon Hull
318	31-53 Ferensway
364	Land between Stanley Street and Derringham Street, Spring Bank, Kingston upon
	Hull

Mutiny on the Bounty Public House, Kingston upon Hull
Former Co-Operative Building Jameson Street, Kingston upon Hull
The Basin, St Andrews Dock, Kingston upon Hull
Land adjacent to 8 Louis Street, Kingston upon Hull
40 Margaret Street, Kingston upon Hull
The Sidings Development, west of Calvert Lane, Kingston upon Hull
Newland Homes, Cottingham Road, Kingston upon Hull
Haworth Park playing fields, Kingston upon Hull
Clarence Mills, Great Union Street/St. Peter Street, Kingston upon Hull
Land at Tower Street/St. Peter Street, East bank of the River Hull - Phase 2
Land at Tower Street/St. Peter Street, East bank of the River Hull - Phase 1
Former Queens Gardens Police Station & car park
Central Fire Station

Table 6.6: Additional employment site allocations

Local Plan Site	Site name
Reference	
8	St Andrew's Dock
9	Land to the west of Gibson Street
10	Land at Oxford Street/Swann Street, Wincolmlee
12	Land south of Foster Street, Stoneferry Road
15	Former Ameron paint factory site, Bankside
16	Land at Rix Road, Stoneferry Road
28	Land west of Marfleet Lane (part of Fenners factory complex)
30	Land off Valletta Street, Hedon Road, including former Seven Seas factory site
31	Land to the west of Somerden Road
35	Land on the eastern side of Somerden Rd, Hedon Road
39	Land west of Stockholm Road

Table 6.7: Discounted employment site allocations

Preferred	Site name
Options Site	
Reference	
69/104	Alexandra Dock (56ha)
14/116	Ferensway Circus
14/117	31-53 Ferensway
14/119	City Centre 16: Tripett Street
(SHLAA 428)	
City Centre 20	Former Queens Garden Police Station & car park
City Centre 21	Central Fire Station
11/111	Land at Gillet Street/Havelock Street
11/112-2	Land at Walcott Street (south of the Hessle Road Health Centre Building)
11/112-3	Land between Wassand Street and Walcott Street (southern site), Hessle Road
11/22	The Beacon Business Park, Brighton Street
11/22-6	Beacon Way, east side of Brighton Street
14/120	Land at Central Dry Dock, South of Humber Street and east of Queen Street (known as Digital City)
16/90	Land to the west side of Lockwood Street

Table 6.8: Additional mixed use site allocations

Local Plan Site	Site name
Reference	
1	Albion Square including Kingston House - Mixed Use Site 1
7	Fruit Market Site D - Mixed Use Site 7
8	Land at Tower Street/St. Peter Street, East bank of the River Hull (North) - Mixed Use Site 8
9	Clarence Mills, Great Union Street/St. Peter Street, City Centre - Mixed Use Site 9
10	Land at Tower Street/St. Peter Street, East bank of the River Hull (South)-Mixed Use Site 10
20	Land between George Street & Queens Dock Avenue,
	City Centre - Mixed Use Site 20

6.6 Sites not assessed

The following sites have not been assessed as part of the SA as they have been appraised as part of the Kingswood Area Action Plan.

Table 6.9: Site allocations not assessed

Local Plan Site	Site name	
Reference		
58	Kingswood Land parcel H17 - Charles Church	
59	Kingswood Land parcel Wawne View 41/19	
60	Kingswood Land parcels H22 - Beal homes	
61	Kingswood Land parcel Wawne View	
62	Kingswood Land parcel Wawne View 41/19B	
63	Kingswood Land parcel Wawne View 41/19C	
67	Kingswood Land parcels H23 – Persimmon	
72	Kingswood Land Parcel Wawne View 41/19F	
81	Kingswood Riverside Site South	
82	Kingswood Riverside Site North	
92	Kingswood Land parcel Wawne View	
101	Kingswood Land parcel to front of Health Centre	
129	Kingswood - Approach to Broadacre School	
165	Kingswood Land parcels H20b - Beal Homes	
166	Kingswood Land parcels H21 - Charles Church	
167	Kingswood Land parcels H24, H27 - Beal Homes	
168	Kingswood Land parcels H26 – Persimmon	
169	Kingswood Land parcels H28 - Beal Homes	
Policy 2	The Riverbank area	
Policy 2	The Kingswood Centre area	

7. Appraisal Conclusions

7.1 Introduction

The Sustainability Appraisal has evaluated the implications of the Local Plan policies and site allocations across Hull. Full details of the policy appraisal is provided in Appendix C, whilst full details of the site allocations, covering housing, employment, mixed useand open space development is provided in Appendix D. This Section covers the following:

- the impact that the appraisal process has had on the Plan and its policies;
- consideration of the cumulative impacts;
- mitigation requirements; and
- monitoring

7.2 Appraisal Impact

As part of the SA process, this Sustainability Appraisal Report has considered the policies and site allocations proposed within the Local Plan Publication Consultation Document. Each of these elements has been appraised in terms of the 21 SA objectives and criteria covering environmental, social and economic factors to determine whether it is likely to give rise to direct positive, negative, neutral or uncertain impacts.

Overall this appraisal concludes that across the Local Plan, the policies generally perform well and have positive effects in environmental, social and economic terms. Where negative effects were found, suitable mitigation measures were available through other policies in the Plan.

The key conclusions and recommendations of the SA appraisal in terms of the Local Plan themes/chapters are as follows.

Economic growth – The policies in relation to economic growth, including the identification, allocation and future use of employment land and the future development of the University of Hull, will generally have a direct positive economic impact by identifying and protecting the land required to meet the desired future economic growth within the city. This would also have generally direct positive or neutral social impacts. The environmental impacts are predominantly uncertain or potentially negative, with the effects on biodiversity, flooding, landscape and townscape depending on the location, scale and type of development and use, although protection is afforded through other policies within the Local Plan.

The Local Plan recognises that there is pressure for housing within some employment areas, however has ensured that sufficient housing sites have been identified elsewhere across the city to enable the delivery of the City Plan objective of creating 7,500 jobs. The development of 12,160 dwellings and approximately 107 hectares of employment land will increase the local market for goods, services and amenities. This will support the economic vitality of Hull and the surrounding area and improve employment opportunities locally. Economic vitality will be further supported by the Local Plan through a promotion of a range of employment land types, including offices and industrial. In particular, the renewable energy sector, offshore wind manufacturing and distribution activity at Green Port will be major drivers of economic growth.

Housing – The Hull Local Plan will support the delivery of up to 12,160 dwellings across the period to 2032 and promotes the development of housing on mainly brownfield land. The Local Plan also sets the framework for varying types of housing in Hull, including affordable housing, starter homes, custom and self-build housing and specialist housing for older people. This will help meet local housing needs. The Local Plan ensures that housing meets national housing space standards to meet the needs of potential occupiers and restricts Houses of Multiple Occupation in areas where it would adversely affect a neighborhood's amenity or lead to over concentration, and ensures rooms meet the minimum internal space standards to provide quality environments for residents.

The sustainability and efficiency of new housing in Hull is promoted by the Local Plan through Policy 21. Through seeking to optimise energy efficiency in new dwellings, including through ensuring new dwellings meet standard Build for Life principles, the policy will promote the development of high quality housing which is healthy, comfortable and cheap to run. In this context the Local Plan's focus on the energy efficiency of new housing will promote the construction of warmer, drier and healthier homes and help limit fuel poverty.

The Local Plan also seeks to encourage high quality design within residential environments. The quality and vitality of residential areas and neighbourhoods will further support the development of comprehensive walking and cycling networks and multifunctional green infrastructure networks, open space and the integration of residential areas with other land uses.

In environmental, social and economic terms, the policies perform mainly positively. Building new homes on undeveloped land could result in adverse direct environmental impacts depending on the site location and the sensitivity of the surrounding environment. The emphasis on brownfield developments may also have environmental impacts due to increased risk of contamination. The Local Plan ensures that mitigation measures can be provided for both greenfield or brownfield sites. Although Local Plan policies promote the provision of 'safe' schemes, it should consider a 'Secure by Design' option for future development designs. One of the biggest environmental and social concern is the large amount of housing allocated in areas at risk of flooding. However this is inevitable, given a majority of Hull lies within Flood Zone 3a. Water management policies ensure that flooding issues are adequately managed for future residents.

Collectively, the policies ensure the Plan will deliver a wide choice of high quality homes that are built in the right places and are the right type, widening opportunities for home ownership and creating sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities.

City Centre — the policies in relation to the city centre, which address retail provision, leisure and tourism, and office, residential and mixed use developments, are generally anticipated to have overall positive or neutral (or no) direct social and economic impacts. The policies provide a clear focus for the protection and future development of the city centre, thus enhancing its vitality and viability, increasing employment opportunities and access for the local community and providing attractions to encourage visitors that will contribute to economic growth. In environmental terms, no direct impacts are predicted in terms of the area designations, except where these contribute to protecting townscape character, but the impacts of development within the city centre could be both positive and negative, depending on the site location and the sensitivity of the surrounding environment. The Local Plan also ensures an appropriate balance of uses that supports the vitality and viability of the centre by restricting certain A uses and locating development where it is needed most.

District, Local and Neighbourhood Centres – the policies in relation to district, local and neighbourhood centres are generally anticipated to have overall positive or neutral (or no) direct social, economic and

environmental impacts. The Local Plan establishes a hierarchy of centres which shall mainly have social and economic positive effects by enabling people to access the range of facilities they require, reducing the need to travel. They help support healthy communities through the promotion of access to fresh food and social interaction, and they also support local economies providing opportunities for independent businesses employing, and often owned by, local people. The centres are also important in the part they play in defining places and local distinctiveness. A hierarchy of centres is defined by the Plan which ensures that they will be maintained and ensure that development is directed to the appropriate level of centre, based on scale and catchment.

Education, Health and Community Facilities – the policies performs well at providing and protecting education, health and community facilities and are likely to perform positively across environmental, social and economic objectives.

Design and Heritage – The implementation of the Hull Local Plan will lead to inevitable effects on landscape and townscape quality, particularly development located in close proximity to the Humber Estuary or conservation areas. The Plan will however help minimise potential effects on landscape quality and support a high quality built environment and townscape. Whilst the nature and scale of new development in Hull may have a residual effects on landscape and townscape quality in the area, the Plan presents a range of initiatives to limit impacts.

The policies in relation to design and heritage are generally anticipated to have overall positive direct environmental and social impacts and positive or neutral (or no) economic impacts. These policies set specific criteria for the design of new developments (including energy efficiency), the protection of heritage assets and retail frontages and the promotion of local distinctiveness. These policies specifically promote the protection and enhancement of the local environment and contribute to delivering more sustainable development and community improvements with associated benefits.

Historic England have recommended that the plan should be amended to state:

(a) A Development Brief should be prepared for all the larger sites which includes details of the considerations which will need to be taken into account in respect of the nearby heritage assets, and/or (b) The plan should include a set of Development Principles for each site which include setting out the considerations which will need to be taken into account in respect of any heritage assets in their vicinity.

Transport - The development of Hull up to 2032, has the potential to have significant effects on local transport networks. In this context the scale of development proposed by the Hull Plan, coupled with anticipated growth in the demand for travel from existing communities within the sub-region, will place further demands on already stretched transport networks in the area, including the M62 and the A63/A1033 The development policies and principles proposed through the Hull Local Plan however have the potential to reduce the potential effects of Hull on transport networks through introducing a range of transport interventions to improve the flow of road traffic and reduce the need to travel by the private car.

A number of the Plan's policies have a close focus on promoting accessibility by sustainable modes of transport, including through the introduction of high quality walking and cycling networks within Hull and links have been incorporated within the green infrastructure network proposed for Hull through the Green Network Designation. Hull will also be linked to the wider area through high quality public transport networks. This enhancement of the River Hull as a transport corridor will also help provide another means of travel.

The Local Plan also seeks to ensure areas within Hull are linked by sustainable modes of transport. For example the Plan (Policy 25 Sustainable Travel) aims to ensure that developments provide convenient access to jobs, homes, shops, public transport and services, education, healthcare, open space and recreation facilities.

In addition to introducing measures which will encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport, the Plans policies will support accessibility through introducing land use allocations which will reduce the need to travel. This includes through the provision of a wide range of residential, employment and other land uses within Hull, and the provision of services, facilities and amenities within district local and neighbourhood centres which are in close proximity and easily accessible to residential areas.

The development of new roads/road improvements, park and ride sites, rail schemes, lorry and coach parks will have mixed impacts. These could be positive by promoting more sustainable transport modes and reducing adverse environmental impacts in the city centre (e.g. air quality, fuel consumption, emissions) with benefits to health; but the development of such facilities could also have potential adverse environmental and social impacts.

Policy 31 which restricts the provision of city centre parking spaces will have positive environmental impacts by reducing the number of cars and associated negative environmental impacts, but this could also have negative social and economic impacts in terms of access to facilities for local people and the vitality and viability of the city centre if this discourages people from using the city centre in favour of out of centre facilities. However, the provision and encouragement of public transport is likely to provide a viable alternative.

Water management - The majority of Hull is located within flood zone 3a and there will consequently there will be negative impacts with locating development within these areas. However, the policies all perform strongly against environmental, social and economic objectives by seeking to address flood risk in the area, including ensuring applications demonstrate that they are located in the most appropriate place given their vulnerability to flood risk, and that the design of the development has taken account of flood risk and will not increase flood risk on the site or elsewhere.

No policies have been included in relation to water supply and waste water based on an assessment that the existing provision and protection is adequate, which provides some uncertainty as regarding potential environmental impacts and the inclusion of a policy may be preferred.

Open space and the Natural Environment – the Local Plan's area designations and proposed policies in relation to open space have generally positive direct impacts in terms of environmental and social factors and neutral (or no) direct impacts in economic terms. The policies designate and protect a range of sites of varying sizes accessible to the local community to provide a green lung, support biodiversity, help manage drainage and flood risk, contribute to townscape character and provide accessible locations for people to come into contact with nature, with associated benefits to health and promotion of social inclusion. The policies also identify and protect a citywide Green Network which increases the area of overall green space available and provides increased linkages between green spaces; provide specific protection for sites, habitats and species of nature conservation value, and seek ways to enhance and restore biodiversity; and protect trees.

Environmental quality – the Local Plans policies in relation to environmental quality have generally positive direct impacts in terms of environmental and social factors and neutral (or no) direct impacts in economic terms. The policies provide specific protection to environmental receptors and the local

community in terms of atmospheric, noise and light pollution and risks from contaminated land and hazardous substances.

Infrastructure and delivery — The policy performs well in terms of many SA objectives as it ensures development is capable of withstanding climate change, helps to deliver sustainable economic growth and contributes to enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of existing centres. No direct adverse impacts were identified in terms of the SA objectives and the policy acknowledges that protection against potential adverse environmental impacts would be provided through other relevant policies in the Local Plan.

An overall observation was that whilst policies when used together aimed to reduce the impacts of climate change there was no clear commitment through a single policy. The decision not to have a dedicated climate change policy was made post Preferred Options stage. Although policies address climate change issues, they could be strengthened where they lack in tackling climate change issues, for example, reference to minimising waste and encouraging recycling. In addition, although Local Plan policies promote the provision of 'safe' schemes, it should consider a 'Secure by Design' option for future development designs.

7.3 Cumulative Impacts

An assessment of the cumulative impacts of the Plan's policies has been carried and is provided in Appendix E. The assessment summarises the cumulative impacts of the policies under the main sustainability issues of:

- Population & Human Health
- Social Factors
- Water
- Habitats and Biodiversity
- Transport Infrastructure
- Material Assets and Waste Management
- Air and Climatic Factors
- Landscape
- Historic and Cultural Heritage

The assessment outlines the sustainability issues and causes, along with the cumulative and combined effects and the potential receptors of those effects. It then details how the Plan will influence the effects along with potential mitigation that would be delivered through the Plan's policies to address residual impacts.

7.4 Monitoring of significant effects

The SEA Directive requires SA Reports to identify monitoring measures for significant (adverse and positive) environmental, social and economic effects of the plan. The SA of the Local Plan has identified separate significant positive effects, positive effects (minor), negative effects (minor), uncertain and neutral impacts, when considered against the 21 objectives. Mitigation and monitoring has been considered to cover these effects. The precise effects of the broad directional policies within the Plan

are clearly going to be difficult to predict at the local level. The effects, whether positive, negative or cumulative will depend on how policies are implemented at the local level, the precise nature of the developments that are being assessed, the economic, social and environmental characteristics of the potential locations of developments and the implementation of mitigation.

Mitigation has been possible through further modification of policies in line with the results of the sustainability appraisal and the feedback from previous consultation. There were no cases where any policy was found to generate an overall negative impact or clear, strong negative impacts on the sustainability objectives. In some cases there were policies that appeared to be generating uncertain effects (for example in the case of certain environmental objectives and trends) that could have resulted in negative or positive impacts depending on their application and the local circumstances. However after mitigation, there was an outcome of neutral to positive effects.

Monitoring has also been proposed in relation to the mild negative effects that have been forecast in the assessment. There are likely to be several benefits in monitoring any effects arising from the implementation of the Local Plan policies, including:

- Whether the prediction of effects was accurate;
- If the mitigation of effects through the application of specific policies is performing as well as can be expected or whether policies need further modification;
- Whether any further modification of policies is necessary to mitigate any adverse effects which had not been identified previously;
- Determining whether the plan is contributing to the achievement of the Sustainability Objectives and targets.
- Identifying when action should be taken to reduce or offset any potential effects of the plan;
- Tracking whether the plan has any unforeseen environmental, social and economic effects; and
- Providing baseline data for future SAs/SEAs.

7.5 Monitoring Measures

The monitoring measures recommended in this report should be considered draft as this is based on assessment of the draft Local Plan, which may be altered after the public examination or the baseline position may change at the time of adoption of this framework. Additionally the framework should be flexible to adapt to any changes in monitoring methods.

As a number of uncertain effects have been identified in this assessment, there is a need to develop a monitoring strategy at a later stage when the likely impacts of these effects are further understood. The monitoring framework for the Plan is based on the establishment of a set of indicators for each of the sustainability objectives that also address the sustainability issues identified.

Appendix F presents a monitoring framework that should be viewed in conjunction with Hull City Council's Annual Monitoring Report and the monitoring indicators and targets provided in Table 14.2 of the Local Plan.

8. Next steps

This SA Report will be made available to consultation bodies and the public and representations sought. This consultation period will run in parallel with the publication of the Local Plan. All comments received will then be reviewed and will inform the adoption process for the Local Plan. This SA Report will be submitted to the Secretary of State accompanying the Local Plan for independent examination. It may be necessary to update the SA to consider any further modifications to the Plan before it is adopted. This should only be necessary where major modifications are proposed that would significantly alter the Plan and/or could have consequential significant effects.

Following the adoption of the Local Plan, the final stage of the SA process will be post-adoption reporting and monitoring. This will comprise the preparation and publication of the post-adoption statement; and subsequent ongoing monitoring of the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan; and responding to adverse effects during the Plan implementation period.

Appendix A Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

PPP	, ,		nd Indicators Implications for		
	Plan and SA	relevant to Plan and SA	the Local Plan	SA	
International			T	ı	
European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP)	ESDP considers that there are strong links and impacts from urban development and spatial organisation on sustainable development, as well as on environmental quality, energy consumption, mobility, health and quality of life. The ESDP put forward a three spatial policy guidelines: 1. Development of a balanced and polycentric urban system and a new urbanrural relationship; 2. Securing parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge; and 3. Sustainable development, prudent management and production of nature and cultural heritage.	The ESDP does not contain target. It sets a number of guiding principles: 1. policies and decision with implications for spatial development must not have negative impacts on sustainable development; 2. Spatial planning should balance public interest between the objectives of social cohesion and sustainability and need of competitiveness and market imperatives; 3. conservation of the rich diversity of European territory is paramount; and 4. spatial planning should be a tool for combating local and global climate change.	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale	
Renewed European Union Sustainable Development Strategy (EU SDS), June 2006	The renewed EUSDS builds on the Gothenburg strategy of 2001 and sets out a single, coherent strategy of how the EU will commit and meet the challenges of sustainable development. The ESDS has the following relevant key objectives: 1. Environmental protection; 2. Social equity and cohesion; 3. Economic prosperity; and And the following policy guiding principles 1. Promotion and protection of fundamental rights; 2. Solidarity within and between generations; 3. Open and democratic society; 4. Involvement of citizens 5. Involvement of businesses and social partners 6. Policy coherence and governance; 7. Policy integration; 8. Use best available knowledge; 9. Precautionary principle; 10. Make polluters pay.	The ESDS sets a number of relevant headline indicators to meet its priorities. These are 1. Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy; 2. Improving the transport system whilst reducing unsustainable impacts; 3. Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns; 4. Improve management and conservation of natural resources; 5. Address threats to public health; and 6. Secure and increase the quality of life of citizens	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale	
EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora (Directive 92/43/EC) 1992 as amended in 1997.	The aim of the Habitats Directive is to create a coherent European ecological network known as Natura 2000. This network will consist of a series of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) which will protect habitats and species of Community interest.	Concerns flora, fauna and natural habitats of EU importance. Seeks to establish a framework of protected areas, and ensure biodiversity.	Plan policies should support the objectives of the directives.	Reflect objectives of the directives in the SA framework.	
Candidate Special Area of conservation objectives.	Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site: 1130 Estuaries. The Humber is the second- largest coastal plain estuary in the UK, and the largest coastal plain estuary on the east	No specific targets or indicators.	The proximity of the SAC to Hull means that the Local Plan will require an assessment under the Habitats	The SA will have to take into account the results of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for	Implications for
	Plan and SA	relevant to Plan and SA	the Local Plan	SA
	coast of Britain. It is a muddy, macro-tidal		Regulations and may	and Appropriate
	estuary, fed by the Rivers Ouse, Trent and		also require an	Assessment if one is
	Hull, Ancholme and Graveney. Suspended		Appropriate	also required.
	sediment concentrations are high, and		Assessment.	
	are derived from a variety of sources,			
	including marine sediments and eroding			
	boulder clay along the Holderness coast. This			
	is the northernmost of the English east coast			
	estuaries whose structure and function is			
	intimately linked with soft eroding			
	shorelines. Habitats within the Humber			
	Estuary include 1330 Atlantic salt meadows			
	and a range of sand dune types in the outer			
	estuary, together with			
	subtidal sandbanks (H1110 Sandbanks which			
	are slightly covered by sea water all the			
	time), extensive intertidal mudflats (H1140			
	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by			
	seawater at low tide), glasswort beds (H1310			
	Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud			
	and sand), and 1150 coastal lagoons. As			
	salinity declines upstream, reedbeds and			
	brackish saltmarsh communities fringe the			
	estuary. These are best represented at the			
	confluence of the Rivers Ouse and			
	Trent at Blacktoft Sands. Upstream from the			
	Humber Bridge, the navigation channel			
	undergoes major shifts from north to south			
	banks, for reasons that have yet to be fully			
	explained. This section of the estuary is also			
	noteworthy for extensive mud and sand			
	bars, which in places form semi-permanent			
	islands. Significant fish species include 1099			
	river			
	lamprey Lampetra fluviatilis and 1095 sea			
	lamprey Petromyzon marinus which breed in			
	the River Derwent, a tributary of the River			
	Ouse. 1140 Mudflats and sand flats not			
	covered by seawater at low tide. The			
	Humber Estuary includes extensive intertidal			
	mudflats and sandflats not covered by			
	seawater at low tide. Upstream from the			
	Humber Bridge, extensive mud and sand			
	bars in places form semi-permanent islands.			
	Annex I habitats present as a qualifying			
	feature, but not a primary reason for			
	selection of this site 1110 Sandbanks which			
	are slightly covered by sea water all the			
	time. 1150 Coastal lagoons * Priority			
	,			
	feature. 1310 Salicornia and other annuals			
	colonizing mud and sand. 1330 Atlantic salt			
	meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia			
	maritimae). 2110 Embryonic shifting			
	dunes. 2120 Shifting dunes along the			
	shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (`white			
	dunes'). 2130 Fixed dunes with herbaceous			
	vegetation ('grey dunes') *			
	Priority feature. 2160 Dunes with Hippophae			
	rhamnoides.			
	Annex II species present as a qualifying			
	feature, but not a primary reason for site			
	selection: 1095 Sea lamprey Petromyzon			
	marinus. 1099 River lamprey Lampetra			

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
Progress towards halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 – 2007 Progress Report, January 2008	The EC Biodiversity Communication, adopted by the European Commission on 22 May 2006, provides a strategic framework for EU action to meet the target set by Heads of State and Government of halting biodiversity loss by 2010 and to also support achieving the global target of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. The 2007 Progress Report focuses on action at the Community Level. The report highlights key elements of progress for each of the following relevant objectives of the Biodiversity Communication: 1. To safeguard the EU's most important habitats and species; 2. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider EU countryside; 3. To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider EU marine environment; 4. To reinforce compatibility of regional and territorial development with biodiversity in the EU; 5. To substantially reduce the impact on EU biodiversity of invasive alien species and alien genotypes; and 6. To support biodiversity adaptation to climate change.	Specific targets are identified.	No direct implications.	Key European Context
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – 1999 and Progress following COP thirteenth session in Bali 2007.	The ultimate objective of the Convention is "to achieve stabilization of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at levels that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system." COP thirteenth session: Adoption of the Bali Road Map that represent the process to reaching a secure climate future. The Bali Road Map includes the Bali Action Plan, which charts the course for a new negotiating process designed to tackle climate change, with the aim of completing this by 2009.	Does not include any targets. Bali Action Plan includes the AWG-KP negotiations and their 2009 deadline, the launch of the Adaptation Fund, the scope and content of the Article 9 review of the Kyoto Protocol, as well as decisions on technology transfer and on reducing emissions from deforestation.	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale
Waste Framework Directive 2006/12/EC and daughter directives eg; Landfill Directive 99/31/EC	The essential objective is to protect human health from any adverse effects from waste. Member states should take measures to restrict the production of waste particularly by promoting clean technologies and products which can be recycled and re-used, taking into consideration existing or potential market opportunities for recovered waste. Where possible, the secondary raw materials should be recovered from waste by recycling, reuse and reclamation or any other process, as well as used to produce energy. Waste should be managed with minimal environmental impact.	Advocates the use of a waste hierarchy – Reduce, reuse and recycle	Implications for general waste management policies and also policies relating specifically to the waste energy facility.	Reflect objectives of the directives in the SA framework.

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	Promote sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; Contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts; Ensure the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevent its further pollution.	All inland and coastal waters to reach good ecological and chemical status by 2015. By 2010 ensure adequate contribution from key sectors to the recovery of costs of water services.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.	Reflect objectives of the directives in the SA framework.
National				
National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and subsequent Planning Practice Guidance (2013)	The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together these policies articulate the Government's vision for sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations. The framework replaces all existing Planning Policy Statements, Planning Policy Guidance Notes and some circulars. The NPPF recognizes that the purpose of the planning system is to achieve sustainable development, which can be achieved when economic, social and environmental gains are sought jointly. In this, contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.	The NPPF provides policy detail for the 13 topics listed below. It does not include specific objectives for these topic areas. The following provides a selective and high-level summary of what is included under each topic. It will be necessary to refer to the NPPF itself to obtain the full picture of the NPPF's requirements. Deliver safe and attractive places to live, which respect the character of the area, promote health and wellbeing, and reduce social inequalities by ensuring that people have access to high quality open spaces, green infrastructure and sports, recreational and play spaces and facilities which are safely and easily accessible by walking, cycling or public transport. Provide access and appropriate recreational opportunities in rural and coastal areas to enable urban and rural dwellers to enjoy the wider countryside. 1. Building a strong, competitive economy Local Plans should set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth. 2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres Local Plans should recognise town centres as the heart of their communities and pursue policies to support their viability and vitality. 3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy Plans should support the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas. 4. Promoting sustainable transport Local Plans should support a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport.	The LDD and all subsequent development plans will need to comply with the requirements of the NPPF and any amendments to previous national policy contained within it.	The NPPF has implications for all of the objectives in the Hull Framework.
National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)	This document sets out the government's detailed waste planning policies. It should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework, the Waste	In preparing their Local Plans, waste planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities:	Plan Policies should have full regard to the provisions within the document with	

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
	Management Plan for England and National Policy Statements for Waste Water and Hazardous Waste, or any successor documents. All local planning authorities should have regard to its policies when discharging their responsibilities to the extent that they are appropriate to waste management.	ensure that the planned provision of new capacity and its spatial distribution is based on robust analysis of best available data and information, and an appraisal of options. Spurious precision should be avoided; work jointly and collaboratively with other planning authorities to collect and share data and information on waste arisings, and take account of:	particular regard to residual impacts and location of development	JA
Planning Policies for Traveller Sites 2012	This document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites. The policy must be taken into account in the preparation of development plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions.	Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are: - that local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning - to ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites	The LDD should have full regard of the points set out within this policy note.	

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
		 to encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale 		
		 that plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development 		
		 to promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites 		
		 that plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective 		
Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 and the Localism Act 2011	The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (the Regulations) sets out how local councils should prepare and consult on their local plans. Following the adoption of the Localism Act 2011 (the Act) the Government is proposing to abolish top-down regional strategies, subject to an environmental assessment which is currently underway. To promote local joint working between public authorities, the Act has introduced a legal duty to cooperate between local authorities, and the powers to specify in the Regulations which bodies are bound. The Regulations and Act ensure that the bodies responsible for developing local plans have a duty to take regard of the views of the local enterprise partnerships in relation to strategic planning matters.	The Regulations aim to strengthen the objectives of localism set out within the Act by putting councils back in control of the preparation and examination of their local plans. The Regulations set out the preparation and adoption process for local plans and supplementary planning documents (SPD). The Regulations specifically stipulate that: Local plans should set out a reasoned justification for the policies contained within it SPD and local plans must not conflict with adopted development plan. Local planning authorities must consult specified stakeholders, as well as any further specific affected individuals or groups, during the preparation of a local plan.	The LDD should have full regard of the regulations put forward in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The LDD should make adequate provision to facilitate the development of neighbourhood plans	
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (2006)	This guide acknowledges that tourism, in all its forms, is of crucial importance to the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the whole country. It explains that the planning system has a vital role to play in terms of facilitating the development and improvement of tourism in appropriate locations.	There are three main objectives: Ensure that the importance of tourism is understood and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions; Ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications and; Ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote	Promoting tourism would increase prosperity and employment, however it is important to recognise the potential conflicts between tourist developments and other environmental objectives.	

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
		and deliver new tourism		
		development in a sustainable way.		
Climate Change Act 2008	The UK has passed legislation which introduces the world's first long-term legally binding framework to tackle the dangers of climate change. The Climate Change Bill was introduced into Parliament on 14 November 2007 and became law on 26 November 2008. The Climate Change Act creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK, by: Setting ambitious, legally binding targets; Taking powers to help meet those targets; Strengthening the institutional framework; Enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the	Two key aims of the Act: To improve carbon management, helping the transition towards a low-carbon economy in the UK; and To demonstrate UK leadership internationally, signalling that we are committed to taking our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen in December 2009. The Act also sets a legally binding		
	impact of climate change; and Establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures.	target of at least an 80 percent cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, to be achieved through action in the UK and abroad. Also a reduction in emissions of at least 34 percent by 2020. Both these targets are against a 1990 baseline.		
The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future, DTI - Mar 2005	Living Within Environmental Limits - Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations. Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society - Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all. Achieving a Sustainable Economy - Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised. Promoting Good Governance - Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity. Using Sound Science Responsibly - Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.	The Strategy introduces a set of high-level indicators; the UK Framework Indicators to give an overview of sustainable development and priority areas shared across the UK. There will also be a mix of indicators, targets and performance measures in the individual strategies for the UK Government, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The UK Government Strategy includes all 20 of the UK Framework Indicators and a further 48 indicators related to priority areas.	The LOCAL PLAN will have to take into account the Key Objectives and targets of the strategy. The Strategy states that it must be implemented by working across Departmental boundaries and through all levels of government. Development must be focused on long-term solutions, ensuring we get the full environmental, social and economic dividend for money spent. This Strategy is the highest level plan for sustainable development.	All aspects of this strategy must be reflected fully within the appraisal process.
Planning for a Sustainable Future White Paper, May 2007	This paper sets the vision for a planning system which supports vibrant, healthy sustainable communities, promotes the UK's international competitiveness, and enables the infrastructure which	Five core principles underpin our proposals: Planning must be responsive, particularly to longer term challenges such as increasing globalisation and climate change,	The White Paper reforms must be implemented by working across departmental	All aspects of this strategy must be reflected fully within the appraisal process.

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	is vital to quality of life to be provided, in a way that is integrated with the delivery of other sustainable development objectives, and ensures that local communities and members of the public can make their views heard. This White Paper sets out the detailed proposals for reform, which for the first time, embrace all development consent regimes, including those for major energy, water, transport and waste development, as well as the town and country planning system. These reforms will deliver the following benefits for individuals, communities, business, society and the environment: • More and better jobs as a result of sustainable economic development; • Better infrastructure so people have access to reliable transport, clean and secure energy, clean water supplies, and better local amenities; • Continued protection and enhancement of the natural and historic environment; • Places shaped by their communities where people are proud to live; • More efficient and timely systems in which controls are proportionate to impact and unnecessary costs are eliminated; and • A more transparent and accountable planning system in which national and local government work together to ensure decisions at every level deliver the best outcomes for all.	and properly integrate our economic, social and environmental objectives to deliver sustainable development;	boundaries and through all levels of government to ensure the planning system delivers long term benefits for society.	
Securing the Regions' Future – Strengthening delivery of sustainable development in the English Regions: 2006	Reiterates the five guiding principles and the four priorities set out in the UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy. Outlines how will strengthen delivery of sustainable development within the regions. Responds to the recommendations of the Sustainability Development Commission's review in November 2005. SDC review set out 16 recommendations, including strengthening regional leadership, decision-making and delivery processes on sustainable development.	Securing the Regions' Future sets out 20 commitments which will help the regions to make a step change in delivering sustainable development. Split between five key action areas: Delivering sustainable development through regional strategies Government Offices Regional Assemblies Regional Development Agencies Joining it up within and across the regions.	The Local Plan will have to take into account the commitments of this strategy. The Strategy states that it must be implemented by working across departmental boundaries and through all levels of government. Development must be focused on long-term solutions, ensuring we get the full environmental, social and economic dividend for money spent.	All aspects of this strategy must be reflected fully within the appraisal process. Including within IRFs, RSSs, and RESs.
Homes for the future: more affordable, more sustainable – Housing Green Paper, July 2007	This Green Paper sets out the proposals to improve the housing fabric of England. The main objectives are to provide: • More homes to meet growing demand; • Well-designed and greener homes, linked to good schools, transport and healthcare; and	Deliver 2 million homes by 2016 and 3 million homes by 2020; • At least 70,000 more affordable homes a year by 2010-11; • At least 45,000 new social homes a year by 2010-11;	Plan policies should support housing delivery and partnership working between local government, developers, house	Consider sustainability objectives that aim to improve housing offer.

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	More affordable homes to buy or rent.	Increase protection of the environment by cutting carbon emissions and we want all new homes to be zero carbon from 2016; Strengthen building regulations by 25% in 2010 and by 44% in 2013; and Set new minimum standards for water use in new homes cutting average water use by almost 20%.	builders, housing associations and the community, tenant and residential groups.	
The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030' (White Paper), DfT - 2004	Advocates taking a long term view of transport issues. The Vision for 2030 is: 1. the road network providing a more reliable and freer flowing services for both personal travel and freight, with people able to make informed choices about how and when they travel; 2. the rail network providing a fast, reliable and efficient service, particularly for interurban journeys and commuting into large urban areas; 3. bus services that are reliable, flexible, convenient and tailored to local needs; 4. making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips; and 5. ports and airports providing international and domestic links.	The targets are the same as the adjacent objectives	Plan policies should support the aim to take a long term view of transport issues	Consider including a sustainability objective relating to transport
Air Transport White Paper, DfT - Dec 2003	Significant growth at many airports in the North of England is anticipated and supported. Additional terminal capacity and a runway extension at Leeds Bradford Airport are supported, but should be accompanied by measures to minimise and mitigate noise impacts and improve access White paper states that Humberside airport should be encouraged to attract as much traffic as it can. Environmental Impacts – At the local level, decisions about the amount and location of future airport capacity must properly reflect environmental concerns	Local controls should manage the environmental impact of aviation and airport development so that: Noise impacts are limited, and where possible reduced over time Local air quality is maintained within legal limits across all relevant pollutants in order to protect human health and the wider environment Loss of landscape and built heritage is avoided wherever possible, and otherwise minimised and mitigated to the greatest extent possible All relevant water quality and other mandatory environmental standards are met Surface access to airports is designed to help limit local environmental impacts Impacts on biodiversity, such as disturbance of habitats and species, are minimised	The LOCAL PLAN should have regard to White Paper, in particular where development in Hull could impact on Humberside Airport (i.e. travel from Hull to the airport)	Reflect objectives of the White Paper in the SA framework.
Local Transport Bill, Adopted January 2008	The core purpose of the Bill is: • To tackle congestion and improve public transport; • Empowering transport delivery at the local level; • Developing the bus market through stronger joint working between public and private sectors	New duty would be placed on PTAs and metropolitan district councils to have regard to Government policy and guidance on climate change in carrying out their functions. For Metropolitan areas, the joint duty on district councils and PTAs to produce an LTP would be	Secretary of State could issue guidance on carrying out reviews and schemes, and Implement proposed changes through secondary legislation. Subject to specific	SA to have regard to potential changes in public transport delivery at the local level,

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for	Implications for
	Plan and SA	relevant to Plan and SA	the Local Plan	SA
	Strengthening transport strategy and delivery in our major urban areas Continuing to support the introduction of local road pricing as part of a package of transport improvements.	replaced with a duty on PTAs to produce an Integrated Transport Strategy (ITS) and an Implementation Plan.	criteria, would allow establishment of new PTA/Es and changes to existing boundaries.	
Air Quality Strategy for England, Wales, Scotland and northern Island, DEFRA - July 2007	This Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment. Sets objectives for 9 main air pollutants to protect health. Performance against these objectives will be regularly monitored	Contains a number of national air quality targets that were updated by DEFRA in Aug 2002. New targets have been included in relation to the addition of a ninth pollutant (PM2.5). A new EU target has also been added in for Ozone.	Consider use of policies to improve Air Quality	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies on air quality
Waste Strategy for England 2007 DEFRA, May 2007.	Describes a vision for managing waste and resources in a more sustainable way. Sets out changes needed to deliver more sustainable development. This new strategy builds on Waste Strategy 2000 (WS2000) and the progress since then but aims for greater ambition by addressing the key challenges for the future through additional steps. The Government's key objectives are to: • Decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use; • Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020; • Increase diversion from landfill of nonmunicipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste; • Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and • Get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.	Key targets include; Reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by 10 million tonnes of CO2 equivalents by 2020 (from 2006 levels). Increase household waste recycling: 2010: 40% 2015: 45% 2020: 50% Reduce household residual waste (from 2000 levels): 2010: 29% reduction 2015: 35% reduction 2020: 45% reduction Municipal waste recovery: 2010: 53% 2015: 67% 2020: 75% Reduce levels of commercial and industrial waste landfilled by 20% by 2010 (from 2004 levels). The Government is considering a further target: In conjunction with the construction industry, halve the amount of construction, demolition and excavation wastes going to landfill by 2012. The Government is also increasing the landfill tax escalator so that the standard rate of tax will increase by £8 per year from 2008 until at least 2010/2011 to give greater financial incentives to businesses to reduce, re-use and recycle waste (from £24 now to £48 in 2010);	Waste management strategy to be incorporated into waste policies within LOCAL PLAN.	SA will include indicator on minimization of waste. Will also need indicators on re-use, recycling and recovery of waste as well, to demonstrate the movement away from disposal.
Water for Life and Livelihoods: A Framework for River Basin Planning in England and Wales – Summary (Draft), EA - Feb 2006.	The strategy is the current thinking on how to implement key parts of the Water Framework Directive. The objectives of the directive are; • Reduce pollution, prevent deterioration and improve health of aquatic ecosystems • Promote the sustainable use of water. • Help reduce the effects of floods and drought. • Objectives of the Strategy are; • Create a more integrated, long-term approach to river basin planning and management	Publish River Basin Management Plans by the end of 2009 Ensure appropriate reference to the Water Framework Directive in Planning Policy Statements	Direct regulation of abstraction from and emission to the water environment. Economic instruments — taxes, grants and incentives. New emphasis on collaborative agreements — land use planning and regeneration policies.	Must address the requirements of the Strategy and Water Framework Directive for integrated, long term approach and environmental, social and economic benefits.

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	Work closely with partners and provide increased opportunity for stakeholder involvement. Aim to achieve environmental, social and economic benefits concurrently.		Links between land use planning and River Basin Management Planning	
Future Water – Water Strategy for England, DEFRA, 2008	This Strategy sets out the Governments aspirations for the water sector by 2030 and the action plan required to meet this vision. The strategy is a response to the pressures faced by the water sector as a result of climate change (droughts and floods) The vision is for the sustainable delivery of secure water supplies and an improved and protected water environment.	Targets set by the vision for 2030 are: Improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality from our taps; Sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; Ensure a sustainable use of water resources, and implement fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges; cut greenhouse gas emissions; and embed continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users.	Water strategy to be incorporated into water (and climate change)policies within LOCAL PLAN.	SA will include indicator on minimization of water use.
Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in England. Latest Government Response, DEFRA, Dec 2007	The government is trying to implement a more holistic approach to managing flood and coastal erosion. It takes into account all sources of flooding, embedding flood and coastal risk management across a range of government policies and reflecting other relevant government policies in policies and operations of flood and coastal erosion risk management. It aims to manage risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities to reduce threat to people and their property deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit consistent with government sustainable development principles. The aim of this new strategy response has an additional aim: - to secure efficient and reliable funding mechanisms that deliver the levels of investment required to achieve the vision of this strategy."	Progress stakeholder engagement at all levels of decision making. Revise risk management and scheme appraisal guidance. Complete revision of PPG25 into PSS format. Add flood risk assessment question into Standard Planning Application. Make Environment Agency a Statutory Consultee. Incorporate sustainable buildings code Increase the use of multiobjective schemes in rural areas Undertake pilot studies for integrated urban drainage	Flood risk assessment will become a more important part of planning policies. There will be increased emphasis on integrated systems and multi-objective schemes. The EA will become a more significant consultee.	Implementation of sustainable building codes Integration of schemes.
Countryside Character Areas Volume 3. Yorkshire and the Humber, Countryside Agency 1999	The majority of the authority's area falls within the Humber Estuary Character Area, the key features of which are outlined as: • Expansive, flat, low-lying, sometimes remote estuarine landscape dominated by the Humber and with an ever changing character due to tidal influences. Dominance of sky and open views over the estuary, mudflats and salt marshes, where flood embankments allow. • A predominantly reclaimed former intertidal landscape of rectilinear fields with boundaries formed by dykes, drains and embankments.	The Countryside Character Areas do not set any targets, however they do provide good qualitative indicator for monitoring and assessing impacts on landscape character.	The LDD should take the broad landscape setting into consideration when forming policy in order to tie policies into the wider landscape.	Landscape character and quality will be included as an element of the appraisal. The Character Assessments will provide a high-level baseline for future SA work.

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	A landscape of predominantly arable farming with some conspicuous areas of market gardening, particularly around Hull. Internationally important coastal mudflats and other wetland and coastal habitats, including the Spurn peninsula. Urban and industrial influences especially around Hull and on the South bank. The western, northern and eastern			
	boundaries of the authority's area falls within the Holderness Character Area which is described as: • Low lying, predominantly flat or gently undulating plateau, jutting into the North Sea and dividing it from the Humber Estuary. • Glacial landscape of till deposits, gravels			
	and alluvium over chalk, with many glacial features such as drumlin mounds, hummocky terrain, moraine like ridges and kettle holes. Rapidly eroding soft clay cliff coast. High quality agricultural land, used predominantly for large scale arable			
	cultivation and intensive livestock farming. • Fields bounded by ditches in some areas, especially the floodplain of the River Hull, but by hedges on higher ground. • Sparse tree and woodland cover leading to a generally open landscape with long views,			
	though enclosed by the Wolds to the north and west. • Highly fragmented, though locally prominent remnants of semi-natural vegetation including Hornsea Mere and various carr, swamp and damp grassland habitats.			
	Winding roads linking dispersed villages and hamlets, with village churches providing important landmarks in the generally flat landscape. Vernacular buildings of red brick and red pantile, with some older buildings, especially churches, built in limestone, and			
PAS 2010:2006 Planning to halt the loss of biodiversity	with use of cobbles near the coast. The PAS provides recommendations for the integration of biodiversity conservation into land use and spatial planning in the UK PAS 2010 identifies where competent authorities have clear responsibilities for biodiversity conservation, and recommends tasks that should be undertaken to discharge their planning functions in a manner that is compliant with	PAS 2010 aims to achieve: • A reduction in the net loss of biodiversity arising from development to zero by 2010; • Effective compliance with statutory obligations for biodiversity; • Definition of a commonly understood process and tasks for biodiversity woven into all of the	Inclusions of framework that illustrates where and how biodiversity fits into the authority's planning functions.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies on biodiversity.
	statutory obligations, government policy and professional good practice. • PAS 2010 provides recommendations and information for the following; • Key tasks to be undertaken to ensure lawful compliance and good practice; • Key planning responsibilities that should incorporate biodiversity conservation;	relevant stages of the planning system; • Consistent implementation by all competent planning authorities of central government planning policy guidance for biodiversity;		

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	 A consistent framework for incorporating biodiversity into both forward planning and development control and management functions; Main sources of information (including statute, policy guidance and advice). 	Wider understanding and application of good practice for biodiversity in the planning process; Greater certainty for planning applicants over the information required of them when addressing biodiversity issues; Confidence of stakeholders that biodiversity will enjoy similar levels of protection by all competent authorities considering a development proposal in the UK; A consistent basis among competent authorities for monitoring and reporting on their planning performance. Clarification among stakeholders of a standard role to be played by competent authorities and how the role of other stakeholders relates		
Conserving Biodiversity – A UK Approach, Defra, 2007	This framework sets out the vision and approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK's devolved framework. It complements the UK's framework for sustainable development (<i>One future – different paths</i>) which recognises the importance of living within environmental limits in order to conserve biodiversity. Within the integrating framework of an Ecosystem Approach, we will deliver our biodiversity objectives by putting sustained effort into the following six priorities: • Protecting the best sites for wildlife; • Targeting action on priority species and habitats; • Embedding proper consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision-making; • Engaging people, and encouraging behaviour change; • Developing and interpreting the evidence base; and • Ensuring that the UK plays a proactive role in influencing the development of Multilateral Environmental Agreements, and contributes fully to their domestic delivery. In undertaking this work it will be crucial to tackle three cross-cutting issues: • Helping biodiversity respond to climate change; • Reducing the risks and damage caused by invasive non-native species; and	to each other. Overriding target is to halt the loss of biodiversity. This will be assessed using the UK Biodiversity Partnership's 18 indicators (Biodiversity Indicators in your pocket, June 2007). The indicators show changes in aspects of biodiversity such as the population size of important species or areas managed for wildlife. The indicators will be further developed and updated periodically as new data are made available over the next three years to provide a full set of indicators for assessing the 2010 target. The indicators are grouped under six focal areas: 1. Status and trends of the components of biological diversity; 2. Sustainable use; 3. Threats to Biodiversity; 4. Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services; 5. Status of resource transfers and use; and 6. Public awareness and participation.	Biodiversity conservation is to be included in the Local Plan policies.	Consideration of direct and indirect impacts of plan policies on biodiversity.
UK Climate Change Programme 2006: Tomorrow's Climate Today's	scale habitat restoration. The report is for the UK Climate Change Programme, its sets out the Government's aims and provides an Action Plan for achieving carbon savings. The Programme is designed to deliver the UK's Kyoto Protocol target of reducing	The 2006 Climate Change Programme supports the generation of more electricity from renewable sources, improving incentives and removing barriers to development of renewable energy	Local Plan and local delivery to incorporate UK programme and embed targets and principles.	SA to recognise the increased importance of climate change and carbon emission targets.

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Challenge, DEFRA, March 2006	emissions of the six greenhouse gases by 12.5% below base year levels over the commitment period 2008 to 2012. Its role also extends to moving towards the UK domestic goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010. It is also designed to help the UK cut carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050.	technologies, including microgeneration. It sets out the Government's commitments both at international and domestic levels to meet the challenge of climate change and the approach to strengthening the role that individuals can play, encouraging individuals to take action necessary to meet the Government's goals.	the Education	36
Energy White Paper, DTI - May 2007	White Paper 2003 proposed to ensure that a strategic approach to energy is developed and implemented in each region. It is based on four goals: 1. cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050, 2. maintain the reliability of energy supplies, 3. promote competitive markets and 4. ensure every home is adequately and affordably heated. White Paper 2007 comments on the progress towards the goals set in 2003. No additional goals have been set.	Nobody in Britain should be living in fuel poverty by 2016-18 More diverse energy system by 2020. Achieve carbon cuts of between 15-25 million tonnes of carbon in 2020 UK has a Kyoto Protocol commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12. Seek to make households more energy efficient by encouraging use of most energy efficient condensing boilers, insulating 4.5 million cavity walls, improve standards of household appliances and revision of building regulations to improve the energy efficiency standards of new build properties. Renewable should supply 10% of UK electricity in 2010.	Local Plan needs to take account of government long term aspirations and targets	The SA needs to take account of the long term aspirations and targets
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future. Department for Culture, Media and Sport Architecture and Historic Environment Division 2001.	This document sets out the Government's vision for the future role of the historic environment. The key objectives for this vision are listed below: • public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies; • the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised; • the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage; • the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; • the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed. 'The Government looks to local authorities to adopt a positive approach to the management of the historic environment within their area and monitoring its condition. It urges them to appoint champions for the historic environment within their management structures and to ensure that	No specific targets or indicators.	This document urges local authorities to 'champion the historic environment' and the LOCAL PLAN provides one means in which to do this.	The document makes links between the historic environment and wider sustainability issues such as those considered by the SA.

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	elected members have access to training in respect of the historic environment wherever it is needed'			
Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper, DoH - 1999	Strategy is largely an Action plan for tackling poor health and improving the health of everyone in England, especially the worst off. Addresses inequality with a range of initiatives on education, welfare to work, housing, neighbourhoods, transport and the environment, which will help improve health.	By 2010: • reduce the death rate from cancer in people under 75 by at least a fifth; • reduce the death rate from coronary heart disease and stroke and related diseases in people under 75 by at least two fifths; • reduce the death rate from accidents by at least a fifth and to reduce the rate of serious injury from accidents by at least a tenth; • reduce the death rate from suicide and undetermined injury by at least a fifth; • Increased education and training for health.	Plan policies should support the provision of health care facilities where appropriate.	Consider sustainability objectives that aim to improve human health.
Rural Strategy 2004, DEFRA - Jul 2004	The strategy reviews the Rural White Paper, 2000 after the creation of Defra in 2001. It sets out a new devolved and targeted approach to rural policy and delivery over the next 3-5 years. There are three priorities for rural policy; • Economic and social regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need. • Social justice for all – tackling rural social exclusion and providing fair access to services and opportunities. • Enhancing the value of our countryside – protecting the natural environment	Reduce the gap in productivity by 2008, demonstrating progress by 2006. Improve accessibility of services for rural people. Production of a second generation Local Public Service Agreement. Provide affordable housing Make the countryside more accessible and promote sustainable tourism.	There is a new PPS on sustainable development in rural areas including; Social inclusion. Effective protection and enhancement of the environment. Prudent use of natural resources. High and stable levels of economic growth and employment. There will be a new Integrated Agency for conserving and enhancing resources of nature together with realizing social and economic benefits for people.	Strategic priorities for creating Sustainable Communities apply equally in rural and urban areas.
Regional Draft Integrated Regional Framework, December 2007	There are four main objectives of the IRF: 1. It provides a single high level strategy for the Yorkshire and Humber Region — replacing 'Advancing Together' and the 'Regional Sustainable Development Framework'. 2. It sets out the key sustainable development challenges facing the Region	The IRF identifies 10 specific issues: 1. Sustainable Transport 2. Climate Change Mitigation 3. Climate Change Adaptation 4. Productivity & Innovation 5. Education & Skills 6. Housing Markets & Affordability 7. Public Health and Obesity	The IRF provides a basis from which to immediately influence further regional, sub-regional and local work, including the Local Plan. Whilst it will	SA needs to consider the specific issues raised in the IRF.
	and the evidence for this. 3. It sets a direction for addressing these challenges (which will be continued by the Single Regional Strategy). 4. It sets a common agenda for action across the Region so that the plans, strategies, investment decisions and programmes address challenges in a joined-up way.	8. Violent Crime 9. Diversity and Equality 10. Sustainable Growth For each issue, the IRF identifies a number of key actions and a specific strategic direction.	fulfil a role as a transition document the IRF has this key more immediate role to play. A strongly articulated evidence base will also give the IRF a more lasting role and aids understanding of	

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			sustainable development in the Region.	
The Northern Way – First Growth Strategy Report, NW/ODPM - Sept 2004	Establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity combining a world-class economy with a superb quality of life	Investing in the city regions in the North to make them more attractive places to live, work and visit Ensuring that our universities are world class in their teaching and research, and work well with businesses to boost economic success Supporting the creation of more indigenous businesses and attracting more entrepreneurs to the North Ensuring that the North's companies can compete effectively in global markets Creating a skilled workforce and reduce the number of people out of work Improving road, rail, air and sea transport	Consider the aims and objectives of the Northern Way	The SA should have regard to the Northern Way
Regional Economic Strategy 2006- 15, YF/Y&HA	The RES economic vision is to be 'a great place to live, work and do business that fully benefits from a prosperous and sustainable economy'. To achieve the vision Yorkshire Forward has three aims that the region must deliver together. The three aims are: Enhancing and realising the potential of all Yorkshire and Humber's people to achieve a healthy learning region and social inclusion; Growing existing and new businesses to achieve sustainable economic growth and jobs; and Utilising the full potential of Yorkshire and Humber's physical and cultural assets, maximising resource efficiency and conserving and enhancing its environment to achieve an integrated, sustainable economy. Together these three aims are designed to achieve sustainable development. The RES recognises the importance of sustainable development and the impact of climate change.	Six Objectives translate these aims into action on the ground. The central principle of quality and pride of place binds them together, and the themes of sustainable development, diversity and leadership and ambition underpin the way they are delivered. The six objectives are: • More business • Competitive business • Skilled people • Good jobs • Transport, infrastructure and environment Stronger cities, towns and rural areas	The LOCAL PLAN should have regard to the RES targets and indicators.	The RES indicators and targets may be useful to developing the SA baseline and monitoring progress.
Regional Employment Land Study, Arup on behalf of Yorkshire & Humber Assembly, 2005	RELS provides strategic framework for economic growth through site portfolio rationalization, supporting growth and regeneration initiatives and allowing for sustainable and economic development. It is anticipated that RELS will provide a 20 year strategy.	The demand assessment examines whether the current supply of employment sites in the region is commensurate with patterns of current and projected economic growth in the region. This will inform LDF production in the region.	RELS will inform policies for the economy in the LOCAL PLAN	The SA should have regard to RELS and its implications.
Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2021, Y&HA	Purpose of the strategy is to influence the creation and management of housing and neighbourhoods in the region so that we deliver the goals set out and create sustainable communities. The Strategy has three strategic themes: 1. Creating better places	The strategy sets out priorities, criteria, targets and actions to meet the strategic themes. Targets include: • Close by a third the gap between vacancies and house values in Pathfinder areas and West	The RHS and RSS complement each other. The LOCAL PLAN should be in demonstrate conformity with the RSS so the	The RHS provides useful baseline information and targets that could be incorporated into the SA

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
Regional Waste Strategy, Y&HA - Jul 2003	Amount of municipal waste produced is increasing at a rate of 3% per year. The purpose of this strategy is to address the barriers to progress in order to facilitate waste management across the region by: a. stating the region's agreed objectives for waste management; and b. collating and interpreting best available data on waste c. providing the regional planning framework for waste d. developing actions to address the barriers to progress e. supporting local and sub-regional Municipal Waste Management Strategies. The Objectives are: 1. Gain community support and involvement in the delivery of the strategy 2. Reduce waste production and increase reuse, recycling and composting 3. Manage residual waste in the most sustainable way 4. Provide technical support and advice	Yorkshire low demand areas compared to the regional average. • Achieve population stability in the main urban areas. • Achieve an overall regional vacancy rate of between 2.5 and 3.5% by 2010 and sustain it. • ensure all social housing tenants live in decent homes by 2010 as a minimum and continue to do so thereafter • increase the proportion of vulnerable private sector households living in decent homes to at least 70% by 2010 • end fuel poverty for vulnerable households by 2010 and for all households by 2016. • reduce the number of homelessness acceptances by 30% by 2010 • continue to ensure than no families with children are placed in Bed & Breakfast accommodation for longer than 6 weeks. Reduce the annual increase in waste production per household to 2% by 2008/9 Achieve statutory targets for recycling and composting household waste and diverting biodegradable municipal waste from landfill	LOCAL PLAN should have regard to the objectives and targets of the RHS.	The issues raised in the regional waste strategy may need to be taken into account in developing the SA framework.
Yorkshire and Humber Environmental Enhancement Strategy, Y&H Regional Environment Forum – Feb 2008.	The strategy presents 5 to 10 year regional objectives for environmental enhancement arranged within 4 themes and a set of practical 2-5 year actions to achieve these objectives. Objectives: 1. Building knowledge and understanding 2. Conserving environmental resources 3. Managing environmental change 4. Making community connections The 2008 document is a reviewed version of the previous strategy, although the objectives are still valid.	The Regional Environment Enhancement Strategy was updated in 2008 and contains a five year plan aiming to: build on the strengths of the previous Strategy whilst being clearer in approach; embrace the principle of 'living within environmental limits' as its core purpose;	The LOCAL PLAN should have regard to the regional environmental objectives.	The SA should have regard to the regional environmental objectives.

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
The Value of Trees in our	Aims to establish a strategic framework for trees and woodland to 2020. An Action Plan	set out a manifesto for how that principle can and should inform regional decision-making, with a specific goal of shaping the Single Regional Strategy that will be prepared during the life of this Enhancement Strategy; analyse the current strategic landscape in terms of its potential to deliver environmental enhancement; provide a summary programme of likely activities needed between 2008 and 2013 to secure successful implementation of the Strategy. The strategy draws reference to the Integrated Regional Framework Indicators: Biodiversity Water Quality Air Quality Air Quality Air Quality Strategy Ecological Footprint Green Infrastructure Built Environment, Built and Natural Heritage. Each strategic aim has several individual aims and targets within	LDFs should take account of the aims	The SA should take account of the aims
Changing Region, The Strategic Framework for Trees, Woods and Forests in Yorkshire and Humber Region, GOYH, July 2005	will follow. Woodland cover for the region is approximately 5.8% which is below the average for England which is 8.4%. Strategic aims (each of which are supported by a series of objectives): 1. Regional Context — ensure that transformation and expansion of the region's tree and woodland resource takes account of and respects the historic, natural and cultural identity of the region while contributing positively to its economic, environmental and social development and regeneration. 2. Trees, Woods and People — ensure the benefits provided by the region's trees and woodlands are understood, recognised and valued. 3. Sustainable Forestry — sustainably managed regional tree and woodland resource supporting the retention and development of a viable and vibrant forestry sector, and contributing to the overall sustainable development of the region and vibrant forestry sector 4. Creating a Setting — utilise the many	them.	and objectives of the Regional Forestry Strategy	and objectives of the Regional Forestry Strategy

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
Your Climate: Yorkshire and Humber's Climate Change Action Plan, 2005	environmental strengths of trees and woodlands to underpin the economic and social renaissance of the region 5. Natural and Cultural Heritage - to achieve maximum biodiversity gain for the region through appropriate tree and woodland planting and management that takes of the needs of all species and habitats. 6. Healthy Environments - help the region address issues of ill-health by maximising the contribution of trees and woodlands, particularly in areas of greatest health inequalities 7. Climate Change - to help the region combat climate change through maximizing the contribution of trees and woodlands. 8. Delivering the Strategy - to achieve effective and efficient implementation of the aims and objectives of the strategy. The Action Plan seeks to operate within regional strategic and delivery frameworks to identify what needs strengthening and the tools to achieve this. This document is key to the region's approach to addressing climate change.	The Climate Change Action Plan is needed as mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change forecast for the region. This includes: • Average temperatures 1.0 - 2.3°C higher by 2050s and 1.6 - 3.9°C higher by 2080s • Winters up to 20% wetter by 2050s with higher rainfall intensities • Increase in sea level between 15-75cm by 2080s • Decrease in summer rainfall by up to 32% by 2050s • Temperature extremes become more common • 4 times fewer frost nights, 5 times as many warm summer nights More very hot days, fewer foggy days	Targets and indicators to be included within Local Plan and other planning documents. Monitoring Performance against target within the Annual Monitoring Report.	SA to reference increased priority on climate change and appreciate methods to ensure local delivery of objectives.
Regional Energy Strategy and Action Plan, Yorkshire and Humber Assembly, April 2006	The principal statutory driver for Energy Policy in the UK and, therefore, the region is the Energy White Paper. The region has responded to the goals and targets laid out by this and other government documents, such as the UK Fuel Poverty Strategy and the Renewables Obligation, to develop a suite of targets that relate directly to energy in the region. These targets are communicated in a number of statutory documents, such as, the Regional Sprategy and the Regional Economic Strategy. The Regional Energy Strategy and Action Plan provides the framework within which these targets are set	The vision for the Regional Energy Strategy up to 2020: "Yorkshire and Humber will continue to be a primary energy provider for the UK while achieving low carbon energy targets". Three key objectives support the attainment of this Vision: Maximise low carbon energy generation. • Promote the reduction in energy demand. Lead the way in delivering secure regional and national energy supplies. The strategy provides a breakdown of Local Authority Renewable energy targets for 2010/2020 The totals are 708MW/1820MW of which: • Humber 124MW/350MW, • North Yorkshire 209MW/350MW, • South Yorkshire 47MW/160MW, • West Yorkshire 88MW/270MW,	The LOCAL PLAN will have to contribute towards reaching the sub regional renewable energy targets set out in the Strategy.	The SA should have regard to these renewable energy targets.

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
		Other 240MW/690MW.		
Regional Energy Infrastructure Strategy, February 2007		relevant to Plan and SA		

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for	Implications for
	Plan and SA	relevant to Plan and SA	the Local Plan	SA
PPP Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Capacity in Yorkshire and Humber 2011	Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA To identify the renewable energy potential across identified technologies in the region, identify viability and deliverability.	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to Plan and SA Key recommendations for the regions and sub-regions of relevance are: 1. Develop local policies and targets to support renewable energy in the LDF process, including policies for new development and strategic sites (including viability testing). 2. Develop greater understanding of the relationship between renewable energy development and the sub-region's landscape character and natural environment. 3. Educate communities, authorities and members about appropriate technologies for the sub-region. 4. Develop skills in local communities and support mechanisms to help communities deliver renewable energy schemes. 5. Investigate and integrate local manufacture and management of renewable energy technologies within local economic strategies. 6. Identify delivery vehicles, and the role and capacity of local authorities to assist in delivery. 7. Share local knowledge and skills through a coordinated forum. 8. Stimulate the development of regional biomass supply markets. 9. Identify a lead coordinator for activity in the sub-region, who can act as a promotional lead and also coordinate funding to local priorities.	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
Our Region, Our Health, : A Regional Strategic Framework for Public Health in Yorkshire and the Humber, Dec 2004	The report describes the state of the public's health in the region and what can be done at the regional level to meet the challenge. The document recognises that there is a strong correlation between educational attainment, employability and health. The three purposes of this framework are to: 1. offer a vision of what better public health will look like across the region 2. identify the unique actions that can be taken at a regional level to influence better health and reduce health inequalities. 3. maximise opportunities for co-ordinated regional action through the implementation of the White Paper on Health.	10. Identify opportunities on brownfield land for renewable energy installations in tandem with regeneration and redevelopment initiatives. Detailed Action Plan due shortly which will include activities and timescales The Framework identifies 8 strategic priorities to promote the health of the region. These are: 1. Improving health and reducing health inequalities through regional policies, strategies and plans 2. developing the regional role in supporting the implementation of national public health programmes and policies 3. influencing national and European health policy development 4. continuing to form and develop strategic partnerships that have the potential to improve public health	The LOCAL PLAN should be informed by the priorities of the Regional Strategic Health Framework.	The SA should have regard to the priorities of the Regional Strategic Health Framework.

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
Yorkshire Plan for Sport, Sport	Provides an agenda for change that will shape the activity of all those involved in	5. working to support the development of organisations, networks and communities. 6. developing strong, reliable and accessible public health intelligence systems 7. establishing an intrinsic culture of learning from evidence and bets public health practice 8. creating a sustainable long term strategy for public health capacity development Introduces 7 regional outcomes to be reached by 2008 including:	Will impact on policies for leisure, recreation	Assessment should cover the impact of
England – 2004	delivering the vision of an active and successful sporting nation.	increased participation in sport, widening access, improving health and wellbeing, improving levels of performance, creating safer stronger communities, improving education and benefiting the economy.	and economy.	sport on health and community cohesion.
Sub-regional and Hull				
Hull Local Area Agreement 2007 - 2010 (LAA) (February, 2007)	The LAA is based on existing plans and strategies to provide a city-wide context, but within that focuses on the neighbourhood dimension to reflect the inequalities that exist across the City. The document: • identifies poverty and social inclusion* as complex and multi-dimensional problems, which partners will be seeking to address through the LAA; • recognises that the LAA provides a means of securing more transparent and shared outcomes, better value and improved delivery of key services through joint working, and simplified but delivery driven structures; • establishes mechanisms through which service improvement is addressed systematically across the partnership, in a way that promotes innovation and learning and integrates these into mainstream service delivery through engaging local people and customer facing staff.	The LAA identifies indicators for four broad areas: Children and Young People - Improving attendance in primary and secondary schools to bring Hull in line with the best achieving authorities in the country. This has enabled us to set a target for primary school absences at 4.5% and secondary absences at 8% To reduce the City's NEET (not in education, employment or training) population to 9.6% To improve key stage 2 English and Mathematics Floor Targets* to 65% To increase key stage 3 and 4 English and Mathematics Floor Targets, aiming to establish a 2% increase above baseline.	The Local Plan should be aware of the priority areas raised in the LAA.	The SA should be aware of the priority areas raised in the LAA.
Hull and Humber Ports City Region Development Programme II, September 2006	The objectives of the second Hull and Humber Ports City Region and Development Programme rests in particular on the first two of its "guiding principles": • To look at the North of England as a whole in order to identify pan-Northern investments which would add value to that which is being undertaken in each of the individual regions; and • To be based on how best to build on the North's strengths, clearly defining what Government must do to realise benefits from these assets:1	The document identifies the following targets: Develop and implement costeffective regeneration delivery vehicles, maximising the impact of public sector programmes and leveraging the greatest possible private sector investment; align investment and the policy environment to concentrate investment upon the major urban areas and the "Global Gateway Investment Corridor" adjoining the Humber estuary and its tributaries; focus upon protecting the major economic assets, ports and infrastructure and major clusters from the effects of climate change;	This second City Region Development Programme for the Hull and Humber Ports City Region represents the Partnership's contribution to the Northern Way. It sets out how the Hull and Humber Ports City Region can contribute to closing the national productivity gap between the North and the England average. The Local Plan should take into	SA needs to consider the specific issues raised in the second City Region Development Programme for the Hull and Humber Ports City Region.

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for	Implications for
	Plan and SA	relevant to Plan and SA	the Local Plan	SA
		ensure that the existing major centres are optimised in terms of their potential. Ensuring that their agglomerative benefits of business /commerce, culture and learning, settlement, community and sense of place are built upon and	consideration the issues raised in this document.	
Joint Structure Plan for Kingston Upon Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire, June 2005	The Joint Structure Plan (JSP) sets the framework for the development and use of land up to 2016 in the combined area of Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire. The plan includes policies on the general location of land for new homes, businesses, shops and leisure facilities. It takes the form of an overall strategy and is not site specific. It also gives guidance on encouraging more sustainable forms of movement (for both people and goods), protecting the natural and build environment, respecting and improving the character of the area and managing the risk from flooding and coastal erosion. There are 6 key chapters that inform the JSP. These are: housing growth and renewal, creating a stronger economy, a modern integrated transport system, sense of place, natural and built environment assets and, managing natural processes and resources.	and not dissipated. The key targets and indicators for each of the 6 chapters are detailed below: Housing growth and renewal • to ensure that housing growth supports the JSP development strategy and the sub-area priorities • to promote more efficient use of land and buildings for housing • to support a sequential approach for managing housing land Provision. The JSP sets a requirement for 7000 additional dwellings in Hull between 2003 and 2009 (850 dwellings in 2003, increasing by 50 dwellings per annum to1150 in 2009) and 1200 dwellings per annum between 2010 and 2016. Creating a stronger economy The aim is to create a stronger economy by promoting existing strengths, broadening the area's existing economic base and being more outward looking. The key objectives are: • to make the most of the area's economic assets in a sustainable way • to provide a range of employment sites to serve the needs of the whole area • to contribute towards reducing social exclusion by providing employment opportunities A modern integrated transport system • to make the best use of the JSP area's existing transport infrastructure • to promote choice for the movement of people and goods • to encourage the use of more sustainable forms of travel • to improve accessibility to services, facilities and places of employment Sense of place	Under the new planning system, the JSP will be abolished after being 'saved' for a period of 3 years or until they are replaced by the future Local Development Framework and Regional Spatial Strategy. A key role of the JSP is to provide the strategic framework in the future Local Development Frameworks (LDF) - fulfilling the role of a "Core Strategy".	Hull as part of their LOCAL PLAN and these policies will be subject to sustainability appraisal as part of the wider LDD document.
		• to protect settlement character and diversity		

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
		to safeguard and enhance landscape quality to achieve high standards of design		
		Natural and built environment assets • to safeguard and increase biodiversity • to protect and enhance important natural environmental assets • to safeguard important built, historic and archaeological features Managing natural processes and resources • to maintain and improve air, land and water quality • to encourage the development of renewable energy resources • to manage and avoid where		
Humber Strategic Economic	The SEA provides a robust and objective analysis of data, trends and project activity	possible the risk of flooding and coastal erosion The key targets and indicators of the SEA follow 6 regional priorities	The 2006 Humber Strategic Economic	SA needs to consider the specific
Assessment (SEA), August 2006	for each Regional Economic Strategy (RES) objective and sets out clear investment priorities.	set out in the RES: 1: Creating more Businesses That Last 2: Creating competitive businesses 3: Skilled People benefiting Business 4: Connecting people to good jobs 5: Improving transport, infrastructure and environment	Assessment has been produced in partnership with key stakeholder organisations in the Humber. It provides a sound economic analysis of the sub region and sets out the priorities for investment that have been agreed by the partnership. Therefore, the Core Strategy needs to consider these regional priorities in its analysis.	issues raised in the SEA.
Hull Retail Study, Kingston upon Hull City Council (2006)	Nathaniel Litchfield were commissioned by Hull City Council to undertake a city wide retail strategy, assessing the four main shopping retail centres; Hull city centre, Holderness Road, Hessle Road and Northpoint. The study defines potential for new retail development in the Borough and the scope for accommodating growth. No quantitative need to permit further food store development within Hull to 2011, unless to serve localized efficiency. St Stephen's and other existing commitments should be the focus for new comparison retail development. Quay West or Albion Street would soak up remaining surplus to 2011. The Hull City Masterplan proposals could meet demand for retail; development beyond 2011. Whilst existing retail developments and commitments are sufficient to meet floorspace capacity for the foreseeable	Projected expenditure until 2011 could support approximately 48,600m² net high street comparison shops and 17,000m² net retail warehousing. These figures assume major improvements in quality of shopping will result in uplift in hull's retail hierarchy.	From a sustainability perspective, growth in comparison business should be focused in the city and district centres. The sequential test, outlined in PPS6, should be applied to all proposals for retail development.	Consider issue in SA

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
	future that does not necessarily imply that all proposals should be refused planning permission.			
Local Transport Plan 2011-2026	The Local Transport Plans sets out the following objectives: • Delivering accessibility - To ensure that good levels of accessibility, especially by public transport, are integrated with planned changes to the City in the health, housing, education, and employment sectors. • Safer roads - To maintain and improve road safety on the City's roads. • Tackling traffic congestion - To help facilitate regeneration of the City and expansion of the port in a sustainable manner. • Better air quality - To promote a healthier City through improving air quality and encouraging cycling and walking. • use of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)	The plan has identified a set of seventeen mandatory indicators. These cover a range of transport modes and issues. They are designed, so the council can add individual local indicators that will show progress relevant to the city.	Ensure LOCAL PLAN aligns with LTP	Ensure SA aligns with LTP SEA
Hull Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, 2016	The SFRA identifies flood risk categories and makes recommendations for policy implications for each category. The document is used as a tool by a planning authority to assess all types of flood risk for spatial planning, producing development briefs, setting constraints, informing sustainability appraisals, identifying locations of Emergency Planning measures and requirements for flood risk assessment, and making planning decisions.	No targets	Observe Policy and Guidelines recommended for each flood Category	Observe Policy and Guidelines recommended for each flood Category
The Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy March 2008 (Planning for the Rising Tides)	This strategy sets out the Environment Agency's vision for managing the risk of flooding from the Humber Estuary as the climate changes and sea levels rise. Overall aims of the strategy are: • To manage the risk of flooding around the Humber Estuary in ways that are sustainable for the people who live there, the economy and the environment, taking into account:: – natural estuary processes; and – future changes in the environment (built or natural), sea levels or the climate. • To ensure that all proposals are: – technically feasible; – economically viable; – environmentally appropriate; and socially beneficial. Within these overall aims, the strategy seeks to achieve the following objectives: • To maintain and, where possible, enhance public safety, health and security; • To respond to natural processes and to avoid contamination and erosion; • To protect and, where appropriate, provide opportunities for economic development and employment (including protection of existing land uses where appropriate);	The SEA Environmental Report that supports The Strategy contains indicators used to assess the impacts of flood risk management measures on the environment.	The potential for Existing defences not being up to an adequate standard means that development within the City Centre area could be at risk from flooding. The LOCAL PLAN needs to take this and PPSG 25 into consideration during the preparation of the LOCAL PLAN.	Consider potential strategic flood risk issues.

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
	To protect existing transport infrastructure(land and sea); To protect and, where appropriate, enhance flora and fauna (biodiversity); To protect the historic environment; and To protect and, where appropriate, enhance landscape, amenity and recreational features.			
	The strategy identifies works required in the next 5, 15 and 100 years of the strategy. Within the next five years the some of the flood defences along the Humber at Hull (in the area around Victoria Docks) will be reviewed by the Environment Agency to establish whether they provide a desired level of flood protection and consequently whether works would be required to raise them.			
	In the medium term, within the next 15 years, improvement works to the flood defences at Albert Docks, St Andrews Quay and the Hull Barrier may be required.			
The Hull and East Riding Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy, EA March 2006 (Water abstraction getting the	The overall objective of Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) is to manage the licensing of surface and ground water resources in a sustainable manner. The purpose of this approach is to try and ensure that the area's water resources are not over-exploited and that an abstraction will not result in a significantly adverse environmental impact.	The GWMU status as stated in the CAMS document can be used as an indicator of the condition of the existing water resource.	Useful background to the development of the LOCAL PLAN especially when considering the effects spatial planning could have on water resources.	Consider the potential for water resource issues that could affect the status of thee GWMU.
balance right)	The Hull and East Riding CAMS has 4 groundwater management units (GWMUs). The GWMU for Hull (GWMU11) is to remain at 'no water available'. Applications for new abstraction licences will have restrictions on the volume of water they can abstract and the licence will be time limited.			
Hull Biodiversity Action Plan	Built on the Natureplan Partnership (1995). The plan covers 8 habitats and 25 species. Some species are national priority.	The plan targets actions to be carried out. These are set timescales (short, medium or long). Each Habitat and Species Action Plan includes a 'what we can all do' list of suggested actions.	Biodiversity is a key issue for the LOCAL PLAN.	The SA should include objectives relating to biodiversity
Supporting People Strategy – 2005-2010, 2005	This strategy sets out how the council will seek to recruit, retain, deploy, engage and develop people who are employed to provide services to the communities. The councils declared values are: • Communicating openly and honestly • Putting people and communities at the heart of everything they do • Ensuring that people are treated equally and the difference is valued • Valuing and investing in people as the Councils key resource • Encouraging local democracy and public accountability	No Targets	Useful background for development of the LOCAL PLAN	Consider issues in SA

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
	Being responsive to changing aspirations, priorities and opportunities Striving for excellence Concentrating on outcomes not process Contributing to and taking an interest in all new initiatives within the city. Five key strategic building blocks have been identified and broad actions, targets and success measures have been identified for each for the next 5 years.	recent to Figure and SA	the Education	35
Education Development Plan, April 2005	The plan is made available to all key stakeholders. There are 7 main priorities which were revisited for the 2004-2005 education plan. These priorities are: • Raise Attainment in the early years towards the early learning goals, and in primary education, especially in numeracy and literacy. • Raise standards in key stage 3 • Implementation of strategies to raise standards of achievement at key stage 4, in particular to improve the percentage of pupils gaining 5+ a*-C and 5+ A*-G • Narrowing the attainment gap/ tackling underachievement • Support for schools causing concern • Recruitment and development of teachers and governors • Develop a coherent 14-19 strategy with local providers • Raise attainment in ICT and enable schools to meet their statutory requirements for ICT in the curriculum.	No targets	The LOCAL PLAN should consider how it can assist in the achievement of these priorities	The SA should consider the need to improve educational attainment
At a Turning Point, the State of Race Relations in Kingston Upon Hull, 2005	Report of a research enquiry into the state of race relations in Hull. The research sets out the present position in Hull, and makes recommendations for policy and practice. Outcome of report suggests that further research is not necessary, but actions should be taken forward from the research already completed Actions for the future were split into: • A strategic view • Education • Police • Housing • The media • The private sector • Other agencies	No Targets	Consider the need for equalities policy in the LOCAL PLAN	The SA should consider the need to encourage equality and reducing social exclusion.
Hull City Council Race Equality Action Plan, 2005	The plan provides actions, assessment and review dates for the following objectives: • To ensure effective assessment and consultation on the likely impact of proposed policies on the promotion of race equality • To ensure arrangements in place for monitoring existing policies for adverse impact on the promotion of race equality • Ensure arrangements in place for publishing the results of assessments, consultation and monitoring	No Targets	Consider the need for equalities policy in the LOCAL PLAN	The SA should consider the need to encourage equality and reducing social exclusion.

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for SA
	Ensure arrangements in place for making sure the public have access to information and services Ensure arrangements in place for training staff in relation to general and specific duties Employment duty			
Hull City Council, Race Equality Scheme, 2006	The scheme aims to highlight any direct or indirect racial discrimination by City of Hull Council. The key objectives are to: • Eliminate unlawful racial discrimination • Promote equality of opportunity • Promote good race relations between persons of different racial groups In order to achieve this within the council, they aim to achieve: • A better understanding of the makeup, needs and satisfaction levels of the communities and workforce • New systems for customer feedback, consultation and decision making • Greater access to services and information • Increased representation of ethnic minority staff working within the council to reflect the local community • A structured and defined approach to equalities in terms of staff training and development • A Community Cohesion Strategy, which is owned by the statutory bodies, community and voluntary groups, businesses and the residents of Hull.	No Targets	Consider the need for equalities policy in the LOCAL PLAN	The SA should consider the need to encourage equality and reducing social exclusion.
Health Inequalities and Health Promotion - A Snapshot, ER&HHA, September 2000	The Report undertook intensive research into the current health status of the most disadvantaged communities, to inform the national and local debate on tackling health inequalities and identify how best to address some deep rooted issues.	Recommendations were made to address key issues to improve inequalities in health promotion which included; 1. Health promotion interventions should adhere to a systematic approach to planning, implementation and evaluation. Priority should be given to interventions, which tackle health priority in identified areas of 2. socio-economic deprivation. 3. A comprehensive health promotion quality and evaluation framework should be made available to local agencies engaged in health promotion activity. 4. A local 'Health Promotion Good Practice Database' should be established to collate examples of local health promotion activity to highlight good practice. 5. Community Health Development should be formally recognised as a key approach to health promotion activity and appropriate investment should be identified to support this method of engaging local communities. 6. Innovative schemes for both improving access to healthy foods and developing cooking and	Any health promotion developments should follow recommendations made in report	Any health promotion developments should follow recommendations made in report

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for	Implications for
	Plan and SA	relevant to Plan and SA budgeting skills in community settings. 7. Further action is required to encourage recognition of the diverse activities, which can become part of everyday life and impact on health. 8. This research reinforces the importance of consulting and involving young people and the wider community in developing appropriate action and prevention methods. 9. Development of the Mental Health Promotion Strategy should acknowledge the importance of positive mental health and the impact of socio-economic conditions upon mental health/illness. 10. All agencies and organisations that focus upon young people to consider opportunities for engaging more explicitly with this target group, facilitating enhanced involvement in decision making and reducing perceptions of young people as a 'threat'. Opportunities to be sought to develop work which integrates young people with other age groups to generate greater inter-generational understanding and communication. 11. It is recommended that service developments take into account the need for both increased availability and access to a wide range of NHS services including improved information to enable ease of access for all sectors of the community. In addition health information should aim to convey clear and consistent messages using a variety of methods that can	the Local Plan	SA
Yorkshire and Humber Climate change adaptation study Local area report: City of Kingston upon Hull	Provides an account of key climate change related risks specific for the City i.e., from flooding to properties, businesses and the delivery of emergency services; from coastal erosion that could in turn squeeze inter-tidal habitats; from groundwater (chalk) depletion and drought and sea water intrusion; impact on biodiversity- urban greenspaces and brownfield sites may become refuge sites for species that may be pushed out due to loss of productive soils; and risk to population health due to increase in temperature.	be easily accessed by communities.	Take into account risks identified under the objectives section to address them through the plan.	Depletion of chalk aquifer resources and sea water intrusion, combined with drought must be addressed; potentially combining with addressing surface water run-off (rain water harvesting). Consider reduction of species fragmentation and design of urban spaces to address potential in-migration

PPP	Key Objectives relevant to	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for	Implications for
	Plan and SA	relevant to Plan and SA	the Local Plan	SA
				of species to greenspaces. Promote reduction of urban heat island effect from built spaces.
Kingston upon Hull Climate change 2010-2020 A Low Carbon Framework for Hull	Energy Security and Efficiency objective, which promotes energy efficiency in new and old buildings (retrofit); Economic Development objective which advocates promotion of low carbon industries as key cluster for growth; Resource Management objective which promotes waste hierarchy use as well as the protection and enhancement of green corridors, biodiversity and habitats in the green and marine environment.		Development policies may consider translating the objectives into guidance for future developments.	SA should include promotion of energy efficiency from environmental and economic growth perspectives and should support the enhancement of green corridors.
Hull Infrastructure Study 2011	Three types of infrastructure classifications can be made: Strategic Infrastructure – with citywide influence and typically Government funding; • Place Shaping Infrastructure – driven by the need to regenerate areas and particularly the quality of the public realm and green infrastructure; and • Enabling Infrastructure – critical to the development of strategically important areas and sites in the city, including facilities at the Port, renewable energy generation and broadband provision.		Local Plan should take the various infrastructure type requirements across the City and address how they could be provided.	SA should consider infrastructure provision (existing and proposed), in relation to the proposals identified in the Plan.

Appendix B Baseline Conditions

SA Objective	Inc	licator	Information Source	Hull Performance	Trend	Future Target	Regional Comparison	National Comparison
		· -					•	•
Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites	Site of national and international nature conservation	SPAs SACs	Environ 2008	n/a	Maintain and բ	protect	n/a	n/a
and prevent habitat	No. SNCIs	-1	Hull CC	n/a	Maintain and	protect	n/a	n/a
fragmentation.	No. SSSIs		Hull CC	n/a	Maintain and	protect	n/a	n/a
	Urban green	Total	Hull CC UDP (2000)	n/a	Maintain or ind	crease	n/a	n/a
	spaces	Publicly accessible	Edaw 2008	n/a	Increase number of publicly accessible green spaces			
	No TPOs		Hull CC	Awaiting information	Increase or maintain		n/a	n/a
Maintain and enhance water quality and limit	Water quality of River Humber	Biological quality	RPS Factual Report on Water	n/a	Improving	Continue to improve biological	80% rivers 'Good' or better	Approx 70% 'Good' quality
water consumption to levels		Chemical quality	2006) / Environment	n/a	Decreasing	Improve chemical water quality	85% rivers 'Good' or better	Approx 60% 'Good' quality
supportable by natural		рН	—Agency —(2005)	n/a	n/a	Unknown	n/a	n/a
processes and storage systems, taking into		Total suspended solids	(2003)	n/a	n/a	Unknown / Awaiting data	n/a	n/a
account the impact of climate		Ammonia (N)		n/a	n/a	Unknown / Awaiting	n/a	n/a
change		Ammonia (NH3)		n/a	n/a	Unknown / Awaiting	n/a	n/a
		Chloride		n/a	n/a	Unknown / Awaiting	n/a	n/a
		Nitrate (NO3)		n/a	n/a	Unknown / Awaiting	n/a	n/a
		Nitrate (NO2)	IO2)	n/a	n/a	Unknown / Awaiting	n/a	n/a
Ensure that new development	Development	Proportion within Zone 1	SFRA (Hull CC)	No trend data	Improve and p maintain exist facilities	• •	n/a	n/a

SA Objective	In	Indicator		Hull Performance	Trend	Future Target	Comparison	National Comparison
does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas		Proportion within Zone 2 Proportion within Zone 3					n/a n/a	n/a n/a
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land	No. potentially contaminat e d sites	Priority 1 Priority 2 Priority 3	Contaminate d land inspection strategy (Hull CC)	103 642 1590	No trend No trend No trend	Reduce number of contaminate d sites	n/a n/a n/a	n/a n/a n/a
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on	Energy Consumpti on	Overall	Hull CC Energy Policy (2008)	Awaiting data	Reducing (10.3% since 2000)	Reduce overall consumption	Awaiting data	Awaiting data
reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2 6. Ensure that		Fossil fuel		Awaiting data	Reducing (20.2% since 2000)	Reduce consumption of fossil fuels	Awaiting data	Awaiting data
development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	evelopment is apable of the three th	Electricity		Awaiting data	Increasing (17.7% since 2000)	Reduce consumption of electricity	Awaiting data	Awaiting data
		Renewable energy	Hull Climate Change Strategy	No data	No data	Increase use of renewable energy resources (to 6MW pa	Awaiting data	Awaiting data

SA Objective	Inc	dicator	Information Source	Hull Performance	Trend	Future Target	Regional Comparison	National Comparison
	Energy cost	Overall	Hull CC Energy Policy (2008)	Awaiting data	Increasing (78.5% since 2000)	Stabilise/miti gate against increasing energy costs to avoid fuel	Awaiting data	Awaiting data
		Fossil Fuels		£2.9M pa	Increasing (124.7% from £1.3M pa in 2000)	poverty whilst encouraging a reduction of use	Awaiting data	Awaiting data
		Electricity		£4.1M pa	Increasing (55.8% from £2.6M pa since 2000)		Awaiting data	Awaiting data
	Greenhouse gases	Carbon Dioxide	Hull CC Energy Policy (2008) / Hull Climate Change	430ppm	Reducing (7.8% since 2000)	Continue to reduce to meet UK target of 12.5%	Awaiting data	Awaiting data
		Methane	Strategy (2008)	Awaiting data	Awaiting data	Reduce (target?)	Awaiting data	Awaiting data
		Nitrous Oxide		Awaiting data	Awaiting data	Reduce (target?)	Awaiting data	Awaiting data
		Hydrofluoro -carbons		Awaiting data	Awaiting data	Reduce (target?)	Awaiting data	Awaiting data

SA Objective	lr	ndicator	Information Source	Hull Performance	Trend	Future Target	Regional Comparison	National Comparison
		Perfluoro- carbons		Awaiting data	Awaiting data	Reduce (target?)	Awaiting data	Awaiting data
		Sulphur hexa- fluoride		Awaiting data	Awaiting data	Reduce (target?)	Awaiting data	Awaiting data
	Proportion on generation	n-site energy	Awaiting data	Awaiting data	Awaiting data	Increase (target?)	Awaiting data	Awaiting data
	Proportion se electricity (Hu	elf-generated ull CC)	Hull CC Energy Policy (2008)	3%	Increasing	Increase (target?)	n/a	n/a
	CO2 reductio 1990 baseline		Hull CC Energy Policy (2008)	8%	Increasing	Continue to increase to work towards Hull CC targets: 12.5% (2008-12) 60% (2015-	Awaiting data	Awaiting data
7. Achieve good air quality	Air quality / Pollutants	NO2 levels	Air Quality Action Plan	45µg/m3	Reducing	Reduce to 40µg/m3	n/a	n/a
		СО	2007 (Hull CC)	0.1 mg/m3	Reducing	Maintain below	No data	No data
		Benzene		1.3 µg/m3	Overall decrease, recent increase	Maintain below 5.00µg/m3	No data	No data
		Lead	ead	No data	Reducing	Maintain below 0.25	No data	No data
		Particles (PM10)		23µg/m3	Overall decrease, recent increase	Maintain below 40 µg/m3	No data	No data

SA Objective	Indicator	Information Source	Hull Performance	Trend	Future Target	Regional Comparison	National Comparison
	Butadiene		No data	Reducing	Maintain below	No data	No data
	SO2		126 μg/m3 not exceeded	Reducing	126 µg/m3 not to be exceeded more than 35 times a	No data	No data
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land	No. of office premises	EGi 2008	Increasing	Increase availa quality office sp Hull	pace in East	n/a	n/a
and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Available office space (sqm)	EGi 2008	Increasing	Reduce available office space as an indication of efficient use of employment land and existing facilities and raised profile in the area		n/a	n/a
	No. of industrial premises	EGi 2008	No trend data	Reduce proportion of vacant industrial space		n/a	n/a
	Available industrial space	EGi 2008	No trend data	Reduce available space as an indication of efficient use of employment land		n/a	n/a
	% Vacant dwellings	2015	4995 (4.2%)	Reduce proportion of vacant dwellings to use residential land more efficiently		3.2%	2.5%
Use natural resources, both finite and	No. landfill sites	-	No trend data	Develop susta management s		n/a	n/a
renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-	No. recycling facilities	Hull CC (Joint Waste DPD)	Increasing	Increase numb accessibility of facilities		n/a	n/a
use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever	No. household recycling centres/education facilities		Increasing	Increase numb accessibility of facilities			

SA Objective	Inc	dicator	Information Source	Hull Performance	Trend	Future Target	Regional Comparison	National Comparison
possible	Recycling Rate		Hull City Council (2006/07)	The predicted rate for 2007/8 was set to increase to 26.5%	Increase proprecycled was			
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets			Hull City Council Listed Building Schedule	Stable Stable	Maintain and	protect	n/a	n/a
	Number of his gardens	Number of historic parks and gardens		Stable	Maintain and protect		n/a	n/a
	Areas of archaeological importance		Hull City Council Local Plan	Stable	Maintain and protect		n/a	n/a
	No. scheduled ancient monuments		Edaw Spatial Report 2008 / Hull CC	Stable	Maintain and protect		n/a	n/a
	Areas of archaeological potential		Edaw Spatial Report 2008 / Hull CC	Stable	Maintain and	Maintain and protect		n/a
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape,	IMD rank of liv - No of SOAs i deprived in En		IMD 2015	37	Declining	Decrease	n/a	n/a
	Townscape	Positive	HEHA	n/a	n/a	Increase	n/a	n/a
	Quality	Satisfactory	(EDAW	n/a	7	-	n/a	n/a
	-	Poor	2008)	n/a	\dashv	Decrease	n/a	n/a
		Very Poor		n/a		Decrease	n/a	n/a
	Areas of	Major	EDAW	Awaiting data	n/a	Reduce no.	n/a	n/a

SA Objective	Ind	icator	Information Source	Hull Performance	Trend	Future Target	Regional Comparison	National Comparison
	heritage value at potential risk	Medium Minor	Spatial Report 2008			heritage areas at risk		
	Publicly accessible open space		EDAW 2008	Need PPG17 Assessment (HCC)	n/a	Increase	n/a	n/a
	No. 'Weak' cha defined by EDA zones)	racter areas (as \W's character	EDAW 2008	n/a	n/a	Decrease	n/a	n/a
	Green spaces a	awarded 'Green	n/a	Unknown	n/a	Increase	n/a	n/a
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Number of SOAs within the 10% most deprived nationally for health		IMD 2015	43	Decreasing	Reduce health deprivation within the area and Improve the local provision of health, fitness and recreational facilities	No data	No data
	Average life expectancy		ONS data	Males 76.6 Females 80.5	Increasing	Increase overall life expectancy for men women (to bring it in line with regional and national averages)	Men – 78.7 years Females – 82.4 years	Men – 79.6 years Females – 83.2 years
	% of people in	good health	2011 Census	34.9%	No trend data	Reduce health	34.4%	34.2%

SA Objective	Indicator	Information Source	Hull Performance	Trend	Future Target	Regional Comparison	National Comparison
	% of people in fair health	Jource	14.9%	No trend data	deprivation	14.0%	13.1%
					within the area and		
	% people in bad health		5.5%	No trend data	Improve the local	4.7%	4.2%
	People of working age with a limiting long-term illness or disability		19.6%	No trend data	provision of health, fitness and recreational facilities	18.9%	17.6%
	% of people providing care		9.2%	No trend data		10.4%	10.2%
	No. of Doctors Health- surgeries care Hospital facilities	GVA Grimley 2008	Decreasing	n/a	1	n/a	n/a
	Number and distribution of health, leisure and fitness facilities	Hull Retail and Leisure Study Update (2006)	Stable	Increase the affordability of leisure facilities	health and	n/a	n/a
	Number and distribution of leisure, cultural and recreation activities	Hull Retail and Leisure Survey Update (2006)	Slight Increase	Increase the local leisure, recreational fac	cultural and	n/a	n/a
	Road safety data Road Casualties Per 1,000 Pop (2014)	Hull CC	3.95	No trend data	Reduce	3.37	3.22
	Killed or Seriously Injured Per 1,000 Pop		0.48	No trend data	Reduce	0.45	0.39
	Child Road Casualties Per 1,000 Pop (2014)		2.26	No trend data	Reduce	1.81	1.37

SA Objective	Inc	dicator	Information Source	Hull Performance	Trend	Future Target	Regional Comparison	National Comparison
		Killed or Seriously Injured Per 1,000 Pop		0.33	No trend data	Reduce	0.24	0.16
13. Deliver more sustainable	Modal use of transport	Foot or bicycle	2011 Census	19.52%	Slight Decrease	Increase	13.40%	13.40%
patterns of development by		Public Transport		14.54%	Slight Increase	Increase	11.79%	11.79%
ensuring links to a range modes		Car		58.92%	Slight Increase	Decrease	64.43%	64.43%
of transport	Car ownership and reliance	% of households who do not own a car	2011 Census	40.6%	Decreasing	Improve alternative transport provisions within the area to Increase affordable accessibility, reduce car reliance and associated traffic congestion / pollution	27.6%	25.8%
	No. bus services operating	Daytime / Evening services	JMP Baseline Transport	n/a	No trend	Increase frequency and	n/a	n/a
	3	Night buses	conditions survey 2008	n/a	No trend	reliability of bus services	n/a	n/a
	Designated bus lanes	Dedicated bus lanes	JMP Baseline Transport conditions survey 2008	Awaiting data	Stable	Increase number and length of dedicated bus lanes to encourage modal change	n/a	n/a
	Travel to work	Employed At Home / in Hull	Census 2011	71.2%	No trend	Increase (to reduce traffic	n/a	n/a

SA Objective	Indi	icator	Information Source	Hull Performance	Trend	Future Target	Regional Comparison	National Comparison
		Employed in East Riding		16.7%	No trend	Reduce (to reduce traffic	n/a	n/a
		Employed in Rest of Humber		1.1%	No trend	emissions and congestion)	n/a	n/a
		Employed in Rest of Yorkshire		1.8%	No trend		n/a	n/a
		Employed Elsewhere		9.2%	No trend		n/a	n/a
		Live At Home / in Hull		69.1%	No trend	Increase (to reduce traffic	n/a	n/a
		Live in East Riding		26.5%	No trend	Increase (but policy will have to consider	n/a	n/a
		Live in Rest of Humber		1.6%	No trend	potential traffic implications	n/a	n/a
		Live in Rest of Yorkshire		1.5%	No trend		n/a	n/a
		Live Elsewhere		1.2%	No trend		n/a	n/a
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the	No of SOAs in of deprived in Eng		IMD 2015	75	Improving	Reduce	n/a	n/a
gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable		Employment deprivation - No of SOAs in 10% most deprived in England		75	Improving	Reduce	n/a	n/a
sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Income depriva SOAs in 10% m England	tion - No of nost deprived in	IMD 2015	69	Improving	Reduce	n/a	n/a

SA Objective	In	dicator	Information Source	Hull Performance	Trend	Future Target	Regional Comparison	National Comparison
	Proportion of claiming hous benefit	population ing/council tax	CTB Households (HCC Feb 2016):	34,107 (29.9%)	No data	Reduce	No data	No data
		population whose h was outside	Census 2011	8.5%	Recent increase due to international migration patterns	Incorporate recent increase into (policy) decisions to avoid/reduce social exclusion	8.8%	13.8%
	BME Househother	olds inc White	Census 2011	10.3%	Recent increase (due to international migration patterns)	Incorporate recent increase into (policy) decisions to avoid/reduce social exclusion	14.2%	20.2%
	Community facilities	Community Centres Youth Centres	HCC Website	No data No data	Decrease	Increase the number and quality of community	n/a	n/a
		Libraries		12		facilities available		
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good	Occupied Hou	useholds	HCC Feb 2016	113,903	Increasing	Reflect in housing policy and	2,122,000	21,062,000
nuality housing	Average household size		HCC Feb 2016	2.27	Decreasing	Reflect in housing policy and delivery	No data	No data

SA Objective	In	dicator	Information	Hull	Trend	Future Target	Regional	National
			Source	Performance			Comparison	Comparison
dentity and participation	Household composition	Households with dependent children	Census 2011	28.4%	Decreasing	Reflect in housing policy and delivery	28.7%	29%
		Lone parent with dependent children		9.1%	Increasing		7.1%	7.1%
		One person households		35.3%	Increasing		30.6%	30.3%
	Affordability R	atio		4.22	Decreasing	Improve affordability to provide more equitable access to the housing market	6.26	7.02
	Average hous	Average house price (Apr 16)		£98,239	Increasing	Ensure house prices are affordable in relative terms	£146,712	£224,731
	Housing stock by	Privately rented	Census 2011	20.4%	Increasing	Provide a greater mix	15.9%	16.8%
	tenure	Renting from HA or RSL		6.9%	Increasing	of tenure types and reduce the	5.8%	8.3%
		Rented from Council		21.2%	Decreasing	financial burden on	12.3%	9.4%
		Owner Occupied		49.5%	Decreasing	HCC by decreasing their stock	64.1%	63.3%
	% housing so to Buy	% housing sold through Right to Buy		35.2%	Figures are the total % since RTB schemes began	Provide a greater mix of tenure and types to enable	n/a	n/a
	% stock	LA	HSSA (in	0.6%	Increasing	Decrease %	5.9%	3.4%
cla	classified as unfit	RSL	Hull HMA 2008)	0.0%	No trend data	stock classified as unfit	3.2%	1.6%

SA Objective	lr	ndicator	Information Source	Hull Performance	Trend	Future Target	Regional Comparison	National Comparison
		Other public sector		0.0%	No trend data		0.0%	1.4%
		Social rented		0.5%	increasing		4.8%	2.5%
		Private stock		4.9%	No trend data		4.8%	4.9%
	Housing stock by	Detached	HCC Household	4.4%	Decreasing	Improve the diversity of	13.6%	15.4%
	house type	Semi- detached	Stock (2015)	18.0%	Decreasing	housing tenures and	29.4%	24.0%
		Terraced		54.6%	Increasing	balanced	29.4%	26.8%
		Flat, maisonette, apartment		15.9%	Increasing	housing offer	14.7%	22.4%
		Bungalow		6.7%	No trend data		11.2%	9.6%
	Population (M	/lid 2015)	Census 2011	258,995	Increase		4,964,833	52,041,916
	Population gr change)	owth (%	Census (1991-2001)	- 6.4%	Historic decrease	Attract and sustain	4.6%	8.2%
			ONS (2001 – 2005)	2.6 %	Recent increase (due to natural change)		2.1 %	2.1 %
	Migration (ne		Census 2001	No data	Decreasing	Encourage in- migration of economically active/skilled population	n/a	n/a
	Age profile	0-9	Census	13.18%	Stable	Reduce		12.4%

SA Objective	Indicator	Information Source	Hull Performance	Trend	Future Target	Regional Comparison	National Comparison
	10-24	2011	19.93%	Decrease	geographical		17.91%
	25-64		52.17%	Increase	pockets of demographic		52.04%
	65+		14.73%	Decrease	concentration		17.73%
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Total offences (per 1000 population)	May 2016	10.4	No trend data	Reduce crime levels	No data	No data
	No. of LSOA in Hull fall within the 10% most deprived under the Crime domain	IMD 2015	64	Improving	Reduce	n/a	n/a
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising	% pupils achieving 5+ GCSEs (A*-C)	2014/2015	55.1%	Increasing	Increase - Improve academic attainment rates	63.8%	64.9%
attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and	% Unemployed	Dec 2015	8.51%	Increasing	Decrease – provide employment opportunities	6.15%	5.27%
future business requirements.	DWP Out of Work Benefits	Nov 2015	15.69%	Slight overall decrease	matching the local skills base	10.22%	8.68%
	Per Capita GVA	2014	£19,549	Increasing	Increase	£19,863	£25,367
	Annual Change in Business No	(2014)	2.28%	No data	Increase - increase entrepreneur ial activity	3.90%	4.41%

SA Objective	In	dicator	Information Source	Hull Performance	Trend	Future Target	Regional Comparison	National Comparison
	Number of ne- surviving 2+ Y		2012	71.74%	Decreasing	Increase - facilitate sustainable	72.98%	73.74%
	Labour force	Economically active	Dec 2015	73.02%	Increasing	n/a	77.23%	77.96%
		In employment		66.86%	Increasing	Increase	72.48%	73.85%
		Self- employed		5.21%	Increasing	Increase (to encourage entrepreneur ial activity and as an indication of rising education, skills and training)	9.23%	10.42%
		Un- employed		8.51%	Decreasing	Decrease	6.15%	5.27%
9. Ensure that eople have quitable and asy access to hopping, ommunity and	Schools	Secondary schools	Baseline report 2008	14	Stable	Increase no., quality and type of educational facilities, particularly	n/a	n/a
other services and facilities.		Primary schools		71		adult education	n/a	n/a
ila lacililes.		Nursery Schools		3		facilities to address	n/a	n/a
	Special schools		3		poor skills levels	n/a	n/a	
	Other adult/youth community education centres		12			n/a	n/a	

SA Objective	Inc	dicator	Information Source	Hull Performance	Trend	Future Target	Regional Comparison	National Comparison			
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic	(% of workers travelling to area from outside Hull and the East Riding)		Refer to SA Obj	Refer to SA Objective 13							
growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship	Per Capita GV	'A	See above								
and business diversity	Employment by Sector	Managers and senior officers	Dec 2015	4.34%	Decreasing	Provide a more diverse and	9.52%	10.61%			
		Professional occupations		15.29%	Increasing	highly skilled employment	17.67%	19.88%			
	pro an oc Ac	Associate professional and technical occupations		7.82%	Increasing	—market	12.56%	14.27%			
		Administrative and secretarial		10.08%	Decreasing		10.21%	10.68%			
		Skilled trades occupations		12.86%	Decreasing		11.38%	10.44%			
		Personal service occupations		11.82%	Increasing		9.56%	9.07%			
		Sales and customer service occupations		9.99%	Stable		8.32%	7.54%			
		Process plant and machine operatives		9.99%	Decreasing		8.16%	6.30%			
		Elementary occupations		16.59%			11.93%	10.77%			
	Employment by Sector	Manufacturing	Dec 2015 1	16.51%	Decreasing	Provide jobs in- keeping	12.27%	9.55%			
		Construction		6.69%	Increasing		7.14%	7.21%			

SA Objective	Indicator	Information Source	Hull Performance	Trend	Future Target	Regional Comparison	National Comparison
	Services		72.64%	Decreasing			
	Resident Average Weekly Wage	2015	£344.90	No data	Increase salaries and	£390.00	£430.20
	Resident Full Time Weekly Wage		£455.90	No data	attract higher paid forms of	£480.50	£532.60
	Resident Part Time Weekly Wage		£155.00	No data	employment	£168.80	£166.80
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate	Headline office rents	Focus report (2008)	156 psm	Increasing	Increase (to indicate high quality facilities and developing sub- regional economy)	£269 psm	n/a
mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Headline Retail Rents (Zone A)	Focus report (2008)	£1,884 psm	Increasing	Increase (to indicate increasing demand and quality of retail premises)	£3,337 psm	n/a

POLICY 1

Meeting future employment land requirements

- 1. A growing and competitive city economy will be supported through the identification and maintenance of a wide portfolio of sites that can accommodate demand for development of 'B' class uses within defined market areas of the city. Designated employment areas within the city will be the focus for a range of manufacturing, research and development, warehouse and distribution uses.
- 2. The Port of Hull, as designated on the Policies Map will continue to be the location for a range of operational port uses. It will also support major development needs associated with Green Port Hull.
- 3. Within designated employment areas, development of non-employment uses outside use classes B1, B2 and B8 will not be allowed on readily available employment land:
- a. where there is not existing adequate provision of such land nearby, and loss of land would therefore lead to a shortfall of land available to meet identified economic development needs; and
- b. unless the development is small scale ancillary development supporting employment uses, including sui-generis uses that are of an industrial nature that are compatible with surrounding uses and meet other objectives of the plan.
- 4. All office development will be subject to a sequential test to demonstrate that it cannot be better located in the city centre. Outside of the city centre office development will be supported where it is ancillary to, or there is operational need to be close to, manufacturing and logistics businesses, or within a business park development where smaller offices can support a wider mix of employment uses.
- 5. Expansion of existing businesses within designated employment areas will be supported subject to detailed planning considerations

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	ported subject to detailed planning considerati MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF F	RESIDUAL	COMMENTS
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
ENVIRONMENTAL	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negative	ive effect, ? Uncertain effect				
1. Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Uncertain but could be positive or negative depending on precise location of new employment development.	The application of policies 43 and 44 should ensure that employment sites that have been allocated do not generate negative effects on this SA Objective.	Using the mitigation measures set out in Policies 43 and 44 the residual effects are likely to be positive or neutral, particularly if a provision for additional green infrastructure is made.	0/+	0/+	0/+	By promoting additional employment development there is the potential for negative or positive impacts on habitats and biodiversity. This would depend on the precise location of any new development and whether green infrastructure is incorporated. Potential negative effect in regards to the protection of habitats; with the potential loss of habitat and increased fragmentation, with associated impacts on species. Strict environmental regulation will need to be adhered to allow development to proceed. The policy seeks to support development at the Hull Port. There could be potential for adverse environmental impacts, but Policy 35 (Water Transport) ensures developments will have to comply with stringent environmental safeguards, which will protect key habitats and species and could result in improving local habitats. Using the mitigation measures set out in Policies 44 and 45 the residual effects are likely to be positive or neutral, particularly if a provision for additional green infrastructure is
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have a minor negative impact.	With the application of Policy 39 (Sustainable Drainage) there will be no adverse effects on this objective. SuDS techniques will help mitigate the risk from surface run-off.	With the application of Policy 39 (Sustainable Drainage) there will be no adverse effects on this objective and the policy will have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	made. The policy promotes land for employment purposes meaning there will be an increase in hard standing, which will increase local surface run-off of surface waters. This could transport pollutants from the employment operations into surface and groundwaters. This could lead to reduced water quality.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and	Likely to have a minor negative impact.	With the application of Policy 39 (Sustainable Drainage) there will be no adverse effects on this objective. SuDS	With the application of Policy 39 (Sustainable Drainage) there will be no adverse effects on	0	0	0	The policy seeks to promote land for employment purposes. If this is fulfilled, there will be an increase in hard standing, which will

protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas		techniques will help mitigate the risk from surface run-off.	this objective and the policy will have a neutral effect.				increase local surface run-off of surface waters. This could increase the risk of local surface water flooding.
			In addition Policy 35 (Water Transport) states that development of water based freight and passenger handling facilities at the Port of Hull and on the River Hull will be supported provided that it does not have a detrimental impact on existing flood defences.				In addition, development is proposed at the Port of Hull which could have an impact on flooding due to its proximity to a watercourse.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy provides employment on previously developed land and therefore performs positively when applied in conjunction with Policy 48 (Land Affected by Contamination).
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a minor negative impact.	Policy 17 (Energy Efficient Design) will ensure that employment development will seek to achieve BREEAM 'Very Good' or better unless it has been demonstrated through an economic viability assessment that it is not viable to do so.	With the application of Policy 17 (Energy Efficient Design) there will be no adverse effects on this objective and the policy will have a neutral effect or positive effect depending on the measures incorporated into the design.	0/	0/+	0/+	The policy seeks to promote land for employment purposes. This could increase energy demand, both directly from site and indirectly, through the supply chain. This will generally be met by burning fossil fuels, which will increase GHG emissions.
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	The policy is concerned with promoting and ensuring enough land for employment. However, Policy 17 (Energy Efficient Design) will ensure that buildings take climate change into account where possible.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	Employment sites include brownfield land.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Uncertain but could be positive or negative depending on the type of employment and how energy efficient the use is.	Policy 17 (Energy Efficient Design) will ensure that employment development will seek to achieve BREEAM 'Very Good' or better unless it has been demonstrated through an economic viability assessment that it is not viable to do so. It also ensures that construction materials are considered. Policy 18 (Renewable and Low Carbon Energy) will encourage employment to include renewable or low carbon technology.	With the application of Policy 17 (Energy Efficient Design) and Policy 18 (Renewable and Low Carbon Energy) the effects are likely to be neutral or positive depending on the type of development.	0/+	0/+	0/+	Dependent on the use of the site, there may be negative effects from employment development, such as, increase in resource use including finite, non-renewable resources. This could also increase the amount of waste produced. The effects could be mitigated through sustainable construction and use of recycled materials which are provided in Policy 17 (Energy Efficient Design) and Policy 18 (Renewable and Low Carbon Energy).
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	The effects are unknown and dependent on the site location and employment type.	Policies 14 (Design), 15 (Local Distinctiveness), 16 (Heritage Considerations) and Policy 23 (Designing Employment Development) will ensure any negative effects are mitigated.	After mitigation the policy will have a neutral or positive effect depending on how well the design incorporates or enhances heritage assets.	0/+	0/+	0/+	The potential effects on historic and cultural assets at are unknown. Specific impacts on these features are considered through the separate employment site allocation assessment and will be mitigated through other policies relating to heritage and design.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	The effects are unknown and dependent on the site location and employment type.	Policies 14 (Design), 15 (Local Distinctiveness) and Policy 23 (Designing Employment Development) will ensure any negative effects are mitigated.	After mitigation the policy will have a neutral or positive effect depending on how well the design incorporates or enhances heritage assets.	0/+	0/+	0/+	The potential effects on and townscape are unknown. Specific impacts on these features are considered through the separate employment site allocation assessment and will be mitigated through other policies relating to heritage and design.
SOCIAL	Likely to have a poutral affact		1	0	0		No direct relation to this CA shipstive
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	U	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The focus on locating new employment development within existing centres should
links to a range modes of transport						ensure that such development is located where there is generally the highest level of sustainable accessibility.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
requirements. 19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
ECONOMIC						
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy performs very positively by seeking to protect existing employment provisions, whilst supporting the delivery of new economic development, based on the identified level of demand across the city. The policy therefore supports economic growth, diversity and job opportunities.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The delivery of sustainable economic growth is important to the vitality, viability and diversity of the city and other centres, which support employment uses and provide job opportunities for the local workforce. The policy ensures that employment uses are compatible with surrounding uses and ensures a range of employment uses in appropriate locations.

Environmental (ranges from + to -)

The effects of this policy on environmental objectives ranges from minor positive to minor negative, however through the provision of mitigation covered in other Plan policies, it is considered that any negative effects can be neutralised to the extent that there will be no residual long term negative effects. Additional employment development inevitably has the potential for both negative and positive impacts on habitats and biodiversity and is dependent on the precise location of any new development and whether green infrastructure is incorporated. Potential negative effects in regards to the protection of habitats, including the potential loss of habitat and increased fragmentation, with associated impacts on species, is possible as a consequence of the policy. However, the application of other Plan policy, such as policies 43 and 44 will ensure that strict environmental regulation will be adhered to if development is to be allowed to proceed. With specific regards to development at the Port of Hull, there could again be potential for adverse environmental impacts on habitats and the water environment in terms of flooding and water quality, but again it is considered that other Plan policies include sufficient provisions requiring new development to comply with stringent environmental safeguards, which will protect against flooding and surface water run-off and provide protection to key habitats and species which could result in improved local habitats through the provision of additional green space and infrastructure. The policy seeks to promote land for employment purposes including on previously developed land and therefore performs positively when applied in conjunction with Policy 48. In addition, there could be an increase in energy demand, impact on finite resources and generate waste, however, other Plan policies such as policies 17 and 18 will ensure that buildings take climate change into account where possible and sustainable construction techniques are implemented including the use of recycled ma

Social (+)

The policy is expected to have an overall positive effect on social objectives, with particular regard to sustainable transport. The policy seeks to focus the location of new employment development within existing employment areas and in particular the City centre, which should ensure that new economic development is located where there is generally the highest level of sustainable accessibility, with the best access to a range of sustainable transport modes, services and facilities.

Economic (++)

The policy should have a very positive effect on economic objectives by seeking to protect existing employment provisions, whilst supporting the delivery of new economic development, based on the identified level of demand across the City. The policy therefore supports economic growth, diversity and job opportunities and will contribute towards the vitality, viability and diversity of the City and other centres, which support employment uses and provide job opportunities for the local workforce. The policy ensures that employment uses are compatible with surrounding uses and ensures a range of employment uses in appropriate locations.

POLICY 2

Employment Allocations

- 1. The sites listed in table 4.1, and shown on the Policies Map, are allocated for a range of uses within industrial and business use under Use Classes B1(b) (c) and B2 and B8 and should be developed in accordance with the relevant development brief or Local Development Order (LDO) where one exists:
- 2. The sites within the Port Estate, listed in table 4.2 and shown on the Policies Map, are allocated for uses linked to Green Port Hull or will remain within operational port use.
- 3. The site at the former Isaac Newton School (LP Ref 32) shown on the Policies Map, is allocated to provide up to 3ha for development of small scale office / business start up space within Use Class B1 amongst a mixture of other uses.
- 4. Development on land at Arco, Priory Park (LP Ref 2) to support expansion of the National Distribution Centre will include the re-provision of 1.6ha of natural habitat that currently exists on the site to ensure that habitat of equivalent quantity and quality is maintained within the overall site occupied by the distribution centre.

5. At Kingswood 7.7ha will be allocated	l within the Riverbank area and up to 11.5ha (of land will be allocated within the Kingswood	Centre Area. The detailed allocations are made wit	hin the Kin	gswood Ar	ea Action F	Plan.
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF F	RESIDUAL	COMMENTS
					EFFECT		
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant nega	tive effect, ? Uncertain effect				
ENVIRONMENTAL		,		_	1	,	
Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Uncertain but could be positive or negative depending on precise location of new employment development.	The application of policies 43 and 44 should ensure that employment sites that have been allocated do not generate negative effects on this SA Objective. Policy 35 (Water Transport) ensures development at the Port Estate will have to comply with stringent environmental safeguards, which will protect key habitats and species and could result in improving local habitats.	Using the mitigation measures set out in Policies 35, 43 and 44 the residual effects are likely to be positive or neutral, particularly if a provision for additional green infrastructure is made.	0/+	0/+	0/+	Some of the proposed sites include green space (for example the National Distribution Centre); greenspaces may be of biodiversity value and consequently development of these sites may affect any habitat that exists there. For example, Queen Elizabeth Dock south and north is vacant and has largely been returned to nature. If this site is taken forward then any adverse impacts on biodiversity must be mitigated. The policy also supports development at the Port Estate. There could be potential for adverse environmental impacts, but Policy 35 (Water Transport) ensures developments will have to comply with stringent environmental safeguards, which will protect key habitats and species and could result in improving local habitats. Employment allocated to brownfield land is also important as it may have biodiversity interest which could be negatively impacted. Using the mitigation measures set out in Policies 44 and 45 the residual effects are likely to be positive or neutral, particularly if a provision for additional green infrastructure is made.

2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have a minor negative impact.	With the application of Policy 39 (Sustainable Drainage) there will be no adverse effects on this objective. SuDS techniques will help mitigate the risk from surface run-off.	With the application of Policy 39 (Sustainable Drainage) there will be no adverse effects on this objective and the policy will have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	The policy designates land for employment purposes meaning there will be an increase in hard standing, which will increase local surface run-off of surface waters. This could transport pollutants from the employment operations into surface and groundwaters. This could lead to reduced water quality.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas	Likely to have a minor negative impact.	With the application of Policy 39 (Sustainable Drainage) there will be no adverse effects on this objective. SuDS techniques will help mitigate the risk from surface run-off.	With the application of Policy 39 (Sustainable Drainage) there will be no adverse effects on this objective and the policy will have a neutral effect. In addition Policy 35 (Water Transport) states that development of water based freight and passenger handling facilities at the Port of Hull and on the River Hull will be supported provided that it does not have a detrimental impact on existing flood defences.	0	0	0	The policy designates land for employment purposes meaning there will be an increase in hard standing, which will increase local surface run-off of surface waters. This could increase the risk of local surface water flooding. In addition, development is proposed at the Port of Hull which could have an impact on flooding due to its proximity to a watercourse.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy seeks to designate land for employment purposes on previously developed land and therefore performs positively when applied in conjunction with Policy 48 (Land Affected by Contamination).
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a minor negative impact.	Policy 17 (Energy Efficient Design) will ensure that employment development will seek to achieve BREEAM 'Very Good' or better unless it has been demonstrated through an economic viability assessment that it is not viable to do so.	With the application of Policy 17 (Energy Efficient Design) there will be no adverse effects on this objective and the policy will have a neutral effect or positive effect depending on the measures incorporated into the design.	0/	0/+	0/+	The policy seeks to designate land for employment purposes. This could increase energy demand, both directly from site and indirectly, through the supply chain. This will generally be met by burning fossil fuels, which will increase GHG emissions. The Port Estate presents opportunities for offshore wind turbines and is set to be the focus of the Humber's burgeoning renewable energy sector. It will therefore have a positive effect that will increase with time as more sites are delivered.
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	The policy is concerned with allocating sites for employment. However, Policy 17 (Energy Efficient Design) will ensure that buildings take climate change into account where possible.
7. Achieve good air quality 8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and	Likely to have a neutral effect. Likely to have a minor positive effect.			0 +	0 +	0 +	No direct relation to this SA objective. Employment sites include brownfield land.
the efficient use of land 9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	++	++	The Port Estate presents opportunities for offshore wind turbines and is set to be the focus of the Humber's burgeoning renewable energy sector. It will therefore have a positive effect that will increase with time as more sites are delivered.
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	The effects are unknown and dependent on the site location and employment type.	Policies 14 (Design), 15 (Local Distinctiveness), 16 (Heritage Considerations) and Policy 23 (Designing	After mitigation the policy will have a neutral or positive effect depending on how well the	0/+	0/+	0/+	The potential effects on historic and cultural assets at are unknown. Specific impacts on these features are considered through the

_	_	T	1	1	1		
		Employment Development) will ensure any	design incorporates or enhances heritage				separate employment site allocation
		negative effects are mitigated.	assets.				assessment and will be mitigated through other
							policies relating to heritage and design.
11. Conserve and enhance the	The effects are unknown and dependent	Policies 14 (Design) 15 (Local	After mitigation the policy will have a neutral or	0/+	0/+	0/+	The potential effects on and townscape are
landscape and townscape,	on the site location and employment type.	Distinctiveness) and Policy 23 (Designing	positive effect depending on how well the				unknown. Specific impacts on these features
encouraging local distinctiveness		Employment Development) will ensure any	design incorporates or enhances heritage				are considered through the separate
		negative effects are mitigated.	assets.				employment site allocation assessment and will
							be mitigated through other policies relating to
							heritage and design.
SOCIAL							
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	The effects are unknown and dependent	Policy 23 (Designing Employment	After mitigation, the policy is likely to have a	0	0	0	Employment sites within close proximity to
reduce the health impacts of new	on the site location and employment type	Development) will mitigate any effects by	neutral effect.				residential areas have the potential to generate
developments	could be neutral or negative.	minimising impacts such as noise,					adverse effects (for example, noise may cause
		disturbance and overlooking, particularly					stress). It is likely that if the site is Use Class
		where the site is adjacent to residential					B1(a)(b)&(c) amongst a mixture of other uses
		properties.					there will be a less adverse effect on the
							surroundings.
							Whilst it is likely that there are no direct
							impacts predicted for the majority of the sites,
							the Former Isaac Newton School site lies just
							outside a residential area and therefore it could
							have adverse effects.
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The focus on locating new employment
patterns of development by ensuring							development within existing centres should
links to a range modes of transport							ensure that such development is located where
							there is generally the highest level of
							sustainable accessibility.
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
exclusion by closing the gap between							
the poorest communities and the							
rest through a more equitable							
sharing of the benefits of prosperity							
15. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
to good quality housing that meets							
their needs							
16. Enhance community identity and	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
participation							
17. Reduce both crime and fear of	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
crime							
18. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
to education at all ages and levels;							
raising attainment and enhancing							
local workforce skills that match							
current and future business							
requirements.							
19. Ensure that people have	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
equitable and easy access to							
shopping, community and other							
services and facilities.							
ECONOMIC							
20. Create conditions which support	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			++	++	++	The policy performs very positively by
sustainable economic growth,							allocating all land necessary to support the
encourage investment, innovation,							level of economic growth required over the
entrepreneurship and business							plan period, providing certainty through site
diversity							identification on the proposals map, whilst also

			detailing the size of the site and types of uses supported.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	++	++	++ The policy performs very positively by allocating all land, including within the city and other centres, necessary to support the level of economic growth required over the plan period, which will enhance the sustainability of existing centres.

Environmental (ranges from + to -)

The policy has the potential to generate a number of minor adverse effects on environmental objectives, however it is considered that overall, following the mitigation provided in other Plan policies that such effects could be neutralised with the potential to reverse the impact to have a long term positive effect in some instances. Additional employment development inevitably has the potential for both negative and positive impacts on habitats and biodiversity and is dependent on the precise location of any new development and whether green infrastructure is incorporated. Potential negative effects in regards to the protection of habitats, including the potential loss of habitat and increased fragmentation, with associated impacts on species, is possible as a consequence of the policy. However, the application of other Plan policies 43 and 44 will ensure that strict environmental regulation will be adhered to if development is to be allowed to proceed. With specific regards to development at the Port of Hull, there could again be potential for adverse environmental impacts on habitats and the water environment in terms of flooding and water quality, but again it is considered that other Plan policies include sufficient provisions requiring new development to comply with stringent environmental safeguards, which will protect against flooding and surface water run-off and provide protection to key habitats and species which could result in improved local habitats through the provision of additional green space and infrastructure. The policy seeks to promote land for employment purposes including on previously developed land and therefore performs positively when applied in conjunction with Policy 48. In addition, there could be an increase in energy demand, impact on finite resources and generate waste, however, other Plan policies such as policies 17 and 18 will ensure that buildings take climate change into account where possible and sustainable construction techniques are implemented including the use of recy

Social (+)

The policy is expected to have an overall positive effect on social objectives. Employment sites within close proximity to residential areas have the potential to generate adverse effects (for example, noise may cause stress). It is likely that if the site is in a B1 Use Class that amongst a mixture of other uses there will be a less adverse effect on the surroundings. The policy seeks to focus the location of new employment development within existing centres and in particular the City centre, which should ensure that new economic development is located where there is generally the highest level of sustainable accessibility, with the best access to a range of sustainable transport modes, services and facilities.

Economic (++)

The policy performs very positively by allocating all land necessary to support the level of economic growth required over the plan period, providing certainty through site identification on the proposals map, whilst also detailing the size of the site and types of uses supported. The policy ensures that employment uses are compatible with surrounding uses and ensures a range of employment uses in appropriate locations. The policy therefore supports economic growth, diversity and job opportunities and will contribute towards the vitality, viability and diversity of the City and other centres, which support employment uses and provide job opportunities for the local workforce.

POLICY 3

Housing requirement and site allocations

Housing requirement

- 1. Provision will be made for the development of 12,160 new homes in Hull during the period 2016 to 2032.
- 2. This housing requirement will be delivered at an average rate of 760 dwellings per year.
- 3. The overall delivery of housing in Hull and the East Riding will be monitored to ensure needs are being met across the two local authority areas. Housing site allocations
- 4. The sites listed in Tables 5.6 5.9, 5.11 and 5.12, and shown on the Local Plan Policies Map, are allocated for housing development.
- The Council will angue that a minimum E year gumbly of deliverable bousing sites in available in Hull

5. The Council will ensure that a minimum 5-year supply of deliverable housing sites is available in Hull.										
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSN	MENT OF R	ESIDUAL	COMMENTS			
					EFFECT					
				Short	Med	Long				
				Term	Term	Term				
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negative effect, ? Uncertain effect										
ENVIRONMENTAL										
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Uncertain but could be positive or	The application of policies 43 and 44 should	Using the mitigation measures set out in	0/+	0/+	0/+	By promoting additional housing developments			
biodiversity. Improve connectivity	negative depending on precise location of	ensure that housing schemes that arise out	Policies 43 and 44 the residual effects are likely				there is the potential for negative or positive			
between sites and prevent habitat	new housing development.	of Policy 3 do not generate negative effects	to be positive or neutral, particularly if a				impacts on habitats and biodiversity. This			
fragmentation.		on this SA Objective.	provision for additional green infrastructure is				would depend on the precise location of any			
			made.				new development.			

							Potential negative effect in regards to the protection of habitats; with the potential loss of habitat and increased fragmentation, with associated impacts on species. Strict environmental regulation will need to be adhered to allow development to proceed. Using the mitigation measures set out in Policies 43 and 44 the residual effects are likely to be positive or neutral, particularly if a provision for additional green infrastructure is made.
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have a minor negative effect.	The application of Policy 17 (Energy Efficient Design) should ensure that water consumption is reduced.	After mitigation, this policy is likely to have a neutral to negative effect. Whilst the mitigation measures aim to reduce water consumption, an increase in homes will mean an increase in water consumption.	0/-	0/-	0/-	The policy has a potential negative effect. Increasing the number of residential homes will increase water consumption.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas	Uncertain but could be positive or negative depending on precise location of new housing development.	The application of Policy 52 (Infrastructure and Delivery) and Policies 37 to 40 will ensure that flood risk is not increased and improved where necessary.	After mitigation, this policy is likely to have a neutral to positive effect.	0/+	0/+	0/+	The policy would result in an increase in hard standing, which, subject to mitigation, will increase local surface run-off of surface waters. This could increase the risk of local surface water flooding. The application of Policy 52 (Infrastructure and Delivery) could have a positive effect by allowing funding towards flood defences which not only protect proposed developments but also existing. In addition Policies 37 to 40 will ensure that flood risk is not increased. The policy has therefore been scored as neutral to positive after mitigation.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Uncertain but could be positive or negative depending on whether housing is to be provided on brownfield or greenfield land.	Policy 4 (Housing regeneration and brownfield land) will ensure that housing delivery is encouraged on brownfield land.	The policy has scored as uncertain overall, however it shall be positive where development is proposed on brownfield land and negative where is proposed on greenfield land.	?/+/-	?/+/-	?/+/-	If housing development is on undeveloped land, this could increase the loss of soils from new development. The majority of housing (60%) is on previously developed land and as such, there is likely to be less soil lost to new development.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a minor negative effect.	The application of Policy 17 (Energy Efficient Design) should ensure that energy consumption is reduced.	After mitigation, this policy is likely to have a neutral to negative effect. Whilst the mitigation measures aim to reduce energy consumption, an increase in homes will mean an increase in energy consumption.	0/-	0/-	0/-	The construction of new houses under the policy will result in an increase in energy demand, both directly from the construction and operation of new houses and indirectly, through the supply chain. This will generally be met by burning fossil fuels, which will increase GHG emissions. Policy 17 (Energy Efficient Design) will ensure that the negative effects are reduced.
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective. The design of housing is covered in Policy 21 Designing for Housing.

7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	Ιο	0	No direct impact predicted. Measures to
7. Achieve good all quality	Likely to have a fleutral effect.						protect air quality are addressed under Policy 47 (Atmospheric Pollution).
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Uncertain but could be positive or negative depending on whether housing is to be provided on brownfield or greenfield land.	Policy 4 (Housing regeneration and brownfield land) will ensure that housing delivery is encouraged on brownfield land.	The policy has scored as uncertain overall, however it shall be positive where development is proposed on brownfield land and negative where is proposed on greenfield land.	?/+/-	?/+/-	?/+/-	The majority of housing (60%) is on previously developed land and is therefore more positive than negative. However, it is dependent on housing location as to how to score this policy.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a minor negative effect.	The application of Policy 17 (Energy Efficient Design) should ensure that energy consumption is reduced.	After mitigation, this policy is likely to have a neutral to negative effect. Whilst the mitigation measures aim to reduce energy consumption, an increase in homes will inadvertently mean an increase in energy consumption.	0/-	0/-	0/-	An increase in housing will result in an increase in resource use including finite, non-renewable resources. This could also increase the amount of waste produced. Policy 17 (Energy Efficient Design) will ensure that the negative effects are reduced.
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct impact predicted. Measures to protect cultural heritage are addressed under Policy 16 (Heritage Considerations) in the Local Plan and specific issues are addressed in terms of the allocated housing sites.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct impact known, although there remains the potential for specific impact on townscape and visual amenity from any development. Specific impacts are addressed in terms of the proposed housing allocations elsewhere in the Local Plan.
SOCIAL					<u> </u>	1	elsewhere in the 2000 Fluin
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	Although this policy does not deal directly with issues around health, there are indirect benefits from increased housing availability to address identified need, which should lead to general improvements in health and wellbeing in the longer term. In addition, developer contributions may improve local facilities such as healthcare and open space which will have health benefits for new and existing communities.
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Uncertain but could be positive or negative depending on where housing is to be provided.	Policy 52 Infrastructure and Delivery and Policy 26 Location and layout of development should ensure that housing is delivered sustainably, maintaining and improving sustainable accessibility and/or mitigating its impact.	After mitigation, this policy is likely to have a neutral to positive effect depending on location.	0/+	0/+	0/+	Although this policy does not deal directly with issues around sustainable development patterns and transport, there are indirect effects from increased housing delivery, which will place greater strain on the capacity of existing infrastructure, including transport that may require mitigation. However, housing delivery should also contribute towards the cost of delivering infrastructure improvements.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy provides a balanced approach to housing delivery and is based upon evidence which identifies the level of need within the City, to ensure that the scale of future housing delivery is appropriate and sufficient to address existing deficiencies, whilst planning for growth, thereby enabling all communities to have better access to housing supply.

15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	++	++	The Policy seeks to deliver new housing based on the findings of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and the Objectively Assessed Need 2015 Update and therefore should help to strengthen the community by providing new housing where it is needed. The policy will have an overall positive impact with a quantum of housing identified to meet the level of need reflecting the aspiration of future economic growth whilst being realistic and deliverable. This will strengthen with time.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	The application of Policy 52 (Infrastructure and Delivery) will ensure that housing development does not put a strain on existing services.	The policy is likely to have a positive effect when used in conjunction with Policy 52.	+	+	+	The policy seeks to deliver new housing based on the findings of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and the Objectively Assessed Need 2015 Update and therefore should help to strengthen the community by providing new housing where it is needed. This should ensure that housing is delivered where there is access to local services, facilities and amenities that are necessary to support sustainable communities. However, new development can also increase the strain on such provisions or exacerbate existing deficiencies if measures are not taken to mitigate such impacts.
ECONOMIC							
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	++	++	The policy seeks to deliver housing growth to address existing and future needs, which is necessary to support sustainable economic growth. The policy will strengthen against this objective as more housing is delivered.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres. SUMMARY	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy seeks to deliver new housing which when located within existing centres should complement existing use and facilities enhancing the vitality and vibrancy of the centre

Environmental (ranges from ? to -)

The delivery of new housing development is inevitably going to have environmental consequences. Building new homes on undeveloped land could result in adverse impacts on any habitats and species present; increase surface water run-off by increasing levels of hard standing with associated impacts on water quality and flood risk; increase energy and water consumption; loss of soils; increased use of resources/waste generation; and depending on the site location, impacts on the character and setting of the surrounding environment. However overall, as a consequence of other policies set out within the Plan protecting against such impacts, the environmental effects of this policy are considered to be neutral, although this ranges from neutral and uncertain to minor negative effects before mitigation. The application of other plan policies should mitigate a number of minor negative effects to the extent that residual long term effects will be neutral, and with regards to protecting and enhancing habitats

and biodiversity and reducing flood risk, there is even the potential for minor positive long term effects. In relation to the impact on climate change and the effects on water and natural resources there is the potential to neutralise the long term residual effects, although it remains possible that new housing development would leave a long term minor negative effect if the impacts cannot be fully mitigated.

Social (ranges from ++ to 0)

The policy provides a balanced approach to housing delivery and is based upon evidence which identifies the level of need within the City, to ensure that the scale of future housing delivery is appropriate and sufficient to address existing deficiencies, whilst planning for growth, thereby enabling all communities to have better access to housing supply. Whilst the policy does not deal directly with a number of the social objectives, indirectly it will deliver benefits in relation many of the social objectives, particularly in relation to health, where increased housing availability to address identified need, should lead to general improvements in health and wellbeing in the longer term and the requirement for developer contributions may improve local facilities such as healthcare and open space. In addition, by supporting sustainable patterns of development, this should ensure that high levels of sustainable accessibility is achieved, which also contributes towards supporting healthier lifestyles particularly where access to local services, facilities and amenities that are necessary to support sustainable communities can be delivered. Whilst there are also indirect effects from increased housing delivery in terms of the potential for greater strain to be placed on the capacity of existing infrastructure, mitigation provided by other plan policies and a requirements for developers to contribute towards the cost of delivering infrastructure improvements neutralise long term residual effects and potentially result in positive effects through increased access.

Economic (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy seeks to deliver housing growth to address existing and future needs, which is necessary to support the aspirations for sustainable economic growth based on realistic evidence lead requirements. It is considered that the policy will strengthen against this objective as more housing is delivered resulting in a very positive long term effect as housing needs and economic growth becomes more strongly aligned. In addition, the policy seeks to deliver new housing which when located within existing centres should complement existing uses and facilities providing a positive long term impact on the vitality and vibrancy of the centre.

POLICY 4

Housing regeneration and brownfield land

Housing regeneration

- 1. The areas listed below, and shown on the Local Plan Policies Map, are identified as priority areas for housing regeneration:
- 1. Newington & St Andrews
- 2. Holderness Road Corridor
- 3. North Bransholme
- 4. Orchard Park
- 2. The Council has identified indicative levels of housing demolitions in regeneration priority areas, as set out in Table 5.3.
- 3. Where housing stock is to be renovated, improvements to frontages and/or boundaries will be supported.
- 4. The Council will continue to review the need to regenerate other areas and identify specific interventions and funding opportunities.

Housing on brownfield land

- 5. The re-use of previously developed (brownfield) land for housing will be supported, providing the site is suitable for housing and not needed for employment purposes.
- 6. Over the plan period, at least 60% of new housing should be built on brownfield sites.
- 7. The Council will maintain a register of brownfield sites suitable for housing and update it annually.*
- 8. Brownfield sites allocated for housing will be included on the brownfield register.*
- 9. Brownfield sites allocated for housing with no constraints will be deemed to have 'permission in principle'.*

*this is subject to the implementation of proposed government legislation

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF R EFFECT	ESIDUAL	COMMENTS
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive effect, ? Uncertain effect				
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Uncertain but could be positive or negative depending on precise location of new housing development and whether species are present.	The application of policies 43 and 44 should ensure that housing schemes that arise out of Policy 4 do not generate negative effects on this SA Objective.	Using the mitigation measures set out in Policies 43 and 44 the residual effects are likely to be positive or neutral, particularly if a provision for additional green infrastructure is made.	0/+	0/+	0/+	By promoting additional housing developments there is the potential for negative or positive impacts on habitats and biodiversity. This would depend on the precise location of any new development. Brownfield land has biodiversity interest which could be negatively impacted.
							Using the mitigation measures set out in Policies 43 and 44 the residual effects are likely to be positive or neutral, particularly if a

							provision for additional green infrastructure is made.
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have a minor negative effect.	The application of Policy 17 (Energy Efficient Design) should ensure that water consumption is reduced.	After mitigation, this policy is likely to have a neutral to negative effect. Whilst the mitigation measures aim to reduce water consumption, an increase in homes will inadvertently mean an increase in water consumption.	0/-	0/-	0/-	The policy has a potential negative effect. Increasing the number of residential homes will increase water consumption.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas	Uncertain but could be positive or negative depending on precise location of new housing development.	The application of Policy 52 (Infrastructure and Delivery) and Policies 37 to 40 will ensure that flood risk is not increased and improved where necessary.	After mitigation, this policy is likely to have a neutral to positive effect.	0/+	0/+	0/+	Although the policy promotes housing on brownfield sites. The policy could result in an increase in hard standing, which, subject to mitigation, will increase local surface run-off of surface waters. This could increase the risk of local surface water flooding. The application of Policy 52 (Infrastructure and Delivery) could have a positive effect by allowing funding towards flood defences which not only protect proposed developments but also existing. In addition Policies 37 to 40 will ensure that flood risk is not increased. The policy has therefore been scored as neutral to positive after mitigation.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy seeks to allocate 60% of new housing on brownfield sites. As these sites are on previously developed land, this will reduce the amount of soil excavated for the construction of new houses compared with the use of greenfield sites.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			++	++	++	The policy seeks to allocate 60% of new housing on brownfield sites. This is an efficient use of land by using more previously developed land than undeveloped land.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
SOCIAL							

	1	T	1	1	1	
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy should indirectly have a positive impact providing a realistic approach to brownfield land delivery and supporting the reuse of previously developed land which is predominantly located within existing urban areas, where there is better access to more sustainable means of transport and services within walking distance.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy should indirectly have a positive impact providing a realistic approach to brownfield land delivery and supporting the reuse of previously developed land which is predominantly located within existing urban areas, which generally provide more sustainable locations for new housing development, with better access to employment, services, facilities and a range of sustainable means of transport.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy should indirectly have a positive impact providing a realistic approach to brownfield land delivery and supporting the reuse of previously developed land which is predominantly located within existing urban areas, which generally provide more sustainable locations for new housing development, with better access to employment, services, facilities and a range of sustainable means of transport.
ECONOMIC						
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy should perform positively against this objective ensuring that protection is provided for viable employment sites, which are essential to sustainable economic growth, from development / redevelopment and conversion for residential use, which could compromise this objective.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy should have a positive impact by focusing development towards previously

encourage a complementary and	!		developed land and bringing sites within
appropriate mix of uses and facilities	ļ ,		existing centres back in to use, helping to
within and between centres.	!		revitalise those centres and their sustainability.
			·

Environmental (ranges from ++ to 0/-)

Overall the policy supports the delivery of new housing on brownfield land which generally delivers a number of positive environmental effects. Maximising the area of brownfield land to be redeveloped provides a more efficient use of land and reduces the potential impacts on habitats and biodiversity and the loss of soils associated with undeveloped land and greenfield sites. Consequently, the scale and magnitude of these benefits increases as more housing development is delivered on brownfield land over the Plan period. Many of the uncertainties are as a consequence of the general overarching nature of the policy as the results with vary depending on the precise location of new housing development, which are covered in the separate site assessment.

Notwithstanding this, brownfield land does not preclude a site from having biodiversity interest and there is the potential that increasing the number of residential homes will increase water consumption and could increase flood risk and surface water run-off, although it is expected that other policies should ensure that such impacts are appropriately mitigated in the long term and development proposals include or contribute towards the cost of delivering or maintaining supporting infrastructure, including flood defences and SUDS.

Social (ranges from + to 0)

The policy should indirectly have a positive social impact providing a realistic approach to brownfield land delivery and supporting the reuse of previously developed land which is predominantly located within existing urban areas, where there is better access to a range of more sustainable means of transport, employment opportunities and community services and facilities within walking distance. These positive effects should be maintained in the long term.

Economic (+)

Overall the policy is likely to have a positive effect on supporting sustainable economic growth by supporting viable brownfield employment sites, which are essential to sustainable economic growth. It ensures that such sites are protected from development / redevelopment and conversion for residential use, which could compromise this objective and supports bringing sites within existing centres back in to use, helping to revitalise those centres and providing for a complimentary mix of uses, which delivers vibrancy and helps to maintain the viability of centres.

POLICY 5

Type and mix of housing

Size of homes

- 1. Housing development should contribute to re-balancing the housing stock in Hull in the following ways:
 - a. on sites of 100 or more dwellings outside the city centre, at least 60% of new market housing should contain 3 or more bedrooms; and
 - b. at least 70% of new affordable housing should contain no more than 2 bedrooms.

Affordable housing and starter homes

- 2. Market housing development should contribute towards the supply of affordable housing and starter homes by delivering 10% affordable housing and/ or starter homes on sites of 15 or more dwellings in all areas of the city (except Kingswood, where the Area Action Plan proposes 15% on all sites).
- 3. Affordable housing and starter homes should be provided on-site and fully integrated into the development.
- 4. In exceptional circumstances, where on-site provision is not suitable or feasible, off-site provision or payment in lieu will be accepted.
- 5. Only in exceptional circumstances, where a fully costed economic viability appraisal concludes that a 10% contribution would make a scheme unviable, will a reduced level of affordable housing and/ or started homes be considered acceptable.

Custom and self-build housing

- 6. Development of custom and self-build housing will be supported where demand has been established.
- 7. The Council will seek to identify appropriate sites to meet the demand for custom and self-build housing, or may require housing developments to provide a proportion of suitable plots for custom and self-build housing.

Specialist housing

- 8. Development of specialist housing for older persons, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable people, will be supported.
- 9. Specialist housing should be located with particular regard to:
- a. access to services and facilities;
- b. access to public transport; and
- c minimising flood risk

c. minimising flood risk.							
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF R	ESIDUAL	COMMENTS
					EFFECT		
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ct, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive effect, ? Uncertain effect				
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
biodiversity. Improve connectivity							
between sites and prevent habitat							
fragmentation.							

2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
quality and limit water consumption						
to levels supportable by natural						
processes and storage systems,						
taking into account the impact of						
climate change						
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
does not increase flood risk and	,					,
protects or enhances the capacity &						
integrity of flood storage areas						
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
development and encourage	Likely to have a heatful cheet.					No direct relation to this 3A objective.
remediation of contaminated land.						
	Libebote become a control offerst				0	No disease solutions to their CA objective
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
change, with a particular focus on						
reducing the consumption of fossil						
fuels and levels of CO2						
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
capable of withstanding the effects						
of climate change						
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
developed land and buildings, and	,					
the efficient use of land						
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as	Likely to have a fleutral effect.		0	"	0	No direct relation to this 3A objective.
possible, and re-use finite resources						
1 •						
(including waste) or recycled						
alternatives wherever possible						
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and cultural assets						
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
landscape and townscape,						
encouraging local distinctiveness						
SOCIAL						
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
reduce the health impacts of new						
developments						
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
patterns of development by ensuring						
links to a range modes of transport						
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy should have a positive impact on this
exclusion by closing the gap between	Likely to have a minor positive effect.					objective supporting the delivery of a range of
the poorest communities and the						housing types, including affordable housing to
rest through a more equitable						address the level and type of housing need,
_ ·						1
sharing of the benefits of prosperity						which should help to ensure that housing is
						available/delivered where there will be access
						to supporting community services, facilities and
						public transport.
15. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy should have a positive impact by
I =						supporting an increase in affordable housing
I to good quality bouging that mosts		1	I	ĺ	1	and specialist provision which meets the needs
to good quality housing that meets						and specialist provision which meets the needs
to good quality housing that meets their needs						in the City.
	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	

crime					No direct relation to this SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access Likely	ely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
to education at all ages and levels;					
raising attainment and enhancing					
local workforce skills that match					
current and future business					
requirements.					
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	ely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy is likely to have a positive effect by ensuring housing is available/delivered where there will be access to supporting community services, facilities and public transport.
ECONOMIC					
20. Create conditions which support Likely	ely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
sustainable economic growth,					
encourage investment, innovation,					
entrepreneurship and business					
diversity					
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality Likely	ely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
of city centre and local centres and					
encourage a complementary and					
appropriate mix of uses and facilities					
within and between centres.					

Environmental (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the environmental objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

Social (+

The policy supporting the delivery of a range of housing types, including affordable housing to address the level and type of housing need, which should help to ensure that housing is available/delivered where there will be access to employment opportunities, supporting community services, facilities and public transport and should therefore have a positive effect on these pertinent social objectives in the short, medium and long term.

Economic (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

POLICY 6 Housing space standards							
	the national minimum internal space standard						
2. Conversion of a dwelling house into SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	perty has a minimum internal floorspace of at le	ast 110m2 before conversion. RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF R	ESIDIIAI	COMMENTS
303TAINADIEITT OBJECTIVE	TOTENTIAL INIT ACTS	Williamon	RESIDOAL ETTECT	A33E331	EFFECT	LSIDOAL	CONTINUENTS
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negati	ve effect, ? Uncertain effect	·			
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
biodiversity. Improve connectivity							
between sites and prevent habitat							
fragmentation.							
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
quality and limit water consumption							
to levels supportable by natural							

	T		1	1	1	T
processes and storage systems,						
taking into account the impact of						
climate change						
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
does not increase flood risk and						
protects or enhances the capacity &						
integrity of flood storage areas						
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
development and encourage	zikely to have a heatral effect.					The direct relation to this 57 (objective.
remediation of contaminated land.						
	Likely to have a newtypl offert		1	0	0	No divert veleties to this CA objective
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	U	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
change, with a particular focus on						
reducing the consumption of fossil						
fuels and levels of CO2						
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
capable of withstanding the effects						
of climate change						
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
developed land and buildings, and						
the efficient use of land						
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	U	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as						
possible, and re-use finite resources						
(including waste) or recycled						
alternatives wherever possible						
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and cultural assets						
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
landscape and townscape,						
encouraging local distinctiveness						
SOCIAL					•	
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy is likely to have a positive effect. By
reduce the health impacts of new						having a minimum standard, this will ensure
developments						that rooms will have a positive effect on the
						health and comfort of residents.
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
patterns of development by ensuring	Likely to have a fleatial effect.		0		"	No direct relation to this 3A objective.
links to a range modes of transport			1			
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy is likely to have a positive effect
exclusion by closing the gap between						against this SA objective as it will ensure that a
the poorest communities and the						minimum standard is provided for all,
rest through a more equitable						regardless of financial background.
sharing of the benefits of prosperity						
15. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy is likely to have a positive effect
						against this SA objective as it will ensure that a
to good quality housing that meets						minimum standard is provided for everyone.
their needs						
16. Enhance community identity and	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
participation	,					
17. Reduce both crime and fear of	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
crime						car relation to this six objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
to education at all ages and levels;	Likely to have a heathal effect.					Two direct relation to this 3A objective.
to education at all ages allu levels;	1			1		

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
raising attainment and enhancing					
local workforce skills that match					
current and future business					
requirements					
19. Ensure that people have	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
equitable and easy access to					
shopping, community and other					
services and facilities					
ECONOMIC					
20. Create conditions which support	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
sustainable economic growth,					
encourage investment, innovation,					
entrepreneurship and business					
diversity					
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
of city centre and local centres and					
encourage a complementary and					
appropriate mix of uses and facilities					
within and between centres					
				,	

Environmental (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the environmental objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

Social (+)

The policy supports the delivery of housing to national minimum standards thereby ensuring that liveable rooms will conform as a minimum to these standards which will ensure the effect on the comfort of residents is not compromised or detrimental to their health, regardless of the type of housing and financial background of residents, and that the same minimum standards can be expected by everyone. This should therefore have a positive effect on these pertinent social objectives in the short, medium and long term.

Economic (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

POLICY 7

Houses in multiple occupation

- 1. Conversion of a property into a house in multiple occupation (HMO) will not be allowed if it would:
- a. result in a concentration of similar uses adversely affecting local amenity and the character of the area;
- b. introduce a potential source of noise and disturbance greater than that normally associated with a dwelling to the detriment of neighbouring residential amenity, which could not be mitigated by careful planning of room layout and the use of sound insulation; and
- c. create unacceptable parking problems to the detriment of local amenity.
- 2. An Article 4 Direction requiring planning permission for small HMOs for between 3 and 6 unrelated people, and/ or a limit on the number of HMOs allowed, will be introduced in areas of the city where family housing needs to be protected or a specific need for such measures can be evidenced.
- 3. Where an Article 4 Direction exists for small HMOs, if the concentration of HMOs and flats exceeds 50% in a specific street then further HMOs will not be allowed, with the exception of streets within the University Quarter.
- 4. Houses in multiple occupation (HMOs) should meet the minimum internal space standards set out in Table 5.5.
- 5. Minimum parking standards for HMOs are set out in Policy 32 and Table 10.2.
- 6. Adequate provision must be made for the storage of refuse and recycling containers whereby the containers are not visible from an area accessible by the public, and the containers can be moved to and from their collection point along a route external to the property.
- 7. Conversion of a dwelling house into a house in multiple occupation (HMO) for more than 6 unrelated people will be allowed if the property has a minimum internal floorspace of at least 150m2 before conversion.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSMENT OF RESIDUAL			COMMENTS		
				EFFECT					
				Short	Med	Long			
				Term	Term	Term			
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive effect + Minor positive effect + Ninor positive effect - Minor positive effect - Significant positive effect									

Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effect, - Minor negative effect, -- Significant negative effect, ? Uncertain effect ENVIRONMENTAL

blodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation. Likely to have a neutral effect. D			 	•	-		1
preference and arrower about the growth product of the growth prod	1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
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Livey to base a neutral effect.	between sites and prevent habitat						
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which can all have an adverse impact on an							
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area and its residents health.							
							area and its residents health.

				•		
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
patterns of development by ensuring						
links to a range modes of transport						
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a minor positive effect		+	+	+	The policy has a minor positive effect as houses
exclusion by closing the gap between						in multiple occupation (HMOs) often
the poorest communities and the						accommodate people with few housing options
rest through a more equitable						and people who are more vulnerable. The
sharing of the benefits of prosperity						policy ensures that residents of HMOs are
,						provided with at least a minimum standard of
						accommodation.
	Likely to have a minor positive effect		+		+	The policy has a minor positive effect as houses
	Likely to flave a fillion positive effect		*	•	T	
						in multiple occupation (HMOs) often
						accommodate people with few housing options
						and people who are more vulnerable. The
						policy ensures that residents of HMOs are
						provided with at least a minimum standard of
						accommodation.
15. Ensure that everyone has access						
to good quality housing that meets						The policy should also have a positive impact by
their needs						still allowing HMOs. Demand for HMOs is likely
their needs						to increase as a consequence of welfare
						reforms and the difficulty many people are
						having in accessing mortgage finance. The
						policy performs strongly as it would allow for
						limits and restrictions to be put in place to
						protect certain areas and family housing, whilst
						still providing a much needed accommodation
						type.
16. Enhance community identity and	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.		l o	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
· · · · ·	Libebote become a newtonia ffeet					No discrete solution to this CA objective
17. Reduce both crime and fear of	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
crime						
18. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
to education at all ages and levels;						
raising attainment and enhancing						
local workforce skills that match						
current and future business						
requirements.						
19. Ensure that people have	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
equitable and easy access to						·
shopping, community and other						
services and facilities.						
ECONOMIC						
20. Create conditions which support	Likely to have a neutral effect.	Γ	0	10	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
sustainable economic growth,						The direct relation to this six objective.
encourage investment, innovation,						
entrepreneurship and business						
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
diversity						And the second s
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
of city centre and local centres and						
encourage a complementary and						
appropriate mix of uses and facilities						
within and between centres.						
SUMMARY						
Environmental (+)						

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the majority of environmental objectives and therefore is likely to have a neutral effect on these objectives. However, with regards to the objective to maximise the use of previously developed land it is expected to have a minor positive effect. HMO's can have 6 or more unrelated people (a large HMO) or 3-6 people (a small HMO) sharing a house at a time. Consequently, this means that less land is required to provide one bedroom dwellings to meet single household demand. This positive effect is expected continue in the long term whilst dwellings remain as HMOs.

Social (Ranges from ++ to +)

Overall, this policy is expected to have a positive effect on social objectives, with a significant positive effect on encouraging healthy lifestyles as the policy actively tries to reduce the negative effects of HMO's, placing appropriate restrictions to protect certain areas and family housing and mitigating against adverse effects. Specific reference is made to measures to reduce the effects on the amenity of neighbourhoods, including a proliferation of refuse and recycling bins, limited parking, and a potential for excessive noise and disturbance, which can all have an adverse impact on an area and its residents health. The policy should also have a minor positive effect on ensuring everyone has access to good housing by supporting HMOs, which often accommodate more vulnerable people and those with few housing options, ensuring that they can reside in a property that complies with at least a minimum standard of accommodation. It is expected that demand for HMOs could increase as a consequence of welfare reforms and as a result of difficulties in accessing mortgage financing and will therefore continue to perform an important role over the life time of the Plan.

Economic (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

POLICY 8

Traveller provision

- 1. The Council will seek to identify sites to accommodate Traveller pitches:
- a. firstly, in Flood Risk zones 1 and 2; or
- b. secondly, if insufficient land is available in these zones, in Flood Risk zone 3a if mitigation measures are possible.
- 2. New permanent or transit Traveller sites should:
- a. avoid areas of high flood risk;
- b. provide adequate on-site services and facilities, including water, drainage, sewerage, waste disposal, electricity, access and parking;
- c. have access to schools, health services, shops and employment; and
- d. respect the amenity of nearby residents.
- 3. If a Traveller site is be located in Flood Risk zone 3a, it will be granted only a seasonal permission.
- 4. Existing Traveller sites at Bankside, Bedford Street, Newington and Wilmington will be protected from conflicting development

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF R	ESIDUAL	COMMENTS			
				Short	EFFECT Med	Long				
				Term	Term	Long Term				
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect. + Minor positive effect. O Neutral effe	। ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive effect. ? Uncertain effect	Term	Term	TCTTT				
ENVIRONMENTAL										
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Uncertain but could be positive or	The application of policies 43 and 44 should	Using the mitigation measures set out in	0/+	0/+	0/+	There is the potential for negative or positive			
biodiversity. Improve connectivity	negative depending on precise location of	ensure that pitches that arise out of Policy 8	Policies 43 and 44 the residual effects are likely				impacts on habitats and biodiversity. This			
between sites and prevent habitat	pitches and whether species are present.	do not generate negative effects on this SA	to be positive or neutral, particularly if a				would depend on the precise location of any			
fragmentation.		Objective.	provision for additional green infrastructure is				new pitch.			
			made.							
							Using the mitigation measures set out in			
							Policies 43 and 44 the residual effects are likely			
							to be positive or neutral, particularly if a			
							provision for additional green infrastructure is			
							made.			
2. Maintain and enhance water	Uncertain but could be positive or	Mitigation could be provided through Policy		?/+/-	?/+/-	?/+/-	The policy has a potential negative effect.			
quality and limit water consumption	negative depending on whether water	17 (Energy Efficient Design) however this is					Increasing the number of residential homes will			
to levels supportable by natural	storage measures are proposed as part of	more steered towards housing and non-					increase water consumption. The policy advises			
processes and storage systems,	the policy.	residential schemes.					that water is to be provided on-site, however it			
taking into account the impact of							is unknown whether this includes water			
climate change							storage.			
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			++	++	++	Policy promotes protection of sites from			
does not increase flood risk and							flooding by steering traveller pitches away from			
protects or enhances the capacity &							areas at risk of flooding and where this cannot			
integrity of flood storage areas							be avoided proposes mitigation measures.			

Most importantly it grants seasonal permission

	T		Г	F			T
							for sites in Flood Zone 3a, which avoids development at times when the risk of flooding is most likely.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Uncertain but could be positive or negative depending on whether on brownfield or greenfield sites.			-/+	-/+	-/+	Development of traveller sites will create areas of hardstanding with associated loss of soils.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	The policy could be strengthened by ensuring pitches are more resilient to flooding should it occur (for example anchoring caravans or an evacuation plan as stated in Environment Agency guidance).		+	+	+	Policy promotes protection of sites from flooding.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
SOCIAL							
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy should deliver a positive impact in relation to this objective by reducing the health and safety risks to residents associated with locating inappropriate development in locations subject to a high risk of flooding. The policy also aims to respect the amenity of existing residents which can have health benefits (stress reduction etc).
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+ This policy is likely to provide some form o support to the economy by ensuring trave groups have access to jobs and education.	elling
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+ The policy performs positively against this objective by ensuring that travellers have access to a range of services and facilities.	
ECONOMIC					
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0 No direct relation to this SA objective.	
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0 No direct relation to this SA objective.	

SHMMARY

Environmental (ranges from ++ to ?/+/-)

Overall, whilst there are some uncertainties as a consequence of site specific issues and the precise location of pitches, the policy is expected to have a predominantly positive effect on environmental objectives. Where there are uncertainties and potential negative impacts, such as in relation to habitats and biodiversity, water consumption and the loss of soils through the creation of hardstanding, mitigation is expected to be provided by other Plan policies to ensure any residual effects are likely to be positive or neutral. With regards to flooding, the policy promotes protection of sites from flooding by steering traveller pitches away from areas at risk of flooding and where this cannot be avoided requires mitigation to be provided. In addition, the policy supports seasonal permission for sites in Flood Zone 3a, which avoids development at times when the risk of flooding is most likely. It therefore performs very positively in response to minimising flood risk objectives and positively in respect to mitigating the effects of climate change.

Social (+)

The policy is expected to deliver a positive impact in relation to the relevant social objectives by reducing the health and safety risks to residents associated with locating inappropriate development in locations subject to a high risk of flooding. The policy aims to respect the amenity of existing residents which can help to reduce the health impacts associated with new development and locating traveller pitches within or adjacent to existing communities. The policy also delivers significant benefits in terms of addressing social exclusion and access to education, ensuring the traveller community have appropriate access to employment, education and a range of services and facilities.

Economic (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

POLICY 9

City Centre

- 1. The city centre as defined on the Policies Map will accommodate a full range of main town centre uses and necessary infrastructure to promote key objectives for economic growth and to make Hull a world class visitor destination. The city centre will be the primary location for all major town centre uses where these, by their scale and nature and either individually or cumulatively, will serve a catchment area including the city as a whole and the wider region.
- 2. The city centre will accommodate educational (D1) uses in connection with Hull College, Trinity House Academy or other emerging educational establishments including the University Technical College, and needs for expansion or remodelling of facilities will be supported subject to detailed planning considerations and other policy objectives of the Local Plan.
- 3. Approximately 2,500 homes will be developed in the city centre over the plan period to meet needs and to promote a larger city centre resident population. Homes will be delivered on allocated housing sites, within allocated mixed use sites, and within upper floors of properties that make up the primary shopping area where these are not in retail use, and in locations that will not undermine the operation of main town centre uses that are critical to the function of the city centre.
- 4. The Old Town of the city centre will support a range of main town centre uses where these are compatible with and respect the historic fabric and unique heritage importance of the area. The future of the Old Town area of Hull city centre will be informed by use of master plans to influence the development of the area to secure its long term viability as a residential and business area as well as a key visitor destination.
- 5. The primary shopping area as shown on the Policies Map will be the focus for A1-A5 and related leisure uses. A concentration of A1 shops and services should be maintained in the primary shopping area of the city centre to promote its continuing vitality and viability. Within primary frontages, change of use from A1 shops to other A class uses will be permitted where the proportion of non-A1 floorspace within units in individual streets, or malls within shopping centres, would not exceed 30%. Within secondary frontages that make up the remaining parts of the primary shopping area, change of use from A1 to other A class and also leisure uses will be permitted where the proportion of non-A1 floorspace would not exceed 60%. Where proportions would be exceeded development should demonstrate that it will not undermine the vitality and viability of the centre.
- 6. A sequential approach will be needed to justify why any development of main town centre uses that should primarily be located in the city centre cannot be located within its designated boundary. If they cannot then development should consider sites immediately adjacent to and readily accessed from within the city centre. Only where such sites are not available should development consider sites outside of the city centre, including within and then adjacent to District Centres, and only then in other locations which are readily accessed by a range of transport and promote linked trips with other facilities.
- 7. For shopping development the sequential approach should consider sites and properties within the Primary Shopping Area (PSA). Where sites cannot be found within the PSA then development should consider sites immediately adjacent to and easily accessed from the PSA to promote strong footfall and ensure the development will function as part of this area. Only where such sites are not available should development consider sites elsewhere in the city centre, within and then adjacent to District Centres.
- 8. Where main town centre uses are not able to be located within the city centre, or for shopping inside the Primary Shopping Area, the applicant will be required to demonstrate that development will not have significant adverse impact on the city centre and / or District Centres. An impact assessment will be required if development is for A1 retail or a use that could change to A1 retail without planning permission, over 900 sqm, and for office over 1,000 sqm and leisure development over 2,500 sqm.
- 9. Where specific mitigation measures are required to ensure that development outside of centres, including of retail warehouses and within retail parks, will not have a significant adverse impact then conditions and / or legal agreements will be applied to the permission to ensure such measures continue until such time as they are not required.
- 10. Development of leisure and tourism facilities outside of the city centre will be supported where the unique characteristics of the location support it as a tourist or leisure destination, and where the draw of the facility would not adversely impact on the visitor attraction of the city centre.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSMENT OF RESIDUAL			COMMENTS			
30377	10121111121111171010		112012 0712 211 201	EFFECT			COMMENTS.			
				Short	Med	Long				
				Term	Term	Term				
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant nega	tive effect, ? Uncertain effect			•				
ENVIRONMENTAL										
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Uncertain but could be positive or	The application of policy 44 (Biodiversity	Using the mitigation measures set out in	0/+	0/+	0/+	There is the potential for negative or positive			
biodiversity. Improve connectivity	negative depending on precise location of	and Wildlife) should ensure that	Policy 44 the residual effects are likely to be				impacts on habitats and biodiversity. This			
between sites and prevent habitat	new development.	development does not generate negative	neutral or positive depending on whether				would depend on the precise location of any			
fragmentation.		effects on this SA Objective.	habitats are enhanced by development.				new development and whether the schemes enhance biodiversity.			
							The policy states that development of leisure and tourism facilities outside of the city centre will be supported where the unique characteristics of the location support it as a tourist or leisure destination. This may impact on the Humber Estuary, should water based or associated leisure and tourism opportunities be sought. The application of other policies relating to biodiversity and wildlife will ensure there are no adverse effects			
							Some sites are also located adjacent to the Humber Estuary European Site. Development that results in habitat losses/fragmentation in the city centre could have an adverse impact on biodiversity.			
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a minor negative impact.	With the application of Policy 39	With the application of Policy 39 (Sustainable	0	0	0	The policy may result in an increase in hard			
quality and limit water consumption		(Sustainable Drainage) there will be no	Drainage) there will be no adverse effects on				standing, which will increase local surface run-			

	1			1	_		
to levels supportable by natural		adverse effects on this objective. SuDS	this objective and the policy will have a neutral				off of surface waters. This could transport
processes and storage systems,		techniques will help mitigate the risk from	effect.				pollutants from the employment operations
taking into account the impact of		surface run-off.					into surface and groundwaters. This could lead
climate change							to reduced water quality.
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a minor negative impact.	With the application of Policy 39	With the application of Policy 39 (Sustainable	0	0	0	The policy may result in an increase in hard
does not increase flood risk and		(Sustainable Drainage) there will be no	Drainage) there will be no adverse effects on				standing, which will increase local surface run-
protects or enhances the capacity &		adverse effects on this objective. SuDS	this objective and the policy will have a neutral				off of surface waters. This could increase the
integrity of flood storage areas		techniques will help mitigate the risk from	effect.				risk of local surface water flooding.
integrity of mood storage areas		surface run-off.	chect.				risk of local surface water flooding.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to beyon a poincy positive offert	surface run-on.		+		+	The neliculated by an area of the control
	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy seeks to promote city centre
development and encourage							development, with some being on previously
remediation of contaminated land.							developed land and therefore performs
							positively when applied in conjunction with
							Policy 48 (Land Affected by Contamination).
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
change, with a particular focus on							
reducing the consumption of fossil							
fuels and levels of CO2							
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	The policy is concerned with city centre
capable of withstanding the effects	,						development. However, Policy 17 (Energy
of climate change							Efficient Design) will ensure that buildings take
							climate change into account where possible.
							cimate change into account where possible.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective. Although
7. Achieve good all quality	Likely to have a heatral cheet.						the policy may have an indirect effect by having
							a range of services and housing within close
							proximity which may encourage walking and
							reduce the reliance on the private car.
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	City Centre sites include brownfield land.
developed land and buildings, and							
the efficient use of land							
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as							
possible, and re-use finite resources							
(including waste) or recycled							
alternatives wherever possible							
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy explicitly states that the Old Town of
and cultural assets							the city centre will support a range of main
							town centre uses where these are compatible
							with and respect the historic fabric and unique
							heritage importance of the area.
							nemage importance or the dream
							When applied with other policies relating to
							heritage and design the policy performs
							positively.
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	<u></u>		The policy explicitly states that the Old Town of
	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			"	"		
landscape and townscape,							the city centre will support a range of main
encouraging local distinctiveness							town centre uses where these are compatible
							with and respect the historic fabric and unique
							heritage importance of the area. This will help
							to encourage local distinctiveness.
							When applied with other policies relating to
							heritage and design the policy performs
							positively.
SOCIAL							

12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy may have an indirect positive effect by supporting mixed use development which would ensure housing, employment and a range of services and facilities are co-located within close proximity which may encourage walking.
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy provides housing, shopping and education all within the city centre meaning the reliance on the private car will be reduced.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy states that approximately 2,500 homes will be developed in the city centre over the plan period to meet needs.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a significant positive effect		++	++	++	The policy has a significant positive effect by stating that the city centre will accommodate educational (D1) uses in connection with Hull College, Trinity House Academy or other emerging educational establishments including the University Technical College, and needs for expansion or remodelling of facilities will be supported
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The Policies Map accommodates a full range of main town centre uses and necessary infrastructure. In addition, it provides approximately 2500 within the city centre meaning people have easy access to these city centre services.
ECONOMIC						
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a significant positive effect		++	++	++	The Policies Map accommodates a full range of main town centre uses and necessary infrastructure to promote key objectives for economic growth and to make Hull a world class visitor destination. In addition, the uses allow the city to attract inward investment which brings economic benefits to the whole of Hull.
						Housing is proposed as part of the policy, however the policy ensures that these are in locations that will not undermine the operation of main town centre uses that are critical to the function of the city centre.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy has a significant positive effect by ensuring an appropriate balance of uses that supports the vitality and viability of the centre

appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.		The policy aims to enhance the city centre's place in competition with other centres and to allow people within the city and beyond to access a range of shops and services that they would otherwise have to travel outside of the city to access.
		The policy defines frontages which enables management of the range and location of uses, and ultimately the vitality and viability of the city centre.

Environmental (ranges from + to -)

The policy has the potential to generate a number of minor adverse effects on environmental objectives, however it is considered that overall, following the mitigation provided in other Plan policies that such effects could be neutralised. Additional development inevitably has the potential for both negative and positive impacts on habitats and biodiversity and is dependent on the precise location of any new development and what it proposes. Potential negative effects in regards to the protection of habitats, including the potential loss of habitat and increased fragmentation, with associated impacts on species, is possible as a consequence of the policy. However, the application of other Plan policy, such as policies 43 and 44 will ensure that strict environmental regulation will be adhered to if development is to be allowed to proceed. There is also the potential for adverse environmental impacts in terms of flooding and water quality, but again it is considered that other Plan policies include sufficient provisions requiring new development to comply with stringent environmental safeguards, which will protect against flooding and surface water run-off. In addition, there could be an increase in energy demand, impact on finite resources and generate waste, however, other Plan policies such as policies 17 and 18 will ensure that buildings take climate change into account where possible and sustainable construction techniques are implemented including the use of recycled materials which should mitigate against potential adverse effects. The policy provides an opportunity to utilise previously developed land within the City centre and therefore performs positively when applied in conjunction with Policy 48, and with regards to the impact on historic and cultural assets the effect should also be positive, particularly when applied with other policies relating to heritage and design, as the policy include specific reference to supporting a range of main town centre uses within the Old Town of the City centre where

Social (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy seeks to deliver a range of housing and employment development accompanied by a range of town centre uses, including retail, leisure and community facilities and services. The delivery is based upon addressing the level of need within the City, to ensure that the scale of future housing and employment delivery is appropriate and sufficient to address existing deficiencies, whilst planning for growth, thereby enabling all communities to have better access to housing supply. Whilst the policy does not deal directly with a number of the social objectives, indirectly it will deliver benefits in relation many of the social objectives, particularly in relation to health, where the provision of mixed use development should increase housing availability to address identified need and lead to general improvements in health and wellbeing through the delivery of new and improved local facilities such as healthcare. The provision of mixed use development within the City should also ensure housing, employment and a range of services and facilities are co-located within close proximity which may support healthier lifestyles and encourage walking. Whilst there are also indirect effects from increased housing and employment delivery within the City centre in terms of the potential for greater strain to be placed on the capacity of existing infrastructure, the City centre generally provides the most sustainably accessible location for new development providing the best access to a range of sustainable modes of transport, and reduces the need to commute by private car. The policy should also have a significant positive effect on the accessibility of education through the promotion of the City centre as a location to accommodate educational uses in connection with Hull College, Trinity House Academy and other emerging educational establishments including the University Technical College, along with support for the expansion or remodelling of educational facilities.

Economic (++)

The policy's support for a range and mix of uses within the City centre should have a positive effect on the key objective of delivering sustainable economic growth and supporting the City centres role as the principle place for work, retail and leisure within the region and as a world class visitor destination. In addition, this enhanced role should allow the City to attract further inward investment bringing additional economic benefits to the whole of Hull and further afield. The delivery of a balance mix of uses and the defining of frontages within the policy should also enhance the vitality and viability of the City centre, thereby having a very positive effect on this objective.

City Centre Development Sites

City Centre Development Sites

- 1. The following development opportunities identified within the city centre will be developed for a mix of uses.
- a. Land at Albion Square (2.1 ha); (ref 1, 15 & 18) will be developed for a major retail led development with strong linkages provided to Jameson Street and other parts of the Primary Shopping Area of the city centre. Other main town centre use will be supported on the site where they are ancillary to retail and do not prevent this objective for the site being achieved. The site should also be developed to accommodate approximately 270 dwellings. The amount of parking on the site will be retained through provision of new multi-storey car park.
- b. Land around Myton Street (west of Princes Quay) (3.8 ha); (ref 2) will be developed for commercial leisure / conference centre use together with a hotel and retail space. Other main town centre uses and residential development will be supported where these are complementary to these main uses and do not constrain these main development priorities for the site. The amount of parking on the site will be retained or improved through retention of the existing multistorey car park, or provision of new space to at least equivalent capacity.
- c. The Fruit Market and Digital Quarter (2.7 ha); (refs 4, 5, & 7) will be developed for a range of main town centre uses including small scale retail and B1 offices and work spaces. Approximately 150 dwellings will be developed in addition to those allocated on site

Development will be of a scale that remains in character with the street scene of the Fruit Market, and details will be guided by the Fruit Market Masterplan.

- d. East Bank and River Hull Corridor (2.8 ha); (refs 8, 9, 10) will be developed for a range of uses, predominantly residential, but also with the potential to include leisure, office, or hotel use. The sites should be developed to accommodate approximately 850 dwellings. Development will be designed to ensure that it does not lead to any significant adverse impact on adjoining business units, and has full regard to the setting of the old town.
- e. Former Police Station and George Street Car Park; (ref 20) will be developed for residential, office and / or educational uses. The sites should be developed to accommodate approximately 100 dwellings. Development will include demolition of the existing car park, and should allow replacement of approximately 150 spaces to allow adequate parking to service this part of the city centre.
- f. Land Adjacent to Central Fire Station. (ref 21) will be developed to provide an extension to Hull New Theatre, and a new University Technical College.
- g. The site of the former LAs nightclub (ref 14) and Circus Circus public house (ref 12) on Ferensway will be developed for a range of uses including hotel, office and / or residential.

2. Development of sites will be guided	by preparation of development briefs to ensu	ure that full consideration is given to any specif	ic features on site as well as their wider context.				
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	ASSESSMENT OF RESIDUAL EFFECT		COMMENTS
				Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect. + Minor positive effect. 0 Neutral effe	Lect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	tive effect. ? Uncertain effect	Term	101111	Term	
ENVIRONMENTAL		,					
1. Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Uncertain but could be positive or neutral depending on precise location of new employment development.	The application of policy 44 (Biodiversity and Wildlife) should ensure that development does not generate negative effects on this SA Objective.	Using the mitigation measures set out in Policy 44 the residual effects are likely to be neutral or positive depending on whether habitats are enhanced by development.	0/+	0/+	0/+	There is the potential for negative or positive impacts on habitats and biodiversity. This would depend on the precise location of any new development and whether the schemes enhance biodiversity.
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Uncertain but could be neutral or positive depending on precise location of new employment development.			0/+	0/+	0/+	The effects are uncertain as need to be considered on a site by site basis, however the policy includes brownfield sites which encourage the remediation of potentially contaminated land.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

		 	•	•	
8. Maximise the use of previously	Uncertain but could be neutral or positive	0/+	0/+	0/+	The effects are uncertain as need to be
developed land and buildings, and	depending on precise location of new				considered on a site by site basis, however the
the efficient use of land	employment development.				policy includes brownfield sites.
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as					
possible, and re-use finite resources					
(including waste) or recycled					
alternatives wherever possible					
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy states that development of sites will
and cultural assets	, .				be guided by preparation of development
					briefs to ensure that full consideration is given
					to any specific features on site as well as their
					wider context.
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The street scene of Fruit Market is taken into
landscape and townscape,	Enery to have a minor positive effect.		'	'	consideration. In addition the policy states that
encouraging local distinctiveness					development of sites will be guided by
encodraging local distinctiveness					preparation of development briefs to ensure
					that full consideration is given to any specific
					features on site as well as their wider context.
COCIAL					reatures on site as well as their wider context.
SOCIAL	Likely to have a neutral offect	10	10	Ιο	No direct relation to this CA chiestive
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
reduce the health impacts of new					
developments					
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
patterns of development by ensuring					
links to a range modes of transport					
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
exclusion by closing the gap between					
the poorest communities and the					
rest through a more equitable					
sharing of the benefits of prosperity					
15. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy will have a minor positive effect by
to good quality housing that meets					providing some housing in the city centre.
their needs					
16. Enhance community identity and	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
participation					
17. Reduce both crime and fear of	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
crime					
18. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The specific effects of the policy are somewhat
to education at all ages and levels;	,				uncertain as they need to be considered on a
raising attainment and enhancing					site by site basis, however sites included in the
local workforce skills that match					policy make provision for educational facilities,
current and future business					which will have a positive effect.
requirements.					
19. Ensure that people have	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The specific effects of the policy are somewhat
equitable and easy access to					uncertain as they need to be considered on a
shopping, community and other					site by site basis, however sites included in the
services and facilities.					policy make provision for retail, leisure and
se. vices and facilities.					community facilities which will have a positive
					effect.
ECONOMIC					Circuit
20. Create conditions which support	Likely to have a significant positive effect	++	++	++	The policy has a significant positive effect by
sustainable economic growth,	Likely to have a significant positive effect	' '	' '	' '	promoting a full range of main town centre
encourage investment, innovation,					uses which will encourage economic growth
entrepreneurship and business					and encourage visitors. In addition, the uses
1					_
diversity					allow the city to attract inward investment

						which brings economic benefits to the whole of Hull.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	ikely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy has a significant positive effect by ensuring an appropriate balance of uses that supports the vitality and viability of the centre

Environmental (ranges from + to ?)

When consider against environmental objectives the policy has the potential for both negative and positive effects as it is dependent on the location of individual sites. The effect on habitats and biodiversity would depend on the precise location of any new development and whether the schemes seek to protect and enhance biodiversity and with regards to remediating land and utilising previously developed land objectives, the policy includes brownfield sites which would encourage the remediation of potentially contaminated land as part of any regeneration scheme. The policy also states that development of sites will be guided by preparation of development briefs to ensure that full consideration is given to any specific features on site as well as their wider context, and the street scene of Fruit Market is taken into consideration, contributing towards protect the historic environment and townscape.

Social (+)

The policy is expected to have a minor positive effect by providing some housing in the city centre. However, overall the effects are uncertain as they need to be considered on a site by site basis, however sites included in the policy make provision for educational facilities, retail, leisure and community facilities which will have a positive effect.

Economic (++)

The policy should have a significant positive effect by promoting a full range of main town centre uses which will encourage economic growth and encourage visitors. In addition, the uses allow the city to attract inward investment which brings economic benefits to the whole of Hull, and ensures an appropriate balance of uses that supports the vitality and viability of the centre.

Centre Hierarchy

Below the City Centre the following hierarchy of centres is to be maintained in Hull to ensure that development is directed to the appropriate level of centre based on scale and catchment. District, Local and Neighbourhood Centres are designated in the following locations:

A. District Centres

DC-2. Hessle Road DC-3. Holderness Road

DC-4. Kingswood DC-5. North Point

B. Local Centres

LC-6. Anlaby Road LC-21. Ings Centre, Savoy Road

LC-7. Annandale Road LC-22. Kingswood Village

LC-8. Beverley Road / Cave Street LC-23. Marfleet Lane

LC-9. Beverley Road / Cottingham Road LC-24. Newland Avenue

LC-10. Beverley Road/Washington Street LC-25. Orchard Park

LC-11. Chanterlands Avenue LC-26. Princes Avenue

LC-12. Cottingham Road/Hall Road LC-27. Shannon Road

LC-13. Endike Lane LC-28. Southcoates Lane

LC-14. Gipsyville LC-29. Spring Bank

LC-15. Grampian Way LC-30. Spring Bank West

LC-16. Grandale LC-31. Sutton Village

LC-17. Greenwich Avenue LC-32. Tween Dykes / Ings Road

LC-18. Greenwood Avenue (west) LC-33. Wawne View

LC-19. Holderness Road (Faraday St) LC-34. Willerby Road

LC-20. Holderness Road/Morrison's

C. Neighbourhood Centres

NC-35. Anlaby Road/Anlaby Park NC-50. Dalsetter Rise

NC-51. Goodwin Parade, Walker Street

NC-36. Anlaby Road/Calvert Lane

NC-37. Anlaby Road/Coltman Street NC-52. Greenwood Avenue (east)

NC-38. Anlaby Road/East Ella Drive NC-53. Holderness Road/Woodford

NC-39. Askew Avenue NC-54. Hotham Road South

NC-40. Barham Road NC-55. Inglemire Lane/Hall Road

NC-41. Bethune Avenue NC-56. James Reckitt Avenue

NC-42. Beverley Road/Melwood Grove NC-57. Preston Road Village

NC-43. Beverley Road/Riversdale Road NC-58. Priory Road

NC-59. Spring Bank West/Luton Street

NC-44. Beverley Road/Strand Close

NC-45. Beverley Road/Sutton Road NC-60. The Quadrant

NC-46. Boothferry Road/Belgrave Drive NC-61. Victoria Dock

NC-47. Boothferry Road/North Road NC-62. Wawne Road/Zeals Garth

NC-48. Bricknell Avenue NC-63. Wold Road

NC-49. County Road South

The boundaries of all designated centres are shown on the Policies Map.									
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASS	ASSESSMENT OF		COMMENTS		
				RESI	DUAL EF	FECT			
				Short	Med	Long			
				Term	Term	Term			
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negative effect, ? Uncertain effect									
ENVIRONMENTAL									
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.		
biodiversity. Improve connectivity									
between sites and prevent habitat									
fragmentation.									
2. Maintain and enhance water quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.		
and limit water consumption to levels									
supportable by natural processes and									

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community and other services and facilities.						recognises the role of smaller local and neighbourhood centres which need to be supported by a mix of services and facilities to maintain sustainability and vibrancy of these communities.
						For each of the centres a boundary is designated to include all main town centre uses, as well as community facilities, leisure or other non-A uses where these present an integral part of the overall role and function of the centre. This improves the performance against this objective by including community facilities and other uses.
ECONOMIC		•		1	•	
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy has a positive effect by supporting local centres across the city. The policy also recognises the role of smaller local and neighbourhood centres which need to be supported by a mix of services and facilities to maintain sustainability and vibrancy of these communities.

Environmental (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the environmental objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

Social (ranges from ++ to +)

For each of the centres a boundary is designated to include all open spaces where these present an integral part of the overall role and function of the centre. This may encourage walking and physical exercise, which would therefore have a positive effect on health objectives. The policy performs positively by supporting local centres across the City and recognises the role of smaller local and neighbourhood centres which need to be supported by a mix of services and facilities to maintain sustainability and vibrancy of these communities. For each of the centres a boundary is designated to include all main town centre uses, as well as community facilities, leisure or other non-A uses where these present an integral part of the overall role and function of the centre. This improves the performance against this objective by including specific provision for community facilities and other uses.

Economic (++)

The policy has a positive effect by supporting local centres across the City. The policy also recognises the role of smaller local and neighbourhood centres which need to be supported by a mix of services and facilities to maintain sustainability and vibrancy of these communities.

District, Local and Neighbourhood Centres

- 1. District centres will be the location for main town centre uses and also community facilities that serve a catchment over a significant area of the city and immediately adjoining areas, but are not a focus for the city as a whole or the wider sub-region / region beyond.
- 2. Local and neighbourhood centres will be the location of main town centre uses and also community facilities that serve more immediate catchments.

Accommodating new development

- 3. A sequential approach will be needed to justify why any development of main town centre uses of a scale and nature that would typically be located within a district centre cannot be located within its designated boundary then sites immediately adjacent to and readily accessed and linked with other parts of district centre should be considered, and then those within or adjacent to local centres prior to out of centre locations.
- 4. For development that will serve a relatively local catchment, the sequential approach should consider sites in and then immediately adjacent to district, local or neighbourhood centres within the catchment that the development is projected to serve.
- 5. Development of A1 retail over 900 sqm that cannot be located within a centre boundary should demonstrate that it will not have a significant adverse impact on any centre within its catchment. Vitality and viability of centres
- 7. Within primary frontages of Hessle Road and Holderness Road District Centres change of use from A1 shops to non-A1 class uses will be permitted where the proportion of non-A1 floorspace would not exceed 30% of the total floorspace of units in the frontage. Within remaining parts of the primary shopping areas of these centres change of use from A1 shops to non-A1 class uses will be permitted where the proportion of non-A1 floorspace would not exceed 50% of the total floorspace of units. Where proportions would be exceeded development should demonstrate that it will not undermine the vitality and viability of the centre.
- 8. Within North Point and Kingswood District Centres change of use from A1 shops to non-A1 class uses will be permitted where the proportion of non-A1 floorspace within the primary shopping area would not exceed 30% of the total floorspace of units, to maintain the strong A1 shopping role of these centres. Where this proportion would be exceeded development should demonstrate that it will not undermine the vitality and viability of the centre. Where current non-A uses are converted to retail use outside of the primary shopping area they will be considered as part of the overall mix of uses for the purpose of this policy.
- 9. Within the primary shopping area of local centres a concentration of shops and services should be maintained to promote their continuing vitality and viability. Change of use to non-A uses will be permitted where the proportion of non-A1 floorspace within the primary shopping area would not exceed 50% of the total floorspace of units, to maintain the strong A1 shopping role of these centres. Where this proportion would be exceeded development should demonstrate that it will not undermine the vitality and viability of the centre. Where current non-A uses are converted to retail use outside of the primary shopping area they will be considered as part of the overall mix of uses for the purpose of this policy.
- 10. In the city's neighbourhood centres a change of use from an A1 use will not be supported if it leads to the loss of food shops when these are not otherwise within easy walking distance of surrounding residential neighbourhoods.
- 11. In areas outside of defined centres the Council will support retention of corner shops and local convenience stores, where there is not sufficient supply of local, day-to-day shopping provision within walking distance of surrounding residential areas.
- 12. Food and drink, drinking establishments or hot food takeaway outlets (A3 A5) will be permitted within centres where they do not lead to an over concentration of inactive frontages within stretches of properties that would undermine vitality and viability or would harm local amenity.
- 13. Development of new, or change of use of existing units to accommodate hot food takeaway (A5 use) will not be supported in local or neighbourhood centres where a threshold of 20% would be, or has already been reached, to prevent an over proliferation where this could undermine objectives to promote healthy eating in the city.
- 14. Development of new, or change of use of existing units to accommodate hot food takeaway (A5 use) will not normally be supported within 400m of a secondary school or sixth form college, or playing fields.
- 15. Community facilities should be located in or adjacent to district, local or neighbourhood centres where they serve a significant catchment, to promote linked trips and ease of access by public transport.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT		MENT OF R		COMMENTS		
				EFFECT					
				Short	Med	Long			
				Term	Term	Term			
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negative effect, ? Uncertain effect									
ENVIRONMENTAL				_	,				
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.		
biodiversity. Improve connectivity									
between sites and prevent habitat									
fragmentation.									
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.		
quality and limit water consumption									
to levels supportable by natural									
processes and storage systems,									
taking into account the impact of									
climate change									
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.		
does not increase flood risk and									
protects or enhances the capacity &									
integrity of flood storage areas 4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this CA chiestive		
	Likely to have a neutral effect.			U	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.		
development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.									
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	n	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.		
change, with a particular focus on	LIKELY to have a neutral effect.			0			ino direct relation to this 3A objective.		
reducing the consumption of fossil									
fuels and levels of CO2									

6. Enter that development is built-you have a neutral effect. O claimate during the effects of claimate during a control of the second of the		<u> </u>					
Old image drauguity Design to have a neutral effect. Design to have a ne	6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
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developments developments		Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	
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18. Ensure that everyone has access Likely to have a neutral effect. 0 0 No direct relation to this SA objective.	=	Likely to have a neutral effect.		U	U	U	ino direct relation to this SA objective.
to education at all ages and levels;	_						
raising attainment and enhancing	= =						
local workforce skills that match							
current and future business	current and future business						
requirements.	requirements.						
19. Ensure that people have Likely to have a significant positive effect.	19. Ensure that people have	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy will ensure that people will have a
equitable and easy access to whole range of facilities and services within	equitable and easy access to						whole range of facilities and services within

shopping, community and other services and facilities. ECONOMIC						easy access. It explicitly states that community facilities should be located in or adjacent to district, local or neighbourhood centres where they serve a significant catchment.
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy places restrictions on certain uses, such as food and drink, pubs and hot food takeaways (A3, A4 & A5) which may encourage other business investments within the area.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy provides a clear direction for new development and protection to existing centres from alternative and inappropriate development. It aims to control development to ensure a mix of uses and enhance the vibrancy and vitality of centres. It places restrictions on certain uses, such as food and drink, pubs and hot food takeaways (A3, A4 & A5), which have potential to undermine the role of centres where concentration leads to loss of variety in the shopping offer available. By restricting such uses, the shopping street may become more appealing to visitors.

Environmental (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the environmental objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

Social (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy is likely to have a positive effect on many of the social objectives and a significant positive effect on the objective to deliver equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities. The policy will ensure that people will have a whole range of facilities and services within easy access. It explicitly states that community facilities should be located in or adjacent to district, local or neighbourhood centres where they serve a significant catchment, to promote linked trips and ease of access by public transport. The policy also seeks to restrict certain uses, such as food and drink, pubs and hot food takeaways near schools which can encourage healthy eating and reduce obesity and also ensures that food and drink establishments take into account local amenity which may reduce adverse effects from such uses (noise etc) which can cause anti-social and other community safety issues.

Economic (+)

The policy provides a clear direction for new development and protection to existing centres from alternative and inappropriate development. It aims to control development to ensure a mix of uses and enhance the vibrancy and vitality of centres and places restrictions on certain uses, such as food and drink, pubs and hot food takeaways (A3, A4 & A5) which may encourage other business investments within the area and prevent the undermining the role of centres where concentration leads to loss of variety in the retail offer available. By restricting such uses, the shopping street may become more appealing to visitors

University of Hull

- 1. Development and expansion of facilities at the University of Hull will be supported to enable it to fulfil its role as a key economic driver, particularly through research and development, and as a leading educational establishment.
- 2. Development on existing open space areas within the University Quarter as defined on the policies map will only be supported where there is a clear strategy to enable re-provision elsewhere and this is committed to, including funding secured, prior to any development taking place. A masterplan will form part of the strategy to give clear spatial definition of proposals, and to guide development decisions.
- 3. Development of student accommodation within the University Quarter and upgrading of student accommodation within the University Quarter and in adjoining areas will be supported.

Education and schools

4. Development to create new schools, or expand or alter schools existing schools as designated on the policies map will be supported where it does not conflict with other key planning objectives. Provision of community facilities, including for sports, within new schools will be promoted and provision should be made to ensure these are retained and continue to be accessible for local communities.

Health

5. Development to create, expand or alter health facilities, including at Hull Royal Infirmary, will be supported where they do not conflict with other key planning objectives.

Encouraging and protecting new and existing community facilities

- 6. Development of new community facilities will be supported where they are located to best meet the needs of the anticipated users of the facility. Where the facility incorporates main town centre uses then development should be subject to the sequential approach and consider relevant centres including within the City Centre, District, Local and Neighbourhood Centres. Other community facilities should consider centres where sites or properties are available, where they could promote linked trips and support vitality and viability of centres, and where they would have an acceptable impact on the amenity of the surrounding area.
- 7. Extension of existing community facilities will be supported where it is of a scale appropriate to the location and use of the facility and would not have a detrimental impact on the amenity of the surrounding area.
- 8. Development that would involve the loss of significant community facilities will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that:
- a. the site is no longer needed for community use or the loss would not create, or add to a shortfall in the provision of such uses within its locality;
- b. the land or buildings in question are no longer suitable to accommodate the current use and cannot be retained or adapted to accommodate other community facilities;
- c. the community use is to be incorporated or replaced within a new

development or redevelopment of the site; or

d. existing nearby community uses can be improved to accommodate the loss or suitable alternative facilities are provided close by

	· ·	itable alternative facilities are provided close by								
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSMENT OF RESIDUAL			COMMENTS			
					EFFECT					
				Short	Med	Long				
				Term	Term	Term				
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negative effect, ? Uncertain effect										
ENVIRONMENTAL										
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a minor negative effect.	The application of policy 44 (Biodiversity	Using the mitigation measures set out in	0/+	0/+	0/+	The policy may allow development on existing			
biodiversity. Improve connectivity		and Wildlife) should ensure that	Policy 44 the residual effects are likely to be				open space areas within the University Quarter			
between sites and prevent habitat		development does not generate negative	neutral or positive depending on whether				under certain conditions. It is unknown			
fragmentation.		effects on this SA Objective.	habitats are enhanced by development.				whether this open space supports wildlife.			
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.			
quality and limit water consumption										
to levels supportable by natural										
processes and storage systems,										
taking into account the impact of										
climate change										
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.			
does not increase flood risk and										
protects or enhances the capacity &										
integrity of flood storage areas										
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.			
development and encourage										
remediation of contaminated land.										
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.			
change, with a particular focus on										
reducing the consumption of fossil										
fuels and levels of CO2										
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.			
capable of withstanding the effects										
of climate change										
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.			
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy will ensure that existing buildings			
developed land and buildings, and							will be used for other uses where necessary.			
the efficient use of land										

	T						
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as							
possible, and re-use finite resources							
(including waste) or recycled							
alternatives wherever possible							
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and cultural assets	·						
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
landscape and townscape,	Enery to have a neatral effect.						The direct relation to this 37 conjective.
encouraging local distinctiveness							
SOCIAL	Tall to the second	66					
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	Any adverse effects will be mitigated through the application of Policy 52 (Infrastructure and Delivery). This will ensure new open space will be secured through a Section 106 planning obligations agreement.	The application of Policy 52 will result in the policy having an overall positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy has a positive effect by protecting and encouraging new community, health and leisure facilities which may encourage physical activity and improve health. The policy may allow development on existing open space areas within the University Quarter under certain conditions which may have been
							used by nearby residents for physical activity.
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport							
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy has a positive effect by protecting
exclusion by closing the gap between	,						and encouraging new community, open space,
the poorest communities and the							health and leisure facilities which may bring
rest through a more equitable							people together from a variety of backgrounds.
<u> </u>							people together from a variety of backgrounds.
sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Libebote become action and action of the st				<u> </u>		The mellion or comment and detailed at
45.5	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy encourages much needed student
15. Ensure that everyone has access							accommodation within the University Quarter
to good quality housing that meets							and upgrading of student accommodation
their needs							within the University Quarter and in adjoining
							areas.
16. Enhance community identity and	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
participation							
17. Reduce both crime and fear of	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
crime	Emery to have a headrar effect.					ľ	The amediation to this set objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			++	++	++	The policy has a significant positive effect
<u>-</u>	Likely to flave a significant positive effect.			++		++	
to education at all ages and levels;							against this objective by supporting the
raising attainment and enhancing							important role the University plays in
local workforce skills that match							supporting economic growth and providing the
current and future business							education, skills and training to a potential
requirements.							future workforce that will support future
							business needs.
19. Ensure that people have	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			++	++	++	The policy has a significant positive effect by
equitable and easy access to	,						protecting and encouraging new community,
shopping, community and other							open space, health and leisure facilities.
services and facilities.							open space, nearth and leisure facilities.
ECONOMIC							- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
20. Create conditions which support	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			++	++	++	The policy has a significant positive effect
sustainable economic growth,							against this objective by supporting the
encourage investment, innovation,							important role the University plays in
entrepreneurship and business							supporting economic growth. The University of
diversity							Hull has a key role as an educational
,							establishment, and is also a significant
		L	L				establishment, and is also a significant

					employer and research and development centre, both of which support economic growth in the city. The policy support its continuing investment needs and therefore has a significant positive effect.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
encourage a complementary and					
appropriate mix of uses and facilities					
within and between centres.					

Environmental (ranges from + to -)

The effects of the policy on relevant environmental objectives ranges from minor positive to negative. The policy may allow development on existing open space areas within the University Quarter under certain conditions, although it is unknown whether this open space supports wildlife and therefore the likely effect. However, through the application of other Plan policy, such as Policy 44 (Biodiversity and Wildlife) should ensure that development does not generate negative effects on habitat and biodiversity objectives and could generate a positive effect depending on whether habitats are enhanced by development. A further positive effect is that the policy will also ensure that existing buildings will be used for other uses where necessary thereby helping to maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings.

Social (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy is expected to have numerous positive effects on social objectives and significant positive effects in relation to improving access to education, shopping, community and other services and facilities. The policy should have a significant positive effect supporting the important role the University plays in supporting economic growth and providing the education, skills and training to a potential future workforce that will support future business needs. It also seeks to protect and encourage new community, open space, health and leisure facilities which may also encourage physical activity and improve health and may bring people together from a variety of backgrounds. The policy encourages much needed student accommodation within the University Quarter and upgrading of student accommodation within the University Quarter and in adjoining areas, helping to improve the quality and access to accommodation.

Economic (++)

The policy has a significant positive effect against the objective to deliver sustainable economic growth by supporting the important role the University plays in supporting economic growth through employment and the education of a skilled local workforce. The University of Hull has a key role as an educational establishment, and is also a significant employer and research and development centre, both of which support economic growth in the city. The policy support its continuing growth and investment needs and therefore has a significant positive effect.

Design

Development should demonstrate how its design supports the delivery of a high quality environment in Hull, particularly with regard to:

a. the relationship between the development and the surrounding built form of the city in terms of:

i. character

ii. use and surrounding uses

iii. layout and connectivity

iv. setting and relationship to key heritage assets

v. scale

vi. massing

vii. grain and density

viii. architectural structure and enclosure

ix. detailing and materials.

b. encouraging active and healthy lifestyles;

c. providing landscaping which retains natural features where possible;

d. providing inclusive access;

e. opportunities to promote public safety and minimise the risk of crime;

f. the creation of inclusive public spaces which encourage community interaction through:

i. inclusive design

ii. active frontages

iii. high quality public realm

iv. appropriate soft and hard landscaping

v. minimising the potential for anti-social behaviour; and

vi. providing public art where appropriate.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESS	MENT OF F	RESIDUAL	COMMENTS
				Short	EFFECT	Long	-
				Term	Med Term	Long Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ct, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ve effect, ? Uncertain effect		10	10	
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy does not directly refer to biodiversity enhancement, but the stated design requirements for public spaces, which includes the provision of high quality public realm and appropriate soft landscaping, offers potential for the inclusion of features that could contribute to biodiversity enhancement.
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

	,	1	_			
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy explicitly states that the design of new developments should take into account the relationship between the development and the surrounding built form of the city. It makes explicit reference to setting and relationship to key heritage assets. This will provide some protection to heritage assets.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy explicitly states that the design of new developments should take the existing built form of the cityscape into account, contribute to public art and create high quality public spaces. These design requirements will contribute to the protection of the existing cityscape, visual amenity and provide opportunities for enhancement.
SOCIAL			<u> </u>			opportunities for enhancement.
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy explicitly states that the design of new developments should encourage active
developments 13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	and healthy lifestyles. No direct relation to this SA objective.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Policy ensures that developments should provide public art which can contribute to community identity and provide the opportunity for community involvement. The policy also promotes the inclusive of public spaces which encourage community interaction.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy performs very positively against this objective by including provisions which will ensure that opportunities to minimise crime are utilised as part of the design process for

					new development as well as the potential to reduce anti-social behaviour through appropriately designed public spaces.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy will ensure people have access to public spaces and states that there shall be inclusive access to this.
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a significant positive effect.	++	++	++	Policy performs very positively by requiring new development proposals to demonstrate that they are well designed and integrated with other surrounding uses. Active frontages and a high quality public realm should be achieved, which is essential to creating attractive centres with vitality and life.

Environmental (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy is expected to have a positive impact in response to several of the environmental objectives. The policy explicitly states that the design of new developments should take the existing built form of the cityscape into account, contribute to public art and create high quality public spaces; and take into account the setting and relationship to key heritage assets. These requirements will contribute to the protection of the existing townscape character, visual amenity and heritage assets and provide opportunities for enhancement. Indirectly, the policy supports the provision of high quality public realm and appropriate soft landscaping, which offers potential for the inclusion of features that could contribute to biodiversity enhancement.

Social (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy states that the design of new developments should encourage active and healthy lifestyles, encourage more sustainable modes of transport and provide inclusive access. It also supports the provision of public art and the opportunity for public involvement which can contribute to community identity and supports appropriately designed public spaces to minimise crime and reduce anti-social behaviour. These policy provisions therefore deliver positive effects when considered against many of the social objectives, which should endure over the long term.

Economic (++)

The policy performs very positively in economic terms by requiring new development proposals to demonstrate that they are well designed and integrated with other surrounding uses. Active frontages and a high quality public realm should be achieved, which is essential to creating attractive centres with vitality and life.

Local Distinctiveness

- 1. Development should promote local distinctiveness where appropriate, with particular reference to:
- a. improving access to and making effective use of the Port, the city's waterfront and maritime assets along the River Hull and the Humber Estuary
- b. creating a network of landmarks in prominent or gateway locations to develop legible local references that distinguish parts of the city;
- c. encouraging contemporary architecture that respects the city's heritage, creating positive and distinctive contributions to enrich the built fabric;
- d. the setting, character and appearance of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and other heritage assets;
- e. waymarking arterial routes; and
- f. ensuring proposals, including those on allocated sites, accord with any adopted masterplan, development brief or local development orders.
- 2. Development of tall buildings (above 30m in height) in and around the city centre as shown on the policies map must demonstrate that:
- a. they would not harm the character and appearance of the city centre Conservation Areas which are characterised by their low rise nature;
- b. would not harm the setting of heritage assets;
- c. they would not harm the distinctive, historic skyline;
- d. there would be an acceptable impact on views and vistas across and within the city centre;
- e, they are providing a positive contribution to the skyline through a high standard of design

e. they are providing a positive contrib	ution to the skyline through a high standard o	f design.					
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESS	MENT OF R EFFECT	RESIDUAL	COMMENTS
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ct, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive effect, ? Uncertain effect				
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
biodiversity. Improve connectivity							
between sites and prevent habitat							
fragmentation.							
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
quality and limit water consumption							
to levels supportable by natural							
processes and storage systems,							
taking into account the impact of							
climate change							
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
does not increase flood risk and							
protects or enhances the capacity &							
integrity of flood storage areas							
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
development and encourage							
remediation of contaminated land.							
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
change, with a particular focus on							
reducing the consumption of fossil							
fuels and levels of CO2					<u> </u>		
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
capable of withstanding the effects							
of climate change							N. P. A. L. A. H. GA L. H.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
developed land and buildings, and							
the efficient use of land	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this CA shipstive
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.			١٠	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as							
possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled							
alternatives wherever possible							
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			++	++	++	The policy explicitly states that local
and cultural assets	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			**	**	++	distinctiveness will be promoted with respect
and cultural assets					1		uistinctiveness will be profitoted with respect

	T	T		1		
						to Conservation Areas and other heritage assets; thus enabling the character of these areas to be protected and enhanced. In
						addition the policy ensures that 'contemporary' development will respect the city's heritage and that tall buildings will not impact on the
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape,	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	City's heritage assets. This policy would contribute to the conservation and potentially enhancement of
encouraging local distinctiveness						the cityscape. The reference to tall buildings provides specific
						protection to the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and views and vistas across
						the low rise city skyline, which form a key part of the cityscape and visual amenity of the city.
SOCIAL						_
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy has a positive effect by improving access to the waterfront which may encourage walking and cycling.
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy improves arterial routes and
patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport						promotes other modes of transport, such as walking, through the creation of legible local references and improving access to the waterfront.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
sharing of the benefits of prosperity						
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy promotes, protects and improves assets and public realm in Hull which will potentially bring a sense of belonging and
16. Enhance community identity and participation						community pride with the local population.
						Policy directly improves local distinctiveness and therefore has a significant positive effect.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Policy aims to promote the re-establishment of connections with the River Hull and Humber Estuary.
ECONOMIC			1			
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth,	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
encourage investment, innovation,						

entrepreneurship and business diversity						
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy requires development proposals to demonstrate that they promote local distinctiveness, recognising the cities' key features, landmarks and architecture that distinguish the unique parts of the city and contribute towards the attractiveness, vitality and life of the city and its centres.

Environmental (++)

The policy is expected to have a very positive long term effect on relevant environmental objectives. It includes provisions which will explicitly promote local distinctiveness with particular consideration to the setting, character and appearance of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and other heritage assets. In addition the policy ensures that 'contemporary' development will respect the city's heritage and that tall buildings will not impact on the City's heritage assets thereby contributing to the conservation and potential enhancement of the cityscape. The reference to tall buildings provides specific protection to the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and views and vistas across the low rise city skyline, which form a key part of the cityscape and visual amenity of the city.

Social (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy performs positively against social objectives and particularly positively in relation to enhancing community identity and participation. It contributes towards the attractiveness, vitality and life of the city and its centres, supports creating a sense of belonging and community pride to the local population, along with measures to improve arterial routes along with promoting other modes of sustainable transport, such as walking, through the creation of legible local references and improved access to the City's assets such as the waterfront.

Economic (+)

The policy requires development proposals to demonstrate that they promote local distinctiveness, recognising the cities key features, landmarks and architecture that distinguish the unique parts of the city and contribute towards the attractiveness, vitality and uniqueness of the city and its centres.

POLICY 16

Heritage Considerations

- 1. Development that would cause harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset will only be approved where it has been convincingly demonstrated that the harm cannot be avoided and there would be substantial public benefits sufficient to outweigh the harm or loss caused. Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas are shown on the Policies Map.
- 2. Development affecting non-designated heritage assets must demonstrate that it has taken account of the particular interest of the asset. Development which would result in harm to or the loss of a non-designated heritage asset must demonstrate that:
- a. it would not be economically viable for the asset to be retained and that harm could not be avoided; and
- b. the economic or community benefits of the proposed development outweigh its loss.
- 3. Where development is acceptable in principle but would affect an archaeological deposit of less than national importance, the Council will seek to preserve the remains in situ. If this is not achievable, adequate provision for excavation and recording before and during development and publication, curation and dissemination of findings after development, will be required.
- 4. Where evidence supports it, Article 4 Directions removing permitted development rights will be introduced to preserve the character of an area.
- 5. Development and initiatives which preserve and/or enhance the significance and setting of the city's heritage assets will be supported, especially those elements which contribute to the distinct identity of Hull. In addition to the city's designated heritage assets, important heritage assets include:
- a. buildings with heritage value, wet and dry docks, wharves and ancillary structures, and features relating to Hull's fishing, maritime and industrial heritage;
- b. the city centre as defined on the policies map, with particular reference to the surviving medieval and early post-medieval settlement, the Georgian townscape, and Victorian and Edwardian public buildings, especially within the Old and New Towns, and in the Charterhouse Conservation Areas;
- c. locations in the wider city which define the development of Hull such as the historic cores of medieval villages and settlements, such as Sutton and Marfleet, the later nineteenth and early twentieth century suburban developments such as the Avenues/Pearson Park and Anlaby Park, and planned garden suburbs at Broadway and Garden Village;
- d. locally listed buildings and sites identified on the local Historic Environment Record;
- e. archaeological remains and deposits including the City Walls, Beverley Gate, Hull Citadel and nationally significant military defences dating from the mid-fourteenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries on the east bank of the River Hull;
- f. archaeological remains and deposits relating to the Romano-British riverside settlements lining the banks of the River Hull from Kingswood to Stoneferry; and
- g, the University of Hull Quarter as shown on the policies map.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	JENT OF R	ESIDUAL	COMMENTS
				EFFECT			
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	

Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effect, - Minor negative effect, -- Significant negative effect, ? Uncertain effect

ENVIRONMENTAL

1. Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.					
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
quality and limit water consumption					
to levels supportable by natural					
processes and storage systems,					
taking into account the impact of					
climate change	Libely to be a constant offers				No disease relation to this CA altitude.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
protects or enhances the capacity &					
integrity of flood storage areas					
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
development and encourage	Likely to have a neutral effect.				The direct relation to this 3A objective.
remediation of contaminated land.					
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
change, with a particular focus on					,,,,,,
reducing the consumption of fossil					
fuels and levels of CO2					
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
capable of withstanding the effects					
of climate change					
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land					
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as					
possible, and re-use finite resources					
(including waste) or recycled					
alternatives wherever possible 10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		+	+	This policy would have a significant positive
and cultural assets	Likely to have a significant positive effect.	++	++	++	This policy would have a significant positive effect by contributing to the protection,
and cultural assets					conservation and enhancement of Hull's
					heritage assets covering nationally and local
					designated features; key locations and
					buildings; and archaeological remains and
					deposits; for which specific references to
					named features/areas are provided.
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a significant positive effect.	++	++	++	Hull's heritage assets form a key element of the
landscape and townscape,					character of its cityscape. The proposed policy
encouraging local distinctiveness					would have a significant positive effect by
					providing for the protection, conservation and
					enhancement of Hull's heritage assets covering
					nationally and local designated features; key
					locations and buildings; and archaeological
					remains and deposits; for which specific references to named features/areas are
					provided
SOCIAL					provided
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
reduce the health impacts of new	,				
developments					
•				1	.

13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	This policy has a significant positive effect by contributing to the protection, conservation and enhancement of Hull's heritage assets and consequently enhancing community identity and pride.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
ECONOMIC						
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

Environmental (++)

The policy is expected to have a very positive long term effect on relevant environmental objectives. It includes provisions which will contribute towards the protection, conservation and enhancement of Hull's heritage assets, which also form a key element of the character of its cityscape, covering nationally and local designated features; key locations and buildings; and archaeological remains and deposits.

Social (+

Whilst the majority of the social objectives have no direct relation to the policy, indirectly it performs positively against the objective to enhancing community identity and participation, by including provisions which will ensure that development contributes towards the protection, conservation and enhancement of Hull's heritage assets, which should consequently enhance the community's identity and sense of pride.

Economic (+

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and

9. Use natural resources, both finite

and renewable, as efficiently as

the efficient use of land

Likely to have a neutral effect.

Likely to have a minor positive effect.

POLICY 17

Energy efficient design

1. Development should demonstrate how the design will reduce energy and water use and mitigate against flooding, pollution and over-heating. This should include consideration of the siting, form, orientation, layout and construction materials of buildings. The

principles of passive solar design should be followed to minimise the need for mechanical heating and cooling. 2. Non-residential development should seek to achieve BREEAM 'Very Good' or better unless it has been demonstrated through an economic viability assessment that it is not viable to do so. SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE POTENTIAL IMPACTS **MITIGATION** RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT OF RESIDUAL COMMENTS **EFFECT** Short Med Long Term Term Term Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effect, - Minor negative effect, -- Significant negative effect, ? Uncertain effect **ENVIRONMENTAL** 1. Protect and enhance habitats and Likely to have a minor positive effect. Potential for positive impact. The biodiversity. Improve connectivity implementation of the proposed policy could between sites and prevent habitat provide opportunities for the inclusion of habitat features (e.g. trees for shading) as part fragmentation. of energy efficiency measures such as passive solar design. 2. Maintain and enhance water Likely to have a minor positive effect. The policy will have a minor positive impact as it aims to reduce energy and water use. The quality and limit water consumption policy also takes into account climate change to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, by trying to reduce its effects by encouraging taking into account the impact of mitigation against flooding, pollution and overclimate change heating. The policy is more directed towards the reduction of water in buildings and could be strengthened by reference to water harvesting in allotment/green space as stated in Policy 46 (Local Food Growing). Likely to have a significant positive effect. The policy explicitly states requirements for the 3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and inclusion of measures to mitigate flood risk as protects or enhances the capacity & part of energy efficient design. integrity of flood storage areas When combined with other flood risk policies. it should have a significant positive effect. 4. Minimise the loss of soils to new Likely to have a neutral effect. 0 0 0 No direct relation to this SA objective. development and encourage remediation of contaminated land. 5. Reduce the impacts of climate Likely to have a significant positive effect. Significant positive effect. The policy explicitly change, with a particular focus on states requirements for the inclusion of reducing the consumption of fossil measures for energy efficient design, with fuels and levels of CO2 specific reference to passive solar design and pollution reduction. The policy performs very positively by taking 6. Ensure that development is Likely to have a significant positive effect. ++ ++ capable of withstanding the effects into account climate change by trying to reduce of climate change its effects by encouraging mitigation against flooding, pollution and over-heating. Likely to have a minor positive effect. 7. Achieve good air quality The policy performs positively by aiming to reduce pollution which could improve air

quality.

No direct relation to this SA objective.

Should have a minor positive effect by ensuring

energy efficient design is a requirement for

	T	T				
possible, and re-use finite resources						non-residential buildings to a 'very good'
(including waste) or recycled						BREEAM rating, unless demonstrated through
alternatives wherever possible						an economic viability assessment.
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and cultural assets						
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
landscape and townscape,	,					,
encouraging local distinctiveness						
SOCIAL						
	Likely to beyon a minor positive offeet		Ι.	Τ.	Ι.	Francis officions decima and in possibular salar
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Energy efficient designs and in particular solar
reduce the health impacts of new						passive designs will help to lower energy prices
developments						as homes are more airtight, which has a
						positive effect on health and wellbeing.
						The policy has a positive effect by ensuring
						homes are designed to reduce energy and
						water use and mitigate against flooding,
						pollution and over-heating, which can all have
						negative effects on health and well-being.
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
	Likely to have a fleutral effect.				0	No direct relation to this 3A objective.
patterns of development by ensuring						
links to a range modes of transport						
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
exclusion by closing the gap between						
the poorest communities and the						
rest through a more equitable						
sharing of the benefits of prosperity						
	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy has a positive effect by ensuring
15. Ensure that everyone has access						homes are designed to reduce energy and
to good quality housing that meets						water use and mitigate against flooding,
their needs						pollution and over-heating. This provides good
their needs						
46.51						quality housing.
16. Enhance community identity and	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
participation						
17. Reduce both crime and fear of	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
crime						
18. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
to education at all ages and levels;						
raising attainment and enhancing						
local workforce skills that match						
current and future business						
requirements.						
19. Ensure that people have	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
_ 	Likely to have a heutral effect.		0	0		ivo direct relation to this 3A objective.
equitable and easy access to						
shopping, community and other						
services and facilities.						
ECONOMIC						
20. Create conditions which support	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy states that an economic viability
sustainable economic growth,						assessment may be submitted where it is not
encourage investment, innovation,						viable to achieve a 'Very Good' BREEAM, which
entrepreneurship and business						will ensure that economic development is not
diversity						compromised by the policy.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
of city centre and local centres and			~	~		an est relation to this set objective.
- I						
encourage a complementary and					1	

appropriate mix of uses and facilities		
within and between centres.		

Environmental (ranges from ++ to +)

Overall the policy performs positively when considered against the environmental objectives. The policy could provide opportunities for the inclusion of habitat features (e.g. trees for shading) as part of energy efficiency measures such as passive solar design, facilitate a reduction in energy and water use, and takes into account the objectives to reduce the effects of climate change and air pollution by encouraging mitigation against flooding, pollution and over-heating. When combined with other Plan policies, such as those which seek to mitigate flood risk, improve air quality and support water harvesting in allotment/green spaces, it is expect to have very positive long term effects.

Social (+

The policy is likely to have an overall positive effect when considered against social objectives. In particular, energy efficient designs, such as solar passive designs promoted by the policy, will help to lower energy prices and maintain comfortable temperatures within homes and improve air quality, which would have a positive effect on health and wellbeing. It will also have a positive effect by ensuring homes are designed to reduce energy and water use and mitigate against flooding, pollution and over-heating, which can all have negative effects on health and well-being and will ensure that a good standard of housing is delivered for all.

Economic (+)

The policy is expected to perform positively in relation to supporting sustainable economic growth, requiring non-residential development to achieve a 'Very Good' BREEAM rating unless an economic viability assessment is submitted to demonstrate this would not be viable. This should ensure that a high standard of development is not compromised by the policy.

Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

- 1. Areas potentially suitable for wind turbines are shown on the Policies Map. Applications for wind turbines will also need to demonstrate that they are acceptable using the criteria set out in Part 2 of this policy.
- 2. Development that generates, transmits or stores renewable and low carbon energy will be supported where the impact is or can be made acceptable. Potential impacts that are particularly relevant to this type of development are:
- a. Local amenity, including noise, air quality, water quality, traffic, vibration, dust, visual impact, shadow flicker and odour;
- b. Biodiversity, particularly in relation to national and international designations, and priority species and habitats;
- c. Historic environment, such as conservation areas and listed buildings;
- d. Telecommunications, so as not to interfere or block radio communications and radar systems.
- 3. Arrangements should be put in place for the effective decommissioning of renewable and low carbon energy technology when it gets to the end of its useful life. The aim should be to prevent abandoned technology from blighting areas of the city.
- 4. New development will be expected to connect to a district energy network, if there is a suitable one in place, and that it is viable and feasible to do so.
- 5. Development that includes renewable or low carbon technology as an integral part of the design will be encouraged.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESS	MENT OF F	RESIDUAL	. COMMENTS
				Chaut	EFFECT	1	
				Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effec	ct, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive effect, ? Uncertain effect	10	10	10	
ENVIRONMENTAL	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·				
1. Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy performs positively as it ensures that biodiversity, particularly in relation to national and international designations, and priority species and habitats are taken into consideration. The proposals map ensures that all historic parks, local nature reserves, cemeteries, green corridors and land that overlaps conservation areas and the Humber Estuary International Site are excluded from wind energy development.
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy performs positively against this SA objective by promoting renewable energy. Wind and solar energy require essentially no water to operate and thus do not pollute water resources or strain supply by competing with agriculture, drinking water systems, or other important water needs. In addition, the policy makes reference to water quality.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			++	++	++	Policy's aim is to promote renewable sources of energy which will reduce CO2 levels and fossil fuel consumption
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	++	The policy aims to reduce the effects of climate change, providing support for renewable energy schemes and through the promotion of development that includes renewable or low carbon technology as an integral part of the design will be encouraged
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy makes specific reference to air quality and will help towards lowering air emissions and thus improving air quality.

8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective. However, it is presumed that given the dense, urban nature of Hull it is likely that Brownfield sites will be utilised where possible.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy promotes a range of renewable development and therefore has a significant positive effect.
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy refers to and will ensure that the historical environment will be protected. Specific reference is made to the protection of conservation areas and listed buildings.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy aims to protect the environment from the potential impacts of renewable energy developments. It makes reference to visual impact which will ensure the protection of landscape and townscape.
SOCIAL						·
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy has a positive impact on human health as the policy takes into account factors such as, local amenity, including noise, air quality, water quality, traffic, vibration, dust, visual impact, shadow flicker and odour, thus having a positive effect on human health.
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy will ensure that the quality of housing is not compromised by renewable energy proposals by ensuring it is located in the best possible sites. In particular, the reference to local amenities will ensure this.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities. ECONOMIC	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy encourages renewable development which may encourage investment in the area and create employment opportunities.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
encourage a complementary and					
appropriate mix of uses and facilities					
within and between centres.					

SUMMAR'

Environmental (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should have a positive effect on environmental objectives. In particular, it should have a significant positive effect on objectives relating to climate change, air quality and use of natural resources and fossil fuel consumption by supporting renewable energy schemes and through the promotion of development that includes renewable or low carbon technology as an integral part of the design. Wind and solar energy require essentially no water to operate and thus do not pollute water resources or strain supply by competing with agriculture, drinking water systems, or other important water needs. With regards to the impact on biodiversity and habitats, the policy requires consideration of the impact on national and international designations, and priority species and habitats. Further, the proposals map ensures that all historic parks, local nature reserves, cemeteries, green corridors and land that overlaps conservation areas and the Humber Estuary International Site are excluded from wind energy development. In addition the policy seeks to ensure that the historical environment will be protected, with specific reference made to the protection of conservation areas and listed buildings and that there will be no detrimental visual impact on the landscape and townscape.

Social (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy is likely to have an overall positive effect when considered against social objectives. In particular, it is likely to have a significant positive effect on human health as the policy takes into account factors such as, local amenity, including noise, air quality, water quality, traffic, vibration, dust, visual impact, shadow flicker and odour, which are all essential issues that can impact on human health. Indirectly the policy also has a positive effect on the quality of housing and local amenity by ensuring that it is not compromised by renewable energy proposals which will need to be appropriately located to where it will have or can be made to have an acceptable impact.

Economic (+)

The policy is expected to have minor positive economic effects, by providing support for new renewable development which may encourage further economic investment in the area, create employment opportunities and contribute towards further sustainable economic growth.

POLICY 19

Shop Fronts

- 1. Shop fronts should be designed with regard to the character of the building on which it is to be sited and the character of the surrounding area. Particular care should be given to the proportions and alignment of the shop front relative to the building, particularly within Conservation Areas.
- 2. Consideration should be given to the retention and refurbishment of traditional shop fronts that make a positive contribution to the streetscene.
- 3. Shop fronts should be designed in a way that maximises their accessibility. Applications that fail to do this will be refused.
- 4. The installation of permanent security features must show why less intrusive security measures would not be appropriate. Security features must be designed as integral features of the shop front and must be treated in such a way as to provide an active frontage when lowered. Applications for solid, untreated shutters will be refused.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF R	ESIDUAL	COMMENTS		
					EFFECT				
				Short	Med	Long			
				Term	Term	Term			
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negative effect, ? Uncertain effect									
ENVIRONMENTAL									
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.		
biodiversity. Improve connectivity									
between sites and prevent habitat									
fragmentation.									
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.		
quality and limit water consumption									
to levels supportable by natural									
processes and storage systems,									
taking into account the impact of									
climate change									

3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
does not increase flood risk and					
protects or enhances the capacity &					
integrity of flood storage areas					
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
development and encourage					
remediation of contaminated land.					
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
change, with a particular focus on					
reducing the consumption of fossil					
fuels and levels of CO2					
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
capable of withstanding the effects	Likely to have a heatral effect.	ľ			Two direct relation to this 3A objective.
of climate change					
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
7. Actileve good all quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.	Ü	0	0	No direct relation to this 3A objective.
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
developed land and buildings, and					
the efficient use of land					
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as					,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
possible, and re-use finite resources					
(including waste) or recycled					
alternatives wherever possible					
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	_	+	+	The policy is positive as it aims to ensure that
and cultural assets	Likely to flave a fillion positive effect.		T	"	shop fronts are well designed and therefore will
and cultural assets					_
					not have a detrimental effect on buildings or
					the surrounding area. The policy is
					strengthened by making specific reference to
					the consideration of the surrounding area and
					in particular Conservation Areas and
					encouraging shop fronts that make a positive
					contribution to streetscene.
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy is positive as it aims to ensure that
landscape and townscape,					shop fronts are well designed and therefore will
encouraging local distinctiveness					not have a detrimental effect on buildings or
					the surrounding area. This may encourage local
					distinctiveness.
					The policy is strengthened by making specific
					reference to the consideration of the
					surrounding area and in particular Conservation
					Areas.
SOCIAL					,
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	Likely to have a neutral effect.	l n	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
reduce the health impacts of new					and decreased to this or to specific
developments					
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
patterns of development by ensuring	LINCTY TO HAVE A HEALTH EFFECT.				No direct relation to this 3A objective.
links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a neutral effect		0		No direct relation to this CA abisetive
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
exclusion by closing the gap between					
the poorest communities and the					
rest through a more equitable					
sharing of the benefits of prosperity					

15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy seeks to ensure shop fronts are designed with regard to the building and surroundings. Design improvements might help local community to create or enhance a sense of pride.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a significant positive effect.	++	++	++	The policy has a significant positive effect by seeking to reduce crime through a requirement for the installation of permanent security features.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a significant positive effect.	++	++	++	The policy explicitly states that shop fronts should be designed in a way that maximises their accessibility meaning that pushchair and wheelchair users will be able to access shops with ease
ECONOMIC					·
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a minor positive effect	+	+	+	The policy seeks to reduce crime whilst ensuring that security features are designed as integral features of shopfronts, respecting the character and design of the building and its surroundings, whilst maintaining active frontages when lowered. This should help to maintain an attractive appearance without detrimentally impacting on the vibrancy and life of centres when shops are closed

Environmental (+)

The policy performs positively when considered against the environmental objectives and specifically with regards to maintaining and enhancing historical assets and conserving and enhancing the townscape and local distinctiveness. The policy aims to ensure that shop fronts are well designed and make a positive contribution to streetscene and will therefore will not have a detrimental effect on buildings or the surrounding area and may encourage local distinctiveness.

Social (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy is likely to have an overall positive effect when considered against social objectives. The policy seeks to ensure shop fronts are designed with regard to the building and surroundings, helping to create and enhance local distinctiveness and a sense of pride. The requirement for the installation of permanent security features should have a positive effect on reducing crime, whilst specific provisions within the policy to ensure that shop fronts are designed in a way that maximises their accessibility, should facilitate better access for wheelchair and pushchair users.

Economic (+)

The policy seeks to reduce crime whilst ensuring that security features are designed as integral features of shopfronts, respecting the character and design of the building and its surroundings, whilst maintaining active frontages when lowered. This should help to maintain an attractive appearance without detrimentally impacting on the vibrancy and life of centres when shops are closed and therefore the policy should have a positive effect on enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of the city centre and local centres.

Advertisements

Advertisements should have an acceptable impact on public safety and amenity. Assessment of impact will have particular regard to:

- a. the impact of the advertisement on the safe movement of vehicles and pedestrians;
- b. the impact of the advertisement on CCTV coverage;
- c. the relationship of the advertisement to the features of the building it is placed on;
 d. the character of the surrounding area, particularly in Conservation Areas and in proximity to heritage assets; and
 e. advertisement clutter.

e. advertisement clutter.							
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF F EFFECT	RESIDUAL	COMMENTS
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ct, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive effect, ? Uncertain effect				
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
biodiversity. Improve connectivity							
between sites and prevent habitat							
fragmentation.							
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
quality and limit water consumption							
to levels supportable by natural							
processes and storage systems,							
taking into account the impact of							
climate change							
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
does not increase flood risk and							
protects or enhances the capacity &							
integrity of flood storage areas							
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
development and encourage							
remediation of contaminated land.							
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
change, with a particular focus on							
reducing the consumption of fossil							
fuels and levels of CO2							
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
capable of withstanding the effects							
of climate change					_		
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
developed land and buildings, and							_
the efficient use of land							
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as							
possible, and re-use finite resources							
(including waste) or recycled							
alternatives wherever possible							
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			++	++	++	The policy has a significant positive effect by
and cultural assets							protecting the character of the surrounding
							area, particularly in Conservation Areas and in
							proximity to heritage assets.
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			++	++	++	The policy states that the character of the
landscape and townscape,							surrounding area, particularly in Conservation
encouraging local distinctiveness							Areas and in proximity to heritage assets will be
							considered. In addition the relationship of the

		T				
						advertisement to the features of the building it
						is placed on will be considered. This will ensure
						advertisements will not have an adverse effect
						on the landscape and townscape which should
						have a positive effect in encouraging local
						distinctiveness.
SOCIAL						
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy performs positively against this SA
reduce the health impacts of new						objective by stating that advertisements should
developments						have an acceptable impact on public safety and
						amenity.
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
patterns of development by ensuring						
links to a range modes of transport						
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
exclusion by closing the gap between						
the poorest communities and the						
rest through a more equitable						
sharing of the benefits of prosperity						
15. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
to good quality housing that meets	,					,
their needs						
	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy performs positively by aiming to
16. Enhance community identity and						protect an area from insensitive
participation						advertisements which could impact on an areas
participation						identity.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy has a positive effect against this
crime	,					objective by stating that advertisements should
						not the impact on CCTV coverage.
18. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
to education at all ages and levels;						
raising attainment and enhancing						
local workforce skills that match						
current and future business						
requirements.						
19. Ensure that people have	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
equitable and easy access to						
shopping, community and other						
services and facilities.						
ECONOMIC						
20. Create conditions which support	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
sustainable economic growth,	•					•
encourage investment, innovation,						
entrepreneurship and business						
diversity						
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
of city centre and local centres and	z, to have a head of check					The sine of relation to this six objective.
encourage a complementary and						
appropriate mix of uses and facilities						
within and between centres.						
SUMMARY						

Environmental (++)

The policy should have a significant positive effect on environmental objectives, with particular regard to the impact on heritage and cultural assets and the overall landscape and townscape, by including specific provisions to protect the character of the surrounding area, particularly in Conservation Areas and in proximity to heritage assets. In addition the relationship of the advertisement to the features of the building it is placed on are to be considered which will ensure advertisements support local distinctiveness without adversely affecting the landscape or townscape.

Social (+)

The policy should have a positive impact on social objectives by including provisions which will ensure that advertisements should have an acceptable impact on public safety and amenity, should not be insensitive to the effect that they could impact on an areas identity and should not the impact on CCTV coverage.

Economic (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

POLICY 21

Designing for housing

- 1. Housing development should be designed according to Building for Life principles and will be required to achieve at least 9 green scores out of 12, minimise amber scores and avoid red scores.
- 2. Housing density will be expected to be in the range of 30-40 dwellings per hectare unless the character of the surrounding area justifies otherwise except in the City Centre as shown on the Policies Map where higher densities may be acceptable subject to the specific circumstances of the site and its surroundings.
- 3. Housing development will be encouraged to include a proportion of accessible dwellings built to Building Regulation M4(2) standard.
- 4. The Council will seek to deliver accessible dwellings built to Building Regulation M4(3) standard on suitable housing sites, where there is a demonstrated need for such accommodation in that specific area.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT		MENT OF F		COMMENTS
					EFFECT		
				Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	offect + Minor positive effect () Neutral effe	ct, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive offect 2 Uncertain offect	Term	Term	Term	
ENVIRONMENTAL	effect, + Millor positive effect, o Neutral effe	ct, - Millor negative effect, Significant negati	ive effect, i officertain effect				
Protect and enhance habitats and	Uncertain as it is unknown which of the 9			0/+	0/+	0/++	The policy has a positive impact that will
				0/+	0/+	0/++	increase with time as more schemes are
biodiversity. Improve connectivity	principles will be included, however, it is						
between sites and prevent habitat	likely to have a neutral or minor positive						brought forward that encourage Build for Life
fragmentation.	effect.						principles. Build for Life scores more highly if a
							scheme takes advantage of existing
							topography, landscape features (including
							water courses), trees and plants, wildlife
							habitats, existing buildings, site orientation and
							microclimate.
2. Maintain and enhance water	Uncertain as it is unknown which of the 9			0/+	0/+	0/++	The policy is likely to have a positive impact
quality and limit water consumption	principles will be included, however, it is						that will increase with time as more schemes
to levels supportable by natural	likely to have a neutral or minor positive						are brought forward that encourage Build for
processes and storage systems,	effect.						Life principles. The policy seeks to require
taking into account the impact of							development to achieve 9 of the BfL12
climate change							standards which include environmental
							standards that could benefit the local water
							quality and reduce water consumption during
							construction and operation.
3. Ensure that new development	Uncertain as it is unknown which of the 9			0/+	0/+	0/+	The policy seeks to require development to
does not increase flood risk and	principles will be included, however, it is						achieve 9 of the BfL12 standards. These
protects or enhances the capacity &	likely to have a neutral or minor positive						standards include environmental standards
integrity of flood storage areas	effect.						that could reduce the risk to flooding.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Uncertain as it is unknown which of the 9			0/+	0/+	0/+	Build for Life principles include the reuse of
development and encourage	principles will be included, however, it is						soils and therefore may have a positive impact
remediation of contaminated land.	likely to have a neutral or minor positive						on this objective.
	effect.						,
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Uncertain as it is unknown which of the 9			0/+	0/+	0/+	Policy seeks to require development to achieve
change, with a particular focus on	principles will be included, however, it is						9 of the BfL12 standards. These standards
reducing the consumption of fossil	likely to have a neutral or minor positive						include environmental standards that could
fuels and levels of CO2	effect.						reduce the GHG emissions.

		T	1	1		
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	The policy and in particular, BfL12 standards do not refer to development withstanding the effects of climate change. Other policies throughout the Local Plan ensure that new development is not adversely affected by climate change and has therefore been scored as neutral.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy encourages higher densities where possible, meaning less landtake.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Uncertain as it is unknown which of the 9 principles will be included, however, it is likely to have a neutral or minor positive effect.		0/+	0	0	BfL12 recommends the reuse of soils and other recyclable materials are used as part of a scheme and therefore has a positive impact on this objective. The policy is scored as positive throughout construction and will then have a neutral effect post construction.
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy performs positively by ensuring that density does not impact on the character of an area. In addition, BfL12 standards encourage schemes to create a place that is inspired and enhances by local character. This may include heritage assets.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy performs positively by ensuring that density does not impact on the character of an area. In addition, BfL12 standards encourage schemes to create a place with a locally inspired or otherwise distinctive character.
SOCIAL			· ·			<u> </u>
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Good housing design can create places that are healthy, safe and desirable, making them better places to live. This is encouraged throughout BfL12 principles BfL12 encourages housing to be located by public transport to reduce the reliance on the private car and encourage walking and cycling which can have health benefits.
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	BfL12 encourages housing to be located by public transport to reduce the reliance on the private car and encourage walking. When applied with other sustainable transport policies the policy will have a positive effect.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	BfL12 encourages good quality housing regardless of tenure or tenant. The policy performs positively by ensuring that the needs of the elderly and disabled residents are taken into account through accessible dwellings built to Building Regulation M4(2) and M4(3) standard. In addition,
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	BfL12 encourages development to have a mix of housing types and tenures that suit local requirements and its main purpose is to ensure good quality housing.

						The policy performs positively by ensuring that the needs of the elderly and disabled residents are taken into account through accessible dwellings built to Building Regulation M4(2) and M4(3) standard.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy ensures BfL12 is incorporated into schemes. The 12 questions provide a structure for discussions between local communities, the local planning authority, the developer and other stakeholders. Its 12 criteria were specifically developed in response to communities' views, and to enable stakeholders involved in housing to consider all the elements of what makes "a good place to live" at the design stage. Better designed neighbourhoods can enhance community identity and give a sense of pride in an area.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Good housing design can create places that are healthy, safe and desirable, making them better places to live. This is encouraged throughout BfL12 principles
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	BfL12 ensures development provides (or is it close to) community facilities, such as shops, schools, workplaces, parks, play areas, pubs or cafes.
ECONOMIC						
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres. SUMMARY	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

Environmental (+)

The policy is expected to have a positive impact that will increase with time as more schemes are brought forward based on Build for Life principles. Build for Life scores more highly if a scheme takes advantage of existing topography, landscape features, water courses, trees and plants, wildlife habitats, existing buildings, site orientation and microclimate and should therefore have a positive effect on protecting habitats and biodiversity. The policy seeks to require development to achieve 9 of the BfL12 standards which include environmental standards that could benefit the local water quality and reduce water consumption during construction and operation, reduce the risk to flooding and GHG emissions. The policy encourages higher densities where possible, which could result in less land take and recommends the reuse of soils and other recyclable materials are used as part of a scheme, which should have a positive effect on minimising waste and use of resources. BfL12 standards encourage schemes to create a place that is of an appropriate density and is inspired by and enhances local character, which could include heritage assets and other locally distinctive features or assets.

Social (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should have an overall positive impact on social objectives with a significant positive effect expected in relation to promoting equality and access to good quality housing for everyone. Good housing design can create places that are healthy, safe and desirable, making them better places to live, which is encouraged throughout BfL12 principles. BfL12 also encourages housing to be located where it is close to community facilities, such as shops, schools, workplaces, parks, play areas, pubs or cafes and where there is convenient access to public transport to reduce the reliance on the private car and encourage walking and cycling which can also have health benefits. It also encourages a mix of housing types and tenures that suit local requirements with its main

purpose being to ensure good quality housing is delivered regardless of tenure or tenant and ensures that the needs of elderly and disabled residents are taken into account through accessible dwellings built to the relevant standards. Better designed neighbourhoods can enhance community identity and give a sense of pride in an area and should therefore have a positive effect on this objective.

Economic

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

POLICY 22

House extensions and alterations

House extensions should be designed to minimise their impact on the amenity of neighbouring occupiers and the surrounding area. The design should:

- a. not over-dominate or unduly enclose the neighbouring properties or the property itself;
- b. minimise the impact of overshadowing, loss of daylight and loss of privacy;
- c. be subordinate to the main dwelling;
- d. be well related to the existing building in terms of size, siting, materials and detailing; and
- e, respect the context of the surrounding area.

e. respect the context of the surround SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF R	ESIDUAL	COMMENTS
303 MINADILITI ODJECTIVE	FOILIVITALIIVIFACIS	WILIDATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	AJJEJJI	EFFECT	LSIDUAL	COMMENTS
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral ef	fect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive effect, ? Uncertain effect				
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
biodiversity. Improve connectivity							
between sites and prevent habitat							
fragmentation.							
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
quality and limit water consumption							
to levels supportable by natural							
processes and storage systems,							
taking into account the impact of							
climate change							
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
does not increase flood risk and							
protects or enhances the capacity &							
integrity of flood storage areas							
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
development and encourage							
remediation of contaminated land.							
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
change, with a particular focus on							
reducing the consumption of fossil							
fuels and levels of CO2							N P I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
capable of withstanding the effects							
of climate change	Likely to have a may time! offerst						No divert veletion to this CA - his stire
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
developed land and buildings, and							
the efficient use of land							
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as							
possible, and re-use finite resources							

(to all office on a stall and a stall and	T	T	1				T
(including waste) or recycled							
alternatives wherever possible 10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective. The policy encourages developers to consider the design of original building, however heritage protection is offered in Policy 16 (Heritage Considerations).
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy seeks to set specific guidelines for housing extensions. Within these guidelines, they encourage designers to consider the surrounding occupants and the design of the original building. This will enhance the landscape and townscape aspect of the local area.
SOCIAL	,		,	1		1	
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy aims to minimise effects of development that may have an effect on health, for example overshadowing which could lead to stress.
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy is positive against this objective as it aims to minimise the effects of development that may have a negative effect on the quality of housing (in particular neighbouring properties), for example overshadowing
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
ECONOMIC							
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

appropriate mix of uses and facilities			
within and between centres.			

Environmental (+)

The policy will have a positive environmental effect, specifically with regards to conserving and enhancing the townscape and encouraging local distinctiveness through the setting of specific guidelines for housing extensions. Within these guidelines, designers are required to consider the surrounding occupants and the design of the original building, helping to maintain and enhance local area.

Social (+)

The policy performs positively against the social objectives by supporting well designed development and seeking to minimise the effects that development may have on the health and wellbeing neighbours, such as through over dominance, overshadowing and general poor quality design.

Economic (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

POLICY 23

Designing Employment Development

Employment development should:

- a. have regard to the surrounding context;
- b. minimise impacts such as noise, disturbance and overlooking, particularly where the site is adjacent to residential properties;
- c. provide a sense of identity and variety, particularly in prominent locations; and
- d. use appropriate soft and hard landscaping to integrate the development into the surrounding area.

d. use appropriate soft and hard lands	caping to integrate the development into the	surrounding area.					
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF F	RESIDUAL	COMMENTS
					EFFECT		
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive effect, ? Uncertain effect				
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy has a positive effect by specifying
biodiversity. Improve connectivity							soft landscaping should be incorporated when
between sites and prevent habitat							designing employment which can provide
fragmentation.							habitats and improve ecological connectivity.
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
quality and limit water consumption							
to levels supportable by natural							
processes and storage systems,							
taking into account the impact of							
climate change							
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
does not increase flood risk and							
protects or enhances the capacity &							
integrity of flood storage areas							
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
development and encourage							
remediation of contaminated land.							
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
change, with a particular focus on							
reducing the consumption of fossil							
fuels and levels of CO2							
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
capable of withstanding the effects							
of climate change							
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy aims to ensure better designed employment areas which may have a positive impact on historic and heritage assets of an area.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Policy will provide better designed employment areas and makes reference to having regard to the surrounding context which will ensure that there is no negative impact on the local landscape and townscape. The policy makes reference to the provision of soft landscaping. Better designed places encourage local distinctiveness of an area.
SOCIAL						
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy performs positively by taking into account negative factors such as noise, disturbance and overlooking which may all have a negative impact on health (for example, causes of stress).
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective, although the policy explicitly states that employment design should provide a sense of identity
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
ECONOMIC						
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth,	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy performs positively by ensuring there are better designed employment areas in

encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity			Hull. More attractive areas could encourage growth and investment.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	+	+	+ The policy will ensure there are better designed employment areas in Hull which may enhance the vibrancy and vitality of the city centre. More attractive places will encourage more investment which could lead to a range of facilities and services being provided.

Environmental (+)

The policy should have an overall positive effect on environmental objectives. It includes specific provisions that specifying soft landscaping should be incorporated when designing employment which can provide habitats and improve ecological connectivity. The policy also seeks to ensure better designed employment areas are delivered which may have a positive impact on historic and heritage assets of an area and have regard to the surrounding context to ensure that there are no negative impacts on the local landscape and townscape.

Social (+)

The policy should have a positive effect on social objectives by taking into account negative factors such as noise, disturbance and overlooking which may all have a negative impact on health (for example, causes of stress).

Economic (+)

The policy should have a positive effect on economic objectives by ensuring better designed employment areas are delivered in Hull that are more attractive to potential business, thereby encouraging growth and investment and enhancing the overall vibrancy and vitality of the City centre. This could also encourage the co-location of complementary services and facilities and other uses that would improve the viability of centres.

POLICY 24

Utility Equipment

Installation of utility equipment will be supported where it meets the following criteria:

- a. the equipment has been sited so as to minimise its impact on the visual amenity, safety and use of the surrounding area;
- b. the equipment has an appropriate, anti-graffiti, colour treatment for its surrounds or an appropriate bespoke design;
- c. hard or soft landscaping is used to minimise the visual impact of the equipment; and

d. any groundworks use the same mat	d. any groundworks use the same materials as the immediate surrounding environment.									
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF F	RESIDUAL	COMMENTS			
					EFFECT					
				Short	Med	Long				
				Term	Term	Term				
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negative effect, ? Uncertain effect										
ENVIRONMENTAL										
1. Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Uncertain but could be positive or negative depending on precise location of development.	The application of policies 43 and 44 should ensure that the installation of utility equipment that arise out of Policy 24 do not generate negative effects on this SA Objective.	After mitigation, this policy is likely to have a positive effect.	0	0	0	Effects of the policy will be site specific depending on the biodiversity and species diversity at each site. Overall the effect is likely to be neutral but due to presence of a contextual element effect scored as uncertain. Although the policy does not provide any specific protection for habitats and biodiversity and/or connectivity, the application of Policy 43 and 44 (Green Infrastructure / Green Network and Biodiversity and Wildlife) would ensure adequate protection.			
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems,	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.			

			1		1	
taking into account the impact of						
climate change			-			
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
does not increase flood risk and						
protects or enhances the capacity &						
integrity of flood storage areas						
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
development and encourage						
remediation of contaminated land.						
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
change, with a particular focus on						
reducing the consumption of fossil						
fuels and levels of CO2						
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
capable of withstanding the effects						
of climate change						
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a neutral effect.		 0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
developed land and buildings, and						
the efficient use of land						
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as	,					,
possible, and re-use finite resources						
(including waste) or recycled						
alternatives wherever possible						
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	Policy 16 (Heritage Considerations) should	+	1		The policy encourages thoughtful design
and cultural assets	Likely to have a millor positive effect.	mitigate against any negative effects on the	'	'	'	however it does not provide any specific
and cultural assets		historic environment and cultural heritage.				protection for heritage features.
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	Policy 16 (Heritage Considerations) should	 	+ .	+	The policy ensures the siting and design of
	Likely to have a millor positive effect.			+		
landscape and townscape,		mitigate against any negative effects on the				utility equipment will minimise impacts on the
encouraging local distinctiveness SOCIAL		historic environment and cultural heritage.				surrounding landscape.
	Likely to have a miner medicine offert		Ι.	Ι.	Ι.	The nellandar a negative inspect by stating that
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy has a positive impact by stating that
reduce the health impacts of new						equipment should be sited to minimise its
developments						impact on the safety on surrounding areas,
						therefore reducing health impacts.
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
patterns of development by ensuring						
links to a range modes of transport						
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
exclusion by closing the gap between						
the poorest communities and the						
rest through a more equitable						
sharing of the benefits of prosperity						
15. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
to good quality housing that meets				-		
their needs						
16. Enhance community identity and	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
participation	Likely to have a fleatial effect.					No affect relation to this 3A objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy is likely to have a positive effect by
crime	Likely to have a millor positive effect.] '	'	'	ensuring design is used to reduce
Cille						opportunities for anti-social behavior through
						anti-graffiti paint.
18. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
to education at all ages and levels;						,
to consection at an abes and levels,			_			

	<u> </u>	·			
raising attainment and enhancing					
local workforce skills that match					
current and future business					
requirements.					
19. Ensure that people have	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0 No	o direct relation to this SA objective.
equitable and easy access to					
shopping, community and other					
services and facilities.					
ECONOMIC					
20. Create conditions which support	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0 No	o direct relation to this SA objective.
sustainable economic growth,					
encourage investment, innovation,					
entrepreneurship and business					
diversity					
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0 No	o direct relation to this SA objective.
of city centre and local centres and					
encourage a complementary and					
appropriate mix of uses and facilities					
within and between centres.					
CLIMANAADV					

Environmental (ranges from + to ?)

Whilst there are uncertainties as the full impact will be site specific, the policy should have an overall positive environmental effect. The major focus of the policy is to ensure that the equipment is designed and sited to minimise visual impacts and is safe and incorporates measures to reduce vandalism. Although the policy does not specifically offer protection to biodiversity and wildlife, these should be protected through other policies within the Plan. The policy encourages thoughtful design and siting that considers its impact on its surroundings and should therefore provide some protection for heritage features and the surrounding townscape, which should be further enhanced by other Plan policies which should mitigate against any negative effects on the historic environment and cultural heritage.

Social (+)

The policy should have a minor positive effect on social objectives, particularly in relation to reducing crime and the health impacts of development, as the policy seeks to discourage some anti-social behaviour such as through supporting the use of anti-graffiti paint and ensuring equipment does not compromise health and wellbeing by being sited to minimise its impact on the safety of its surroundings.

Economic (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

POLICY 25

Sustainable transport

- 1. Developments, including transport improvements, should promote sustainable transport objectives. They should have minimal impact on the environment and public health and should, where possible:
- a. include provision for walking, cycling and public transport and reduce the need to travel;
- b. reduce congestion and give priority to pedestrians and cyclists;
- c. provide convenient access to jobs, homes, shops, public transport and services, education, health care, open space and recreation facilities; and
- d. improve air quality and the journey time reliability of public transport.

	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE POTENTIAL IMPACTS MITIGATION RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT OF RESIDUAL COMMENTS											
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF R	ESIDUAL	COMMENTS					
				EFFECT								
				Short	Med	Long						
				Term	Term	Term						
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negative effect, ? Uncertain effect												
ENVIRONMENTAL												
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.					
biodiversity. Improve connectivity												
between sites and prevent habitat												
fragmentation.												

2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy may indirectly deliver a positive impact in regards to flood risk by reducing the need for car travel and encourage sustainable transport modes which reduce pollution and help towards tackling climate change.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy seeks to ensure that transport systems within developments are sustainable, which could reduce the contribution to climate change (for example reducing consumption of fossil fuels for users).
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	++	The policy seeks to ensure that transport systems within developments are sustainable, which has the potential to reduce air emissions from vehicles and reduce the number of emitting vehicles being used. New development will also be required to reduce the need to travel, which could further reduce the use of vehicles that produce air pollution. The policy makes explicit reference to air quality. The effects will improve with time as more systems are delivered.
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	++	The policy seeks to encourage a healthy lifestyle by ensuring that new development promotes sustainable transport objectives and includes provisions for public transport, walking and cycling. New development will also be required to seek to reduce the need to travel and ensure that convenient access to employment, public transport, services and facilities can be achieved. Access to open space

						is also made easier through sustainable transport which can have a positive effect on health.
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The effects of the policy will improve with time. The policy seeks to deliver sustainable patterns of development and improve access to sustainable transport by requiring new development to include provisions for public transport, walking and cycling. New development will also be required to seek to reduce the need to travel and ensure that convenient access to employment, public transport, services and facilities can be achieved.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy performs positively against this objective by seeking to deliver more sustainable patterns of development and improve everyone's access to sustainable transport.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective. It is worth noting that access to all homes is made easier through the provision of sustainable transport systems.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	Sustainable transport ensures people have easy access to jobs, homes, shops, public transport and services, such as education, healthcare, recreational facilities and open space by reducing the need to travel.
ECONOMIC						
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy seeks to deliver sustainable patterns of development and improve access to sustainable transport. New development will also be required to seek to reduce the need to travel and reduce congestion, which can be a constraint to economic growth.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres. SUMMARY	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Sustainable transport facilities can act as focal point within centres, which could encourage the co-location of business, retail and other services and facilities.

Environmental (+)

Overall the policy should have a number of positive effects in relation to environmental objectives. The delivery of new and improved sustainable transport provisions should help to facilitate a modal shift away from the private car, which could deliver numerous benefits through reduced congestion, reduced emissions, improving air quality and contributing towards tackling climate change, which can also contribute towards increasing flood risk. New development will also be required to reduce the need to travel, which could further reduce the use of vehicles that produce air pollution.

Social (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should have a number of positive effects on social objectives and some significant positive effects such as in relation to the delivery of more sustainable patterns of development, providing a range of transport modes and ensuring that people have equitable and easy access to employment, shopping, community and other services and facilities. New and improved sustainable transport services and facilities should help to encourage a healthy lifestyle by ensuring that new development promotes sustainable transport objectives and includes provisions for public transport, walking and cycling. New development will also be required to seek to reduce the need to travel and ensure that convenient access to employment, public transport, services and facilities can be achieved. Access to open space should also be made easier through greater access to sustainable transport which can have a positive effect on health. It is worth noting that access to all homes is made easier through the provision of a wider network of more viable, efficient and reliable sustainable transport systems.

Economic (+

The policy seeks to deliver sustainable patterns of development and improve access to sustainable transport, which should have a positive effect on increasing the accessibility of places of employment. New development will also be required to seek to reduce the need to travel and reduce congestion, which can act as a constraint on sustainable economic growth. In addition, sustainable transport facilities can act as focal point within centres, which could encourage the co-location of business, retail and other services and facilities, encouraging further investment and economic growth and enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of the surrounding area.

POLICY 26

Location and layout of development

Development should:

- a. provide all user modes of transport with safe, convenient, and direct access, where relevant, to:
- i. the road network;
- ii. bus transport (e.g. bus stops) (maximum walking distance 400m);
- iii. rail and water transport;
- iv. pedestrian routes;
- v. cycle routes;
- vi. public rights of way; and
- vii. local services and facilities (maximum walking distance 400m); and
- b. provide within the site, where practicable:
- i. public transport facilities;
- ii. cycle and walking facilities (including cycle parking areas);
- iii. initiatives to reduce congestion and air pollution;
- iv. layouts to assist accessibility for mobility impaired;
- v. adequate parking provision; and
- vi. a choice of travel, encouraging modes of transport which conserve energy and reduce pollution impact on human and environmental receptors; and
- c. deliver, where relevant:
- i. proposals that are acceptable in terms of traffic generation and road safety;
- ii. proposals that, in terms of traffic generation and road safety impact, do not compromise the delivery of allocated development sites shown on the Policies Map;
- iii. proposals, in terms of the A63/A1033 (strategic road network), that can be accommodated within the existing capacity of a section (link or junction) of the SRN or they do not increase demand for use of a section that is already at full capacity; and

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF R	IT OF RESIDUAL COMMENTS	
					EFFECT		
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive effect, ? Uncertain effect				
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy explicitly promotes a choice of travel, encouraging modes of transport which conserve energy and reduce pollution impact on human and environmental receptors. This may have a positive effect on wildlife.
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

			1.	Τ.	T -	T., 1,
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
does not increase flood risk and						
protects or enhances the capacity &						
integrity of flood storage areas				1		
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
development and encourage						
remediation of contaminated land.						
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy seeks to ensure the developments
change, with a particular focus on						are located near established and integrated
reducing the consumption of fossil						transport systems with access to new cycle,
fuels and levels of CO2						pedestrian routes and public transport
						facilities. This provides the opportunity to
						reduce air emissions by reducing the travel
						time for road users and reducing the number of
						road vehicles used for transport. The policy
						explicitly promotes a choice of travel,
						encouraging modes of transport which
						conserve energy and reduce pollution impact
						on human and environmental receptors. In
						addition it encourages initiatives to reduce
				<u> </u>	_	congestion and air pollution.
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective. However
capable of withstanding the effects						the policy may have an indirect effect by
of climate change						reducing pollution and the effects of climate
						change.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy seeks to ensure the developments
						are located near established and integrated
						transport systems with access to new cycle,
						pedestrian routes and public transport
						facilities. This provides the opportunity to
						reduce air emissions by reducing the travel
						time for road users and reducing the number of
						road vehicles used for transport which may
						have a positive effect on air quality. The policy
						explicitly promotes a choice of travel,
						encouraging modes of transport which
						conserve energy and reduce pollution impact
						on human and environmental receptors. In addition it encourages initiatives to reduce
						congestion and air pollution.
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
developed land and buildings, and	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
the efficient use of land						
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as	Likely to have a neutral effect.		U	0		No direct relation to this 3A objective.
possible, and re-use finite resources						
(including waste) or recycled						
alternatives wherever possible						
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and cultural assets	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0			ino direct relation to this 3A objective.
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
landscape and townscape,	Likely to have a neutral effect.		U	0		No direct relation to this 3A objective.
encouraging local distinctiveness						
SOCIAL						
JOURE						

		1		_		
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy performs positively against this objective by providing a strong focus on delivering sustainably accessible development and encouraging the use of more sustainable modes, which should help to facilitate a healthier lifestyle. Specific reference is made to the provision of new cycle, pedestrian routes, public transport facilities which can promote healthier lifestyles. The policy also emphasises the importance of proposals being acceptable in terms of road safety. This will help to reduce accidents and thus have a positive effect on health.
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport			++	++	++	The policy should deliver a significant positive impact by ensuring everyone has access to high quality public transport and more sustainable alternatives to the private car. The policy also includes measures for people with disabilities.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy performs positively by ensuring layouts to assist accessibility for the mobility impaired. In addition it ensures that everyone has access to high quality public transport and more sustainable alternatives to the private car.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy ensures that everyone has access to high quality public transport and more sustainable alternatives to the private car. It specifies that this should be delivered where relevant to local services and facilities (maximum walking distance 400m). It ensures layouts to assist accessibility for the mobility impaired
ECONOMIC						
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Sustainable economic growth is reliant on efficiently operating transport infrastructure and a mobile workforce. The policy should deliver a positive impact by ensuring communities are sustainably accessible with reliable access to sustainable transport infrastructure. It will also ensure that housing, employment and services are better integrated and reduce the need to travel by private car, helping to reduce congestion.

21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities		+	+	+	Sustainable transport facilities can act as focal point within centres, which could encourage the co-location of business, retail and other services and facilities, encouraging further
within and between centres.					investment and economic growth and enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of the surrounding area.

Environmental (+)

The policy explicitly promotes a choice of travel, encouraging modes of transport which conserve energy and reduce the pollution impact on human, wildlife and environmental receptors. The policy seeks to ensure that new development is located near established and integrated transport systems with access to new cycle, pedestrian routes and public transport facilities. This provides the opportunity to reduce air emissions by reducing the travel time for road users and reducing the number of road vehicles used for transport, which could also have positive effects in relation to tackling the effects of climate change.

Social (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should generally have very positive effects when considered against the social objectives. The policy provides a strong focus on delivering sustainably accessible development and encouraging the use of more sustainable modes, which should help to facilitate a healthier lifestyle. Specific reference is made to the provision of new cycle, pedestrian routes and public transport facilities, which can promote healthier lifestyles, and also emphasises the importance of proposals being acceptable in terms of road safety which should have a positive effect on health through reduced accidents. The policy should deliver a significant positive impact by ensuring everyone has access to high quality public transport and more sustainable alternatives for people with disabilities and seeks to ensure appropriate layouts are provided to assist accessibility for the mobility impaired. In addition it ensures that everyone has access to high quality public transport and more sustainable alternatives to the private car.

Economic (+)

Sustainable economic growth is reliant on efficiently operating transport infrastructure and a mobile workforce. The policy should deliver a positive impact by ensuring communities are sustainably accessible with reliable access to sustainable transport infrastructure. It will also ensure that housing, employment and services are better integrated and reduce the need to travel by private car, helping to reduce congestion, which can act as a constraint on sustainable economic growth. In addition, sustainable transport facilities can act as focal point within centres, which could encourage the co-location of business, retail and other services and facilities, encouraging further investment and economic growth and enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of the surrounding area.

POLICY 27

Transport appraisals

Development should demonstrate an understanding of the travel requirements and resultant impacts by providing:

- a. a satisfactory design and layout giving priority to those on foot, cycling or using public transport;
- b. a transport appraisal (eg Transport Statement /Transport Assessment /Travel Plan) and Construction Management Plan that confirms that the development will reach the required threshold of level of trips generated and impacts on the surrounding road network as given in Table 10.1 Transport Appraisals and Guidelines; and

c, measures to improve transport infrastructure and services to encourage travel by walking, cycling and public transport within the catchment area of the developmen

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF R	ESIDUAL	COMMENTS
					EFFECT		
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	e effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive effect, ? Uncertain effect				
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
biodiversity. Improve connectivity							
between sites and prevent habitat							
fragmentation.							
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
quality and limit water consumption							
to levels supportable by natural							
processes and storage systems,							
taking into account the impact of							
climate change							
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
does not increase flood risk and							

	T		1		1	
protects or enhances the capacity &						
integrity of flood storage areas						
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
development and encourage						
remediation of contaminated land.						
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy seeks to ensure development
change, with a particular focus on	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			'		proposals are accompanied by a transport
reducing the consumption of fossil						appraisal. This should help to ensure that more
fuels and levels of CO2						sustainable modes of transportation will be
						utilised, provided or supported through the
						planning process. This provides an opportunity
						to reduce carbon emissions by reducing the
						travel time for road users and reducing the
						number of road vehicles used for transport.
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
capable of withstanding the effects	zikery to have a heatrar errect.					The uncertainties this six esjective.
of climate change						
_	111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					- 1 1: 1
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy seeks to ensure development
						proposals are accompanied by a transport
						appraisal. This should help to ensure that more
						sustainable modes of transportation will be
						utilised, provided or supported through the
						planning process. This provides an opportunity
						to reduce carbon emissions by reducing the
						travel time for road users and reducing the
						number of road vehicles used for transport.
			0			This may have a positive effect on air quality.
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
developed land and buildings, and						
the efficient use of land						
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as						
possible, and re-use finite resources						
(including waste) or recycled						
alternatives wherever possible						
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a neutral effect		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and cultural assets	Likely to have a fleutral effect.		U		0	No direct relation to this 3A objective.
			_			At the state of the state of
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
landscape and townscape,						
encouraging local distinctiveness						
SOCIAL						
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	 	+	+	+	The policy should deliver a positive impact by
reduce the health impacts of new						ensuring sustainable modes of transport are
developments						considered in development. This can promote
						healthier modes of travelling, such as walking
						and cycling.
12 Deliver regressively	Libebate house significant positive offect			+		
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy has a significant positive effect by
patterns of development by ensuring						ensuring that development provides a
links to a range modes of transport						satisfactory design and layout giving priority to
						those on foot, cycling or using public transport.
						It is also strengthened by stating that
						development should provide measures to
						improve transport infrastructure and services
						to encourage travel by walking, cycling and
						public transport within the catchment area of
				1		the development.

14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity 15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets	Likely to have a minor positive effect. Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	The policy ensures that everyone will have access to sustainable modes of transport. Although it does not make reference to the mobility impaired, this is covered throughout other transport policies. No direct relation to this SA objective.
their needs							
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy should deliver a positive impact by ensuring sustainable modes of transport are considered in development. This will ensure people have access to a range of services and facilities.
ECONOMIC		·	·	·			·
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy aims to ensure that new development can be delivered without detrimentally impacting on the efficiency of existing infrastructure which can be a constraint to sustainable economic growth.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

Environmental (+)

The policy seeks to ensure the development proposals are supported by a transport appraisal in the form of a Transport Assessment and/or Travel Plan and are designed and arranged to give priority to those on foot, cycling or using public transport. This focus on sustainable accessibility and reducing the use and impacts of the private car provides an opportunity to reduce fossil fuel consumption, carbon emissions and improve air quality and the effects on climate change, which could be further enhanced by reducing the travel time for road users and reducing the number of road vehicles used for transport.

Social (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should deliver a positive impact by ensuring the impacts, in terms of efficiency and safety, on exiting transport infrastructure can be accommodated or mitigated and access to sustainable modes of transport or the need to improve or deliver new sustainable transport infrastructure is considered as part of new development proposals. This can promote healthier modes of travel, such as walking and cycling, which the policy seeks to improve by requiring development proposals to provide a satisfactory design and layout giving priority to those on foot, cycling or using public transport. The policy also seeks to ensure that everyone will have access to sustainable modes of transport and consequently access to employment and a range of community services and facilities. Whilst the policy does not make explicit reference to the mobility impaired, this is covered within other transport policies in the Plan.

Economic (+)

The policy seeks to ensure that new development can be delivered without detrimentally impacting on the efficiency or safety of existing infrastructure which can be a constraint to sustainable economic growth.

Classified Road Network

- 1. Development adjacent to either the Classified Road Network as shown on Map 10.1 or potential classified roads will:
- a. take into account the main function of the road as a route for through traffic and the capacity of the road to meet predicted traffic resulting from the development;
- b. include provision of safe and adequate vehicular, cycle, and pedestrian access to and from the site;
- c. only allow direct access onto the Strategic Road Network or Classified Road Network or potential classified roads where it does not restrict the capacity of the road, its safety, or its intended purpose. Where a reasonable alternative exists, direct access will not be permitted.
- d. ensure that any junction or capacity improvements shall be completed before the occupation of the development;
- e. demonstrate that it will not have a detrimental impact on the A63/A1033 (strategic road network) in terms of traffic generation; and
- f. only be permitted new junctions or direct access onto the A63/A1033 (strategic road network) that are essential for the delivery of strategic planned growth
- 2. New vehicle crossovers on to classified roads will only be allowed where they are acceptable in terms of:
- a. safety implications of any proposed boundary treatments;
- b. impact on the character of the surrounding area and street scene including highway and garden trees;
- c. materials used particularly for hard surfacing and the need to complement adjoining footway;
- d. cumulative effect of crossings and front garden parking on the classified road;
- e. amount of surface water runoff likely to be created;
- f. drivers' visibility emerging from a frontage and the safety of pedestrians. Consideration should always be given first to using alternative access points.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF R	ESIDUAL	COMMENTS
					EFFECT	_	
				Short	Med	Long	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect + Minor positive effect () Neutral eff	 ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	 ive effect ? Uncertain effect	Term	Term	Term	
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas 4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Likely to have a minor positive effect. Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	The policy ensures that development will take into account the amount of surface water runoff likely to be created which will help to ensure surface water flooding is not increased. No direct relation to this SA objective.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a minor negative effect.	Other transport and environmental policies in the Plan, such as those which include a requirement for transport assessments, promote sustainable transport and seek to protect air quality, should mitigate against potential negative effects to some extent.	It is expected that the application of other policies in the Plan should be able to neutralise the potential negative effects.	0	0	0	Improvements to the capacity of the road network could deliver greater efficiencies and reduce congestion, which contributes towards poorer air quality as a result of vehicle emissions, however it is still expected that an increase in emissions would result, given the likely increase in vehicle numbers that would be attracted by improved road accessibility. The policy states that development should include provision of cycle, and pedestrian access to and from the site however this benefit is still likely to be offset by the likely increase in vehicles as a consequence of road improvements.

6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a minor positive effect			Ι.	Τ.	1.	The policy ensures that development will take
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy ensures that development will take into account the amount of surface water
of climate change							runoff likely to be created which will help to
or emiliate enange							ensure surface water flooding is not increased.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a minor negative effect.	Other transport and environmental policies	It is expected that the application of other	-	-	-	Improvements to the capacity of the road
	,	in the Plan, such as those which include a	policies in the Plan should be able to neutralise				network could deliver greater efficiencies and
		requirement for transport assessments,	the potential negative effects.				reduce congestion, which contributes towards
		promote sustainable transport and seek to					poorer air quality as a result of vehicle
		protect air quality, should mitigate against					emissions, however it is still expected that an
		potential negative effects to some extent.					increase in emissions would result, given the
							likely increase in vehicle numbers that would
							be attracted by improved road accessibility.
							The policy states that development should
							include provision of cycle, and pedestrian
							access to and from the site however this
							benefit is still likely to be offset by the likely
							increase in vehicles as a consequence of road
				0			improvements.
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land							
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as	Likely to have a heatral effect.			0	"	0	No direct relation to this 3A objective.
possible, and re-use finite resources							
(including waste) or recycled							
alternatives wherever possible							
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and cultural assets							
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy has a positive effect against this
landscape and townscape,							objective. It states that development should
encouraging local distinctiveness							consider the impact on the character of the
							surrounding area and street scene including
							highway and garden trees. This will ensure that
SOCIAL							townscape and landscape is protected.
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	T +	T +	The Policy performs positively by ensuring that
reduce the health impacts of new	Likely to have a minor positive effect.				'	'	appropriate protection is given to the network
developments							to ensure that new development, either
							through its location or scale, will not
							compromise the safety of the network and its
							users and that safe access can be made into
							new development adjacent to the network.
							Other measures include development taking
							into account drivers' visibility emerging from a
42 Politicarius	Liberta have	+	-		1.		frontage and the safety of pedestrians.
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy performs positively against this
patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport							objective by including a requirement to ensure that safe and adequate vehicular, cycle and
iniks to a range modes of transport							pedestrian access to and from sites adjacent to
							the network can be provided.
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
exclusion by closing the gap between	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					-	
the poorest communities and the							
rest through a more equitable							
sharing of the benefits of prosperity							

15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy performs positively against this objective by including a requirement to ensure that safe and adequate vehicular, cycle and pedestrian access to and from sites adjacent to the network can be provided. This will ensure that people have a range of means to access services and facilities.
ECONOMIC			1		
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The network provides a vital function in supporting and facilitating sustainable economic growth. The preferred policy supports and protects this function from inappropriate development that could consequently increase vehicle movements beyond the networks operating capacity, thereby acting as a constraint to economic growth
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

Environmental (ranges from + to -)

The policy has the potential to generate both positive and negative environmental effects. With regards to the negative effects, these are predominantly in relation to air quality and the impact on climate change. Improvements to the capacity of the road network could deliver greater efficiencies and reduce congestion, which contributes towards poorer air quality as a result of vehicle emissions, however it is still expected that an increase in emissions would result, given the likely increase in vehicle numbers that would be attracted by improved road accessibility. The policy states that development should include provision of cycle, and pedestrian access to and from the site, however this benefit is still likely to be offset by the likely increase in vehicles as a consequence of road improvements. Notwithstanding this, other transport and environmental policies in the Plan, such as those which include a requirement for transport assessments, promote sustainable transport and seek to protect air quality, should mitigate against potential negative effects to some extent with the expectation that such effects could be neutralised. In terms of positive effects, the policy ensures that development will take into account the amount of surface water runoff likely to be created which will help to ensure surface water flooding is not increased and states that development should consider the impact on the character of the surrounding area and street scene including highway and garden trees, which will ensure that townscape and landscape is protected.

Social (+

The policy should have a number of positive effects on social objects by ensuring that appropriate protection is given to the road network from inappropriate development to ensure that new development, either through its location or scale, will not compromise the safety of the network and its users and that safe access can be made into new development adjacent to the network. Other measures include development taking into account drivers' visibility emerging from a frontage and the safety of pedestrians and ensuring that safe and adequate vehicular, cycle and pedestrian access to and from sites adjacent to the network can be provided, which will also ensure that people have a range of means to access employment, services and facilities.

Economic (+)

The road network provides a vital function in supporting and facilitating sustainable economic growth and the policy seeks to protect and enhance this function by protecting against inappropriate development that could consequently increase vehicle movements beyond the networks operating capacity, which could act as a constraint on economic growth. The policy also has a positive effect by supporting the delivery of additional capacity on the road network provided that it can be delivered without compromising the efficiency or safety on the strategic road network or classified road network.

New roads and road improvements

- 1. New road schemes will be supported if they:
- a. improve road safety;
- b. improve the environment;
- c. assist public transport or cyclists;
- d. improve accessibility including to employment areas;
- e. open up land for agreed development; and
- f. reduce congestion/pollution and improve air quality.
- 2. New road schemes will be required to take into account the:
- a. safe and efficient movement of vehicles;
- b. impact on the built environment, in particular listed buildings and conservation areas;
- c. impact on the natural environment, in particular on local designated areas;
- d. impact on housing amenity;
- e. needs of businesses;
- f. needs of public transport, cyclists and pedestrians; and
- g. need for landscaping.
 Schemes that adequately address these issues will be supported.
- 3. Routes and land required for new roads and improvements, including widening, are protected for the following:
- a. A63/A1033 Castle Street Improvement Scheme;
- b. Great Union Street (Eastern Orbital); and
- c. Eastern Corridor (internal road/rail scheme).

These are are shown on the Policies Map.

- 4. Other identified road improvement schemes (e.g. junctions) are:
- a. Anlaby Road (near hospital) and Rawling Way;
- b. Garrison Road;
- c. Southcoates Avenue;
- d. Northern Gateway;
- e. Stoneferry Road;
- f. Spring Bank West/Calvert Lane;
- g. Marfleet Avenue; and
- h. Somerden Road.

n. Joineraen Road.										
Land required for these will be protect	Land required for these will be protected from other development.									
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF F	RESIDUAL	COMMENTS			
					EFFECT					
				Short	Med	Long				
				Term	Term	Term				
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive effect, ? Uncertain effect							
ENVIRONMENTAL										
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy has a minor positive effect by stating			
biodiversity. Improve connectivity							that new road schemes must take into account			
between sites and prevent habitat							the environment and any designated sites.			
fragmentation.										
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.			
quality and limit water consumption										
to levels supportable by natural										
processes and storage systems,										
taking into account the impact of										
climate change										
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a minor negative effect.	With the application of Policy 39	When applied with Policy 39 (Sustainable	0	0	0	The policy may have a negative effect as it does			
does not increase flood risk and		(Sustainable Drainage) and Policy 17	Drainage) Policy 40 (Addressing Flood Risk in				not specifically take into account flood risk and			
protects or enhances the capacity &		(Energy Efficient Design) there will be no	Planning Applications) and Policy 17 (Energy				drainage issues associated with new roads and			
integrity of flood storage areas		adverse effects on this objective. SuDS					performs negatively. Increase in hard standing			

4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage	Likely to have a neutral effect.	techniques will help mitigate the risk from flooding as well as offer opportunities to incorporate permeable materials into design.	Efficient Design) there will be no adverse effects on this objective.	0	0	0	for new highways and highway expansion could increase the risk of flooding in the immediate vicinity if not intergrated with a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS). When applied with Policy 39 (Sustainable Drainage) Policy 40 (Addressing Flood Risk in Planning Applications) and Policy 17 (Energy Efficient Design) there will be no adverse effects on this objective. No direct relation to this SA objective.
remediation of contaminated land. 5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a minor positive / neutral effect.	Other transport and environmental policies in the Plan, such as those which include a requirement for transport assessments, promote sustainable transport and seek to protect air quality, should mitigate against potential negative effects to some extent.	It is expected that the application of other policies in the Plan should be able to neutralise the potential negative effects.	+/0	+/0	+/0	Improvements to the capacity of the road network could deliver greater efficiencies and reduce congestion, which contributes towards poorer air quality as a result of vehicle emissions. The likely increase in vehicle numbers that would be attracted by improved road accessibility could result in increased emissions and poorer air quality, however the policy seeks to ensure the transport improvement schemes are safeguarded and explicitly states that schemes should reduce congestion/pollution and improve air quality. In addition it aims to improve public transport (and so reduce fossil fuel consumption) which can improve air quality.
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a minor positive / neutral effect.			+/0	+/0	+/0	Improvements to the capacity of the road network could deliver greater efficiencies and reduce congestion, which contributes towards poorer air quality as a result of vehicle emissions. The likely increase in vehicle numbers that would be attracted by improved road accessibility could result in increased emissions and poorer air quality, however the policy seeks to ensure the transport improvement schemes are safeguarded and explicitly states that schemes should reduce congestion/pollution and improve air quality. In addition it aims to improve public transport (and so reduce fossil fuel consumption) which can improve air quality.
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	Policy states that new road schemes must take into account the built environment. It makes

				Ī	<u> </u>		reference to listed buildings and Conservation
							Areas which will ensure these are not affected
							by development proposals.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape,	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	Policy states that new road schemes must take into account the built environment and the
encouraging local distinctiveness							need for landscaping.
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	With the application of Policy 25 (Sustainable Transport), Policy 26 (Location and Layout of Development) and Policy 36 (Walking, Cycling and Powered Two Wheelers) as well as others throughout the Local Plan, the desirability to travel by car and should be reduced and the negative effects of this policy will become less.	When applied with other policies in the plan, such as Policy 25 (Sustainable Transport), Policy 26 (Location and Layout of Development) and Policy 36 (Walking, Cycling and Powered Two Wheelers) the negative impacts of this policy will be mitigated to a certain extent. All policies seek to increase and improve the provision of healthier modes of transport, such as walking and cycling.	+	+	+	The policy should overall have a positive effect from a healthy lifestyles objective. The protection and provision of new roads will help to improve connectivity for new and existing communities and should include measures to improve road safety. They also may be designed to incorporate bus lanes, cycle lanes and footpaths and thereby help to increase sustainable transport. New roads have the potential to encourage an increase in car use and make sustainable transport options less desirable. However, the Plan includes provisions that require new road schemes to take into account the needs of public transport, cyclists and pedestrians, whilst other policies in
							the plan seek to increase and improve healthier modes of transport such as walking and cycling, which should contribute to achieving this overall positive effect
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	With the application of Policy 25 (Sustainable Transport), Policy 26 (Location and Layout of Development), Policy 33 (Bus Transport), Policy 34 (Rail Transport) and Policy 36 (Walking, Cycling and Powered Two Wheelers) as well as others throughout the Local Plan, the desirability to travel by car should be reduced and the negative effects of this policy will become less.	When applied with other policies in the plan, such as Policy 25 (Sustainable Transport), Policy 26 (Location and Layout of Development), Policy 33 (Bus Transport), Policy 34 (Rail Transport) and Policy 36 (Walking, Cycling and Powered Two Wheelers), the negative impacts of this policy will be mitigated to a certain extent. All policies seek to increase and improve the provision of public transport and other sustainable modes of transport.	0/+	0/+	0/+	The policy performs both positively and negatively from a sustainable transport perspective. The protection and provision of new roads will help to improve connectivity for new and existing communities and are may be designed to incorporate bus lanes, cycle lanes and footpaths and thereby help to increase sustainable transport accessibility. However, new roads can also encourage an increase in car use, making sustainable transport options less desirable. However, other policies in the plan seek to increase and improve the provision of public transport and other sustainable modes, which should help to mitigate the negative impact to a certain extent. The policy has therefore been scored as having a neutral minor positive effect.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy helps to assist in providing a variety of modes of transport and states that schemes will be supported that improve accessibility including to employment areas. This will help to ensure people can access a range of services and facilities.
ECONOMIC			_		
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	++	++	The policy states that schemes will be supported that improve accessibility including to employment areas and identifies the road schemes which are necessary to support the Plan's development aspirations and the delivery of sustainable economic growth in Hull. The policy should strengthen as the schemes are delivered.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

Environmental (ranges from + to -)

The effects of the policy on environmental objectives ranges from positive to negative effects. The negative effect is in relation to flood risk objectives as the policy does not specifically take into account flood risk and drainage issues associated with new roads. In particular, an increase in hard standing for new highways and highway expansion could increase the risk of flooding in the immediate vicinity if not integrated with a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS). However, it is considered that when applied with other policies in the Plan, such as Policy 39 (Sustainable Drainage), Policy 40 (Addressing Flood Risk in Planning Applications) and Policy 17 (Energy Efficient Design) such adverse effects should be mitigated to neutralise the effect. The policy should have a positive effect in relation to the other relevant environmental objectives, with regards to habits, air quality and the impact on the built and natural landscape by including provisions requiring new road schemes to take into account the environment and any designated sites, reduce congestion/pollution, support new and improved sustainable transport, improve air quality and protect and conservation Areas.

Social (ranges from + to ?)

The policy should overall have a positive effect from a healthy lifestyles objective. The protection and provision of new roads will help to improve connectivity for new and existing communities and should include measures to improve road safety. They also may be designed to incorporate bus lanes, cycle lanes and footpaths and thereby help to increase sustainable transport. New roads have the potential to encourage an increase in car use and make sustainable transport options less desirable. However, the Plan includes provisions that require new road schemes to take into account the needs of public transport, cyclists and pedestrians, whilst other policies in the plan seek to increase and improve healthier modes of transport such as walking and cycling, which should contribute to achieving this overall positive effect. Further policy provisions include ensuring that vehicle movements are safe and efficient and that there is no detrimental impact on housing amenity, which again supports the healthy lifestyle objective and the policy should help to assist in improving accessibility including to employment areas and to other community services and facilities.

Economic (+)

The road network provides a vital function in supporting and facilitating sustainable economic growth and the policy seeks to improve this function through the delivery of new and improved roads and junctions that can alleviate existing deficiencies in capacity and release the potential of future development sites. Improved efficiency, reliability and safety on the road network can also attract new investment providing the conditions for further economic growth, which should therefore strengthen over the long term.

Park and ride

- 1. Development of a park and ride site should:
- a. be sustainably located to ensure its effective operation and that, in consultation with Highways England, it will not have a demonstrable adverse impact on the safety or operation of the strategic road network (A63/A1033);
- b. be adjacent to a major radial approach route;
- c. be safe and easy to access and include a sustainable drainage system;
- d. be supported by a transport assessment;
- e. include sufficient car parking for persons with disabilities, cycle parking and facilities for buses, taxis and coaches, where appropriate; and
- f. incorporate suitable signage and traffic management measures to reduce potential conflicts.
- 2. The provision of park and side sites to serve the east and north of Hull will be supported by working with the East Riding of Yorkshire Council to ensure that sites can be delivered.
- 3. The existing Priory Park Park and Ride site serving west Hull will be safeguarded to protect it from inappropriate development.

Lorry and coach parks

- 4. The provision of lorry and coach parks will be supported.
- 5. Development of lorry parks should take account of their impact on the strategic road network.
- 6. The designated lorry park area within the Priory Park Park and Ride site, as shown on Policies Map, will be protected from other development, unless a replacement facility is provided in a location of at least equal benefit and access.
- 7. The city centre coach park at Waterhouse Lane, within mixed use allocation site ref 2 as shown on Policies Map, will be protected from other development, unless a replacement facility, such as a designated coach drop off and pick up area, is provided in a location of at least equal benefit.
- 8. A long-term coach park site in the Tower Street area of the city centre will be supported.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF F	RESIDUAL	COMMENTS			
					EFFECT					
				Short	Med	Long				
				Term	Term	Term				
	Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negative effect, ? Uncertain effect									
ENVIRONMENTAL				1	1	_				
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Uncertain but could be neutral or negative	The application of policies 43, 44 and 45	Using the mitigation measures set out in	0	0	0	The policy does not take into account			
biodiversity. Improve connectivity	depending on precise location.	should ensure that Policy 30 does not	Policies 43, 44 and 45 the residual effects are				biodiversity and habitats, therefore impacts are			
between sites and prevent habitat		generate negative effects on this SA	likely to be neutral.				uncertain and dependent on site location.			
fragmentation.		Objective.								
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.			
quality and limit water consumption										
to levels supportable by natural										
processes and storage systems,										
taking into account the impact of										
climate change										
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy states that the development of a			
does not increase flood risk and							park and ride should include a sustainable			
protects or enhances the capacity &							drainage system and therefore has a positive			
integrity of flood storage areas							effect on this objective			
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.			
development and encourage										
remediation of contaminated land.										
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide and ensure Park			
change, with a particular focus on							and Ride schemes are safeguarded. This			
reducing the consumption of fossil							encourages more sustainable methods of			
fuels and levels of CO2							transport to be used. This provides an			
							opportunity to reduce carbon emissions by			
							reducing the reliance on the private car.			
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The increase in hard standing for Park and Ride			
capable of withstanding the effects	·						schemes could increase the risk of flooding in			
of climate change							the immediate vicinity. The policy states that			
_							the development of a park and ride should			
							include a sustainable drainage system and			
							therefore has a positive effect on this objective.			
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy encourages the use of public			
							transport and has the potential to deliver a			
							positive impact by reducing traffic flow			

					problems and relieving traffic congestion with
					associated air pollution problems.
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
developed land and buildings, and					
the efficient use of land					
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as					
possible, and re-use finite resources					
(including waste) or recycled					
alternatives wherever possible					
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and cultural assets	Likely to have a paytiral offect			0	No divert veleties to this CA abisetive
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape,	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
encouraging local distinctiveness					
SOCIAL					
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	1 +	+	The policy encourages cycling parking provision
reduce the health impacts of new	Linery to have a minor positive effect.		'		which encourage healthier modes of travel. In
developments					addition it states that development of a park
					and ride site should be safe and easy to access
					as well as not having a demonstrable adverse
					impact on the safety or operation of the
					strategic road network.
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	Policy reduces the reliance on the private car
patterns of development by ensuring					and in addition states that there will be
links to a range modes of transport					provision for cycling parking as well as buses
					and coaches.
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy includes provision for sufficient car
exclusion by closing the gap between					parking for persons with disabilities.
the poorest communities and the					
rest through a more equitable					
sharing of the benefits of prosperity					
15. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
to good quality housing that meets their needs					
16. Enhance community identity and	Likely to have a neutral effect	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
participation	Likely to have a fleutral effect.	Ů	١	U	No direct relation to this 3A objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy encourages secure cycle parking
crime	Linery to have a minor positive effect.				facilities. This security will reduce crime rates
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					and fear of crime.
18. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
to education at all ages and levels;					,
raising attainment and enhancing					
local workforce skills that match					
current and future business					
requirements.					
19. Ensure that people have	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy has a positive effect by providing
equitable and easy access to					another form of transport which allows people
shopping, community and other					easier access to shopping, services and other
services and facilities.					facilities.
FCONONAIC					
20. Create conditions which support	Likely to have a minor positive effect	1.	1.		The policy has a positive offert by providing
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth,	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy has a positive effect by providing another form of transport which gives people
encourage investment, innovation,					another means to travel to areas such as the
encourage investinent, innovation,					another means to traver to dreas such as the

entrepreneurship and business diversity				City. This may help to support economic growth. Hull's economic role, particularly as a port, means that lorries sometimes need to stop overnight in the city and therefore it is important to provide spaces to ensure that the economy can continue to grow. In addition coaches bring tourism to the city which can support economic growth.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+ The policy supports coach parking. This will allow easy access for tourists into the City. This in turn can enhance the vibrancy and vitality of the city.

Environmental (ranges from + to ?)

Whilst it does not take into account the impact of park and ride sites on biodiversity and habitats, which therefore generates an uncertain and site dependent effect, it is considered that the application of other Plan policy should mitigate any uncertainty to an overall neutral effect. However, notwithstanding this the policy should have a positive effect on the remaining relevant environmental objectives. The policy requires park and ride sites to include sustainable drainage systems thereby having a positive effect on reducing flood risk and mitigating against the effects of climate change. It also provides an opportunity to reduce carbon emissions by reducing the reliance on the private car and encourages the use of public transport which has the potential to deliver a positive impact by reducing traffic flow problems and relieving traffic congestion with associated air pollution problems.

Social (+)

The policy will have a number of positive effects on social objectives. In particular it seeks to provide and ensure Park and Ride schemes are safeguarded which should ultimately help to support a modal shift to a more sustainable means of transport. In addition it states that development of a park and ride site should be safe and easy to access as well as not having a demonstrable adverse impact on road network. It also encourages cycle parking provisions as well as for buses and coaches and for persons with disabilities which again should encourage healthier modes of travel and provide support to equality objectives.

Economic (+)

The policy should have a positive effect on economic objectives by supporting another form of access and means of travel into the City, providing a quick and efficient means of transport for its users whilst also relieving pressure on the road network and parking within the City, thereby supporting sustainable economic growth objectives. In addition the policy supports coach parking, which brings tourism to the City which also contributes towards support economic growth and enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of the City centre.

City Centre car parking

- 1. Long stay car parks in the city centre, as shown on Policies Map, will be restricted to a maximum total of 3500 spaces. Such car parking spaces will be protected from other development where it would result in the total number of long stay spaces falling below the level of 2750 spaces. Proposals for new long stay car parks in the city centre or in edge of city centre locations will only be allowed in exceptional circumstances.
- 2. Short stay car parks within the city centre or in edge of city centre locations will be supported subject to conditions that they remain available for short stay parking only. The loss of short stay car parks in the city centre will only be allowed if the same number of short stay car parking spaces are provided either on site, or in a location or form of at least equal benefit to users of the city centre. Parking for new developments must comply with parking standards as appropriate.
- 3. In exceptional circumstances, where planning permission for temporary surface level car parking is considered appropriate, permission will only be forthcoming for a maximum three year period.
- 4. New car parks, including undercrofts and temporary surface level car parks, should be of good quality, and where possible:
- a. the perimeter should have a clearly defined boundary;
- b. vehicular and pedestrian accesses and exit routes should be kept to a minimum;
- c. cycle/motorcycle parking should be provided;
- d. car parking spaces should be of adequate size;
- e. respect the surrounding buildings and local area particularly listed buildings and conservation areas;
- f. give careful consideration to layout and pedestrian access;
- g. be naturally well lit;
- h. have good artificial lighting levels when required;
- i. incorporate a sustainable drainage system;
- j. provide sufficient and wider spaces for people with restricted mobility;
- k. have good quality surface treatment (e.g. tarmacked);
- I. demonstrate that the facilities will be well managed and maintained;
- m. signage within the parking facility must be clearly visible; and
- n. design must aid surveillance and the smooth passage of traffic and ensure customer and staff safety.

o. should incorporate measures to help reduce air pollution. These could include: tree planting; the use of pollution absorbent materials; and the installation of electric charging points.									
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF R	ESIDUAL	COMMENTS		
					EFFECT				
				Short	Med	Long			
				Term	Term	Term			
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negative effect, 2 Uncertain effect									
ENVIRONMENTAL				<u> </u>	<u> </u>				
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a neutral effect.	The policy does not take into account	Application of Policy 44 should ensure the	+	+	+	The policy makes specific reference to		
biodiversity. Improve connectivity		biodiversity and habitats and as such the	policy has a minor positive effect				encouraging tree planting to improve local air		
between sites and prevent habitat		impacts are neutral. However when applied					quality, which could improve biodiversity at		
fragmentation.		with Policy 44 (Biodiversity and Wildlife) it					these sites.		
		could potentially have a minor positive					The policy does not take into account		
		effect.					The policy does not take into account biodiversity and habitats and as such the		
							impacts are neutral. However when applied		
							with Policy 44 (Biodiversity and Wildlife) it		
							could potentially have a minor positive effect.		
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.		
quality and limit water consumption	Linely to have a heatrar erreet.						The direct relation to this 57 to spective.		
to levels supportable by natural									
processes and storage systems,									
taking into account the impact of									
climate change									
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The increase in hard standing for parking		
does not increase flood risk and							facilities could increase the risk of flooding in		
protects or enhances the capacity &							the immediate vicinity if not integrated with a		
integrity of flood storage areas							Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS).		
							The policy states that parking should have good		
							quality surface treatment and incorporate a		
							sustainable drainage system. With the		
							application of Policy 39 (Sustainable Drainage)		
							and Policy 17 (Energy Efficient Design) there		
							will be no adverse effects on this objective and		

						so the policy has been scored as a minor
						positive.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy seeks to encourage environmentally friendly car parking and reduce the number of long stay car parking spaces. This encourages more sustainable methods of transport to be used. The policy states that 'the incorporation of measures in new car parks to help reduce air pollution will be supported. These could include tree planting and the use of pollution absorbent materials.'
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy seeks to encourage environmentally friendly car parking and reduce the number of long stay car parking spaces. This encourages more sustainable methods of transport to be used. The policy states that 'the incorporation of measures in new car parks to help reduce air pollution will be supported. These could include tree planting and the use of pollution absorbent materials.'
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy states that proposals must respect the surrounding buildings and local area. It makes reference to listed buildings and Conservation Areas which will ensure these are not affected by development proposals.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy ensures that development should respect the surrounding buildings and local area. The policy promotes good artificial lighting which should ensure that the landscape and townscape is not affected by bright lighting.
SOCIAL						
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Policy discourages long stay parking, meaning commuters who normally park may be encouraged to walk or cycle to work instead. In addition, the policy encourages design which should aid the smooth passage of traffic and ensure pedestriansafety.
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy actively promotes a reduction in car parking spaces and an increase in cycle/motorcycle spaces. By reducing parking

						spaces, people may also consider using other means of transport to access the City, for example train, bus or walking.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Policy encourages wider spaces for people with restricted mobility.
sharing of the benefits of prosperity 15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
their needs 16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy encourages design which should aid surveillance and are naturally well-lit. This security will reduce crime rates and fear of crime.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy aims to provide car parking of a suitable type, amount, quality and location and protect an appropriate supply of short-stay car parking spaces. This is important so that shopping, leisure and tourist visitors can gain access to the city centre Long stay parking spaces are restricted meaning commuters may have to find another means to travel to work. However, the City is well served by other means of transport and so this negative effect is minimised. This is potentially an unavoidable conflict given the potential positive benefits against other objectives
ECONOMIC						
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy aims to provide car parking of a suitable type, amount, quality and location which is vital for Hull city centre to function properly. The right balance is provided for car parking and other transport modes and between the needs of different parking users. This is important so that shopping, leisure and tourist visitors can gain access to the city centre.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy aims to provide and protect an appropriate supply of short-stay car parking spaces for visitors in the city centre. This will have positive effects enhancing the City's vitality and viability by attracting customers. A good balance of long stay and short stay parking is promoted by the policy.

Environmental (ranges from + to 0)

The policy should deliver positive environmental effects. The increase in hard standing for parking facilities could increase the risk of flooding in the immediate vicinity if not integrated with a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS). The policy includes provisions requiring the use of good quality surface treatment and the incorporation of sustainable drainage systems. The policy seeks to encourage environmentally friendly car parking and reduce the number of long stay car parking spaces, which should contribute towards encouraging more sustainable methods of transport to be used. The policy also supports the incorporation of measures to help reduce air pollution providing a positive effect in relation to air quality and climate change objectives. The policy states that proposals must respect the surrounding buildings and local area and makes reference to listed buildings and Conservation Areas which should be protected from the effects of car parking proposals.

Social (+)

The policy sets parking standards and guidelines to ensure appropriate parking provisions are provided to prevent the creation of poor quality development and congested streets, which can have an adverse impact on health. The policy discourages long stay parking, meaning commuters who normally park may be encouraged to walk or cycle to work instead. In addition, the policy encourages design which should aid the smooth passage of traffic and ensure customer and staff safety. It actively promotes a reduction in car parking spaces and an increase in cycle/motorcycle spaces and encourages wider spaces for people with restricted mobility. The policy encourages design which should aid surveillance and ensure parking areas are naturally well-lit, which should have a positive effect on discouraging crime and reducing the fear of crime. The policy aims to provide car parking of a suitable type, amount, quality and location and protect an appropriate supply of short-stay car parking spaces, ensuring access is maintained to the city centre for shopping, leisure and tourist visitors. Long stay parking spaces are restricted meaning commuters may have to find another means to travel to work. However, the City is well served by other means of transport and so this negative effect is minimised. This is potentially an unavoidable conflict given the potential positive benefits against other objectives.

Economic (+)

The policy aims to provide car parking of a suitable type, amount, quality and location which is vital for Hull city centre to function properly and to ensure the right balance is provided for cars and other transport modes and between the needs of different parking users. This balance is important to ensure that workers can efficiently access employment in the City, along with accommodating shopping, leisure and tourist visitors. This will have positive effects in assist the City with vitality, viability and attracting customers.

POLICY 32

Parking standards

Development should comply with the parking standards and guidelines as given in Table 10.2 Parking Standards and Guidelines. The standards will be applied flexibly to take account of:

- a. the accessibility of the development;
- b. the type, mix and use of development;
- c. the availability of and opportunities for public transport;
- d. local car ownership levels; and
- e. the need to reduce the use of high-emission vehicles;

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESS	MENT OF F	RESIDUAL	COMMENTS
					EFFECT		
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive effect, ? Uncertain effect				
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
biodiversity. Improve connectivity							
between sites and prevent habitat							
fragmentation.							
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
quality and limit water consumption							
to levels supportable by natural							
processes and storage systems,							
taking into account the impact of							
climate change							
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
does not increase flood risk and							
protects or enhances the capacity &							
integrity of flood storage areas							
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
development and encourage							
remediation of contaminated land.							
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy aims to deliver a positive impact by
change, with a particular focus on							reducing the use of high-emission vehicles.

roducing the consumption of footil	<u> </u>	1		1			
reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2							
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
capable of withstanding the effects	Likely to have a heatrar crieet.						ivo direct relation to this 3A objective.
of climate change							
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy aims to deliver a positive impact by
de la company							reducing the use of high-emission vehicles.
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
developed land and buildings, and	,						
the efficient use of land							
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as							
possible, and re-use finite resources							
(including waste) or recycled							
alternatives wherever possible							
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and cultural assets							
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
landscape and townscape,							
encouraging local distinctiveness							
SOCIAL				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	Lack of appropriate parking standards can lead
reduce the health impacts of new							to poor quality development and congested
developments							streets, which can have an adverse impact on
							health.
							The policy takes a flexible approach to parking
							provision to ensure parking is appropriate for an area. It therefore helps ensure that streets
							are better designed with regards to parking.
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+			The policy helps provide adequate parking
patterns of development by ensuring	Likely to have a millor positive effect.			"			ensuring all parking needs are met. It take into
links to a range modes of transport							account accessibility and other modes of
innes to a range modes of transport							transport to ensure parking is located where it
							is needed most.
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
exclusion by closing the gap between	,						
the poorest communities and the							
rest through a more equitable							
sharing of the benefits of prosperity							
15. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
to good quality housing that meets							
their needs							
16. Enhance community identity and	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
participation							
17. Reduce both crime and fear of	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
crime							
18. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
to education at all ages and levels;							
raising attainment and enhancing							
local workforce skills that match							
current and future business							
requirements.	Likely to have a minor negitive offers			1.	+.	1.	The policy provides adequate and the said
19. Ensure that people have	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	†	The policy provides adequate parking and
equitable and easy access to				1			includes additional disabled, cycle and
	l		<u> </u>				motorcycle spaces to ensure all needs are met.

shopping, community and other services and facilities.				
ECONOMIC				
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+ The policy provides adequate parking which increases the accessibility of the City and employment.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0 No direct relation to this SA objective.

Environmental (+)

The policy should deliver positive environmental effects with particular regard to reducing the impacts of climate change and achieving good air quality through the promoting a reduction in the use of high-emission vehicles.

Social (+

The policy sets parking standards and guidelines to ensure appropriate parking provisions are provided to prevent the creation of poor quality development and congested streets, which can have an adverse impact on health. The approach is flexible to ensure parking is appropriate for the area and that adequate parking is provided to meet the level of need, without compromising the viability of other more sustainable modes of transport. It will also ensure that sufficient parking is provided for disabled, cycle and motorcycle spaces to ensure all needs are met. The policy therefore has a positive effect on social objectives.

Economic (+)

The policy will ensure that adequate parking is maintained and provided to support existing businesses within the City and any new investment and development in the City, thereby having a positive effect on supporting sustainable economic growth.

POLICY 33

Bus transport

- 1. Improvements to bus services and facilities will be supported which:
- a. provide public transport priority schemes, such as bus lanes;
- b. improve bus passenger facilities including provision of bus shelters, smart ticketing, and real-time information rooms, for example at bus stops and particularly at district and local centre and park and ride sites;
- c. ensure that bus transport schemes are designed to provide integrated secure and quality car and cycle parking and take into account road safety and the needs of the mobility impaired, pedestrians, cyclists, residents and businesses;
- d. further improve the city centre Paragon Interchange; and
- e. ensure that bus flows in bus lanes are not compromised by traffic generated by nearby development.
- 2. Bus transport schemes, such as mini-transport interchanges, will be supported.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSMENT OF RESIDUAL EFFECT		RESIDUAL	COMMENTS
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive effect, ? Uncertain effect				
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
biodiversity. Improve connectivity							
between sites and prevent habitat							
fragmentation.							
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
quality and limit water consumption							
to levels supportable by natural							
processes and storage systems,							
taking into account the impact of							
climate change							
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

protects or enhances the capacity &					
integrity of flood storage areas					
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
development and encourage					
remediation of contaminated land.					
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy seeks to deliver improvements to
change, with a particular focus on					bus services and facilities, which can help to
reducing the consumption of fossil					contribute towards a modal shift away from the
fuels and levels of CO2					private car, providing a more efficient and
					sustainable means of transport which could
					also contribute towards climate change goals
					such as reducing the consumption of fossil fuels.
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
capable of withstanding the effects	Likely to have a neatral circuit.				ivo direct relation to this 3A objective.
of climate change					
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	++	The policy seeks to deliver improvements to
7.7. innere good an quanty	and, to have a minor positive endour				bus services and facilities, which has the
					potential to reduce air emissions from vehicles
					and reduce the number of emitting vehicles
					being used.
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
developed land and buildings, and					
the efficient use of land					
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as					
possible, and re-use finite resources					
(including waste) or recycled					
alternatives wherever possible			_		
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and cultural assets					AL P. A. L. A. H. CA. L. A.
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
landscape and townscape,					
encouraging local distinctiveness SOCIAL					
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	1 +	+	The policy ensures that bus transport schemes
reduce the health impacts of new	Likely to have a minor positive effect.				are designed to take into consideration road
developments					safety and encourages other modes of
developments					transport other than the car which may have
					health benefits.
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a significant positive effect.	++	++	++	Policy has a significantly positive impact against
patterns of development by ensuring					this objective by seeking to improve bus
links to a range modes of transport					services and facilities thereby ensuring a more
					viable and reliable alternative to the private car
					is delivered.
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy performs positively by providing
exclusion by closing the gap between					other means of travelling which ensures that
the poorest communities and the					people can access services and facilities even if
rest through a more equitable					they do not have access to the private car.
sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Libely to have a payment of				No disease relation to the CA Line
15. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
to good quality housing that meets their needs					
16. Enhance community identity and	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
participation	Linely to have a ficultal effect.		J	· ·	ivo direct relation to this 3A objective.
ραι ασιρατίστι					

17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy performs positively against this objective by stating that bus transport schemes are designed to provide integrated secure and quality car and cycle parking. This will reduce crime and fear of crime.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy has a positive effect by providing bus services which are likely to be used by people without access to a car. This includes students who need to travel for education.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy performs positively by providing other means of travelling which ensures that people can access services and facilities even if they do not have access to the private car. The policy makes explicit reference to ensuring that the needs of the mobility impaired are taken into consideration in the designing of bus transport schemes.
ECONOMIC			l		
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy has a positive effect by providing public transport which gives people without access to a private care the means to travel to areas such as the City. This may help to support economic growth.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	Sustainable transport facilities can act as focal point within centres, which could encourage the co-location of business, retail and other services and facilities, encouraging further investment and economic growth and enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of the surrounding area.

Environmental (+)

Overall the policy should have a number of positive effects in relation to environmental objectives. The delivery of new and improved bus services and facilities should help to facilitate a modal shift away from the private car, which could deliver numerous benefits through reduced congestion, reduced emissions, improving air quality and contributing towards tackling climate change, which can also contribute towards increased flood risk.

Social (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should have a number of positive effects on social objectives and some significant positive effects such as in relation to the delivery of more sustainable patterns of development, providing a range of transport modes and ensuring that people have equitable and easy access to employment, shopping, community and other services and facilities. New and improved bus services and facilities should help to encourage a healthy lifestyle by providing better access to more viable, efficient and reliable public transport, which also encourages walking and cycling. The policy ensures that bus transport schemes are designed to take into consideration road safety and are designed to provide integrated secure and quality car and cycle parking, which has health benefits and reduces crime and fear of crime. The policy will also have a positive effect by providing increased access to transport for people without access to a car and students who need to travel for education. The policy also makes explicit reference to ensuring that the needs of the mobility impaired are taken into consideration in the designing of bus transport schemes.

Economic (+)

The policy seeks to improve access to sustainable transport, which should have a positive effect on increasing the accessibility of places of employment and provides another means of travel into the City that is reliable and efficient, which is essential to the delivery of sustainable economic growth. Sustainable transport facilities such as bus stations and interchanges can act as focal point, which could encourage the co-location of business, retail and other services and facilities, encouraging further investment and economic growth and enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of the surrounding area.

Rail transport

- 1. Development of infrastructure directly associated with the electrification of the main passenger train line from the East Coast mainline to Hull will be supported.
- 2. Development will be supported which brings about the improvement of the Hull Paragon Interchange railway station, including the facilities and services available to passengers, but which is sympathetic to its Listed Building status.
- 3. Retaining and improving Hull's rail freight services and facilities will be supported. Development detrimental to the future of the rail system will be resisted.
- 4. Moving freight by rail will be supported, in particular by encouraging:
- a. potential users to locate at sites accessible to the freight line; and
- b. the provision of rail freight handling facilities.
- 5. Rail freight facilities will be protected from other development unless a suitable replacement facility can be identified. Development to upgrade and increase the usage of the high level rail freight line will be supported.
- 6. The potential freight line from Hedon Haven/ Paull to the Port of Hull (as shown on the Policies Map) is protected for freight transport purposes.
- 7. New rail stations will be supported where need is identified.
- 8. New rail stations should provide:
- a. safe and convenient movement to and between platforms; and

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSMENT OF RESIDUAL EFFECT			COMMENTS
				Short	Med	Long	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	offect + Minor positive offect () Neutral offe	 ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant nega	tive offect. 2 Uncertain offect	Term	Term	Term	
ENVIRONMENTAL	errect, + willion positive errect, o Neutral erre	et, - Millor Hegative effect, Significant Hega	tive effect, : Officertain effect				
1. Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Uncertain but could be neutral or negative depending on precise location.	The application of policies 43, 44 and 45 should ensure that Policy 30 does not generate negative effects on this SA Objective. There may be opportunities for improving local habitats through these policies.	Using the mitigation measures set out in Policies 43, 44 and 45 the residual effects are likely to be neutral. There may be opportunities for improving local habitats through these policies and therefore may have positive effects.	0/+	0/+	0/+	Adverse impacts on habitats and biodiversity will be addressed through compliance with stringent environmental safeguards and there may be opportunities for improving local habitats.
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Uncertain but could be neutral or negative depending on precise location.	The application of Policy 48 (Land Affected by Contamination) will ensure there are no adverse effects.	The application of Policy 48 (Land Affected by Contamination) will ensure there are no adverse effects and the policy will have a neutral effect against this objective.	0	0	0	Development in or close to land used for rail transport has the potential for contamination. Rail development should avoid creation of source-receptor pathways between the contaminants and groundwater source.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy supports rail development and improvements in services and facilities. This encourages more sustainable methods of transport to be used. The electrification of rail lines is also supported. This provides opportunities to reduce carbon emissions by reducing the travel time for road users and reducing the number of road vehicles used for transport.
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy may deliver a positive impact by reducing fossil fuel consumption/carbon levels by encouraging sustainable transport systems

	1		1	1	1	1
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The electrification of rail lines is also supported. This provides opportunities to reduce air emissions by reducing the travel time for road users and reducing the number of road vehicles used for transport. Policy seeks to encourage rail related
developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land						development which is likely to be on or adjacent to land already used for rail activities. This is an efficient use of land that will minimise land take from land currently unrelated to rail.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy makes specific reference to supporting development that is sympathetic to the Hull Paragon Interchange Railway Station's listed building status.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy promotes sensitive lighting and landscaping within rail stations and will therefore have a positive impact on landscape.
SOCIAL						
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy states that proposals must take into account safety and encourages other forms of transport such as cycling which can have health benefits.
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	Policy has a significantly positive impact against this objective through the provision of improvements and provision of rail services and facilities thereby ensuring a more viable and reliable alternative to the private car is delivered.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Policy has a positive impact against this objective by supporting improvements and provision of rail as a means of travel, which can provide an important alternative means of transport to the private car, particularly for people who do not have access to a car.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy promotes sensitive lighting which may deter criminal related activities.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy has a positive effect by providing train services which are likely to be used by people without access to a car. This includes students who need to travel for education.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy performs positively by providing other means of travelling which ensures that

shopping, community and other services and facilities.				people can access services and facilities even if they do not have access to the private car.
ECONOMIC				
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+ Policy performs positively by encouraging the movement of freight which will help support other manufacturing units, and encourage economic growth. In addition, rail developments can encourage tourism and attract investment into an area.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+ Sustainable transport facilities can act as focal point within centres, which could encourage the co-location of business, retail and other services and facilities, encouraging further investment and economic growth and enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of the surrounding area.

Environmental (+)

Overall the policy should have a number of positive effects in relation to environmental objectives. The delivery of new and improved rail services and facilities should help to facilitate a modal shift away from the private car, which could deliver numerous benefits through reduced congestion, reduced emissions, improving air quality and contributing towards tackling climate change, which can also contribute towards increased flood risk. The policy may deliver a positive impact by reducing fossil fuel consumption/carbon levels through the electrification of rail line. This provides opportunities to reduce air emissions by reducing the travel time for road users and reducing the number of road vehicles used for transport. Policy seeks to encourage rail related development which is likely to be on or adjacent to land already used for rail activities and is therefore an efficient use of land that will minimise land take from land currently unrelated to rail. The policy also makes specific reference to supporting development that is sympathetic to the Hull Paragon Interchange Railway Station's listed building status thereby having a positive effect on the historic environment.

Social (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should have a number of positive effects on social objectives and some significant positive effects such as in relation to the delivery of more sustainable patterns of development, providing a range of transport modes and ensuring that people have equitable and easy access to employment, shopping, community and other services and facilities. New and improved rail services and facilities should help to encourage a healthy lifestyle by providing better access to more viable, efficient and reliable public transport alternative to the private car is delivered, which also encourages walking and cycling. The policy states that proposals must take into account safety and encourages other forms of transport such as cycling which can have health benefits. Rail services also provides a means of transport for people who do not have access to a car, students who need to travel for education and people who are mobility impaired and therefore supports equity and the objective to provide easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities for all. Other positive effects of the policy include the requirement for sensitive lighting which may deter criminal related activities, thereby reducing crime and the fear of crime.

Economic (+)

The policy seeks to improve access to sustainable transport, which should have a positive effect on increasing the accessibility of places of employment and provides another means of travel into the City other than by car that is reliable efficient and essential to the delivery of sustainable economic growth. The provision and improvement of rail freight handling facilities can deliver significant positive economic effects, supporting the movement of freight which can help to support and encourage further investment such as in the manufacturing and distribution sectors. The movement of freight by rail can help to reduce freight transportation on the road network thereby having a positive effect on reducing congestion and delivering a more efficient road network. Sustainable transport facilities such as railway stations and interchanges can act as focal point, which could encourage the co-location of business, retail and other services and facilities, encouraging further investment and economic growth and enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of the surrounding area.

Water transport

- 1. Development of water based freight and passenger handling facilities at the Port of Hull and on the River Hull will be supported provided that environmental safeguards and safety requirements are met and development will not have a detrimental impact on existing users or on existing flood defences.
- 2. A cruise terminal adjacent to The Deep, as shown on the Policies Map, will be supported. Development should demonstrate that environmental safeguards and safety requirements are met and will not have an significant adverse direct and/or indirect impact during all phases of development on:
- a. the Humber Estuary International Site. Where there are any potential impacts identified on this Site, such as landtakes, the development will need to show how these can be suitably controlled including the use of mitigation/compensatory measures;
- b. amenities enjoyed by any nearby residential properties/areas;
- c. existing users or on existing flood defences;
- d. the city's heritage assets;
- e. air quality; and
- f. highways capacity.

		ust demonstrate that it would not have a signif					
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSMENT OF RESIDUAL EFFECT			COMMENTS
				Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect. + Minor positive effect. 0 Neutral effe	ct, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive effect. ? Uncertain effect				
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Uncertain but could be neutral or positive depending on whether local habitats are improved.			0/+	0/+	0/+	The policy seeks to support development at the Port of Hull and the River Hull. There could be potential for adverse environmental impacts, but the policy ensures developments will have to comply with stringent environmental safeguards, which will protect key habitats and species and could result in improving local habitats. The policy makes specific reference to the Humber Estuary.
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Uncertain but could be neutral or positive depending on whether the development improves water quality as part of the proposal.			0/+	0/+	0/+	Water transport has potential have a negative impact on water quality within the River Hull and the Humber estuary. However, as part of the policy, development will have to comply with stringent environmental safeguards, which will help prevent water pollution or mitigate any negative effect as a result of the development proposal.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy ensures that development to impound the River Hull (including part of the Humber Estuary) must demonstrate that it would not have a significant impact on flood risk. In addition it states that development of water based freight and passenger handling facilities at the Port of Hull and on the River Hull will be supported provided that it does not have a detrimental impact on existing flood defences.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Uncertain but could be neutral or positive depending on how much freight is moved by water as opposed to lorries.			0/+	0/+	0/+	The policy seeks to increase the use of water- related transport. This has the potential to increase fossil fuel consumption although, it may lessen the impact of lorries on the environment by encouraging more freight, particularly bulky goods, to be carried by rail and also water, therefore offsetting and

						potentially improving any negative effects. The
						policy therefore has a neutral to positive effect as the effects are uncertain.
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy seeks to encourage waterside development and water transport. The most applicable effect of climate change to this policy is increase sea levels. New developments near waterbodies has the potential to improve flood defences as part of the development. When applied with Policy 37 (Flood Defences) it will have a positive effect.
Achieve good air quality Maximise the use of previously	Uncertain but could be neutral or positive depending on how much freight is moved by water as opposed to lorries. Likely to have a neutral effect.		0/+	0/+	0/+	Policy seeks to increase water-related transport which has the potential to increase air emissions, however it may lessen the impact of lorries on the environment by encouraging more freight, particularly bulky goods, to be carried by rail and also water therefore offsetting and potentially improving any negative effects. The policy makes reference to development at the Deep not having a significant impact on air quality. The policy has a neutral to positive effect as the effects are uncertain. No direct relation to this SA objective.
developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a fleutral effect.					No direct relation to this 3A objective.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy makes reference to development at the Deep not having a significant adverse impact the city's heritage assets.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
SOCIAL						
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy performs positively, supporting the role of the river as a means of sustainable transport which can have health benefits.
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The city's employment areas are mostly located along railway and waterway corridors. The policy performs positively by providing a strong focus on water transportation for both freight and passenger/leisure purposes which should contribute towards reducing the reliance on the movement of freight by roads and the use of the private car.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy has a positive impact against this objective by supporting water transport as a means of travel, which can provide an important alternative means of transport to the private car, particularly for people who do not have access to a car

				1	1	
15. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
to good quality housing that meets						
their needs						
16. Enhance community identity and	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
participation						
17. Reduce both crime and fear of	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
crime						
18. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
to education at all ages and levels;						
raising attainment and enhancing						
local workforce skills that match						
current and future business						
requirements.						
19. Ensure that people have	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy has a positive impact against this
equitable and easy access to						objective by supporting water transport as a
shopping, community and other						means of travel, which can provide an
services and facilities.						important alternative means of transport to the
						private car and make access easier to a range of
						facilities and services.
ECONOMIC			<u> </u>			140
20. Create conditions which support	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy should have a positive impact
sustainable economic growth,	,					against this objective, giving specific support to
encourage investment, innovation,						increasing the movement of freight and people
entrepreneurship and business						by water using the Port of Hull and the River
diversity						Hull, supporting the provision of new cruise
diversity						terminals, docks and freight handling facilities,
						thereby enhancing the role of the port and the
						river and its contribution towards sustainable
24.5.1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			1	1	economic growth.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
of city centre and local centres and						
encourage a complementary and						
appropriate mix of uses and facilities						
within and between centres.						
CLIMANAADV						

Environmental (+

The policy seeks to support development at the Hull Port and along the River Hull, whilst increasing water based transportation, which could have potential adverse environmental impacts. However, the policy ensures developments will have to comply with stringent environmental safeguards, which will protect key habitats and species and could result in improving local habitats, such as the Humber Estuary. It should also help prevent water pollution or mitigate any negative effect as a result of increased water base transportation. The policy ensures that development to impound the River Hull (including part of the Humber Estuary) must demonstrate that it would not have a significant impact on flood risk. In addition it states that development of water based freight and passenger handling facilities at the Port of Hull and on the River Hull will be supported provided that it does not have a detrimental impact on existing flood defences. The increased use of water-related transport for both passenger and freight movements has the potential to increase fossil fuel consumption however, overall it may lessen the impact of lorries on the environment, by encouraging more freight, particularly bulky goods, to be carried by rail and also water, therefore offsetting and potentially improving any negative effects. The policy therefore has a neutral to positive effect as the effects are uncertain with regards to air quality and fossil fuel consumption objectives. With regards to climate change objectives the most applicable effect of the policy is in relation to increase sea levels, with new development near waterbodies having the potential to improve flood defences as part of the development, which when applied with Policy 37 (Flood Defences) should have a positive effect. Further, specific provisions are included in the policy to development at the Deep not having a significant impact on the City's heritage assets, thereby having a positive effect on this objective.

Social (+)

The policy should have a number of positive social effects by supporting the role of the river as a means of sustainable transport which can have health benefits. The strong focus on water transportation for both freight and passenger/leisure purposes should contribute towards reducing the reliance on the movement of freight by roads and the use of the private car. Supporting water transport as a means of travel, provides an important alternative means of transport, particularly for people who do not have access to a car or may be mobility impaired and could potentially provide easier access to employment and a range of facilities and services.

Economic (+

The policy should have a positive effect in relation to economic objectives, giving specific support to increasing the movement of freight and people by water using the Port of Hull and the River Hull, supporting the provision of new cruise terminals, docks and freight handling facilities, thereby enhancing the role of the port and the river and its contribution towards sustainable economic growth.

Walking, Cycling, and Powered Two Wheelers

- 1. Improving facilities for cyclists and pedestrians will be supported and must take into account:
- 2. Extending or improving pedestrian areas in shopping centres and housing areas will be supported. New commercial and housing developments should, where feasible, include convenient and safe pedestrian/cycle links to existing areas and amenities. Where appropriate, consideration should also be given to the need for signposting/ waymarking and access for other recreational users such as horse riders.
- 3. The provision of covered and secure cycle and powered two wheeler (PTW) parking facilities will be supported, especially in the case of employment developments. Cycle and PTW parking standards for new developments are given Table 10.2 Parking Standards and Guidelines.
- 4. Proposed or existing key footpath and cycle track routes including:
- 5. The future route of the National Trail in Hull which will form part of the England Coast Path will be protected from development that would have an adverse impact on the facility.
- 6. Development involving footpaths or cycle track route diversions will be required to demonstrate that:
- a. the diversion is necessary to facilitate the development;
- b. an alternative route is to be provided of a good standard and appearance; and
- c. benefits outweigh any disadvantages of the proposed diversion to users of the route as well as nearby residents.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF F	RESIDUAL	COMMENTS
					EFFECT	T	-
				Short	Med	Long	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	offect + Minor positive offect () Noutral off	 ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant neg	ative offect. 2 Uncertain offect	Term	Term	Term	
ENVIRONMENTAL	effect, + Million positive effect, o Neutral eff	ect, - willor negative effect, Significant neg	ative effect, : Officertain effect				
1. Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy should have a positive effect by taking into account design which may offer the potential to combine habitats and biodiversity with cycleways and walkways. The policy makes specific reference to the protection of the National Trail in Hull where biodiversity and wildlife is present.
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	++	++	The policy performs positively against this objective. Cycling and walking are non-polluting so therefore there is potential to deliver a positive impact by reducing fossil fuel consumption by encouraging sustainable transport modes. The effects are likely to improve with time as more cycleways and walkways are delivered.
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

	1		1	1	1	
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	++	++	The policy has the potential to deliver a positive impact by reducing air emissions by encouraging sustainable transport modes. The effects are likely to improve with time as more cycleways and walkways are delivered.
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	The policy would be improved if it made reference to landscape being incorporated into design, however Policy 14 (design) will ensure that landscaping is considered.	+	+	+	No specific reference is made to the protection of landscape, however the policy performs positively against this objective by protecting the National Trail from development which could have an adverse effect on this feature.
SOCIAL						could have an adverse effect on this feature.
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments 13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a minor positive effect. Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy supports the creation and protection of walking and cycling routes and facilities which encourage and improve healthy lifestyles among the population. The policy makes reference to creating 'safe' pedestrian/cycle links which is important in encouraging people to use walkways and cycleways. The policy also considers the effects of a diverted route on users and nearby residents, which will ensure that walkway/cycleways are provided in the most appropriate locations. The effects are likely to improve with time as more cycleways and walkways are delivered. The policy is concerned with delivering and protecting walkways and cycleways throughout the City. The policy helps to develop a network of safe and accessible cycle and pedestrian routes, principally to connect residential areas with employment and shopping areas as well as other facilities and services. This will encourage other modes of travel and reduce the reliance on the private care.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy ensures that other modes of transport are provided for those people who may not have access to a car. This ensures that everyone can access facilities and services and reduce the reliance on the private car.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy explicitly states that safe pedestrian/cycle links and secure cycle and powered two wheeler (PTW) parking facilities

					will be supported. This security will reduce crime rates and fear of crime.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy performs positively by supporting and improving pedestrian area. The policy helps to develop a network of safe and accessible cycle and pedestrian routes, principally to connect residential areas with employment and shopping areas as well as other facilities and services. In particular, the policy includes support for the A63 Castle Street foot/cycle bridge, which should all provide significant improvements in accessibility. The policy will also ensure that people who are mobility impaired can access services.
ECONOMIC			1		
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy helps to develop a network of safe and accessible cycle and pedestrian routes, principally to connect residential areas with employment and shopping areas as well as other facilities and services. Increasing pedestrian and cycle access to places may encourage new businesses and economic growth as the area is likely to become more attractive to people without a car.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy performs positively by supporting extending and improving pedestrian areas in shopping centres and includes support for the A63 Castle Street foot/cycle bridge, which should all provide significant improvements in accessibility and the desirability and vitality of existing centres.

Environmental (+)

The policy should have an overall positive effect when assessed against environmental objectives. The policy requires the design to be taken into account which may offer the potential to combine habitats and biodiversity with cycleways and walkways. The policy makes specific reference to the protection of the National Trail in Hull where biodiversity and wildlife is present. Cycling and therefore has a positive effect on the objective to reduce fossil fuel consumption and improve air quality by facilitating an increase in a more sustainable mode of transport and enabling movements to be made by means other than the private car. Consequently, such positive effects could potentially increase over time as more cycleways and walkways are delivered.

Social (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy supports the creation and protection of walking and cycling routes and facilities which should encourage and improve healthy lifestyles among the population. The policy makes reference to creating 'safe' pedestrian/cycle links which is important in encouraging people to use walkways and cycleways and also considers the effects of a diverted route on users and nearby residents, which will ensure that walkway/cycleways are provided in the most appropriate locations. Again the social and health benefits are likely to improve with time as more cycleways and walkways are delivered. The network of safe and accessible cycle and pedestrian routes that the policy seeks to deliver will principally help to facilitate connections between residential areas and employment and shopping areas as well as other facilities and services. This not only helps to reduce the reliance on the private care but provides a means of transport and access for those people who may not have access to a car or are mobility impaired and unable to drive, thereby ensuring that everyone can access facilities and services. The policy explicitly states that safe pedestrian/cycle links and secure cycle and powered two wheeler (PTW) parking facilities will be supported. This security should help to reduce crime and the fear of crime. Particular support in the policy is provide for schemes such as the A63 Castle Street foot/cycle bridge, which should provide significant improvements in accessibility.

Economic (+)

The policy helps to develop a network of safe and accessible cycle and pedestrian routes, principally to connect residential areas with employment and shopping areas as well as other facilities and services. Increasing pedestrian and cycle access to places may encourage new businesses and economic growth as the area is likely to become more attractive to people without a car. The policy performs positively by supporting extending and improving pedestrian areas in shopping centres and includes support for the A63 Castle Street foot/cycle bridge, which should all provide significant improvements in accessibility and the desirability and vitality of existing centres.

Flood Defences

- 1. Development adjacent to flood defences must not reduce their effectiveness, or prevent or hinder their future maintenance. Proposals should include a minimum 8m easement to allow for access to flood defences, ordinary watercourses and main rivers unless otherwise agreed with the regulatory body.

 2. Improvement of the standard of flood defences will be supported. Where possible, development should be designed in such a way that improved flood defences can be incorporated into an enhanced public realm.

			acceptable and where the improvements required wo				or funded by risk management authorities.
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF F	RESIDUAL	COMMENTS
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant ne	egative effect, ? Uncertain effect				
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Uncertain but could be positive or negative depending on precise location.	The application of policies 43 and 44 should ensure that Policy 37 does not generate negative effects on this SA Objective.	Using the mitigation measures set out in Policies 43 and 44 the residual effects are likely to be positive or neutral, particularly if a provision for additional green infrastructure is made.	+/0	+/0	+/0	The policy aims to protect flood defences from development and improve defences where needed. This could protect inland freshwater habitats that are near the water body and flooding which would have an adverse impact on the condition of the habitat. However, development and improved defences on the Humber Estuary may have a detrimental effect on the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar due to coastal squeeze, potential fragmentation and disturbance. Flood defences, including the easement, can be designed in a way that allows for them to form part of the public realm. This can bring wider benefits to an area by providing open spaces which can increase habitat provision.
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy seeks to protect flood defences from development and improve defences where needed. This could reduce the risk of flooding, which has a negative impact on water quality when flooding events occur.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		When this policy is combined with Policy 52 Infrastructure and Delivery, it will be further strengthened by ensuring flooding infrastructure is provided where most needed.	++	++	++	The policy has a significant positive effect by offering protection to flood defences from development and improving defences where needed. Developers will have to further consider flood defences in their design for developments
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy seeks to protect flood defences from development and improve defences where needed. This could include the soils that are eroded by flooding particularly along river banks and coastlines.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy seeks to include improvements to flood defences as part of developments. This provides an opportunity to increase flood defences taking into account rising sea levels as a result of climate change.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy seeks to protect flood defences from development and improve defences where needed. This could reduce the risk of flooding. Flooding events can reduce localised air quality
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy seeks to improve flood defences where required. This could reduce the risk of flooding to cultural heritage assets in close proximity to water bodies. The policy offers no protection to heritage features, however this is covered under Policy 16 (Heritage Considerations).
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy seeks to improve flood defences where required. This could reduce the risk of flooding to public amenities, conservation areas, which are part of a townscape, in close proximity to water bodies. Flood defences allow the opportunity to provide open space which may improve landscape.
SOCIAL			<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy should provide a significant positive impact by reducing the health impacts caused by protecting existing defences from new development, supporting new defences that could provide protection to existing communities currently at risk of flooding and ensuring that new development incorporates proposals for flood defence provision or improvement to either mitigate its impact on existing defences or to provide protection to the occupiers of the development. In addition, flood defences, including the easement, can be designed in a way that allows for them to form part of the public realm. This can bring wider benefits to an area by providing open spaces and improved access. This will in turn have health benefits by encouraging walking, cycling and other outdoor activities.
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Flood defences, including the easement, can be designed in a way that allows for them to form part of the public realm. This can bring wider benefits to an area by providing open spaces and improved access. The policy could support the re-establishment of links with water as

						highlighted in the design chapter, and provide routes for walkers and cyclists.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy could allow sites to be brought forward for housing, that wouldn't normally be permitted for development.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy allows for opportunities to increase open space and support the re-establishment of links with water to provide routes for walkers and cyclists.
ECONOMIC						
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy should provide a positive impact by protecting existing defences from new development, supporting new defences that could provide protection to existing communities and businesses currently at risk of flooding and ensuring that new development incorporates proposals for flood defence provision or improvement to either mitigate its impact on existing defences or to provide protection to the occupiers of the development. The policy could allow sites to be brought forward for employment, that wouldn't normally be permitted for development.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy should provide a positive impact by protecting existing defences from new development, supporting new defences that could provide additional protection to existing centres and ensuring that new development incorporates proposals for flood defence provision or improvement to either mitigate its impact on existing defences or to provide protection to the occupiers of the development.

Environmental (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should have a number of positive environmental effects by seeking to protect flood defences from development and improve defences where needed. This could protect inland freshwater habitats that are near the water body and flooding which would have an adverse impact on the condition of the habitat. However, development and improved defences on the Humber Estuary could potentially detrimental effect the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar due to coastal squeeze, potential fragmentation and disturbance. Flood defences, including the easement, can be designed in a way that allows for them to form part of the public realm. This can bring wider benefits to an area by providing open spaces which can increase habitat provision. The protection

provided to flood defences from development and delivery of improved defences will deliver obvious significant effects in terms of reducing the risk of flooding and ensuring that development can withstand the effects of climate change, whilst also improving water quality and soil erosion which can be affected during significant flood events, particularly along river banks and coastlines. Further the policy should ensure the risk of flooding to cultural heritage assets in close proximity to water bodies is reduced, providing further positive effects for the landscape and townscape.

Social (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should provide a significant positive impact by reducing the health impacts caused by protecting existing defences from new development, supporting new defences that could provide protection to existing communities currently at risk of flooding and ensuring that new development incorporates proposals for flood defence provision or improvement to either mitigate its impact on existing defences or to provide protection to the occupiers of the development. In addition, flood defences, including the easement, can be designed in a way that allows for them to form part of the public realm. This can bring wider benefits to an area by providing open spaces and improved access. This will in turn have health benefits by encouraging walking, cycling and other outdoor activities.

Economic (+)

The policy should provide positive economic effects by protecting existing defences from new development, supporting new defences that could provide protection to existing communities and businesses currently at risk of flooding and ensuring that new development incorporates proposals for flood defence provision or improvement to either mitigate its impact on existing defences or to provide protection to the occupiers of the development. The policy could allow sites to be brought forward for employment, that wouldn't normally be permitted for development and ensure that the vibrancy and vitality of the City centre is not compromised by flood risk.

POLICY 38

Surface Water Storage and Drainage

- 1. Development of strategic facilities for the storage of water will be supported where they can be shown to improve the flood resilience of the city and are well designed.
- 2. Development which will reduce the effectiveness of any surface water storage operation or facility will be refused.

3. Localised surface water storage and drainage facilities will be supported.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSMENT OF RESI			L COMMENTS	
					EFFECT			
				Short	Med	Long		
				Term	Term	Term		
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant neg	ative effect, ? Uncertain effect					
ENVIRONMENTAL								
1. Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy has potential to have a positive impact on biodiversity if water storage areas can be designed to support biodiversity. Provides a sustainable source of water flow	
							through the catchment to benefit biodiversity.	
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide further support for water storage schemes. This could reduce the risk of flooding, which has a negative impact on water quality when flooding events occur.	
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			++	++	++	The policy has a significant positive effect against this SA objective as it aims to reduce the risk of flooding and supports flood storage areas.	
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.	
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.	
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide further support for water storage schemes. This provides an opportunity to reduce the risk of flooding	

						taking into account rising sea levels as a result of climate change.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy may have an indirect effect by reducing the risk of flooding which could affect cultural heritage assets in close proximity to water bodies.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy could reduce the risk of flooding to public amenities, conservation areas, which are part of a townscape, in close proximity to water bodies.
SOCIAL						boules.
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy supports strategic and local schemes for water storage which will improve the flood resilience of the city and therefore the health and safety of its residents
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy could allow sites to be brought forward for housing, that wouldn't normally be permitted for development on grounds of flood risk.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
ECONOMIC	Tana a sa		1			
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation,	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy aims to improve the flood resilience of the City which could offer protection to

entrepreneurship and business diversity				existing communities and businesses currently at risk of flooding.
				The policy could allow sites to be brought forward for employment, that wouldn't normally be permitted for development on grounds of flood risk.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0 No direct relation to this SA objective.

Environmental (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy supports the provision of water storage which has potential to have a positive impact on biodiversity where water storage areas can be designed to support biodiversity. Water storage schemes can also contribute towards reducing the risk of flooding, which has a negative impact on water quality during flood events, taking into account rising sea levels as a result of climate change. Indirectly the policy will have a positive effect on historical and cultural assets and the townscape by reducing the risk of flooding which could affect such assets in close proximity to water bodies.

Social (+)

The policy supports strategic and local schemes for water storage which will improve the flood resilience of the City and will therefore have a positive effect on the health and safety of its residents. It could also enable sites to be brought forward for housing, that wouldn't normally be permitted for development on grounds of flood risk, supporting the objective of good quality accessible housing.

Economic (+)

The policy could have an indirect positive effect by supporting schemes for water storage which will improve the flood resilience of the City. This could help to protect existing businesses and allow sites to be brought forward for employment, that wouldn't normally be permitted for development and could contribute towards enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of City centre and local centres.

POLICY 39

Sustainable Drainage

- 1. All development should incorporate sustainable drainage systems unless it has been demonstrated this is not technically or economically feasible. Major development should be accompanied by a Drainage Impact Assessment.
- 2. The Drainage Impact Assessment should account for the following:
- a. run-off rates for greenfield sites should not exceed 1.4 litres per second per hectare;
- b. run-off rates for brownfield sites should not exceed 50% of the current run-off rate;
- c. the on-site drainage system should be capable of storing water for the 1 in 75 year (1.33% annual probability) rainfall event;
- d. the site should be capable of storing the water from a 1 in 100 year (1% annual probability) rainfall event; A 30% allowance should be added to the above requirements to account for climate change and to ensure that the development is safe for its lifetime.
- 3. The drainage system should be designed so that in the event of the system failing or the tolerances being exceeded, no surface water flooding is caused to habitable buildings on- or off-site.
- 4. Site layout should have regard to any relative flood risk within the site and any existing features which could support sustainable drainage on-site.
- 5. Sustainable drainage systems must be designed with regard to source protection zones.
- 6. Applications should demonstrate how the long term maintenance of the sustainable drainage system will be assured

6. Applications should demonstrate no	ow the long term maintenance of the sustaina	bie drainage system will be assured.					
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF R	ESIDUAL	COMMENTS
					EFFECT		
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive effect, ? Uncertain effect				
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a minor positive effect			+	+	+	Policy seeks to provide support for Sustainable
biodiversity. Improve connectivity							Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS), this would
between sites and prevent habitat							encourage developers to include SuDS in the
fragmentation.							design of the development. This creates an
							opportunity for habitats to be used for water
							storage and flood prevention. If this was to be
							implemented, this would also improve habitats
							for local wildlife.

	1				1		
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have a minor positive effect			+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide support for SuDS. This could reduce the risk of surface water flooding, which has a negative impact on water quality when flooding events occur.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas	Likely to have significant positive effect.			++	++	++	The policy seeks to provide support for SuDS. This could reduce the risk of surface water flooding. SuDS techniques will help mitigate the risk from flooding as well as offer opportunities to reduce the anthropogenic cause of flooding, such as impermeable surfaces. For this reason, the policy is found to be fully supportive of the SEA/SA objective and should have a significant positive effect.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a minor positive effect			+	+	+	The policy seeks to provide support for SuDS. This provides an opportunity to reduce the risk of surface water flooding taking into account rising sea levels as a result of climate change.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	The policy would perform more positively by including measures to store rainwater for harvesting.	The policy would perform more positively if it included measures (where feasible) to store rainwater for harvesting.	++	++	++	The policy seeks to provide support for SuDS. This provides an opportunity to promote the efficient and re-use of water, such as including a Grey Water Recycling Tank/rainwater harvesting tank.
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a minor positive effect			+	+	+	The policy may have an indirect effect by reducing the risk of surface water flooding which could affect cultural heritage assets in close proximity to water bodies.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a minor positive effect			+	+	+	The policy could reduce the risk of surface water flooding to public amenities, conservation areas, which are part of a townscape, in close proximity to water bodies.
SOCIAL		_					
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy supports schemes for water storage which will improve the flood resilience of the City and therefore the health and safety of its residents
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity					
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
ECONOMIC					·
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy could have an indirect effect by supporting schemes for water storage which will improve the flood resilience of the city. This could help to protect existing businesses and allow sites to be brought forward for employment, that wouldn't normally be permitted for development.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy could have an indirect effect by supporting schemes for water storage which will improve the flood resilience of the city. This could help to protect existing businesses and allow sites to be brought forward for employment, that wouldn't normally be permitted for development. This could in turn enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres

Environmental (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should have a positive effect on many environmental objectives, with a significant positive effect in relation to minimising flood risk. The policy includes a requirement for development proposals to incorporate SuDS unless it can be demonstrated as being unfeasible. In addition to reducing the risk of surface water flooding, which has a negative impact on water quality during a flood event, it creates an opportunity for habitats to be used for water storage and flood prevention and could therefore contribute towards improving habitats for local wildlife. SuDS techniques will help mitigate the risk from flooding as well as offer opportunities to reduce the anthropogenic cause of flooding, such as impermeable surfaces and provides an opportunity to reduce the risk of surface water flooding taking into account rising sea levels as a result of climate change. It also provides an opportunity to promote the efficient and re-use of water, such as including a Grey Water Recycling Tank/rainwater harvesting tank. Indirectly it should have further positive effects by reducing the risk of surface water flooding which could affect cultural heritage assets in close proximity to water bodies.

Social (+

The policy supports schemes for water storage which will improve the flood resilience of the City and therefore the health and safety of its residents. It should therefore have a positive effect.

Economic (+)

The policy could have an indirect positive effect by supporting schemes for water storage which will improve the flood resilience of the City. This could help to protect existing businesses and allow sites to be brought forward for employment, that wouldn't normally be permitted for development and could contribute towards enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of City centre and local centres.

Addressing Flood Risk in Planning Applications

- 1. Built development in flood zone 3b as shown on Policies Map is not acceptable unless of a water compatible use or essential infrastructure that has passed the exception test.
- 2. Sequential tests and flood risk assessments should have regard to the local sub-division of flood zone 3a.
- 3. Development of sites or uses not allocated on the Policies Map must be supported by a sequential test and exception test as required by the Council's current standing advice.
- 4. Development which requires a flood risk assessment as set out in the standing advice must demonstrate that appropriate flood mitigation, flood resilience and where appropriate, sustainable drainage measures have been incorporated in its design and layout.
- 5. The area of search for the sequential test should be the local authority boundary except in the following circumstances:
- a. For city centre development, the area of search should be the defined city centre.

b. For development of one or two dwe	ellings that would fall within Use Class C3(a), the	e area of search should be the ward in which	the application site is located.				
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION RESI	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESS	MENT OF F	RESIDUAL	COMMENTS
					EFFECT		
				Short	Med	Long	
	"			Term	Term	Term	
	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ct, - Minor negative effect, Significant neg	ative effect, ? Uncertain effect				
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	Ιο	Ιο	No direct relation to this SA objective.
biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Likely to have a neutral effect.				U	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy ensures that windfall site applications will need to demonstrate that they are located in the most appropriate place given their vulnerability to flood risk and that the design of the development has taken account of flood risk. This could encourage developers to locate the development in a location with reduced flood risk, which in turn would reduce the decrease in water quality from a flooding event.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			++	++	++	The policy sets criteria to ensure that certain applications will need to demonstrate that they are located in the most appropriate place given their vulnerability to flood risk and that the design of the development has taken account of flood risk.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change							
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

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10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy may have an indirect effect by reducing the risk of flooding which could affect cultural heritage assets in close proximity to water bodies.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a minor positive effect		+	+	+	The policy could reduce the risk of flooding to public amenities, conservation areas, which are part of a townscape, in close proximity to water bodies.
SOCIAL	·	·		•		
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy should deliver a positive impact in relation to this objective by reducing the health and safety risks to residents/occupiers associated with locating inappropriate development in locations subject to a high risk of flooding
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
ECONOMIC						
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy could have an indirect effect by ensuring that flood risk is not increased by new developments. This could help to protect existing businesses. Sites that have been allocated in the Local Plan for development do not need to submit a sequential test or exception test with their applications as this was carried out as part of the allocations process. This process might make submitting planning applications for employment uses more attractive to developers.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy could have an indirect effect by ensuring that flood risk is not increased by new developments. This could in turn enhance the

appropriate mix of uses and facilities			vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local
within and between centres.			centres

Environmental (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should have a positive effect on environmental objectives as it ensures that proposals for new development will need to demonstrate that they are located in the most appropriate place given their vulnerability to flood risk and that the design of the development has taken account flood risk potential. This could encourage developers to locate the development in a location with reduced flood risk or incorporate measures to mitigate the potential flood risk or its potential to exacerbate flood risk.

Consequently, the policy sets criteria to ensure that certain applications will need to demonstrate that they are located in the most appropriate place given their vulnerability to flood risk and that the design of the development has taken account of flood risk. The policy may have an indirect effect by reducing the risk of flooding which could positively affect cultural and heritage assets and conservation areas, which form an important part of the townscape, in close proximity to water bodies.

Social (+)

The policy should deliver a positive impact in relation to social objectives by reducing the health and safety risks to residents/occupiers associated with locating inappropriate development in locations subject to a high risk of flooding.

Economic (+)

The policy should have a positive effect on supporting sustainable economic growth by ensuring that flood risk is not increased by new economic developments and such development will not be located where the risk of flooding cannot be mitigated to an appropriate level. The policy also includes provisions that remove the requirement for sites that have been allocated in the Plan for development to submit a sequential test or exception test with their applications which could make it more attractive and expedient for developers. In addition by ensuring that flood risk is not increased by new economic development, this could further enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres.

POLICY 41

Groundwater Protection

- 1. Within Source Protection Zone 1, as shown on Map 11.2, all development will be required to be supported by a detailed hydro-geological risk assessment.
- 2. Where development within Source Protection Zones 2 and 3, as shown on Map 11.2, has the potential to have a negative impact on the aquifer it should demonstrate, through a hydro-geological risk assessment where necessary, that it has been taken into account and mitigated for.
- 3. Applications for development which has the potential to have a negative impact on Source Protection Zones which has not demonstrated consideration of their presence and how the risk of pollution has been mitigated, will be refused.

3. Applications for development which	n has the potential to have a negative impact of	on Source Protection Zones which has not demo	onstrated consideration of their presence and how	v the risk of	pollution r	ias been m	itigated, will be refused.				
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF R	ESIDUAL	COMMENTS				
					EFFECT	_					
				Short	Med	Long					
	" · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		. "	Term	Term	Term					
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negative effect, ? Uncertain effect											
ENVIRONMENTAL	111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1									
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	Policy seeks to further support the protection				
biodiversity. Improve connectivity							of the groundwater source protection zones				
between sites and prevent habitat							through this policy as part of the planning				
fragmentation.							process. Groundwater can be essential to				
							support natural habitats, therefore protecting				
							this resource is essential.				
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	Policy seeks to further support the protection				
quality and limit water consumption							of the groundwater source protection zones				
to levels supportable by natural							through this policy as part of the planning				
processes and storage systems,							process. This could reduce the amount of				
taking into account the impact of							pollution to groundwaters and therefore				
climate change							reduce potential reductions in water quality.				
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.				
does not increase flood risk and											
protects or enhances the capacity &											
integrity of flood storage areas											
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.				
development and encourage											
remediation of contaminated land.											
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.				
change, with a particular focus on											
reducing the consumption of fossil											
fuels and levels of CO2											

	T	I	1			
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Policy seeks to further support the protection
capable of withstanding the effects						of the groundwater source protection zones
of climate change						through this policy as part of the planning
						process. This could reduce the amount of
						pollution to groundwaters, which are a vital
						resource that is deminishing due to climate
						change.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
developed land and buildings, and						
the efficient use of land						
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as						
possible, and re-use finite resources						
(including waste) or recycled						
alternatives wherever possible						
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
and cultural assets			Ĭ	~		an each classificating six objective.
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
landscape and townscape,	Likely to flave a fledtral effect.		U		١٠	No direct relation to this 3A objective.
1						
encouraging local distinctiveness				<u> </u>		
SOCIAL	I and the second second	T Total Control of the Control of th		1	<u> </u>	
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy will have a significantly positive
reduce the health impacts of new						effect on health by ensuring that development
developments						does not contaminate drinking water
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
patterns of development by ensuring						
links to a range modes of transport						
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
exclusion by closing the gap between	,					
the poorest communities and the						
rest through a more equitable						
sharing of the benefits of prosperity						
15. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to boyo a neutral offect		0	0	0	No direct relation to this CA objective
	Likely to have a neutral effect.		U	0	U	No direct relation to this SA objective.
to good quality housing that meets						
their needs			_	<u> </u>		
16. Enhance community identity and	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
participation						
17. Reduce both crime and fear of	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
crime						
18. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
to education at all ages and levels;						
raising attainment and enhancing						
local workforce skills that match						
current and future business						
requirements.						
19. Ensure that people have	Likely to have a neutral offect		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA chiesting
1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	١٠	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
equitable and easy access to						
shopping, community and other						
services and facilities.				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
ECONOMIC		1				
20. Create conditions which support	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
1		1		1	1	1
sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation,						

entrepreneurship and business diversity					
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

Environmental (+)

The policy supports the protection of groundwater source protection zones which as a means of protecting groundwater which can be essential to support natural habitats. The policy could also contribute towards a reduction in the amount of pollution to groundwaters providing a positive effect on water quality.

The policy will have a significantly positive effect on health by ensuring that development does not contaminate drinking water.

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

POLICY 42

Open Space

Open space sites

- 1. The Policies Map shows the following sites:
- a. Existing open space sites that are 0.1 hectares or greater; these are listed in Table 12.4.
- b. New open space allocation site 1. Schemes proposed for the area must be sensitive to the nature value of the site, and seek to conserve what is deemed valuable / rare in terms of biodiversity in the city.
- Schemes that open the site up to public access should aim to limit the amount of disturbance they cause.
- c. New open space allocation site 2. Schemes proposed for the area should consider the South Blockhouse as an importance archaeological feature. Designs for public open space in this area should aim to incorporate the archaeological findings and present them in an accessible way.
- d. New and existing green space in the Kingswood area. The detailed allocations are made within the Kingswood Area Action Plan.

Open space standards

2. Schemes that increase open space provision, particularly in order to rectify identified deficits, will be supported.

Open space protection

- 3. Open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:
- a. An assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the buildings or land to be surplus to requirements, including consideration of population growth over the plan period, its amenity value, and its strategic function. The assessment should fully consider the potential to re-use the site to address deficits for all types of open space in the area; or
- b. The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
- c. The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

On-site open space requirements

- 4. On-site open space requirements for the Local Plan's housing allocations are listed in Table 12.5. Unless agreed otherwise, the development should incorporate the required amount and type of open space.
- 5. Residential schemes on other sites may require on-site open space to make them acceptable in planning terms, where there is or will be a deficit of open space and it is practicable to do so. The on-site open space should provide for the needs of the estimated future population of the development. The on-site open space requirements will be based on the latest assessment of open space need, or the table of standards listed above.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF R	ESIDUAL	COMMENTS
					EFFECT		
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ct, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive effect, ? Uncertain effect				
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			++	++	++	Maintaining a linked network of green spaces
biodiversity. Improve connectivity							throughout the city is essential to provide a
between sites and prevent habitat							green lung, support biodiversity and provide
fragmentation.							accessible locations for people to come into
							contact with nature. Maintaining a range of
							sites of varying sizes, form and location

				1	1		
							provides opportunities for a diversity of habitats and species to be present. The inclusion of all sites down to 0.1ha on the policies map increases the area of overall green space available and provides increased linkages between green spaces with associated benefits for biodiversity through increased habitat provision and reduced habitat fragmentation. It also provides opportunities for people to come into contact with nature. The policy states that schemes proposed in Site 1 must seek to conserve what is deemed valuable / rare in terms of biodiversity in the city which offers additional protection. The designation of former employment land bounded by the A63, the Humber Estuary, St Andrew's Quay Retail Park and existing open space site 1 present a significant opportunity for the creation of habitat features which support local biodiversity within this open space, specifically linked to the adjacent existing open space and the Humber Estuary, and provides increased opportunities for people to come into contact with nature. It is understood that the species of flora found on the site make it one of the most important brownfield land sites in the region. In addition, its proximity to the Humber Estuary International Site also provides a major opportunity for it to provide a wetland habitat.
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The allocation of open green spaces provides for the protection of existing green spaces and the inclusion of new sites to expand this network. The policy also promotes the provision of new green spaces as part of new schemes. Maximising the area of green space available is desirable as this provides natural flood risk attenuation and mitigation within the urban area which supports the existing flood risk management processes and infrastructure.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	The application of Policy 48 (Land Affected by Contamination) will ensure that land is not potentially hazardous to members of the public.	The application of Policy 48 (Land Affected by Contamination) will ensure that any negative effects are mitigated.	+	+	+	The policy allocates and protects areas of green space available which will safeguard the amenity of these locations, thus avoiding the loss of soil to development at these locations. The designation of former employment land bounded by the A63, the Humber Estuary, St Andrew's Quay Retail Park and existing open space site 1 as a new area of open space provides opportunities for the remediation of this site for amenity use and prevents the loss

5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2 6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect. Likely to have a minor positive effect.			0 +	0 +	0 +	of any remaining soils to further development. Its previously developed status means that the land is potentially hazardous to members of the public, however the application of Policy 48 (Land Affected by Contamination) will ensure that any negative effects are mitigated. No direct relation to the SA objective. Open space is important for the adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. Maximising the area of green space available is desirable as this provides natural flood risk attenuation and mitigation within the urban area which supports the existing flood risk management
							processes and infrastructure.
7. Achieve good air quality 8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a minor positive effect. Likely to have a minor positive effect.	The application of Policy 48 (Land Affected by Contamination) will ensure that land is not potentially hazardous to members of the public.	The application of Policy 48 (Land Affected by Contamination) will ensure that any negative effects are mitigated.	+	0 +	+	No direct relation to the SA objective. The designation of former employment land bounded by the A63, the Humber Estuary, St Andrew's Quay Retail Park and existing open space site 1 as a new area of open space provides opportunities for the remediation of this site for amenity use, restoring a brownfield site without any subsequent loss to built development. Its previously developed status means that the land is potentially hazardous to members of the public, however the application of Policy 48 (Land Affected by Contamination) will ensure that any negative effects are mitigated.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy states that schemes proposed for the area site 2 should consider the South Blockhouse as an importance archaeological feature. Designs for public open space in this area should aim to incorporate the archaeological findings and present them in an accessible way. This will have a positive effect against this SA objective in protecting heritage assets.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Uncertain but could be positive or negative depending on precise location of new open space.	Policy 14 (Design) and Policy 15 (Local Distinctiveness) will ensure that landscape and townscape is taken into account when providing open space.	Policy 14 (Design) and Policy 15 (Local Distinctiveness) will ensure that the policy performs positively when applied in accordance.	+	+	+	The policy generally performs positively against this objective as maximising the area of green space available is generally desirable as these spaces often form a key component of and positively contribute to the landscape character, local distinctiveness and visual amenity of the city. However, this will required consideration on a site-specific basis. The inclusion of all sites down to 0.1ha on the policies map increases the area and network of

			1			
						green space available across the city and will positively contribute to the landscape character and visual amenity of the city where open space forms part of the existing character. Consideration of the setting of each specific
						location will be required.
SOCIAL						
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	Open space, sport, recreation and play facilities are important to the quality of place and to people's overall wellbeing. As well as offering opportunities for physical activity, good quality, accessible green spaces are also linked to positive mental health benefits and can support community cohesiveness.
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport						
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	There is growing evidence suggesting that health inequalities between the most and the least deprived groups are reduced where there is improved access to green space. The policy has a positive effect by providing open space for all.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The provision of open space, sport, recreation and play facilities are important to the quality of place can support and create local identity and encourage a sense of community pride.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy has a positive effect by offering protection to open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields that are used by the community.
ECONOMIC						
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres. SUMMARY	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.

Environmental

The policy is expected to have a number of positive environmental effects, particularly in relation to the protection and improvement of habitats and biodiversity. Maintaining a linked network of green spaces throughout the city is essential to provide a green lung, support biodiversity and provide accessible locations for people to come into contact with nature. Maintaining a range of sites of varying sizes, form and location provides opportunities for a diversity of habitats and species to be present. The inclusion of all sites down to 0.1ha on the policies map increases the area of overall green space available and provides increased linkages between green spaces with associated benefits for biodiversity through increased habitat provision and reduced habitat fragmentation. It also provides opportunities for people to come into contact with nature. The policy states that schemes proposed in Site 1 must seek to conserve what is deemed valuable / rare in terms of biodiversity in the city which offers additional protection. The designation of former employment land bounded by the A63, the Humber Estuary, St Andrew's Quay Retail Park and existing open space site 1 present a significant opportunity for the creation of habitat features which support local biodiversity within this open space, specifically linked to the adjacent existing open space and the Humber Estuary, and provides increased opportunities for people to come into contact with nature. It is understood that the species of flora found on the site make it one of the most important brownfield land sites in the region. In addition, its proximity to the Humber Estuary, International Site also provides a major opportunity for it to provide a wetland habitat. Further, open space is important for the adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. Maximising the area of green space available is desirable as this provides natural flood risk attenuation and mitigation within the urban area which supports the existing flood risk management processes and infras

Social

The policy should have an overall positive effect on social objectives with a significant positive effect in relation to health objectives. Open space, sport, recreation and play facilities are important to the quality of place and to people's overall wellbeing. As well as offering opportunities for physical activity, good quality, accessible green spaces are also linked to positive mental health benefits and can support community cohesiveness. There is growing evidence suggesting that health inequalities between the most and the least deprived groups are reduced where there is improved access to green space. The policy therefore has a positive effect by providing open space for all. The provision of open space, sport, recreation and play facilities are important to the quality of place can support and create local identity and encourage a sense of community pride therefore the protection of such spaces that are used by the local community positive.

<u>Economic</u>

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

POLICY 43

Green Infrastructure / green network

- 1. Development that adversely affects the continuity and value of the Green Network, as designated on the Policies Map and Table 12.4, will not be permitted.
- 2. Development within or in close proximity to the Green Network should seek to protect and/or enhance the functionality and connectivity of the corridor.
- 3. Development adjacent to the River Hull Corridor should include a minimum of 8 metres space (unless otherwise agreed) to allow for:
- a. a north-south pedestrian and cycle way;
- b. flood defences as required to protect the city;
- c. contractors to access and maintain existing and proposed flood defences; and
- d. protection of wildlife corridors.
- 4. Development should incorporate and enhance existing and/or new green infrastructure features within their design, proportionate to their scale.
- 5. The Policies Map shows Green Network in the Kingswood area. The detailed allocations are made within the Kingswood Area Action Plan.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSN	IENT OF F	ESIDUAL	COMMENTS
					EFFECT		
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effect	ct, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive effect, ? Uncertain effect				
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			++	++	++	Maintaining a linked network of green spaces/infrastructure throughout the city is essential to provide a green lung, support biodiversity and provide accessible locations for people to come into contact with nature. Maintaining a range of sites of varying sizes, form and location provides opportunities for a diversity of habitats and species to be present. The identification and protection of a citywide Green Network increases the area of overall green space available and provides increased linkages between green spaces with associated benefits for biodiversity through increased habitat provision

							and reduced habitat fragmentation. It also provides increased opportunities for people to come into contact with nature. The requirement for new developments to incorporate green infrastructure features as part of design provides opportunities for the incorporation of habitat features that support species of biodiversity value. The policy actively seeks to protect wildlife corridors and would overall have a significant
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	Policy 46, which also promotes green infrastructure as part of design could make reference to the encouragement rainwater harvesting or other water recycling initiatives to strengthen this policy.	The policy will measure more strongly against this policy if green infrastructure incorporates water efficiency and conservation measures through Policy 46.	+	+	++	positive effect. The identification and protection of a citywide Green Network will help to protect water quality, resources and minimise adverse impacts on water dependent sites and habitats. The requirement for new developments to incorporate green infrastructure as part of design provides opportunities for the incorporation of water efficiency and conservation measures.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			++	++	++	The policy will have a significant positive effect against this SA objective as it specifically advises adjacent development sites to incorporate space for flood defences to deliver the flood protection that the city needs.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			++	++	++	Protecting the Green Network will avoid the loss of soil to development at these locations.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The inclusion of green infrastructure features within new developments could offer potential benefits by improving the energy efficiency of new developments.
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The identification and protection of a citywide Green Network (including the open countryside, the Humber estuary, rivers, drains, green corridors and railways) will help to provide resilience to climate change by providing natural and sustainable flood water attenuation and mitigation. The policy specifically advises adjacent development sites to incorporate space for flood defences to deliver the flood protection that the city needs. The required inclusion of green infrastructure
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	++	++	features within new developments could offer potential benefits by improving the climate change resilience of new developments. Green infrastructure acts to relieve air pollution by purifying the air at a local level, acting as a green
							lung. The proposed Green Network will help create green lungs within the City, potentially making some contribution to the regulation of air quality, particularly near congestion hotspots. The inclusion of green infrastructure features within new developments required offer potential benefits to air quality at a local level.

					The policy will strengthen with time.
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a neutral or positive effect.	0/+	0/+	0/+	The policy is directed toward natural heritage rather than cultural heritage, but there are no anticipated negative impacts on culture and heritage associated with the implementation of this policy. The riverside environment (River Hull Corridor) is an integral part of the city's historical and therefore cultural heritage. Improving and maintaining access to this corridor will help maintain the sense of place and local distinctiveness and add to this sustainability objective.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	++	++	Maximising the area of green space available is desirable as these spaces are likely to form part of the landscape character and visual amenity of their setting. Protection against development in these locations could result in positive impacts on landscape character and visual amenity. The riverside environment (River Hull Corridor) is an integral part of the city's historical and therefore cultural heritage. Improving and maintaining access to this part of the city's "distinctive landscape character" will help maintain the sense of place and local distinctiveness and add to this sustainability objective. The positive effects will increase with time.
SOCIAL					The positive effects will increase with time.
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	++	++	The improvement of green infrastructure in the area is likely to benefit health and well-being through the enhancement of the residential landscape, the provision of more areas for exercise and the improvement of air quality and general environmental conditions. The positive effects will increase with time.
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a significant positive effect.	++	++	++	The policy protects land for a north-south pedestrian and cycle way which encourages more sustainable forms of transport and therefore has a significant positive effect.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.

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within and between centres.							
	SUMMARY						

Environmental (ranges from ++ to 0)

The policy provides a positive environmental effect by identifying and protecting a citywide Green Network, which increases the area of overall green space available and provides increased linkages between green spaces. This will benefit biodiversity through increased habitat provision and reduced habitat fragmentation; provide increased opportunities for people to come into contact with nature. The policy is also likely to have a positive effect on: habitat features that support species of biodiversity value; protection of water quality and resource; conservation measures; managing flood risk; protection of soil resources; contributing to improving air quality; and protecting heritage and landscape character.

Social (ranges from ++ to +)

By protecting and enhancing the green infrastructure and natural environment of the City in an inclusive way the policy is likely to have positive effects on those social objectives that relate to strengthening the community, improving health and wellbeing, particularly in the longer term as the measures within the policy start to deliver results. In addition, the policy promotes other modes of sustainable transport which could also improve access to other services and facilities.

Economic (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

POLICY 44

Biodiversity and wildlife

European sites (Ramsar, SPA, SAC)

1. Proposals for development that may affect an existing or proposed European or Ramsar site will need to do a Habitats Regulations assessment. This will need to consider the impact of the scheme both on its own and in combination with other relevant plans or projects. The proposal will need to follow the relevant legislation to determine whether it is acceptable.

National sites (SSSI)

2. Natural England will be consulted on proposals for development that are likely to have an effect on a SSSI. Schemes that will have a negative effect will not normally be permitted, except where the benefits of development clearly outweigh both the impact on the site and any broader impacts on the wider network of National Sites. In such cases, compensation for the harm will be sought.

Local sites

- 3. Development resulting in the loss or significant harm to a Local Wildlife Site or Local Nature Reserve will only be permitted if it can be clearly demonstrated there is a strong need for the development, and that there are no other appropriate locations for the development. Where loss or harm cannot be prevented or adequately mitigated, as a last resort, compensation for the loss/harm must be agreed. Development will be refused if loss or significant harm cannot be prevented, adequately mitigated against or compensated for.
- 4. Until formally reviewed by the Local Sites Partnership, sites designated as Sites of Nature Conservation Interest in the Hull Local Plan (2000) will be considered Candidate Local Wildlife Sites if they meet the Council's draft site selection criteria, and will be afforded the same level of protection as Local Wildlife Sites.

Protected species

5. Development adversely affecting a species protected by legislation will not be allowed.

Promoting biodiversity improvements

- 6. Proposals should seek to achieve a net gain in biodiversity commensurate with the scale of the development and will be supported where they:
- a. Conserve, restore, enhance or re-create biodiversity interests, particularly national Priority Habitats and Species and locally important habitat and species identified in the Hull Biodiversity Action Plan.
- b. Safeguard, enhance, create and connect identified habitat networks in order to:
- i. protect, strengthen and reduce fragmentation of habitats;
- ii. create a coherent ecological network that is resilient to current and future pressures;
- iii. conserve and increase populations of species; and
- iv. promote and enhance green infrastructure.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSMENT OF RESIDUA EFFECT		RESIDUAL	COMMENTS			
				Short	Med	Long				
				Term	Term	Term				
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negative effect, ? Uncertain effect										
ENVIRONMENTAL										
1. Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			++	++	++	The proposed policy provides specific guidance for the protection and assessment (where development proposed that may affect) of designated sites at a European, national and local level and legally protected species; incorporating the statutory processes required where applicable.			
							The policy performs strongly as it aims to not only avoid, mitigate or compensate for harm but seek ways to enhance and restore biodiversity. Overall the policy is regarded as having a positive effect on this sustainability objective			

					with the effect likely to be stronger in the longer term as key measures are delivered.
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	++	The policy provides protection for designated wildlife sites, habitats and species, the policy will contribute to the protection of water quality in associated water bodies.
climate change					The positive effects of implementing this policy are likely to increase with time.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	++	This policy will have positive effects toward this sustainability objective because by protecting biodiversity there may be indirect positive impacts on flood risk. For example, naturally draining areas would be less of a flood risk than areas of hardstanding associated with development.
					The positive effects of implementing this policy are likely to increase with time.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	++	This policy will have positive effects toward this
development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.					sustainability objective because by protecting biodiversity there will be direct positive impacts on soils. Soil resources will not be lost to new development if wildlife sites are protected.
					The positive effects of implementing this policy are likely to increase with time.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	++	This policy will have positive effects toward this sustainability objective because the emphasis is on enhancing and creating green infrastructure that will provide very strong climate change adaptation benefits. These are based on the ecosystem services
					provided by green infrastructure that include flood attenuation, water management, heat absorption and acting as a carbon sink.
					The positive effects of implementing this policy are likely to increase with time.
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	By protecting biodiversity there may be indirect positive impacts on air quality. For example, tree species and natural environments can absorb more air pollution.
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.

	T					
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective. The policy is directed toward natural heritage rather than cultural heritage, but there are no anticipated negative impacts on culture, heritage and diversity associated with the
						implementation of this policy.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a minor positive effect		+	+	++	Policy protects landscape and therefore has a positive effect on encouraging local distinctiveness.
						The positive effects of implementing this policy are likely to increase with time.
SOCIAL						
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect		+	+	++	The policy protects open spaces which may encourage walking which can have health benefits. The protection and enhancement of green infrastructure and the natural environment of the area will make a positive contribution towards building quality places which in turn will support quality of life and community wellbeing. The positive effects of implementing this policy are likely to increase with time.
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
patterns of development by ensuring	,					·
links to a range modes of transport						
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
ECONOMIC						
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.

21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
of city centre and local centres and						
encourage a complementary and						
appropriate mix of uses and facilities						
within and between centres.						
CLIBARAARY						

Environmental (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy provides specific guidance for the protection and assessment (where development proposed that may affect) of designated sites at a European, national and local level and legally protected species; incorporating the statutory processes required where applicable. The policy should have a significant positive impact as it aims to not only avoid, mitigate or compensate for harm but seek ways to enhance and restore biodiversity. This will have significant benefits for biodiversity; the protection of water quality in associated water bodies, managing flood risk, protecting soil resources, maintaining landscape character and indirect benefits to air quality. These essential ecosystem services are also measures to mitigate against the effects of climate change and all of which will help to promote stronger communities. The positive effects of implementing this policy are likely to increase over the Plan period.

Social (+)

The improvement of green infrastructure in the area is likely to benefit health and well-being through the enhancement of the residential landscape and amenity, the provision of more areas for exercise and the improvement of air quality and general environmental conditions. Protecting biodiversity and wildlife as proposed will also have benefits to human health. Overall the policy therefore should have a positive effect when considered against social objectives.

Economic (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

POLICY 45

Trees

Residential development and new trees

1. Three new trees will be required to be planted for each new dwelling (this excludes conversions and changes of use).

Tree protection and replacement

- 2. Hull City Council will make Tree Preservation Orders when necessary in order to protect specific trees, groups of trees, or woodlands in the interests of amenity.
- 3. The Council will not grant permission for the loss of or damage to a tree, group of trees or areas of woodland of significant amenity, biodiversity or historic value unless there is deemed to be an immediate hazard to public safety.
- 4. Otherwise, trees protected by Tree Preservation Orders should be retained whenever possible unless:
- a. They are dead, dying, diseased, or represent a hazard to public safety; or
- b. The Council's aboricultural officer deems the felling to be acceptable with regards to the Council's policy on urban forestry and tree management; or
- c. The benefit of the proposed development outweighs the benefit of their retention.
- 5. If felling is deemed acceptable by parts (3) or (4) then the planting of two replacement trees in an appropriate location will be required.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF R	ESIDUAL	COMMENTS
				Short	Med	Long Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect + Minor positive effect () Neutral effe	 ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	 ive effect ? Uncertain effect	Term	Term	Term	
ENVIRONMENTAL	erreet, Francis positive erreet, o recutius erre	et, itimor negative enect, oignineant negati	ine effect, i differ talli effect				
1. Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			++	++	++	Policy provides for the protection of trees which would make a significant positive contribution to the conservation of species and habitats.
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	Policy encourages tree planting which can sometimes be used to help against flooding. Natural flood management (NFM) is the alteration, restoration or use of landscape

						features to reduce flood risk, which can include trees.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	++	Policy is likely to have a positive effect as the more trees that are planted the more CO2 is removed from the air. Overall the policy is regarded as having a positive effect on this sustainability objective
						with the effect likely to be stronger in the longer term as more trees are planted and protected.
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	++	Trees planted in the right circumstances can absorb a range of air-borne pollutants and help to improve air quality. The policy performs positively by protecting and encouraging tree planting which has been shown to improve air quality. The positive effects of implementing this policy are likely to increase with time.
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible						
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	++	Performs positively by ensuring that trees are protected and provided as part of new developments. This is particularly important for Hull, which has a low level of tree cover. The planting of more trees shall improve and protect landscape and townscape, and enhance the local distinctiveness of the area. Overall the policy is regarded as having a positive effect on this sustainability objective with the effect likely to be stronger in the longer term as more trees are planted and protected.
SOCIAL						
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Policy performs strongly as it protects and encourages planting of trees which may have health benefits. For example, trees planted in

						the right circumstances can absorb a range of air-borne pollutants.
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Policy performs strongly as encourages planting of trees which offers the potential for school and community involvement.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
ECONOMIC		 				
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

Environmental (+)

This policy will have provide a wide range of positive effects on environmental objectives, by seeking to avoid, mitigate or compensate for harm to trees. This would make a significant positive contribution to the conservation of species and habitats, improve local air quality, reduce carbon levels, protect against flooding and contribute to local landscape character and general amenity where trees form an important component.

Social (+)

In terms of social objectives the policy is considered to have a positive effect. The planting of trees offers the potential for school and community involvement, which could in turn enhance community identity and participation. In addition, the policy may improve health as trees planted in the right circumstances can also benefit human health by absorbing a range of air-borne pollutants.

Economic (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

Local food growing

- 1. The use of land and buildings as new allotments, orchards and for local food growing spaces and production will be supported, including the temporary use of vacant or derelict land or buildings and the use of amenity greenspace on housing estates and other open space areas, where this does not conflict with other policy objectives or land use priorities.
- 2. The incorporation of community gardens, allotments, orchards and innovative spaces for growing food, including green roofs, will be encouraged and supported in new developments where possible and appropriate, particularly where there is demand for food growing space in the vicinity of the application site.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	d plants in landscaping schemes will be encoura POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF R	RESIDUAL	COMMENTS
					EFFECT		
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effect	t, - Minor negative effect, Significant nega	tive effect, ? Uncertain effect				
ENVIRONMENTAL	111111111111111111111111111111111111111		1			T .	
1. Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	Policy provides for the inclusion of trees and plant which would make a minor positive contribution to the conservation of species and habitats.
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective. However the potential exists to promote water harvesting measures.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas	Likely to have neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Likely to have a minor positive effect			+	+	+	Policy has a positive effect as it reduces the loss of soils to development.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The encouragement of locally produced food that can help to reduce the carbon footprint generated by the transport of food and promote walking due to easier access. Overall this policy is assessed as having a minor slightly positive effect.
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have neutral to minor positive effect.			0/+	0/+	0/+	Trees planted in the right circumstances can absorb a range of air-borne pollutants and help to improve air quality. It is unlikely that trees on this scale will make much of a difference and so the policy is scored as having a neutral to minor positive effect.
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy performs slightly positively as it aims to bring back into productive use some, vacant or derelict land and buildings for use of new allotments, orchards and for local food growing spaces and production. Although this is only temporary, the land is to be kept available after for other brownfield uses.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.

(in aluation wester) - a and the				1	1	1
(including waste) or recycled						
alternatives wherever possible						
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Policy performs positively as it encourages the
landscape and townscape,						planting of trees and plants in landscaping
encouraging local distinctiveness						schemes.
SOCIAL						
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy has a significant positive effect by
reduce the health impacts of new	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					Improving access to healthy, locally-produced
developments						food. Community growing and other food-
						related activities improve physical and mental
						health for people of all ages. When combined
						with Policy 12 (District, Local and
						Neighbourhood Centres), which limits the
						opening of hot food takeaway (A5 use) within
						400m of a secondary school or sixth form
						college, or playing fields, the policy performs
						very positively at addressing levels of obesity in
						children and adults.
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
patterns of development by ensuring	Likely to have a heatral effect.		0	"		No direct relation to this 3A objective.
links to a range modes of transport						
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Policy performs positively meaning everyone
exclusion by closing the gap between	Likely to have a millor positive effect.		T	"	T	has the opportunity to access healthy local
the poorest communities and the						food regardless of background and so will help
rest through a more equitable						to improve communities across the board.
sharing of the benefits of prosperity						to improve communities across the board.
15. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
to good quality housing that meets	Likely to have a fleutial effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this 3A objective.
their needs						
their needs	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		1			The policy has a significant positive effect
16. Enhance community identity and	Likely to have a fillior positive effect.		T	*	T	against this SEA/SA objective as it helps bring
participation						the community together.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
	Likely to have a neutral effect.		U	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
crime 18. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
•	Likely to have a fleutral effect.		0	0	U	-
to education at all ages and levels;						However, the opportunity does exist to involve
raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match						schools and provide gardening placements.
current and future business						
requirements.						
19. Ensure that people have	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this SA objective.
equitable and easy access to	Likely to have a fleutial effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to this 3A objective.
shopping, community and other						
services and facilities.						
ECONOMIC						
	Likely to have neutral effect		10	I o	Ιο	The policy allows the temperary use of vacant
20. Create conditions which support	Likely to have heutral effect		0	0	0	The policy allows the temporary use of vacant
sustainable economic growth,						or derelict land or buildings which could
encourage investment, innovation,						prevent or delay employment opportunities.
entrepreneurship and business						The policy clearly states that this is to be a
diversity						temporary use. However as highlighted in the
						Local Plan, the temporary nature of any
						permission granted should be clearly
						understood by all parties, so that necessary
						development is not blocked at a later date.

21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.				Providing this is done, there should be no negative effects.
	of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities	0	0	O No direct relation to the SA objective.

Environmental (+)

The policy should deliver a number of positive environmental effects. The policy provides for the inclusion of trees and plant which would make a minor positive contribution to the conservation of species and habitats and should reduce the loss of soils to development. The encouragement of locally produced food that can help to reduce the carbon footprint generated by the transport of food and promote walking due to easier access. Trees planted in the right circumstances can absorb a range of air-borne pollutants and help to improve air quality. It is unlikely that trees on this scale will make much of a difference and so the policy is scored as having a neutral to minor positive effect. The policy performs slightly positively as it aims to bring back into productive use some, vacant or derelict land and buildings for use of new allotments, orchards and for local food growing spaces and production. Although this is only temporary, the land is to be kept available after for other brownfield uses.

Social (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy has a significant positive effect by Improving access to healthy, locally-produced food. Community growing and other food-related activities improve physical and mental health for people of all ages, particularly when combined with Policy 12 (District, Local and Neighbourhood Centres), which limits the opening of hot food takeaway (A5 use) within 400m of a secondary school or sixth form college, or playing fields, the policy performs very positively at addressing levels of obesity in children and adults. Allotments also perform a function of bringing the community together, helping to create a sense of pride and facilitating community participation.

Economic (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

POLICY 47

Atmospheric Pollution

- 1. Applications for residential development within the Air Quality Management Area as shown on Map 13.1 must be accompanied by an assessment of air quality. Residential development in the NO2 Area of Exceedance as shown on Map 13.1 will not be allowed unless it can be demonstrated how the air quality within the building will be brought within acceptable limits.
- 2. An assessment of air quality must accompany applications for major development which could, individually or cumulatively, with planning permissions and/or developments under construction:
- a. worsen air quality within an Air Quality Management Area;
- b. lead to the creation of a new Air Quality Management Area;
- c. increase the number of sensitive receptors within an Air Quality Management Area; or
- d. have a detrimental impact on local air quality anywhere in the city.
- 3. The scope of any assessment of air quality should be agreed prior to the submission of a planning application and will be required to:
- a. identify the site, development proposal and area in which the impacts will be assessed;
- b. assess the existing air quality;
- c. assess the impact of the proposal on air quality individually and in conjunction with any outstanding planning permission or development under construction; and
- d. identify mitigation measures and quantify the impact of those measures.

The assessment should also, if development is located in proximity to the Humber Estuary International Site, specifically consider any impact on the importance of the Humber sites.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSI	MENT OF R	ESIDUAL	COMMENTS
					EFFECT		
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ct, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive effect, ? Uncertain effect				
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			++	++	++	The policy is likely to have a significant positive
biodiversity. Improve connectivity							effect as it states that air quality must be
between sites and prevent habitat							assessed when in proximity to the Humber
fragmentation.							Estuary Special Protection Area.
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
quality and limit water consumption							
to levels supportable by natural							
processes and storage systems,							

				T	1	
taking into account the impact of climate change						
	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and	Likely to have a neutral effect.		U	U	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
protects or enhances the capacity &						
integrity of flood storage areas						
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
development and encourage						
remediation of contaminated land.						
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Levels of pollution from vehicle emissions have
change, with a particular focus on						led to an air quality management area being
reducing the consumption of fossil						declared for in one area of the city. It is likely
fuels and levels of CO2						that the policy will encourage sustainable
						modes of transport to reduce emissions and
						improve local air quality.
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
capable of withstanding the effects						
of climate change						
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy has a significant positive effect by
						aiming to avoid developments that could
						worsen air quality.
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
developed land and buildings, and	,					,
the efficient use of land						
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as						
possible, and re-use finite resources						
(including waste) or recycled						
alternatives wherever possible						
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
and cultural assets	Likely to have a fleutral effect.			U	"	No direct relation to the 3A objective.
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
landscape and townscape,	Likely to have a fleutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the 3A objective.
encouraging local distinctiveness						
SOCIAL						
	Likely to have a significant positive effect		Τ.	Τ	Ι	The policy will have a positive effect on everall
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		+	++	++	The policy will have a positive effect on overall
reduce the health impacts of new						human health by aiming to improve air quality
developments						and mitigating the negative effects from
						development (for example dust and odour).
						The positive effects of implementing this policy
						are likely to increase with time.
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	++	++	Levels of pollution from vehicle emissions have
patterns of development by ensuring						led to an air quality management area being
links to a range modes of transport						declared in one part of the city. It is likely that
						the policy will encourage sustainable modes of
						transport to reduce emissions and improve
						local air quality.
						The positive effects of implementing this policy
						are likely to increase with time.
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a neutral effect.	 	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
exclusion by closing the gap between						
the poorest communities and the						
rest through a more equitable						
sharing of the benefits of prosperity						
			1		1	

15. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
to good quality housing that meets					
their needs					
16. Enhance community identity and	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
participation					
17. Reduce both crime and fear of	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
crime					
18. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
to education at all ages and levels;					
raising attainment and enhancing					
local workforce skills that match					
current and future business					
requirements.					
19. Ensure that people have	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
equitable and easy access to					
shopping, community and other					
services and facilities.					
ECONOMIC					
20. Create conditions which support	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
sustainable economic growth,					
encourage investment, innovation,					
entrepreneurship and business					
diversity					
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
of city centre and local centres and					
encourage a complementary and					
appropriate mix of uses and facilities					
within and between centres.					
CLINANAADV	·			_	

Environmental (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy is expected to have a significant positive effect on environmental objectives as it seeks to avoid adverse impacts on sensitive ecological receptors, with particular reference to the Humber estuary; avoid developments that could worsen air quality, particularly in sensitive areas (e.g. Air Quality Management Areas). In addition, it could reduce CO2 emissions if more sustainable modes of transport are encouraged by developers seeking to improve local air quality.

Social (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy is expected to have a significant positive effect on social objectives as it aims to improve air quality and mitigate the negative effects from development (for example dust and odour) on human health and encourage sustainable modes of transport to reduce emissions and improve local air quality.

Economic (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

POLICY 48

Land Affected by Contamination

- 1. Development which:
- a. involves the development of land known or suspected to be contaminated; and/or
- b. would have a vulnerable end user; and/or
- c. could create a new pathway between a contamination source and a vulnerable receptor (including local, national and internationally designated wildlife sites and the groundwater aquifer) must be accompanied by an appropriate contamination assessment.
- 2. Development will be supported where it has been demonstrated that appropriate mitigation can be carried out and will have conditions attached to require the appropriate works to be carried out.

Short Med Long Town Town Town		SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSN	IENT OF F	RESIDUAL	COMMENTS
	ı						EFFECT		
Towns Towns Towns	ı					Short	Med	Long	
term term term						Term	Term	Term	

Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effect, - Minor negative effect, -- Significant negative effect, ? Uncertain effect

ENVIRONMENTAL						
Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
biodiversity. Improve connectivity	,				-	
between sites and prevent habitat						
fragmentation.						
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Policy performs positively as it promotes
quality and limit water consumption						contamination assessment which would include
to levels supportable by natural						consideration of surface water and
processes and storage systems,						groundwater paths.
taking into account the impact of						groundwater patrior
climate change						
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
does not increase flood risk and	Linery to have a heatrar effect.					The direct relation to the 57 conjective.
protects or enhances the capacity &						
integrity of flood storage areas						
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	Policy promotes contamination assessments
development and encourage	Likely to have a significant positive effect.			' '	' '	and the conditioning of mitigation and
remediation of contaminated land.						remediation.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
change, with a particular focus on	Linely to have a heutral effect.					ivo direct relation to the 3A objective.
reducing the consumption of fossil						
fuels and levels of CO2						
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
capable of withstanding the effects	Likely to have a heutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
of climate change	Likely to beyon a postual offerst		0	0	0	No divest veleties to the CA shipetive
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy performs very positively as it allows
developed land and buildings, and						developers to bring back into productive use
the efficient use of land						contaminated and previously developed land
						by submitting the appropriate assessments and
	111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					providing the appropriate mitigation measures.
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Policy promotes reuse of brownfield land which
and renewable, as efficiently as						could result in the reuse of materials.
possible, and re-use finite resources						
(including waste) or recycled						
alternatives wherever possible					<u> </u>	
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
and cultural assets					1	1
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Policy promotes remediation and therefore this
landscape and townscape,						will enhance the landscape and townscape by
encouraging local distinctiveness						regenerating brownfield land.
SOCIAL						
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Although the policy does not have a direct
reduce the health impacts of new						impact relating to this SA objective, there likely
developments					1	to have a positive health impact on occupiers
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
patterns of development by ensuring						
links to a range modes of transport						
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
exclusion by closing the gap between						
the poorest communities and the						
rest through a more equitable						
sharing of the benefits of prosperity						
15. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
13. Liisure that everyone has access	======		-	_		
to good quality housing that meets						,

16. Enhance community identity and	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
participation 17. Reduce both crime and fear of	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
crime 18. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing					
local workforce skills that match					
current and future business requirements.					
19. Ensure that people have	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
equitable and easy access to					
shopping, community and other					
services and facilities.					
ECONOMIC		,			
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth,	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
encourage investment, innovation,					
entrepreneurship and business					
diversity					
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
of city centre and local centres and					
encourage a complementary and					
appropriate mix of uses and facilities					
within and between centres.					
SUMMARY					

Environmental (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy should have a positive effect on environmental objectives and in particular is expected to have a significant positive effect in relation to remediation of contaminated land and brownfield land objectives. The policy promotes contamination assessments and the conditioning of mitigation and remediation, which would allows developers to bring back into productive use contaminated and previously developed land by submitting the appropriate assessments and providing the appropriate mitigation measures. This has additional positive effects for water quality in terms of both surface water and groundwater and through remediation of contaminated land should deliver overall enhancement of the landscape and the townscape helping to facilitate future regeneration of brownfield land.

Social (+)

Although the policy does not have a direct impact on social objectives, there are likely to be consequential positive health effects for future occupiers.

Economic (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

POLICY 49 **Noise Pollution** 1. Development which would site noise sensitive receptors in proximity to noisy uses or areas should demonstrate that there would be an acceptable level of amenity for end users. Where this has not been demonstrated, development will not be allowed. 2. Development of noisy uses should demonstrate that adverse impacts of noise can be mitigated and that there would be an acceptable impact on the amenity of surrounding land uses, including the Humber Estuary International Site. SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE **POTENTIAL IMPACTS MITIGATION** RESIDUAL EFFECT ASSESSMENT OF RESIDUAL COMMENTS **EFFECT** Short Med Long Term Term Term Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effect, - Minor negative effect, -- Significant negative effect, ? Uncertain effect **ENVIRONMENTAL** 1. Protect and enhance habitats and Likely to have a minor positive effect. The policy should provide a positive impact as new development must mitigate noise impacts biodiversity. Improve connectivity

		T		1	
between sites and prevent habitat					on sensitive receptors. Specific reference is
fragmentation.					made to the Humber Estuary International Site.
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
quality and limit water consumption					
to levels supportable by natural					
processes and storage systems,					
taking into account the impact of					
climate change					
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
does not increase flood risk and					
protects or enhances the capacity &					
integrity of flood storage areas					
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
development and encourage					
remediation of contaminated land.					
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
change, with a particular focus on					
reducing the consumption of fossil					
fuels and levels of CO2					
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
capable of withstanding the effects					
of climate change					
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
developed land and buildings, and					,
the efficient use of land					
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as					
possible, and re-use finite resources					
(including waste) or recycled					
alternatives wherever possible					
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
and cultural assets	Linely to Have a Heattal effect.				No direct relation to the 37 objective.
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
landscape and townscape,	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0		No direct relation to the 3A objective.
encouraging local distinctiveness					
SOCIAL					
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		1_	1_	The policy includes provisions to assess the
reduce the health impacts of new	Likely to have a millor positive effect.				impact of noise on sensitive receptors and
					where necessary mitigate such impacts, which
developments					should provide a positive impact in terms of
					· _ · _ · _ · ·
					minimising noise pollution, particularly where it would affect sensitive residential areas.
12 Deliver more systematic	Likely to have a neutral effect		0		
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
patterns of development by ensuring					
links to a range modes of transport					
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
exclusion by closing the gap between					
the poorest communities and the					
rest through a more equitable					
sharing of the benefits of prosperity			_		
15. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
to good quality housing that meets					
their needs					
16. Enhance community identity and	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
participation					

17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
requirements.					
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
ECONOMIC					
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.

Environmental (+)

The policy should result in a positive effect on the natural environment as new development must mitigate detrimental noise impacts on sensitive receptors such as habitats, biodiversity and the overall townscape and includes specific regard to the Humber Estuary International Site.

Social (+

The policy includes provisions to assess the impact of noise on sensitive receptors and where necessary mitigate such impacts, which should provide a positive impact in terms of minimising noise pollution, particularly where it would affect sensitive residential areas. As such the policy should have a positive social effect.

Economic (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

DOLLOV FO							
POLICY 50							
Light Pollution	recentors such as residential properties or th	a Humber Estuary International City should and	ura that lighting is designed in such a way as to a	برماط مصمطرير	area imanas	on those	ancitiva recentors
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	ure that lighting is designed in such a way as to a RESIDUAL EFFECT	_	MENT OF F		COMMENTS
303TAINABIEITT OBJECTIVE	TOTEITIAE IIVII ACIS	WIIIIGATION	RESIDOAL ETTECT	ASSESS	EFFECT	LSIDOAL	COMMITTER
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect. + Minor positive effect. O Neutral effe	। ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive effect. ? Uncertain effect	Term	TCIIII	TCIIII	
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy should provide a positive impact as
biodiversity. Improve connectivity							new development must mitigate any lighting
between sites and prevent habitat							impacts on sensitive receptors. Specific
fragmentation.							reference is made to the Humber Estuary
							International Site.
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a neutral effect.			0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
quality and limit water consumption							
to levels supportable by natural							

		T			1	
processes and storage systems,						
taking into account the impact of						
climate change				-		
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
does not increase flood risk and						
protects or enhances the capacity &						
integrity of flood storage areas			+	<u> </u>		
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
development and encourage						
remediation of contaminated land.			_	-		
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
change, with a particular focus on						
reducing the consumption of fossil						
fuels and levels of CO2			_	-		
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
capable of withstanding the effects						
of climate change			_	-		
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
developed land and buildings, and						
the efficient use of land						
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as						
possible, and re-use finite resources						
(including waste) or recycled						
alternatives wherever possible						
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
and cultural assets						
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Has a positive impact by ensuring lighting is
landscape and townscape,						sensitive. Lighting which is not controlled can
encouraging local distinctiveness						be particularly harmful to landscape and
						townscape (for example too much street
						lighting).
SOCIAL	T		1	T	1	
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Has a positive impact by ensuring lighting is
reduce the health impacts of new						sensitive. Light pollution, particularly in
developments						residential areas, may cause health issues, such
						as stress. The policy should minimise these
						impacts.
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
patterns of development by ensuring						
links to a range modes of transport						
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
exclusion by closing the gap between						
the poorest communities and the						
rest through a more equitable						
sharing of the benefits of prosperity						
15. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
to good quality housing that meets						
their needs			1	1		
16. Enhance community identity and	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
participation			1	1		
17. Reduce both crime and fear of	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	Although lighting can reduce crime and fear of
crime			1			crime, the policy is more concerned with light
						pollution.

18. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
to education at all ages and levels;					
raising attainment and enhancing					
local workforce skills that match					
current and future business					
requirements.					
19. Ensure that people have	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
equitable and easy access to					
shopping, community and other					
services and facilities.					
ECONOMIC					
20. Create conditions which support	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
sustainable economic growth,					
encourage investment, innovation,					
entrepreneurship and business					
diversity					
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
of city centre and local centres and					
encourage a complementary and					
appropriate mix of uses and facilities					
within and between centres.					
CLIMANAADV					

Environmental (+)

The policy should result in a positive effect on the natural environment as new development must mitigate detrimental lighting impacts on sensitive receptors such as habitats, biodiversity and the overall townscape and includes specific regard to the Humber Estuary International Site.

Social (+)

The policy should have a positive social impact by ensuring lighting is sensitive to its surroundings, particularly in relation to residential areas, providing health benefits in terms of prevent stress from light pollution and can reduce crime and the fear of crime, through appropriate lighting of buildings streets and public spaces.

Economic (0

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

POLICY 51

Hazardous Substances Consent

- 1. Permission for hazardous substances consent will be granted where it has been demonstrated that the level of risk to the surrounding community and environment is within acceptable limits and that the benefits from the use of the site outweigh that level of risk.
- 2. Development in proximity to a site with a hazardous substances consent must demonstrate that regard has been had to the presence of the hazardous substances consent and the design/ layout amended accordingly and that the benefits of the development outweigh the level of residual risk

outweight the level of residual risk.							
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSMENT OF RESIDUAL		ESIDUAL	COMMENTS
					EFFECT		
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	
Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive	effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effe	ect, - Minor negative effect, Significant negat	ive effect, ? Uncertain effect				
ENVIRONMENTAL							
1. Protect and enhance habitats and	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	Hazardous substances pose a major threat to
biodiversity. Improve connectivity							the environment. Any impacts on biodiversity
between sites and prevent habitat							will be considered in hazardous substances
fragmentation.							consent.
2. Maintain and enhance water	Likely to have a minor positive effect.			+	+	+	The policy has a minor positive effect as any
quality and limit water consumption							impacts on water quality will be considered in
to levels supportable by natural							hazardous substances consent.

	T	T		1		T
processes and storage systems,						
taking into account the impact of						
climate change						
3. Ensure that new development	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
does not increase flood risk and						
protects or enhances the capacity &						
integrity of flood storage areas						
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
development and encourage						·
remediation of contaminated land.						
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
change, with a particular focus on	zinciy to have a heatrar effect.					ito an estrelation to the 5/100jective.
reducing the consumption of fossil						
fuels and levels of CO2						
	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the CA chiestive
6. Ensure that development is	Likely to have a neutral effect.		U	U	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
capable of withstanding the effects						
of climate change						
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
8. Maximise the use of previously	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
developed land and buildings, and						
the efficient use of land						
9. Use natural resources, both finite	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
and renewable, as efficiently as						
possible, and re-use finite resources						
(including waste) or recycled						
alternatives wherever possible						
10. To maintain and enhance historic	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
and cultural assets	Likely to have a fleutral effect.				0	No direct relation to the 3A objective.
11. Conserve and enhance the	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
	Likely to flave a fleutral effect.		0		0	No direct relation to the 3A objective.
landscape and townscape,						
encouraging local distinctiveness						
SOCIAL				1	1	
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy should have a significant positive
reduce the health impacts of new						impact by ensuring the health of residents is
developments						protected from hazardous substances, by
						locating such facilities away from sensitive
						locations and ensuring that development
						proposals, such as for housing, are located a
						safe distance away from facilities with
						hazardous substance consent.
13. Deliver more sustainable	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
patterns of development by ensuring	zinciy to have a heatrar effect.					ito an estrelation to the 57 tobjective.
links to a range modes of transport						
14. Promote equity: Address social	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
	Likely to flave a fleutral effect.		U	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
exclusion by closing the gap between						
the poorest communities and the						
rest through a more equitable						
sharing of the benefits of prosperity			_			
15. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
to good quality housing that meets						
their needs						
16. Enhance community identity and	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
participation						
17. Reduce both crime and fear of	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
crime	,					
29	1	<u>l</u>	1			

18. Ensure that everyone has access	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
to education at all ages and levels;					
raising attainment and enhancing					
local workforce skills that match					
current and future business					
requirements.					
19. Ensure that people have	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
equitable and easy access to					
shopping, community and other					
services and facilities.					
ECONOMIC					
20. Create conditions which support	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
sustainable economic growth,					
encourage investment, innovation,					
entrepreneurship and business					
diversity					
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
of city centre and local centres and					
encourage a complementary and					
appropriate mix of uses and facilities					
within and between centres.					

Environmental (+)

The policy should have a positive effect on habitats, biodiversity and the water environment by requiring hazardous substances development in proximity to such sites to demonstrate that the level of risk to the surrounding community and environment is within acceptable limits and that the benefits from the use of the site outweigh that level of risk.

Social (++

The policy should have a significant positive impact on health and wellbeing by ensuring the health of residents is protected from hazardous substances, by locating such facilities away from sensitive locations and ensuring that development proposals, such as for housing, are located a safe distance away from facilities with hazardous substance consent.

Economic (0)

The policy is considered to have no direct relation to the economic objectives and therefore is likely to have an overall neutral effect.

POLICY 52

Infrastructure and Delivery

- 1. To ensure the delivery of infrastructure requirements, and to ensure the strategic and sustainability objectives of the Plan are met, the Council will:
- a. Support the provision of appropriate new infrastructure including to mitigate and adapt to climate change working with partner organisations and the East Riding of Yorkshire Council where necessary to deliver the priorities of the Local Plan.
- b. Support measures to protect, enhance or improve access to existing facilities, services and amenities that contribute to business needs, quality of life of residents, and visitor requirements, including access to information and communication technologies.
- c. Facilitate the timely provision of additional facilities, services and infrastructure to meet identified needs, whether arising from new developments or existing community need, including those of the emergency services and utilities, in locations that are appropriate and accessible.
- d. Seek additional infrastructure funding from European, national and local funding sources to enable development to come forward.
- 2. To facilitate the delivery of identified place shaping infrastructure requirements in the city new development will be expected to contribute through the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations, or successor regulations or guidance.
- 3. S106 Planning Obligations will be required where they directly relate to the nature and potential impact of development taking account of material considerations, including viability of development.
- 4. The timing of provision of Infrastructure and facilities will be carefully considered in order to ensure that appropriate provision is in place before development is occupied. An Infrastructure Delivery Plan will guide how infrastructure will be funded and over what timeframes it will be delivered.

What time rames it will be delivered.							
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION	RESIDUAL EFFECT	ASSESSMENT OF RESIDUAL			COMMENTS
				EFFECT			
				Short	Med	Long	
				Term	Term	Term	

Scale of Effect: ++ Significant positive effect, + Minor positive effect, 0 Neutral effect, - Minor negative effect, -- Significant negative effect, ? Uncertain effect

ENVIRONMENTAL

1. Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
2. Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity of flood storage areas	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	++	++	The policy performs positively as flood defence infrastructure can be provided under this policy. It also makes reference to adapting to climate change. The positive effects are likely to strengthen with time as more infrastructure is delivered.
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new development and encourage remediation of contaminated land.	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
5. Reduce the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0/+	0/+	0/+	No direct relation to the SA objective. However it could be argued that other objectives may have an indirect positive effect on this objective. For example, the reduction in the encouragement of more sustainable modes of transport will help to reduce car emissions.
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	Likely to have a significant positive effect.	++	++	++	The policy states that it will support the provision of appropriate new infrastructure including schemes to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The policy also refers to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan which lists a number of schemes which will aim to tackle climate change.
7. Achieve good air quality	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or recycled alternatives wherever possible	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	Likely to have a neutral effect.	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	Likely to have a neutral effect	0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
SOCIAL 12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the health impacts of new developments	Likely to have a minor positive effect.	+	+	+	The policy seeks to protect and enhance the quality of life of residents and deliver accessible services, facilities and amenities that are necessary to sustain and enhance local communities. Due to the requirement for developers to contribute towards infrastructure (via CIL or Section 106 Contributions) new and improved

						facilities and services should be integrated into the community. Due to this there is the opportunity to improve access to health care, promote healthy urban planning, promote open spaces and encourage healthy lifestyles (e.g. walking).
						Therefore the policy is likely to have positive implications for health and wellbeing.
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by ensuring links to a range modes of transport	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	++	++	The policy includes provisions which seek to improve access and integration between homes, jobs and community facilities and services. Existing facilities, services and amenities are to be protected whilst additional facilities, services and i nfrastructure will be delivered to meet new or existing needs, which should help to deliver more sustainably accessible communities and contribute towards delivering a reduction in the need to travel.
						The policy also refers to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, which sets out potential costs and delivery mechanisms for individual elements or types of infrastructure identified as necessary to the delivery of the objectives of the Local Plan. The IDP refers to a number of schemes which shall encourage a shift from the private car to public transport.
						The policy will strengthen with time as more schemes are delivered.
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest communities and the rest through a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy does not directly commit to promoting inclusive communities. However, it does supports the provision of services to meet needs associated with growth. These will support the development of sustainable communities, and ultimately contributing to strong and inclusive neighbourhoods.
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good quality housing that meets their needs	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
16. Enhance community identity and participation	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	Likely to have a neutral effect.		0	0	0	No direct relation to the SA objective.
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	The policy supports measures to protect, enhance or improve access to information and communication technologies which may have a positive effect on raising attainment levels.
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping, community and other services and facilities.	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy includes provisions which seek to improve access and integration between homes, jobs and community facilities and services thereby enhancing the vibrancy and

ECONOMIC						vitality of existing centres. Existing facilities, services and amenities are to be protected whilst additional facilities, services and infrastructure will be delivered to meet new or existing needs, which will help to sustain viable centres, ensuring that they support an appropriate supply and mix of uses that are commensurate with its scale and level of identified need.
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business diversity	Likely to have a significant positive effect.		++	++	++	The policy seeks the timely delivery of infrastructure both within the City and cross boundary, which will be necessary to support the delivery sustainable economic growth. The IDP establishes how such infrastructure will support the development aspirations of the plan and how it will be funded, phased and delivered. The policy also seeks to support measures to protect and enhance facilities, services and amenities that contribute towards supporting business needs.
21. Enhance the vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of uses and facilities within and between centres.	Likely to have a minor positive effect.		+	+	+	Policy includes provisions which seek to improve access and integration between homes, jobs and community facilities and services thereby enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of existing centres. Existing facilities, services and amenities are to be protected whilst additional facilities, services and infrastructure will be delivered to meet new or existing needs, which will help to sustain viable centres, ensuring that they support an appropriate supply and mix of uses that are commensurate with its scale and level of identified need.

Environmental (ranges from ++ to +)

The effects of this policy on environmental objectives ranges from minor to significant positive effects. The policy performs positively as flood defence infrastructure can be provided under this policy, which also makes reference to supporting the provision of appropriate new infrastructure including schemes to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The policy also refers to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan which lists a number of schemes which will aim to tackle climate change.

Social (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy seeks to protect and enhance the quality of life of residents and deliver accessible services, facilities and amenities that are necessary to sustain and enhance local communities, which should have a positive effect on social objectives. Due to the requirement for developers to contribute towards infrastructure (via CIL or Section 106 Contributions) new and improved facilities and services should be integrated into the community. Consequently this provides an opportunity to improve access to health care, promote healthy urban planning, promote open spaces and encourage healthy lifestyles (e.g. walking), thereby having positive implications for health and wellbeing. The policy also includes provisions which seek to improve access and integration between homes, jobs and community facilities and services. Existing facilities, services and amenities are to be protected whilst additional facilities, services and infrastructure will be delivered to meet new or existing needs, which should help to deliver more sustainably accessible communities and contribute towards delivering a reduction in the need to travel. The policy also refers to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, which sets out potential costs and delivery mechanisms for individual elements or types of infrastructure identified as necessary to the delivery of the objectives of the Plan. It also refers to a number of sustainable transport schemes that can help to encourage a shift from the private car to public transport. The policy does not directly commit to promoting inclusive communities. However, it does supports the provision of services to meet needs associated with growth. These will support the development of sustainable communities, and ultimately contributing to strong and inclusive neighbourhoods.

Economic (ranges from ++ to +)

The policy seeks the timely delivery of infrastructure both within the City and cross boundary, which will be necessary to support the delivery sustainable economic growth. The policy includes reference to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan which establishes how such infrastructure will support the development aspirations of the Plan and how it will be funded, phased and delivered. The policy also seeks to support measures to protect and enhance facilities, services and amenities that contribute towards supporting business needs, and includes provisions which seek to improve access and integration between homes, jobs and community facilities and services thereby enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of existing centres. Existing facilities, services and amenities are to be protected whilst additional facilities, services and infrastructure will be delivered to meet new or existing needs, which will help to sustain viable centres, ensuring that they support an appropriate supply and mix of uses that are commensurate with its scale and level of identified need.

City Centre Housing														SA C	bjectives						
Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.6					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ecc	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
0	The site is brownfield land and there are likely to be no ecological constraints. There is a listed building and local listed building within site. Old Town Conservation Area is also to the south, however separated by A63 Castle Street Summary The site is located within Hull City Centre. It is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. The nearest opportunities in construction. Further bus stop is approximately 132 metres away at Francis Street. It is within 600m of city centre site will have wider sustains.																				
SHLAA Reference 2 Site Name Eggington Street	There Conse which required It is with Assess demonstrated Contain With response to the contain the con	is a listervation represed. ithin Flostment (Instrate and surfamination regard to	ed build Area is a ents a sign ood Zone FRA) mu compati ce wate n on site	ing and also to	local list he soutl t barrier w hazar afted du ith hous age strat	ed build h, howe c. Archad d); ther uring the ing land egy in p	ding with ver septeological efore, and edesign luse an lace. The ficiency	hin site.	Old To by A63 (ments v priate I The des nere is a otential	wn Castle St will be Flood Ris Sign sho an adequ	reet sk uld uate	facilities bus stop National There are within 60 Policy 13 school ch There are Policy 42 objective	and there is approxi Cycle Rou e three GF 00m the si supports hildren. e also parl (Open Sp	are good vimately 132 ate 65 and Formula control contr	valking and metres avalull Parago nin 1km of e secondar on of eductaries loca areas loca tts the pro	d cycle rout way at Fran on Intercha the site. T y schools a cation for p ted within vision of th	tes in the ncis Street nge. There is or re within rimary an walking diese facilit	area. The n . It is within ne primary: 2km of the d secondar istance of t ies. Other	earest n 600m of school site. y age he site.	opportunities in construction. city centre site will have wider provide economic growth. The site will add to the provision	Further, the regeneration of this
Potential Mitigation	(Susta Policy	inable [Orainage diversity	e) Policy	40 (Add	lressing	Flood R	ning for Risk in Pland Affe	anning	Applicat	-	Policy 52	(Infrastru	icture and I	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion has	good co	onnectio	ns to jo	bs, faci	lities and	d servic	es		ı									
Summary	•	Envir	onment	tal conce	erns are	largely	mitigat	ed throu	ıgh ove	rarching	g policie	S									
	•	Floo	ding rev	iewed a	s part of	Policy	40 - floc	od mitiga	ation pl	ans shou	uld be d	eveloped a	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					

City Centre Housing Allocations - Local Plan														SA	Objectives						
Table 5.6					Env	vironme	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
0		Summary The site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a i (low hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should The site is located within Hull City Centre. It is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. It is within opportunities in construction. Further, the regeneration of the site is located within Hull City Centre. It is in the area. It is within opportunities in construction. Further, the regeneration of the site is located within Hull City Centre. It is in the area. It is within opportunities in construction. Further, the regeneration of the site is located within Hull City Centre. It is in the area. It is within opportunities in construction.																			
SHLAA Reference 6 Site Name 13 - 25 George Street	an ap demo foul a evide Conse	propriat instrate ind surfa int and s ervation regard t	ce FRA recomparace wat o contace. Area.	must be tibility w er draina iminatio	drafted vith hous age stra n is unli esign, ei	during to sing land tegy in place kely. The hergy ef	the designation designation in the designation in t	gn stage and that the oformer of within and clea	t. The d here is a r indust i Old To an tech	esign sho an adequ rial uses wn	ould uate are	facilities 200m of The near There are within 60 site. The supports children. There are Policy 42 objective	and there National (est bus streethee GF DOM the siere are threethee the provi- ee also parle (Open Sp	are good of Cycle Route op is 19m and cycle Route of clinics with te; however ee second asion of educks and play pace) proteg inclusivit	-	d cycle rout ithin 700m ville Street the site. T rest primar within 2kn primary an ted within vision of th	tes in the a of Hull Pa There are in y school is nof the sind discondary walking disese facility.	no primary 700m from te. Policy 2 1 ry age scholistance of these. Other	schools m the 13 ool	opportunities in construction. city centre site will have wider provide economic growth. The site will add to the provision	
Potential Mitigation		•	_			•		_		g), Policy Applicat	•	Policy 52	! (Infrastru	icture and	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion ha	s good c	onnecti	ons to jo	obs, faci	lities and	d servic	es										•	
Summary		Envi	ronmer	ntal conc	erns are	e largely	mitigat	ed throu	ugh ove	rarching	g policie	S									
		Floo	ding rev	viewed a	as part o	f Policy	40 - floo	od mitiga	ation pl	ans shou	uld be c	leveloped a	and prese	nted by the	e develope	r					

City Centre Housing Allocations - Local Plan														SA (Objectives						
Table 5.6					Env	rironme	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	Summary The site is brownfield land and development will take place on the upper floors of the building. As such most environmental impacts will be neutral. The site lies The site is located within Hull City Centre. It is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. It is within opportunities in construction. Further, the regeneration															?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 7 Site Name 41 - 65 George Street (Upper Floors)	of the with F	building Flood Zo te lies w within au	g. As sune 3a i rithin O nd adjad o sustai	ch most (low haz Id Town cent to inable d	t environ zard). Conserv the site. esign, er	vation A	impact rea, wit		neutral y Listed an techi	. The site	e lies gs	facilities 200m of There are within 60 700m fro the prov There are Policy 42 objective (Universi	and there National (e three GF 00m the site ision of ed e also parl (Open Sp es includin ty of Hull)	e are good v Cycle Route P clinics wit ite; howeve e and there ducation for ks and play vace) protect g inclusivity	valking and to 65 and within 1km of the r, the near is a second primary a areas locates the provey and wellb	I cycle rout thin 700m the site. The test primar dary school nd second ted within vision of the	tes in the a of Hull Pa There are r y school is il nearby. F ary age scl walking di nese faciliti	area. It is a ragon Inte no primary a approxim Policy 13 sunool childr stance of these. Other	within rchange. schools ately upports en. the site.	opportunities in construction. city centre site will have wider provide economic growth. The site will add to the provision	
Potential Mitigation	-	-	_		ations), I Planning	-		ning for	Housin	g) and Po	olicy	Policy 52	(Infrastru	icture and I	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion has	s good c	onnection	ons to jo	bs, faci	ilities and	d servic	es											
Summary	•	Envir	onmen	tal cond	erns are	largely	mitigat	ed throu	igh ove	rarching	policie	es .									
	•	Floor	ding rev	viewed a	as part o	f Policy	40 - flo	od mitiga	ation pl	ans shou	ıld be c	leveloped	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					

City Centre Housing Allocations - Local Plan														SA (Objectives						
Table 5.6					Envi	ironme	ntal								Sc	ocial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
U														Sı	immary						
SHLAA Reference 8 Site Name 25 - 27 Dock Street	an app demon foul at The sit assess With r new d	oropriat nstrate nd surfa te is adj sment w regard t evelopr	ce FRA r compat ace wate acent to vorks as o sustai ments a	d land an must be o tibility w er draina o severa part of s inable de re subje	drafted of the house age strated Esubmissi esign, en ct to Pol	during t ing land egy in p Building on of a ergy ef icy 21 v	he desig I use and Ilace. Is and wo Iny applic Ificiency a Invhich add	n stage d that th ould rec cation. and clea dresses	. The d nere is a quire are an techi these is	esign sh in adequ chaeolog nologies ssues.	ould uate gical	facilities 200m of The near There are within 60 site. The supports children. There are Policy 42 objective (Universi	and there National (est bus st e three GF Om the si ere are thr the provi e also par (Open Sp es includin		valking and we to Kenworth the neary schools cation for areas locates the program and welling and well	d cycle rour ithin 700m thy House. If the site. If the site. If the site if th	tes in the of Hull Pa	no primary s 700m fro ite. Policy: ary age sch	within rchange. y schools m the 13 ool	city centre site will have wider provide economic growth. The site will add to the provision	Further, the regeneration of this sustainability benefits and will on of housing in the city centre by and vitality of the city centre.
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	-	Orainag	onsidera e) and Po		-		_			y 39	Policy 52	(Infrastru	icture and I	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion has	s good co	onnectio	ns to jo	bs, facili	ities and	d servic	es		•								•	
Summary	•	Envi	ronmen	tal conc	erns are	largely	mitigate	ed throu	ugh ove	rarching	g policie	S									
	•	Floo	d mitiga	ation pla	ns shoul	d be de	veloped	and pre	esented	by the	develop	oer									

City Centre Housing														SA C	bjectives						
Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.6					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ec	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity		18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	++	0	-	?	-	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+
-														Su	mmary						
SHLAA Reference 195 <u>Site Name</u> Fruit Market Site B	Flood during housing strates More	Zone 3ag the des ng land o gy in pla informa	iii (high sign stag use and ace. tion on	h hazard ge. The that the	d); thered design sere is an	fore, an should o adequa nt woul	approp demonst ate foul	r Estuary riate FRA crate con and surfa quired to ommerci	A must k npatibili ace wat inform	oe draft ty with er drain the sca	ed	facilities 500m of The near The site There ar	and there National C est bus sto is an AQM. e three GP	are good w Tycle Route op is 100m A and may clinics with	valking and 65 and wi at Humber have impa nin 1km of	l cycle rout thin 800m Dock. cts on hea the site. 1	tes in the a of Hull Pa lth.	mity to con area. It is v ragon Inter approxima in the city o	vithin rchange.	large and prominent city cent benefits and will provide ecor The site will add to the provis	Further, the regeneration of this re site will have wider sustainability
	The sind building density must in	ngs and cy housir not com	hin the a listed ng) shou promise	Old Tow Dock. T uld prov e the se	vn Conse The design	gn of de atibility the area	evelopm with the a - a cha	nd is adja ent (whe surrour llenge to	en incor idingb la	poratin and use	g high and	Policy 13 school cl The main currently England.	commits in idren. n access/ every subject to the scheme.	gress to the province will be come	ision of ed is developi major imp lesigned to	ucation fo ment is via provement o take into	the A63 C scheme b account th	and second fastle Stree by Highway his potentia	lary age t which is s		
	The si	te is wit	hin an <i>A</i>	AQMA a	rea - giv	en the p	propose	n the soi d density / related	, the sit			the major	or scheme i to be und on that ma	s impleme ertaken to	nted, a Tra determine	nsport Ass the scope	sessment/ of the im	Travel Plan pact and ar the major	n will be ny		
								and clea			, all	There ar Policy 42 objective	e also park (Open Spa	ace) protect g inclusivity	ts the prov	ision of th	ese faciliti	stance of t les. Other Policy 13			
Potential Mitigation	(Susta Policy	inable D 44 (Biod	Orainage diversity	e) Policy y and W	40 (Add	lressing Policy 4	Flood R	ning for I isk in Pla spheric I	nning A	pplicat	ions)	Policy 27	(Transpor	t Appraisal	s), Policy 5	2 (Infrastr	ucture and	d Delivery).			
Assessment	•	Locat	tion has	good c	onnectio	ns to jo	obs, facil	ities and	service	S										1	
Summary	•	Pote	ntial aco	cess con	straints																
	•		_		_	_		ough Pol	-												
				-				•				-	his matter	is addresse	ed in Policy	48.					
	•						_	ed throu	_	_	-										
			_	-			-	and pre		-	develop	er									
	·	АП Ф	uanty Co	oncerns	are larg	ery milli	gateu (f	rough P	JIICY 47												

City Centre Housing		SA Objectives	
Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.6	Environmental	Social	Economic

Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	0/-	0/-	-	0	0	0 -	++	0	-	?	+	+	O St	+ ummary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 313 Site Name Baker Street Garage	and is affect be per area. I furthe The sit must be compassurfact. The sit With r	opposit the sett rmanent it has be r survey te is wit be draft atibility e water te conta	e a terring and teffects en high result be the term of	depende on the t lighted t e require d Zone 3 ng the de using lan ge strateg caminate	rade II Li ent on the ownscap hat ther ed. Bai (low esign stap duse ar gy in pla ed soil wi	sted Bui he desig pe settir e is bat hazard), ge. The nd that t ce. hich imp	rgian New ildings; the n of the d ng and her potential ; therefor design she there is an pacts on the ciency and	nerefor develop eritage I in the re, an a hould on adeq the soil	re, develo pment the character building appropria demonstra juate foul Is objective n technol	pment ere cou r of the and te FRA ate and ve.	will ld	facilities 500m of stop is 13 There are primary s provision There are Policy 42 objective	and there National C 13m at Citr e five GP c school, and of educat e also park (Open Sp	are good we by Centre Allinics withing there is a cion for printers and play ace) protects inclusivity	City Centre valking and e 65 and Hu bion Street n 1km of th secondary mary and so areas locat cts the prov y and wellb	cycle rout Il Paragon e site. The school nee econdary a ed within ision of th	e site is wi arby. Poliage school walking di ese faciliti	area. It is wage. The neathin 500m cy 13 supportildren. stance of thes. Other	of one orts the	city centre site will have wide provide economic growth. The site will add to the provi	will create employment n. Further, the regeneration of this er sustainability benefits and will sion of housing in the city centre ncy and vitality of the city centre.
Potential Mitigation	(Susta Policy	inable [orainage diversity) Policy 4	40 (Addr	essing F	(Designing Flood Risk 148 (Land	k in Pla	nning Ap _l			Policy 52	(Infrastru	cture and l	Delivery).						
Assessment	•						os, facilitie														
Summary	•		_			_	ed throug	_	-		.,										
				•			ch will hav	•			-										
							nitigated t 0 - flood r		=				and preser	nted by the	e developer						

City Centre Housing Allocations - Local Plan														SA	Objectives						
Table 5.6					Env	vironme	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0/-	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	?	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
U														Sı	ummary						
SHLAA Reference 314 Site Name Story Street, Upper Floors	of the Zone design use an place account of the South S	e buildin 3a I (low n stage. nd that t . 19 Stor int, how the pro surround	g and s v hazaro The de there is rey Stre rever ar posed ding lan	o impact d); there esign sho an adeo et is a Li ny negati density, id use.	ts are like of the fore, impuld dendered Builting in the design, elements.	ely to b pacts sh nonstrat ul and s lding ar its are li gn has t	e neutra nould be e comp urface w d this w kely to b o be creater	al. The seassesses at ibility water drawill need be mining eative to	ite lies ved as pa with ho ainage s to be to nal.	upper flowithin Florit of the pusing lastrategy aken into e compating the compating successives.	ood e nd in o	facilities 500m of outside t There are primary s of educa There are Policy 42 objective	and there National (he site at e six GP cli school wit tion for pr e also park (Open Sp	are good was prospect Conics within hasecond conditions and play ace) proteing inclusivit	City Centre valking and e 65 and Huentre 1. 1 1km of the ary school secondary areas locates the provy and wellb	d cycle rout ull Paragon e site. The nearby. Po age school ted within	site is wit licy 13 sup children. walking di ese faciliti	thin 500m opports the sistance of ties. Other	within stop is of one provision the site.	city centre site will have wider provide economic growth. The site will add to the provision	ill create employment Further, the regeneration of this sustainability benefits and will on of housing in the city centre by and vitality of the city centre.
Potential Mitigation			_		•	-		_		g), Policy Applicat	•	Policy 52	(Infrastru	cture and	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion ha	s good c	onnecti	ons to jo	bs, faci	lities an	d servic	es		ı								,	
Summary	•	No e	nvironi	mental c	oncerns	providi	ng desig	gn and u	se does	not affe	ect the	listed build	ing								
	•	Floo	ding re	viewed a	s part o	f Policy	40 - floc	od mitig	ation pl	ans shou	uld be d	developed a	and prese	nted by the	e developer	r					

City Centre Housing Allocations - Local Plan														SA (Objectives						
Table 5.6					Env	rironme	ntal								So	cial				E	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0/-	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	?	?	+	+	0	+ ummary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 318 Site Name 31-53 Ferensway	an ap demo foul a the so The si	propriatenstrate and surfacturent buth of the ite contacturent regard t	te FRA recompations water wate	must be obtibility we der draina on Nortlaminat	drafted ith housing strain of the street ed soil vesign, earth of the street ed street ed soil vesign, earth of the street ed	during to sing land tegy in place in pl	he design duse and lace. And places of the design of the d	gn stage d that th locally I n the so and clea	The defect the control of the contro	nologies,	ould Jate s to	facilities. Paragon There are two prim supports children Policy 13 school childs distance facilities.	There are Interchange five GP conary school the provises a supports nildren. The of the site Other so	Hull City Co e good wal ge is locate clinics withins, and the sion of edu the provision of edu can be	king and cy d approxin n 1km of the re is a secon cation for ion of educe so parks and (Open Spa ves includi	ycle routes mately 300 he site. The ondary school primary an cation for paid play area ace) protect	in the are m away fr e site is al pool close to d seconda primary an as located cts the pro	a. Further om the site so within 6 or the site. ary age schad seconda within wal vision of the	ry age	city centre site will have wide provide economic growth. The site will add to the provis	will create employment Further, the regeneration of this er sustainability benefits and will sion of housing in the city centre acy and vitality of the city centre.
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	ainable [Drainag		40 (Add	dressing	Flood R	_		g), Policy Applicat		Policy 52	(Infrastru	icture and I	Delivery).						
Assessment	•			s good c		•	•														
Summary	•			•				•				-	his matter	is address	ed in Policy	/ 48.					
							mitigate	ed throu	igh ove	rarching	policie	S									
				eritage c			40 - floc	nd mitig	ation nl	ans shou	ıld he n	eveloned :	and nrese	nted by the	a develope	r					
		1-1000	unig rev	vieweu d	ο μαι τ Ο	FUILLY	IIUC	o ming	ation pi	aris 3110U	ווע אב נ	evelopeu (and preser	inced by the	aevelope	1					

City Centre Housing														SA (Objectives						
Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.6					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ecc	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/+	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	++	0	-	?/-	-	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
															ımmary						
SHLAA Reference 371 Site Name Marina Recreation Centre, Commercial Road	The si must composurface The si poten emiss	te is with the definition of the second seco	the decape set hin Floced durin with ho drainaghin an Add to the	sign of to ting and od Zone ing the dousing lange strate AQMA are traffic,	the deve d heritag 3a iii (hi esign sta nd use a egy in pla rea - give exacerb	lopmen ge chara gh haza age. Th nd that ace. en the p ating ai	velopme t there co cter of th rd); there e design s there is a proposed r quality ficiency a which add	ould be ne area. efore, a should an adec density related	n approdemons quate for issues a	opriate F strate oul and te will and cark	ects FRA	facilities 500m of stop is 85 The site I There are within 60 the site. the providing Policy 42 objective	and there National (5m away. ies within e four GP 00m of the There is a ision of ed e also parl (Open Sp	are good we cycle Route an AQMA clinics with a secondary ducation for ks and play pace) protecting inclusivity	walking and 65 and Hu which may in 1km of the the closest school wi primary a areas loca	d cycle rout ull Paragon have impa the site. The school be thin Hull Ci nd second ted within vision of th	acts on he nere are n ing appro ty Centre ary age so walking c	o primary s ximately 70 . Policy 13 chool childre listance of t ties. Other	schools 00m from supports en.	city centre site will have wider provide economic growth. The site will add to the provision	Il create employment Further, the regeneration of this sustainability benefits and will on of housing in the city centre y and vitality of the city centre.
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	inable [)rainage	e) Policy		ressing	L (Designi Flood Ris					Policy 47	(Atmospl	heric Pollut	ion) and P	olicy 52 (In	frastructu	ire and Deli	very).		
Assessment	•	Loca	tion has	good co	onnectio	ns to jo	bs, facilit	ties and	service	es		_			_						
Summary	•		•		_		ited thro	•	•												
	•						mitigate		_	_	-										
	•		•		•	•		•	•		ld be d	eveloped a	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					
	•	Air q	uality co	oncerns	are larg	ely miti	gated thr	rough P	olicy 47												

City Centre Housing Allocations - Local Plan														SA C	Objectives						
Table 5.6					Env	ironme	ntal								Sc	ocial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0/-	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
U		on the upper floors of the building and so many objectives are neutral. The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking opportunities in construction. Further, the																			
SHLAA Reference 372 Site Name Tivoli House (Upper Floors), South Street, Hull	The site is brownfield land and lies outside AQMA. Development will take place on the upper floors of the building and so many objectives are neutral. The site lies within a Conservation Area however impacts are likely to be neutral. The site lies within Flood Zone 3a i (low hazard), however effects are likely to be neutral given its location on upper floors. The site is located within the primary shopping area in Hull City Centre. The site is located within the primary shopping area in Hull City Centre. The site is located within the primary shopping area in Hull City Centre. The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. It is approximately 80m from National Cycle Route for the site will have wider sustainability benefits and will provide economic growth. The site is located within the primary shopping area in Hull City Centre. The site is located within the primary shopping area in Hull City Centre. The site is located within the primary shopping area in Hull City Centre. The site is located within the primary shopping area in Hull City Centre. The site is located within the primary shopping area in Hull City Centre. The site is located within the primary shopping area in Hull City Centre. The site is located within the primary shopping area in Hull City Centre. The site is located within the primary shopping area in Hull City Centre. The site is located within the primary shopping area in Hull City Centre. The site is located within the primary shopping area in Hull City Centre. The site is located within the primary shopping area in Hull City Centre. The site is located within the primary shopping area in Hull City Centre. The site is located within the primary shopping area in Hull City Centre. The site is located within the primary shopping area in Hull City Centre. The site is located within the primary shopping area in Hull City Centre. The site is located within the primary shopping area in Hull City Centre. The site														Further, the regeneration of this sustainability benefits and will on of housing in the city centre						
Potential Mitigation	-	-	_	onsidera Risk in F	-	-		ning for	Housin	g) and P	olicy	Policy 52	(Infrastru	cture and I	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion has	good co	nnectio	ns to jo	bs, facil	lities and	d servic	es											
Summary	•	Deve	lopmer	nt will tal	ke place	on the	upper f	loors of	an exis	ting buil	ding an	d so impac	ts are ma	inly neutral							
	•	Floor	ding rev	iewed a	s part of	Policy	40 - floo	od mitiga	ation pl	ans shou	uld be c	eveloped a	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					
	•	Ther	e are he	eritage co	onsidera	ations															

City Centre Housing														SA C	Objectives						
Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.6					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ec	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
+/-	-	?	-	-	-	0	-	++	0	0	?	-	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+
1/-														Sı	ımmary						
SHLAA Reference 373 Site Name Humber Quays	and had biodive present Appropriate potent through Consent Appropriate Consent Appropriate Propriate Propr	ersity ferce of spopriate so tial impage the Hervation of the is with the drafte at ibility we water the contact of the is with tially addregard to levelopment of the is with the is with the contact of the is with the is with the contact of the is with the is with the is with the is with the contact of the is with th	PB constanting PB con	straint; to on the cond habin must be the Hun Regulat /hilst the vacant size od Zone ng the dousing lage strate taminat AQMA a e traffic, nable de re subje	thereford designate designate designate e conduct mber Estrations pro e Conservations ite is unlassed design state and use a egy in plassed deed soil was rea - give exacerb esign, en	e, develed site, gnificant ted priouary Eucess. Threation sikely to gh haza age. The nd that ace. which imen the parting aid argy efficiely 21 with the series of the parting aid argy efficiely 21 with tent tent tent tent tent tent tent te	opment but give t biodive r to dev ropean the site is Area mu harm the rd); there e design there is opposed r quality ficiency which ad	dumber Ist impacts en previous ersity impersity impersit	s might I pus land pact mant. Furth d to be on to Old ken into g of the un approdemons quate for ils object, the sit issues. In technithese is	per felt of use, the y be line ther, considered from the period of account the period of the terms of the ter	on the e nited. red nt the	The site if acilities a 700m of There are within 60 the site a secondar education. There are site. Poli social obj (Universi	s located vand there National Common there in the second of the ind there in the second of the secon	within Hull are good v cycle Route dinics with site, with s a second with 2km c ary and sec s and play en Space) p cluding inc	City Centre valking and 65. The name of the closest ary school of the site. condary ag areas local protects the lusivity and	d cycle routearest bus the site. The school be- in Hull City Policy 13 de e school ch ted within e provision d wellbeing	lose proxites in the stop is 16 nere are ning approxy Centre. Commits thildren. easy walk nof these gare cove	o primary s ximately 85 There are f o the provi	schools Som from our sion of the Other cy 13	large and prominent city cention benefits and will provide economic The site will add to the provision.	Further, the regeneration of this re site will have wider sustainability
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	inable D olicy 44	rainage (Biodive	e) Policy ersity ar	40 (Add	lressing fe), Poli	Flood R	ning for I tisk in Pla tmosphe	anning A	Applicat	ions)	-	-	t Appraisa Delivery).	ls), Policy 4	17 (Atmosp	oheric Poll	ution) and	Policy 52		
Assessment	•	Locat	ion has	good c	onnectic	ns to jo	bs, facil	lities and	service	!S										•	
Summary	•						_	ed throu	_	_	-										
				•				•				-			ed in Policy develope						
			_		-	-		nrough P	-		aiu be ü	eveloped a	and preser	iteu by the	uevelopei						
		-	-		considera		٠٠٠ ماد. در		, .,												
				_	nsport re		ssues														

City Centre Housing														SA C	Objectives						
Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.6					Envi	ironmeı	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
+	-	?	-	0	-	0	-	++	0	?	?	-	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
															ımmary						
SHLAA Reference 376 Site Name 63-71 High Street, City Centre	The site is brownfield land which is adjacent to the River Hull and a SNCI; therefore, development impacts might be felt on the biodiversity features on the designated site, but given previous land use, the presence of species and habitat of significant biodiversity impact may be limited. Appropriate surveys (including aquatic and mudfiat habitat surveys) are recommended to be conducted prior to development. Site may need archaeological assessment. The site is within Flood Zone 3a iii (high hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. The site is within an AQMA area - given the proposed density, the site will potentially add to the traffic, exacerbating air quality related issues. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. The site is brownfield land which is adjacent to the River Hull and a SNCI; therefore, an election of the site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. It is within 50m of National Cycle Route 65. The nearest bus stop is 13m away at Humber 50m of National Cycle Route 65. The nearest bus stop is 13m away at Humber 50m of National Cycle Route 65. The nearest bus stop is 13m away at Humber 50m of National Cycle Route 65. The nearest bus stop is 13m away at Humber 50m of National Cycle Route 65. The nearest bus stop is 13m away at Humber 50m of National Cycle Route 65. The nearest bus stop is 13m away at Humber 50m of National Cycle Route 65. The nearest bus stop is 13m away at Humber 50m of National Cycle Route 65. The nearest bus stop is 13m away at Humber 50m of National Cycle Route 65. The nearest bus stop is 13m away at Humber 50m of National Cycle Route 65. The nearest bus stop is 13m away at Humber 50m of National Cycle Route 65. The near															Further, the regeneration of this sustainability benefits and will on of housing in the city centre					
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	inable Dolicy 44	Prainage (Biodive	e) Policy ersity ar	ations), P 40 (Add nd Wildli	ressing fe) and I	Flood Ri Policy 47	sk in Pla ' (Atmo:	anning <i>A</i> spheric	Applicat Pollutio	ions)	Policy 47	(Atmosph	eric Pollut	ion) and Po	olicy 52 (Inf	frastructu	ure and Deli	ivery)		
Assessment	•			_	onnectio	-							66								
Summary				djacent i nsiderati		ver Hull	which m	nay imp	act on v	water qu	iality. H	lowever th	ie effects a	are unknov	n at this s	tage					
			•		erns are	largely	mitigate	d throu	gh over	arching	policies	5									
							_		_	_	-		and preser	nted by the	develope						
			_		are large	-		_	•				1,1220.		- 2.2						
		<u> </u>					=		•												

City Centre Housing														SA (bjectives						
Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.6					Env	ironmer	ntal								So	cial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
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															ımmary						
SHLAA Reference 383 Site Name 24 - 28 Whitefriargate, Friary Chambers (Upper Floors)	development will take place on the upper floors most environmental objectives will not be affected. The building is listed and there is a Conservation Area nearby. However, the development will be for a conversion and there are to be no effects. The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. It is approximately 80m from National Cycle Route provide economic growth. The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. It is approximately 500m from Hull provide economic growth.														Further, the regeneration of this sustainability benefits and will on of housing in the city centre						
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	inable D)rainage	e) Policy	40 (Add	ressing	(Designi Flood Ris y 47 (Atn	sk in Pla	nning A	pplicati		Policy 47	(Atmosph	neric Pollut	on) and Po	olicy 52 (In	frastructı	ure and Deli	very).		
Assessment	•	Locat	tion has	good co	onnectio	ns to jo	bs, facilit	ies and	service	S											
Summary		Envir	onmen	tal conc	erns are	largely	mitigated	d throug	gh overa	arching	policies	5									
	•	Flood	ding rev	iewed a	s part of	Policy 4	10 - flood	l mitiga	tion pla	ns shou	ld be d	eveloped a	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					
	•	Air q	uality co	oncerns	are larg	ely mitig	gated thre	ough Po	olicy 47												
	•	There	e are he	eritage c	onsidera	ations															

Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.6 Overall Sustainability Score O O O O O O O O O O O O O	
O O O/- O O O ?/- ++ O O ? + +/- O + O ? + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	
Summary The site is brownfield land and there are no ecological considerations. The site is located within Hull City Centre. It is in close proximity to community. Any proposed development will create employment.	
The site is brownfield land and there are no ecological considerations. The site is located within Hull City Centre. It is in close proximity to community. Any proposed development will create employment.	
The site is brownfield land and there are no ecological considerations. The site is located within Hull City Centre. It is in close proximity to community. Any proposed development will create employment.	
SHLAA Reference 385 Site Name Land to the west of Spring Street, Ferensway The site is within Flood Zone 3a i (low hazard), however the site could be at risk from a dock gate failure scenario on the Humber Estuary. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. A transport assessment will need to be undertaken to determine the extent of the traffic impact on Park Street and its junctions with Spring Bank and Anlaby Road. This section of the highway network currently experiences congestion during peak periods.	ration of this its and will city centre
Potential Mitigation Policy 16 (Heritage Considerations), Policy 21 (Designing for Housing), Policy 39 (Sustainable Drainage) Policy 40 (Addressing Flood Risk in Planning Applications) and Policy 47 (Atmospheric Pollution). Policy 26 (Infrastructure and Delivery). Policy 27 (Transport Appraisals) and Policy 52 (Infrastructure and Delivery).	
Assessment • Location has good connections to jobs, facilities and services	
Summary • Environmental concerns are largely mitigated through overarching policies	
Congestion issues may have a minor adverse effect on air quality	
• Flooding reviewed as part of Policy 40 - flood mitigation plans should be developed and presented by the developer	
There are heritage considerations.	

City Centre Housing Allocations - Local Plan														SA	Objectives						
Table 5.6					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				E	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
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U																					
SHLAA Reference 394 Site Name City Exchange, Alfred Gelder Street	The s the u shoul adequ																r. Further, the regeneration of this er sustainability benefits and will sion of housing in the city centre				
Potential Mitigation	-	/ 16 (Her ddressin	_			-		ning for	Housin	g) and P	Policy	Policy 52	? (Infrastru	icture and	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion has	s good c	onnectio	ons to jo	bs, faci	lities an	d servic	es											
Summary		Herit	tage coi	ncerns a	re large	y mitiga	ated thr	ough Po	licy 16												
	•	Ther	e are no	o major	environ	mental (concern	ıs													

City Centre Housing Allocations - Local Plan														SA	Objectives						
Table 5.6					Env	rironme	ntal								So	cial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
0							•							Sı	ummary						
SHLAA Reference 395 Site Name Essex House Floors 5 to 9	there design an ad The si impac	The site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a ii (medium hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. The site is within a conservation area. As the proposal is for change of use, impacts on heritage assets are likely to be neutral. There are also parks and play areas located within walking distance of the site. Policy 42 (Open Space) protects the provision of these facilities. Other social objectives including inclusivity and wellbeing are covered by Policy 13 (University of Hull). Any proposed development will create employment to community facilities in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. It is within and tycle routes in the area. It is within the area														Further, the regeneration of this sustainability benefits and will on of housing in the city centre					
Potential Mitigation	-	ddressin	g Flood	onsidera I Risk in	Planning	g Applic	ations)				olicy	Policy 52	(Infrastru	cture and	Delivery).						
Assessment	•			s good c		•	•														
Summary				ital conc			_		_	rarching	g policie	S									
			_	ncerns a	_	_		_	-												
	•	Floor	ding rev	viewed a	as part o	f Policy	40 – ho	wever th	ne conve	ersion is	unlike	y to increa	se flood r	isk							

City Centre Housing														SA	Objectives						
Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.6					Env	ironmeı	ntal								So	cial					Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
+	-	?	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	?	?	+	+	O St	+ ımmary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 398 Site Name High Street East of Blaydes Staith	there design of sign conduction of substituting the sign conduction of substituting the sign compared to the sign conduction of substituting the sign conduction of substitution of substituting the sign conduction of substitution of substituting the sign conduction of substitution of substituting the sign conduction o	fore, denated situated prior opment omission ite is with atibility ce water ite contained aregard to the contained areas are are areas are areas are areas are areas are areas are areas are are areas are areas are areas are areas are areas are areas are are areas are areas are areas are areas are areas are areas are are areas are areas are areas are areas are areas are areas are are areas are are areas are are areas are areas are are areas are areas are are areas are are areas are are areas are are areas are are are areas are are areas are are are are areas are are areas are are areas are are are are areas are are are are are areas are	velopmore, but good of the soof any hin Floored during with hood drainaguins concosustai	ent imp given pro- rsity impevelopm site wou applicate od Zone ng the dousing la ge strate traminate inable d	ıld requi	ht be fel nd use, be limit re archa hazard age. The nd that ace. which im	t on the the prested. Apple design there is pacts or ficiency and the control of	e biodive sence of propriat al assess fore, an should an adea	ersity feat species se survey sment w appropring demons quate for ils object in techni	and ha ys must orks as riate FR trate ul and tive.	bitat be part A	facilities 50m of N opportu There ar primary of educa There ar Policy 42 objective	and there National Cy nities to in e three GF school wit ition for pr e also park 2 (Open Sp	are good worder Route in prove according with a second rimary and according protein grant inclusivity are grant good was and play according accord	valking and 55 and 17n ess along the hin 1km of ary school secondary areas locatts the provention of t	I cycle routh of the ne River Huthe site. I nearby. Posege school ted within vision of the	tes in the earest bus ull. The site is olicy 13 su I children walking c nese facilit	istance of ties. Other	within e are also m of one provision the site.	city centre site will have w provide economic growth. The site will add to the pro	ion. Further, the regeneration of this vider sustainability benefits and will
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	ainable [43 Gree	Orainage en Infra	e) Policy structur	ations), F • 40 (Add re / Gree Affected	lressing n Netwo	Flood Ri ork, Poli	isk in Pla cy 44 (B	anning A	pplicat	ions),	Policy 52	2 (Infrastru	cture and	Delivery).						
Assessment Summary	•	Herit The s Soil r Envir Pote	age cor site is ac remedia ronmen ntial to	ncerns a djacent ation po tal cond improve	erns are	y mitiga ver Hull xists wh largely along th	ted thro and imp ich will b mitigate ne River	ough Pol pacts or have po ed throu Hull	icy 16 water c sitive eff gh overa	quality a fect on a arching	soils ob	ojective. T s		is address	·					1	

City Centre Housing														SA C	bjectives						
Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.6					Envi	ronmen	ital								So	cial				Ec	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
+	-	?	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	O Su	+ mmary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 399 Site Name 2-5 High Street	The site is brownfield land which is adjacent to the River Hull and a SNCI; therefore, development impacts might be felt on the biodiversity features on the designated site, but given previous land use, the presence of species and habitat of significant biodiversity impact may be limited. Appropriate surveys are recommended to be conducted prior to development. The site is within the Old Town Conservation Area and adjoins a Grade II Listed Building; therefore, development will affect the setting and dependent on the design of the development there could be permanent effects on the townscape setting and heritage character of the area. Any development would require archaeological assessment works. The site is within Flood Zone 3a i (low hazard); therefore, The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. The site is likely to contain contaminated soil which impacts on the soils objective. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. The site is brownfield land which is addresses these issues. The site is proviment the area. It is within and the area. It is within the area. It is with															Further, the regeneration of this r sustainability benefits and will ion of housing in the city centre					
Potential Mitigation	(Sustai	inable D ations),	rainage Policy 4	e), Policy 43 Gree	ations), P y 40 (Ado n Infrasti d Policy	dressing ructure ,	Flood Ri / Green	isk in Pl Networ	anning k, Policy	44	39	Policy 52	(Infrastru	cture and [elivery).						
Assessment	•	Locat	ion has	good co	onnectio	ns to jol	bs, facili	ties and	l service	S										•	
Summary		Herita	age con	ncerns a	re largely	y mitigat	ted thro	ugh Pol	icy 16												
				-	to the Ri		-			-											
	١.			-				•			-	-	nis matter	is addresse	d in Policy	48.					
					erns are		_		_												
	•	Flood	ling rev	riewed a	s part of	Policy 4	0 - flood	d mitiga	tion pla	ns shoul	d be de	eveloped a	and preser	nted by the	develope	•					

City Centre Housing														SA C	bjectives						
Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.6					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ec	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
+	-	?	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	-	-	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
•														Su	mmary						
SHLAA Reference 400 Site Name Blaydes Dock	The site is brownfield land which is adjacent to the River Hull and a SNCI; therefore, development impacts might be felt on the biodiversity features on the designated site, but given previous land use, the presence of species and habitat of significant biodiversity impact may be limited. Appropriate surveys must be conducted prior to development (mudflat habitats within dry dock). The site is within the Old Town Conservation Area and hosts two Gradel II Listed Buildings; therefore, development will affect the setting and dependent on the design of the development time could be permanent effects on the townscape setting and heritage character of the area. The site is within flood Zone 3a ii (medium hazard); therefore, an appropriate surveys must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. The site is prownfield land which impacts on the soils objective. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 (besigning for Housing), Policy 21 (Designing for Housing), Policy 39 Policy 16 (Heritage Considerations), Policy 21 (Designing for Housing), Policy 39															Further, the regeneration of this r sustainability benefits and will ion of housing in the city centre					
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	inable D 43 Gree	rainage en Infras	e) Policy structur	itions), F 40 (Add e / Gree Affected	lressing n Netwo	Flood Ri ork, Poli	isk in Pla cy 44 (B	anning A	pplicati		Policy 52	(Infrastru	cture and [Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Locat	ion has	good co	onnectic	ns to jo	bs, facili	ities and	l service	S											
Summary	•	There	e is a po	otential	opportu	nity to i	mprove	access a	along the	e River I	Hull										
	•		_		re largel	-		_	-												
	•				to the Ri																
	•			-				-				-	his matter	is addresse	ed in Policy	<i>t</i> 48					
	•				erns are		_		_	_	-										
	•	Flood	ing rev	riewed a	s part of	Policy	4U - †loo	a mitiga	ition pla	ns shou	iid be d	eveloped a	and preser	nted by the	aevelope	r 					

City Centre Housing														SA (Objectives						
Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.6					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ecc	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/+	0	0	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	-	-	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 405 Site Name 83-93 George Street	an apple demo foul at The sit development	propriat nstrate nd surfa te is wit opment opment ge chara	te FRA n compat ace wate thin a co will affe there c acter of	nust be obtained and the control of	drafted of the house age stration area setting an permanda.	during ting land egy in particular and house and dependent efferman and dependent efferman and dependent efferman efferman efferman efferman efferman and dependent efferman e	d Zone 3 the design d use and place. puses a li endent of ects on the	gn stage d that the sted bui on the de he town	The denere is an ilding; the esign of scape se	esign sho n adequa nerefore, the etting an	ould ate	facilities 300m of There are a primary Further, the provi	and there National of three GI y school; I the site is dision of ec e also par	within Hull are good v Cycle Route Cycle Route Cyclinics wit nowever, th within 2km ducation for ks and play pace) protec	valking and 65. The n hin 1km of he closest p of threes primary a areas loca	d cycle rour earest bus f the site. To primary sch secondary s and second ted within	tes in the stop is loc The site is nool is 700 schools. F ary age so walking d	area. It is wated 33m and within from the Policy 13 su hool childress are of t	within away. 600m of e site. pports en. the site.	city centre site will have wider provide economic growth.	Further, the regeneration of this sustainability benefits and will on of housing in the city centre
	site ar With r	nd furth regard t	er inves	stigation nable de	is requi esign, en	red. iergy ef	ficiency vhich ad	and clea	an techn	ologies,		objective		g inclusivit							
Potential Mitigation	39 (Su	ıstainab	le Drain	iage), Po	olicy 40 (Addres	1 (Desigr sing Floc y Contan	od Risk ii	n Planni	-	olicy	Policy 52	(Infrastru	ıcture and I	Delivery).						
Assessment	•			•		-	bs, facil			es .											
Summary		Pote Envir	ntially o	contamin	nated so erns are	ils Iargely	ated thro mitigate 40 - floo	ed throu	igh over		-		and prese	nted by the	e develope	r					

City Centre Housing Allocations - Local Plan														SA C	Objectives						
Table 5.6					Env	rironme	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/+	0	0	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	-	-	+	+	O Su	+ ımmary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 418 Site Name 25-30 Albion Street	an applement of the side velocity of the side velocity. The side with the side velocity of th	propriat nstrate on nd surfa te hosts opment opment ge chara te conta	e FRA r compatice water a listed will affethere contacter of ains contacter	must be tibility were drained building ect the second be the are traminated.	drafted vith housage strategerand lies etting a permana. eed soil vesign, ei	during to the sing land to the services within and depotent effective which in the services are services.	he designus de la consendant cons	gn stage d that the ervation on the do he town	. The denere is an area; the esign of escape series objection technical and technical escape to the	etting an ctive.	ould ate	There are provision There are policy 42 objective	the area. est bus sto e three GP school, and of educate e also park (Open Sp	community It is within op. It clinics wit It d 2km of fotion for prices ace) protection ginclusivity	hin 1km of our second mary and s areas loca	opping are and there a National Cy the site. The site of the site	re good w rcle Route The site is s i. Policy 1 age school walking di ese faciliti	within 600 3 supports children. stance of t	cycle m from m of one the	city centre site will have wider provide economic growth. The site will add to the provision	ill create employment Further, the regeneration of this sustainability benefits and will on of housing in the city centre by and vitality of the city centre.
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	inable D	Orainag		y 40 (Ad	dressin	g Flood I	_	_	g), Policy Applicati		Policy 52	(Infrastru	cture and I	Delivery).						
Assessment Summary	•	Herit Soil r Envir	cage con remedia ronmen	ncerns a ation po	re large tential e erns are	ly mitiga xists wh largely	ited thro ich will mitigat	ed throu	licy 16 sitive ef igh over	fect on s	policie	S		is addressonted by the	·						

City Centre Housing Allocations - Local Plan														SA	Objectives						
Table 5.6					Env	ironme	ntal								Sc	ocial				Ecc	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	1	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
U														Sı	ımmary						
SHLAA Reference 428 Site Name Land between George Street, Carroll Place and Trippet Street	The site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a i (low hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. The site is located within Hull City Centre. It is in close proximity to community appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should approximately 300m from National Cycle Route 65. The nearest bus stop is 37m away on Charlotte Street The site lies to the south of Charterhouse Conservation Area and requires the There are three GP clinics within 1km of the site. The site is not within 600m of a lite will add to the provision of housing in the result of the site will add to the provision of housing in the site will add to the provision of housing i															Further, the regeneration of this sustainability benefits and will on of housing in the city centre					
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	-) Prainage		-	-		ning for ood Risk			39	Policy 52	(Infrastru	icture and	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion has	good co	onnectio	ns to jo	bs, faci	lities and	d service	es											
Summary	•	Herit	age cor	ncerns ai	re largel	y mitiga	ited thr	ough Po	licy 16												
	•	Envir	onmen	tal conce	erns are	largely	mitigat	ed throเ	ıgh ovei	rarching	policie	S									
	•	Floor	ding rev	iewed a	s part of	Policy	40 - floo	od mitiga	ation pla	ans shou	ıld be d	leveloped a	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					

Economic									
Economic									
21 City Centre Vitality & Viability									
+									
Any proposed development will create employment opportunities in construction. Further, the regeneration of this large and prominent city centre site will have wider sustainability benefits and will provide economic growth. The site will add to the provision of housing and other uses in the city centre thereby enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of the city centre.									
Policy 52 (Infrastructure and Delivery).									
r									

City Centre Housing														SA (Objectives								
Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.6					Env	ironmeı	ntal								So	cial		Economic					
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability		
+	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	++	0	?	?	-	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+		
•		Summary																					
SHLAA Reference 433 Site Name Kings Building, South Church Side	The si FRA m composurface of the si poten site is	The site is a brownfield site and there are no known biodiversity or ecological issues. The site is within Flood Zone 3a ii (medium hazard), therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. Development of the site would require archaeological assessment works as part of the submission of any application. The site is within an AQMA area - given the proposed density, the site will potentially add to the traffic, exacerbating air quality related issues. Part of the site is likely to be contaminated due to previous uses. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all												within Hull are good v Cycle Route Im from the A and may C clinics wit d 2km of tw tion for prints ace) protect g inclusivity	valking and to be 65 and Hue site. A but have impath hin 1km of wo secondamary and states the provention of the proventi	I cycle rout all Paragon as stop can cts on hea the site. T ary schools econdary a ted within vision of th	tes in the Station is be locate Ith. The site is Policy 1 age school walking clese facilit	Any proposed development will create employment opportunities in construction. Further, the regeneration of this city centre site will have wider sustainability benefits and will provide economic growth. The site will add to the provision of housing in the city centre thereby enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of the city centre.					
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. Policy 16 (Heritage Considerations), Policy 21 (Designing for Housing), Policy 39 (Sustainable Drainage) Policy 40 (Addressing Flood Risk in Planning Applications) and Policy 44 (Biodiversity and Wildlife), Policy 47 (Atmospheric Pollution) and Policy 48 (Land Affected by Contamination).												Policy 52 (Infrastructure and Delivery).									
Assessment	•	Loca	tion has	s good c	onnectio	ns to jo	bs, facili	ities and	l service	!S													
Summary	•	Ther	e are he	eritage c	onsidera	ations a	nd archa	eologic	al assess	sment v	vorks a	re require	d										
	•				erns are	largely	mitigate	ed throu	gh over	arching	policie	S											
	•	-	· -	ontamin			_																
	•		•		•	•		_	•		ıld be d	eveloped	and prese	nted by the	develope	•							
	•	Air q	uality c	oncerns	are larg	ely mitig	gated th	rough P	olicy 47														

City Centre Housing														SA (Objectives								
Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.6					Envi	ironme	ntal								So	cial		Ec	Economic				
Overall Sustainability Score	2 Water Quality 3 Flood Risk 4 Soils 5 Reducing Emissions 6 Climate Change 7 Air Quality Dev Land 9 Natural Resources 10 Historic / Cultural 11 Landscape Townscape										11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity 17 Crime Reduction 18 Access to Education 19 Access to Facilities				20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability		
0/+	?	0	0/-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	+	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+		
0,1		Summary																					
SHLAA Reference 450 <u>Site Name</u> 84-102 Anlaby Road/Park Street	requiremust composurface There affect there The si	The site is brownfield land with bat potential. An appropriate assessment will be required. It is within Flood Zone 3a i (low hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. There is a listed building further east on Anlaby Road, however it is too far to affect setting. A locally listed building is on the opposite side of Park Street, but there will be no impact. The site is likely to be contaminated due to previous uses. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues.											and there National (o o and from and the ju t assessme te networ e three GF om the site s supports hildren. e also parl	clinics wite and there the provisi as and play ace) protes	from the Aark Street/ oe required hin 1km of are four so on of educ	I cycle rou III Paragon A1105 Anla Anlaby Ro I to evalua the site. econdary s ation for p	tes in the Station is by Road. Dad experite the transfer in th	Any proposed development will create employment opportunities in construction. Further, the regeneration of this city centre site will have wider sustainability benefits and will provide economic growth. The site will add to the provision of housing in the city centre thereby enhancing the vibrancy and vitality of the city centre.					
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	Policy 16 (Heritage Considerations), Policy 21 (Designing for Housing), Policy 39 (Sustainable Drainage) and Policy 44 (Biodiversity and Wildlife) Policy 47 (Atmospheric Pollution) and Policy 48 (Land Affected by Contamination)												Policy 27 (Transport Appraisals) and Policy 52 (Infrastructure and Delivery).									
Assessment	•	Locat	tion has	good c	onnectio	ns to jo	bs, facili	ities and	services	5											_		
Summary	•				s and co	•	n may in	npact oi	n air qua	lity													
	•				te is likel	•																	
					erns are		_		_	٠.			and pross	ntad by the	dovolono								
			_		s part of considera	-	+0 - 1100	u mitiga	tion plai	is snoul	u be a	eveloped	and prese	nted by the	: uevelopei								
		mere	e are ne	eritage C	onsidera	1110115																	

City Centre Housing														SA C	bjectives							
Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.6					Env	ironme	ntal								Soc	cial				Economic		
Overall Sustainability Score	2 Water Quality 3 Flood Risk 4 Soils 5 Reducing Emissions 6 Climate Change 7 Air Quality B Previously Dev Land 9 Natural Resources 10 Historic / Cultural 11 Landscape Townscape									12 Healthy Lifestyle	12 Healthy Lifestyle 13 Access to Transport 14 Promote Equality 16 Community Identity 17 Crime Reduction 18 Access to Education 19 Access to Facilities							20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability			
+	-	?	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	-	?	+	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+	
T		Summary																				
SHLAA Reference 503	The site is brownfield land which is adjacent to the River Hull and a SNCI; therefore, development impacts might be felt on the biodiversity features on the designated site, but given previous land use, the presence of species and habitat of significant biodiversity impact may be limited. Appropriate surveys must be conducted prior to development. The site is located within Hull City Centre. It is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. It is approximately 300m from National Cycle Route 65. The nearest bus stop is provide economic growth. The site is located within Hull City Centre. It is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. It is approximately 300m from National Cycle Route 65. The nearest bus stop is provide economic growth.															. Further, the regeneration of this						
Site Name Land to the east of Wincolmlee fronting the River Hull, City Centre	The si FRA m comp surface that t Any d part o	te is with nust be continued to continue the contact of the contac	hin Floodrafted with ho drainages not sunent of sission of since consiste the constant of the constant of the constant of sustant of	od Zone during to busing la ge strate itable for the site any appratum taminat nable de la control of the site any appratum taminat nable de la control of the site any appratum taminat nable de la control of the site any appratum taminat la control of the site any appratum taminat la control of the site any appratum taminat la control of the site and the	3a ii (me he desig nd use a egy in pla or housin would re plication ed soil w	n stage nd that ace. The g. equire a vhich im	. The do there is a Environment of the Environment	thereforesign shots an adeconment A logical as on the sound clear addresses	ould den quate fo gency has ssessmen ils object an techn	nonstra ul and ave adv nt work tive.	ised s as	There are approxim of the sit secondar There are Policy 42 opportur	ent juncti d George e three GP nately 752 e. Policy 1 ry age scho e also park (Open Spanity to imp	lay current ons of With Street/ Wil clinics with m from the 13 supports bool children as and play ace) protect rove acces being are c	nam/ Great berforce D nin 1km of site and th the provis areas locat ts the provis s along Riv	the site. Three seconsion of edu	thereby enhancing the vibran	sion of housing in the city centre acy and vitality of the city centre.				
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	inable D 44 (Biod	Orainage diversity	e) Policy y and W	40 (Add ildlife) P	ressing olicy 47	Flood R	ning for Risk in Pla spheric F	anning A	pplicati	ions)	Policy 27 (Transport Appraisals) and Policy 52 (Infrastructure and Delivery).										
Assessment Summary	 48 (Land Affected by Contamination) Location has good connections to jobs, facilities and services Heritage concerns are largely mitigated through Policy 16 Opportunity to improve access along the River Hull Site has access issues and congestion may impact on air quality The site is adjacent to the River Hull – impacts on water quality are unknown. Soil remediation potential exists which will have positive effect on soils objective. This matter is addressed in Policy 48. 																					
							_	ed throu	_	_	-		and preser	nted by the	developer							

City Centre Housing Allocations - Local Plan														SA	Objectives						
Table 5.6					Env	rironme	ntal								So	cial				E	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	Summary The site is brownfield land and lies within Flood Zone 3a I (low hazard). As development will take place on the upper floors of the building effects on The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking. The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking.															+				
SHLAA Reference 924 <u>Site Name</u> 13 - 15 Savile Street (Upper Floors)	develor environments of the single converse with a single converse of the single converse o	opment onmenta te is adj rsation regard t	will tak al object acent to the effe o sustai	e place of tives are of a Lister of the control of	on the use minimals r Buildin ikely to esign, en	ipper flo al. ng, but a be neut nergy ef	s the decral.	he build	ing effe ent will	be a	, all	The site and cycle Route 65 There are a primare site. Fur supports children. There are Policy 42 objective	is in close e routes in 5 and 38m e three GF y school; h ther, there the provise e also park	proximity to the area. from the novever, the are two so so of educks and play ace) proteing inclusivity	o commur It is appro- earest bus hin 1km of he nearest econdary s cation for areas loca cts the pro	nity facilitie ximately 10 s stop. the site. T primary scl schools with primary an ted within vision of th	rs and ther nom from The site is hool withi hin 2km of d seconda walking di	not within not within not within from from from from from from from from	600m of om the Policy 13 ool	opportunities in construction city centre site will have wide provide economic growth. The site will add to the provis	
Potential Mitigation	(Susta		Orainage		-	-		ning for od Risk		g), Policy ning	y 39	Policy 52	! (Infrastru	icture and	Delivery).						
Assessment	•			•		-	•	lities and													
Summary	•						_		_	rarching	-										
	•		_		·	•	40 - floc	od mitiga	ation pla	ans shou	ıld be c	leveloped	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					
	•	Possi	ible her	itage co	nsidera	tions															

Newington and St Andrews Area Action Plan housing														SA	Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.8					Env	rironme	ntal						_	_	So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O															+					
SHLAA Reference 44 Site Name Extra Care Home, Hawthorn Avenue	Summary															dium term. Western Corridor Employment to Hull City Centre (every 10					
Potential Mitigation				for Hous sk in Plar				able Dra	inage) I	Policy 40) and	Policy 52	! (Infrastru	icture and	Delivery).						
Assessment Summary	•	Envir Flood Locar The s	conmen ding rev tion is v site nov	viewed a well-coni	erns are is part o nected to anning a	largely f Policy to Hull C	mitigat 40 - floc ity Cent for extr	ed thround mitigates by pure b	ugh ove ation pl ublic tra nomes v	rarching ans shou	uld be o	leveloped	ext of Poli	-			ootential n	negative ef	fects. If th	e permission is not implemented	then the following policies should

Newington and St Andrews														SA	Objectives						
Area Action Plan housing allocations - Local Plan Table 5.8					Env	vironme	ental								So	ocial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/+	1	0	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 68 Site Name Scholars Gate, Spring Bank West	The site is brownfield land containing vegetation and ecology, and is within a SNCI. Development impacts might be felt on the biodiversity features on the designated site, but given previous land use, the presence of species and habitat of significant biodiversity impact may be limited. Appropriate surveys must be conducted prior to development. The site is within Flood Zone 3a iii (high hazard); therefore, an appropriate ecompatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues.															dium term. to Hull City Centre (every 10					
Potential Mitigation	(Addr	essing F	lood Ri	for Hous sk in Pla 18 (Land	nning A	oplicati	ons) Pol	icy 44 (B		-		Policy 52	2 (Infrastru	icture and	Delivery).						
Assessment Summary	•	Envir Flood Loca Site i	ronmer ding rev tion is v is likely site nov	well-con	erns are as part o nected f ontamin anning a	e largely f Policy to Hull (ated du pprova	y mitigat 40 - flo City Cen e to pre	ted throu od mitig tre by pu evious us	ugh over gation public transe.	erarching lans shou ansport,	uld be o	developed	ext of Polic	cy 33	e develope potential n		ects. If the	e permissio	n is not im	plemented then the following po	olicies should provide potential

Newington and St Andrews														SA (Objectives						
Area Action Plan housing allocations - Local Plan Table 5.8			_		Env	ironme	ntal			_					So	ocial		_		Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/+	-	0	0/-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	+	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 164 Site Name Land north of Anlaby Road between Gladstone Street and Argyle Street	Summary The site is brownfield land and the presence of lizards is likely. Appropriate surveys must be conducted prior to development. There is a conservation area and listed building to the south, however it is unlikely that these will be affected by development. The site is within Flood Zone 3a i (low hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. The site contains contaminated soil which will impact on the soils objective. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. Summary The site is brownfield land and the presence of lizards is likely. Appropriate surveys must be conducted prior to development. The site is within 300m of National Cycle Route 65. Also, Hull City Centre and Hull Paragon Interchange are approximately 1km from the site, and there is very good public transport access to Hull City Centre. The nearest bus stop is 2m from the site. The site may worsen congestion and a Transport Assessment and Travel Plan will need to support any planning application. There are eight GP clinics within 1km of the site. The site is also within 600m of one primary school, and 2km of three secondary schools. Policy 13 supports the provision of education for primary and secondary age school children. There are also parks and play areas located within walking distance of the site. Policy 42 high addresses these issues.															edium term. vices to Hull City Centre (every 4					
Potential Mitigation	(Addre Wildli	essing F	lood Ris y 47 (A	for Hous sk in Plar tmosphe	nning Ap	plication	ons) Poli	cy 44 (B	iodiver	sity and								University of			
Assessment	•	Loca	tion ha	s good co	onnectio	ons to jo	obs, facil	lities and	d servic	es		1									
Summary	•	Cong	gestion	issues m	ay wors	en and	affect a	ir quality	У												
	•			ital conc			_		_	_	•										
	•			•				•						is address		-					
	•		•		•	•		_	•			•	•	nted by the	develope	r					
	•	Loca	tion is v	well-coni	nected t	o Hull (ity Cent	tre by pu	ublic tra	insport,	especia	lly in conte	ext of Polic	cy 33							

Newington and St Andrews														SA	Objectives						
Area Action Plan housing allocations - Local Plan Table 5.8					Env	ironme	ntal								So	ocial					Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	0	0/-		0	0	0		0	0	-	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
U		? 0 0/ 0 0 0 0 0 0 + + 0 + 0 ? + + + + + + + + + + + + + +																			
SHLAA Reference 296 Site Name Land to rear or 41- 45 Albert Avenue	affect survey The sir must l netwo housin strate With n	ing the s ys are re te is wit be draft ork has r ng land gy in pla regard t	soil objections of the control of th	ective. T	3a i (lov lesign st e design ere is an	e semi-n v hazaro age. In a should adequa	atural half, there addition demonstrate foul	efore, an the loca strate co and surf	appropal public mpatibitace wat	riate FR. sewer lity with er drain	ner A lage	and cycle Hull City There are one prim provision also park (Open Sp	e routes in Centre. The e four GP Pary school of educa as and play pace) prote	proximity of the area. The nearest clinics with all, and 2km tion for pring areas located the proy and welling and welling and welling the proy and welling and welling areas located the proy and welling and welling and welling and welling areas located the proy and welling and welling areas located the proy areas located the pro	Also, there bus stop is in 1km of three se mary and sated within ovision of the bus stop in the second seco	e is very go s located 11 the site. The econdary secondary n walking d these facili	nod public to m from the site is a chools. Posage school istance of ties. Othe	transport a e site. Iso within (blicy 13 sup I children. the site. Por r social obj	500m of ports the There are olicy 42 ectives	local economy in the short	
Potential Mitigation	-	21 (Des		for Hous Idlife)	sing), Po	licy 39 (Sustaina	able Drai	inage) a	nd Polic	y 44	Policy 52	(Infrastru	icture and	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion ha	s good c	onnectio	ons to jo	bs, faci	lities and	d service	es											
Summary	•	Envir	ronmen	ntal conc	erns are	largely	mitigat	ed throu	ıgh over	arching	policie	S									
	•	Floor	ding rev	viewed a	ıs part o	f Policy	40 - floo	od mitiga	ation pla	ins shou	ıld be d	eveloped	and prese	nted by the	e develope	r					
	•	Loca	tion is v	well-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cent	tre by pu	ıblic traı	nsport											

Newington and St Andrews Area Action Plan housing												_		SA	Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.8					Env	vironme	ntal							_	So	ocial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	0	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 367 Site Name	ii (me desigr use ar place.	Summary The site is brownfield land and has ecological potential. It is within Flood Zone 3a (medium hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the esign stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land see and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in acce. There are four GP clinics within 1km of the site. The site is also within 600m of two primary schools, and 2km of three secondary schools. Policy 13 supports the provision of education for primary and secondary are school children. There														dium term. Western Corridor Employment vices to Hull City Centre (every 5					
Land east of Hawthorn Avenue	Locall develo	y listed opment regard t	building site the	gs on op emselve	posite s s and ef esign, e	ide but fects are	those bue likely.	uildings	are witl an tech	hin a	s, all	are also Policy 42 objective	parks and 2 (Open Sp	play areas pace) prote ng inclusivit	located wi	thin walkin vision of th being are co	g distance lese facilit	of the site	2.	minutes). Improved bus service overarching Policy 33.	es are supported as part of
Potential Mitigation				for Hous Idlife) an						Policy 44 nation)	4	Policy 52	2 (Infrastru	ucture and	Delivery).						
Assessment Summary	•	Envir Floo Loca The	ronmer ding rev tion is v	viewed a well-con	erns are is part o nected to anning a	e largely f Policy to Hull C pproval	mitigat 40 - floc ity Cent	ed thround the design	ugh ove ation pl ublic tra	erarching lans shou ansport	uld be o	developed	·	nted by the	·		ects. If the	permissio	n is not im	plemented then the following po	licies should provide potential

Newington and St Andrews														SA	Objectives						
Area Action Plan housing allocations - Local Plan Table 5.8				_	Envi	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ec	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
+	?	0	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	?	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
•														Sı	ummary						
SHLAA Reference 370 Site Name Hawthorn Avenue, Former Amy Johnson Site.	The sit must be compared to the compared to th	of biodi te is wit oe draft atibility e water norne H tential i	chin Flocing depicts of the control	I land whenterest; and Zone and the docusing lange strate and an anna as on this. taminate anable define subject	howeve 3a iii (higesign stand use a egy in pland a heritage ed soil wesign, en	er, the sight haza age. The and that ace. ge asset which wi	rd); the e design there is on site	refore, and should so an adea (Local Local Local Local Local Local Local date and clean and clea	ared. an approduce demoniquate for sisted) and essential solutions.	opriate I strate oul and and there ojective	FRA e may	and cycl there is There ar two prin the prov are also 42 (Ope objectiv	e routes in very good re four GP nary schoo vision of ec parks and n Space) p	n the area. public tran clinics with ols, and 2kn ducation fo play areas rotects the ginclusivit	It is within sport acce in 1km of three sort primary a located wire provision of the sport of th	500m of News to Hull (the site. The secondary and second thin walking of these faces	National C City Centro he site is a schools. I lary age so ng distanc ccilities. O	also within (Policy 13 suchool childre of the site	65. Also, 600m of apports en. There e. Policy	local economy in the short-me The site is within 300m of the Area.	• Western Corridor Employment rvices to Hull City Centre (every 5
Potential Mitigation	(Susta Policy	inable (Orainage diversity	onsidera e) Policy y and W	40 (Add	lressing	Flood R	Risk in Pl	anning i	Applicat		Policy 52	2 (Infrastru	icture and	Delivery).						
Assessment	•			good co		-														1	
Summary				tal conce			mitigat	ed throu	igh over	arching	policie	S									
				itage cou			ich will	have no	sitive ef	fect on	soils of	niective T	his matter	r is address	ed in Policy	, 48					
				•				· ·						nted by the							
			_	vell-conr	•	-		_	-			·	-	·	•						
	•			v has pla or any ne	• .		which s	should in	icorpora	ate appr	opriate	e measure:	s to mitiga	te against _l	ootential n	egative eff	ects. If the	e permissio	n is not im	plemented then the following p	olicies should provide potential

Holderness Road Corridor														SA	Objectives						
Area Action Plan housing allocations - Local Plan Table 5.9					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ec	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0		0	-	-	-	+	0	+	0	?	+	?	+	+
														Sı	ummary						
SHLAA Reference 17 Site Name Holderness House, Holderness Road	affecti biodiv The sir Area; design setting The sir FRA m compa surfact With r new d	ing the rersity varieties of the contitudent of the gand hate is without be artibility the water regard to evelope 16 (He	soil objournments a list re, developeritage chains a list red with hor draina o sustainments a ritage C	ective. I d may b sted buil elopmen pment th characte od Zone during to busing la ge strate inable de ire subjectors	herefore It also co e affecte Iding and here coul er of the 3a ii (me the desig and use a egy in pla ect to Pol ations), F 40 (Add	ntains we do by the dot by the dot the lid be personal area. The dium had ace. The dot by the dot b	regetation of the control of the con	on which oppment. The vill and depondent effect thereforesign she is an adel and clear and clear ing for the vill and clear ing f	age Conendent son the pould derquate for technical these is Housing	servation on the townscar propriate monstrate ul and ologies, sues.	n ape se	sports ar commun access to The site walking a access to There ar one prim provision also park (Open Sp including	ea. This waity's access a spaces the space space of the space space space of educates and play space) protes inclusivity	ne site wou will affect b ssibility and nat could b proximity t routes in th Centre. clinics with ol, and 2km tion for pri y areas loca ects the pro y and well ty of Hull) a	oth the exit potentially a used for a coordinate of the coordinate of two seconds are a coordi	sting coming health of exercises). mmunity for the site. The ondary scheecondary walking defected by	munity and bjectives (facilities are sivery good he site is a mools. Polage school istance of ties. Other Policy 13 (d future through lin and there are d public tra also within of icy 13 supp I children. the site. Per social obj	e good ensport 600m of forts the There are olicy 42 fectives of Hull).	Iocal economy in the short-me The site is within 300m of the Area. The site has very good bus ser minutes). Improved bus servi overarching Policy 33.	Western Corridor Employment rvices to Hull City Centre (every 5
	1		_		nd Wildli	_	1100011	usk iii i i	anning r	тррпсаті	0113)										
Assessment	•	Loca	tion ha	s good c	onnectio	ns to jo	bs, facil	lities and	service	S			_	_		_		_			
Summary	•	Heri	tage an	d landsc	ape cons	sideratio	ons														
	•	Envi	ronmen	ital conc	erns are	largely	mitigate	ed throu	gh over	arching	policies	S									
	٠.		_		re largel	_		_	•												
	•		_		•	-		_	•			-	-	nted by the	e develope	r					
							-			•	-	lly in conto									
	•			-	anning a _l ew prop	-	which s	hould in	corpora	te appro	priate	measures	to mitiga	te against į	ootential n	egative eff	ects. If the	e permissio	n is not im	plemented then the following po	olicies should provide potential

Holderness Road Corridor														SA (Objectives						
Area Action Plan housing allocations - Local Plan Table 5.9					Env	ironme	ntal								So	ocial					Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	-	0	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+/-	+	O St	+ ımmary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 20 Site Name Land between Ryehill Grove,Wyton Grove and Exeter Grove	be con The sit must k compa surface capaci landwa	ducted e is with the draft of the water ty and card toe	prior to hin Floo ed durin with ho drainag cannot t require o sustai	o develo od Zone ng the d ousing la ge strate take suri ed. Site c	pment. 3a i (low esign sta nd use a egy in pla face wat ould be esign, en	y hazard age. Th and that ace. In a er disch at risk f	d); there e design there i addition narge. A from a b	efore, and should san ade and the san ade and the sand clear and clear addresses	approp demon quate for ness Dr sement Saltendan an techi	oriate FF strate oul and ain is at from d.	RA.	implying by local in alternate. The site and cycle Route 66. Possible There are three printhe provare also 42 (Oper objective	that it mare residents are provision is in close e routes in a close to the road conse two GP of mary school ision of ecoparks and a Space) p	ny not be and the site, the site, the site, the proximity the area. Here is good traints and clinics withing also and 2 klucation for play areas rotects the ginclusivity	n active cive the loss me inclusions or commure. The site is public trata a Transpoon 1km of two seconds or primary a located will provision.	vic space. It ust be app to allow for approximation approx	Depender ropriately or civic spaces and the ately 1km ess to Hull be a schools. lary age sing distance illities. Co	d is a derelint on the cult on the cult on the cult of compensations are good from National City Centrarequired. Also within 6 Policy 13 suchool childrice of the site of the social y Policy 13	rrent use ted with he site. I walking nal Cycle e. 600m of apports en. There	Iocal economy in the short- The site is within 300m of th Area. The site has very good bus s	the development may help support medium term. The Western Corridor Employment services to Hull City Centre (every 5 rvices are supported as part of
Potential Mitigation		essing Fl						able Dra I Policy 4				-	-	ty of Hull), I Delivery).	Policy 27 (Transport	Appraisal	s) and Polic	y 52	Policy 13 (University of Hull)) and Policy 42 (Open Space)
Assessment	•			_	onnectic	ons to jo	bs, faci	lities and	d service	es											
Summary	•		ogical in			lan. I		المادي				_									
					erns are nstraints		mitigat	ed throu	ıRıı ovei	rarching	policie	5									
			_	•			40 - flo	od mitiga	ation pla	ans shoi	uld be d	eveloped	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					
			_		•	-		tre by pu				1- 2	- 1	,							

Holderness Road Corridor														SA (Objectives						
Area Action Plan housing allocations - Local Plan Table 5.9					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial					Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/-	-	0	0/-	-	0	0	0		0	-	-	-	+	O St	+ ummary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 21 Site Name Land West of Poorhouse Lane, South of Preston Road	The si breac design use an place. The si settin perma	ed Newts opment. te is with h at Salto n stage. hd that t te conta g and de anent eff te is kno regard to	hin Flocend; the dechere is ins lister fects or own to be sustain	od Zone erefore, sign sho an adec ed build nt on th the too pe conta	3a i (low, an approud dem quate fou winscape aminated esign, en ect to Pol	v hazard copriate constratul and so refore d of the d setting	must be I) and the FRA must be compact urface wellope develope and her ficiency	ne site coust be dratibility vater drament is ment the ritage change and clear	cted prior culd be a cafted du with hou ainage st likely to ere coul naracter	or to at risk fi uring the using lat trategy affect ti d be of the a	rom a e nd in he area.	amenity access to The site and cycle City Cen Develop submitted be considered that the transfer of the considered from the con	and may be spaces to is in close e routes in tre. The noment will ed for plandered at time. one GP clischools, and of educates and planpace) protestools and planpace) protestools.	ports facility have an import conduct en proximity to the area. Hearest bus so the subject of the facility areas local ects the proximity and wellking areas local ects the proximal experience of the proximal	coact on the exercise and community of the exercise and t	e health of d sports account Statem ne detailed account the secondary a walking dithese facilit	the local tivities). It is and the ublic transment / Assimplication traffic consistering the straffic consistering the straffic constance of ties. Other	residents (in the site. Per social objects)	d walking s to Hull hen it is site can which exist om of two the There are olicy 42 jectives	local economy in the short- The site is within 300m of the Area. The site has very good bus seminutes). Improved bus semoverarching Policy 33.	the development may help support medium term. he Western Corridor Employment services to Hull City Centre (every 5 rvices are supported as part of
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	inable D	rainage diversity	e) Policy y and W	ations), F , 40 (Add /ildlife), F	Iressing	Flood R	Risk in Pl	anning A	Applicat	•	-	-	ty of Hull), d Delivery)	Policy 27 (Transport <i>i</i>	Appraisals	s) and Polic	y 52		
Assessment Summary	•	Possi Herit Envir Loss o Soil re	ble high age cor onmen of open emedia ding rev	nway iss nsiderat tal conc space ition por	ions erns are tential ex	largely xists wh	mitigato iich will 40 - floc	ed throu have po od mitiga	ugh over ositive ef ation pla	arching fect on ins shou	soils ob	jective. T		r is address nted by the							

Holderness Road Corridor														SA	Objectives							
Area Action Plan housing allocations - Local Plan Table 5.9				_	Env	/ironme	ntal								So	ocial					E	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth		21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	-	+	+	0 Si	+ ummary	0	?	+	+		+	+
SHLAA Reference 22 Site Name Land South of Balham Avenue	The sit incorp The sit building design setting With r	The site is brownfield land with bat potential. Appropriate surveys must be conducted prior to development. The site is within Flood Zone 1, but will need to ensure sustainable drainage is incorporated into design. The site is in a conservation area and lies within close proximity to listed buildings. Development is likely to affect the setting and heritage character of the area. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. The site is within 1km of the site. The site is within 600m of three primary and secondary schools. Policy 13 supports the provision of these facilities. Other social objectives including inclusivity and wellbeing are covered by Policy 13 (University of Hull).															edium term. Western Corridor Employment rvices to Hull City Centre (every 5					
Potential Mitigation	-		_	onsidera e) and P	-	-		_		g), Policy	y 39	Policy 27	(Transpo	rt Appraisa	ls) and Pol	icy 52 (Infra	astructure	and Deliv	ery).			
Assessment	•	Locat	tion has	s good c	onnecti	ons to jo	obs, facil	lities and	d servic	es		<u> </u>								I		
Summary	•	Bat p																				
	•		_	hway co			nich will	have no	scitivo o	ffect on	soils of	viactiva T	hic matter	· is address	ed in Policy	., 19						
	•			•				•		rarching		-	ins matter	13 auui ess	eu III FUIIC	у 40.						
	•			s averag			_		_	_	-	-										

Holderness Road Corridor														SA (Objectives						
Area Action Plan housing allocations - Local Plan Table 5.9					Env	rironme	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
		0 0 0 0 0 ++ 0 0 ? + + 0 + Summary The site is brownfield land and has no wildlife or biodiversity constraints. The site is brownfield land and has no wildlife or biodiversity constraints. The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking Construction jobs related to the development may have a site of the development may have a s																			
SHLAA Reference 31 Site Name Tower Grange Police Station, Holderness Road	The s must comp surface The s effect	ite is bro ite is wit be draft batibility ce water ite lies ac ts are like regard to	hin Floo ed duri with ho draina djacent ely to b	od Zoneing the dousing lage strate to Holde e neutra	3a i (lov lesign st and use a egy in pl lerness f al on hei esign, ei	v hazardage. The and that ace. Road Eastitage.	l); there e design there is st Conse	efore, and should san ade	appropidemoniquate fo	riate FR strate oul and oundary, nologies	, but	and cycle Hull City There is primary provision also park (Open Sp	e routes in Centre. Th one GP cli school, an of educa as and play oace) prote	the area. ne nearest nic within 1 d 2km of tw tion for pri r areas loca ects the pro	Also, there bus stop is Lkm of the wo seconds mary and steed within povision of the bus seconds.	ity facilities is very god 11m away site. The sary schools secondary a walking di hese facilit	od public to the state is with the second stance of the stance of the stance.	in 600m of 3 supports 1 children. the site. Por	one the There are olicy 42 ectives	local economy in the short-me The site is within 300m of the Area.	edium term. Western Corridor Employment vices to Hull City Centre (every 5
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	/ 16 (Her ainable [Policy 44	rainag	e) Policy	40 (Add	dressing		_	-		-	Policy 52	(Infrastru	cture and I	Delivery).						
Assessment Summary	•	Herit Envir Flood	age cor conmen	nsiderat tal cond viewed a	ions erns are as part o	largely f Policy	mitigat 40 - floc	lities and ed throu od mitiga tre by pu	ıgh over ation pla	arching			and prese	nted by the	e develope	r					

Holderness Road Corridor														SA	Objectives						
Area Action Plan housing allocations - Local Plan Table 5.9					Env	ironmeı	ntal								So	cial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/+	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	-/+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
-															ımmary						
<u>SHLAA</u> <u>Reference</u>				d land wi equired		natural	habitat	s on site	, Approp	oriate						-		re are good ted approx	_	Construction jobs related to the local economy in the short-me	ne development may help support edium term.
36 Site Name Land at former David Lister School	An archerita, The sit impact. The sit must be compact surfact. With r new d	heolog ge asse te conta ts on th te is wit be draft tibility e water egard t evelopr	ical assets. In adains con e soils of thin Floo ed duri with ho of drainag o sustai ments a	essment Idition, to Idaminat Objective Od Zone Ing the dousing lange strate Inable de The subjections	has bee the loss of ed soil a e. 3a iii (hi esign sta nd use a egy in pla esign, en ct to Pol	of open nd its fo gh haza age. The nd that ace. hergy eff icy 21 w	space mormer used; there is there is which ad	refore, a should an adea and clea dresses	playing n approdemons quate foun technithese is:	ape. field wh priate FI trate ul and ologies, sues.	RA all	100m to City Cent The deve is submit be conside at that ti There ar primary provision There ar Policy 42 use was	the south cre. The ne elopment wanted for pla dered at the me. e three GP schools, and n of educate e also park (Open Sp a playing f	of the site carest bus so will be subjusted anning at what time, to clinics with a 2km of the tion for prices and play ace) protection meaning ace.	ect to a Trachich point a hin 1km of two second mary and states the prong the hea	re is good ted 174m ansport State detail account the site. If the site. If the site is dary school secondary ted within vision of the lith objecti	public tra from the satement / ed implica e traffic co The site is ls. Policy age school walking co nese facility we may be	Assessmentions of the onditions which in 600 and the old the o	ess to Hull ont when it e site can which exist om of two es the the site.	The site has good bus services minutes). Improved bus services overarching Policy 33.	to Hull City Centre (every 10
	(Susta Policy	inable I	Orainage diversit	e) Policy y and W	40 (Add	lressing	Flood R	isk in Pla	anning A					52 (Infrastr				"			
Assessment	•	Loca	tion has	s good co	onnectio	ns to jo	bs, facil	ities and	l service	S											
Summary	•	Loss	of scho	ol playir	ng field																
	•		_	d landsc	•																
	•			•				-					his matter	is address	ed in Policy	/ 48.					
	•			tal conc			_						d			_					
			•		•	•		•	•		a be d	eveloped	and presei	nted by the	e develope	r					
	•	roca	LIOH IS V	well-coni	nectea t	o null C	ity centi	ie by pu	one tran	sport											

Holderness Road Corridor Area Action Plan housing														SA	Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.9					Env	vironme	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	- 0 0 0 0 0 0 + 0 - ? + + 0 + 0 ? + + + + O + Summary															+					
SHLAA Reference 54 Site Name Former Sutton Place Safe Centre, Saltshouse Road																dium term. ces to Hull City Centre (every 15 –					
Potential Mitigation	-		_			-		ning for nd Wildl		ng), Polic	y 39	Policy 52	! (Infrastru	ucture and	Delivery).						
Assessment Summary	•	Herit Envir Flood Locar	rage con conmending revition has	nsiderat Ital conc Viewed a s averag	ions erns are us part c e conne	e largely f Policy ections t pproval	mitigat 40 - floo o Hull C	od mitig	ugh ove ation p	erarching lans shou ublic trar	uld be o	leveloped	·	ented by the	·		ects. If the	e permissio	n is not im	plemented then the following po	olicies should provide potential

													SA (Objectives						
				Envi	ironme	ntal								So	ocial				Ec	conomic
1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
? 0 0/- 0 0 0 0 ++ 0 ? ? + + 0 + 0 ? + + + + +															+					
The site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a i (low hazard). Consultees have advised that the site could be at risk from a breach at Saltend. In addition, the local public sewer network does not have capacity to accept surface water and sustainable drainage must be considered. An appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. An archaeological condition has been recommended. There is some vegetation on site, but the effects are unknown at this stage and further survey work is required. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. The adjacent to National Cycle Route 66; however, there is average public transport access to Hull City Centre. A bus stop is located 68m from the site. There is one GP clinic within 1km of the site. The site is also within 600m of three primary schools, and 2km of one secondary age school children. There are also parks and play areas located within walking distance of the site. Policy 42 (Open Space) protects the provision of these facilities. Other social objectives including inclusivity and wellbeing are covered by Policy 13 (University of Hull).															edium term.					
(Sustai	nable D 44 (Biod	Orainage diversit	e) Policy	40 (Add	Iressing	Flood F	Risk in Pl	anning	Applicat	-	Policy 52	z (inirastru	icture and	Delivery).						
•			_		ons to jo	bs, faci	lities and	d servic	es											
•		_			<u>م</u>															
•						mitigat	ed throu	ıgh ove	rarching	g policie	S									
•						_						his matter	is address	ed in Polic	y 48.					
•	Flood	ding rev	viewed a	s part of	f Policy	40 - floo	od mitiga	ation pl	ans sho	uld be d	eveloped	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					
•	Locat	tion has	average	e connec	ctions to	o Hull C	ity Centr	e by pu	ıblic trar	nsport										
	The sit have a the locand su drafted with he draina. An arcomorphism de locand su drafted with renew de locand su drafted with renew de locand su drafted lo	The site is brochave advised the local publiand sustainable drainage strate. An archaeolog There is some further survey. With regard to new development of the development of the local public for the survey. With regard to new development of the survey. Output 16 (Here (Sustainable Epolicy 44 (Bioo Contamination of the Semination of the survey.) There is some further survey. With regard to new development of the survey. Flood of the survey.	The site is brownfield have advised that the the local public sewe and sustainable drain drafted during the dewith housing land used drainage strategy in particular and the summary of the sustainage strategy in particular and the summary of the s	The site is brownfield land and have advised that the site control the local public sewer network and sustainable drainage must drafted during the design state with housing land use and the drainage strategy in place. An archaeological condition in the survey work is required. With regard to sustainable defined developments are subject Policy 16 (Heritage Considerate (Sustainable Drainage) Policy Policy 44 (Biodiversity and Was Contamination). Location has good contamination. Location has good contamination. 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In addition, the local public sewer network does not have capacity to accept surface water and sustainable drainage must be considered. An appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water and sustainable drainage must be considered. An appropriate FRA must be drainage strategy in place. An archaeological condition has been recommended. There is some vegetation on site, but the effects are unknown at this stage and further survey work is required. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. Policy 16 (Heritage Considerations), Policy 21 (Designing for Housing), Policy 39 (Sustainable Drainage) Policy 40 (Addressing Flood Risk in Planning Applications) Policy 44 (Biodiversity and Wildlife) and Policy 48 (Land Affected by Contamination). Location has good connections to jobs, facilities and services Archaeological condition Semi-natural habitats on site Environmental concerns are largely mitigated through overarching policies Soil remediation potential exists which will have positive effect on soils objective. This matter is addressed in Policy 48. Flooding reviewed as part of Policy 40 - flood mitigation plans should be developed and presented by the developer	The site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a i (low hazard). Consulters have advised that the site could be at risk from a breach at Saltend. In addition, the local public sewer network does not have capacity to accept surface water dariange strategy in place. An archaeological condition has been recommended. There is some vegetation on site, but the effects are unknown at this stage and further survey work is required. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. Policy 16 (Heritage Considerations), Policy 21 (Designing for Housing), Policy 39 Policy 39 Policy 34 (Blodwersity and Wildlife) and Policy 48 (Land Affected by Contamination). Location has good connections to jobs, facilities and services A Archaeological condition Semi-natural habitats on site Environmental Social Social All Junious July July July July July July July July	Social S	The site is brownfield land and is within Flood 2one 3a I (flow hazard). Consultees have advised that the site could be at risk from a breach at Saltend. In addition, the local public seven returner does not have capacity to accept surface water and sustainable drainage must be considered. An appropriate FRA must be drafted during the designs stage. The design shade if the design stage. The design shade if the design stage. The design shade the design stage is the design stage. The design shade if the design stage is the design stage. The policy 21 which addresses these issues. An archaeological condition has been recommended. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. Policy 16 (Heritage Considerations), Policy 39 (Sustainable Drainage) Policy 40 (Addressing Flood Risk in Planning Applications) Policy 52 (Infrastructure and Delivery). Policy 52 (Infrastructure and Delivery).

Holderness Road Corridor														SA (bjectives						
Area Action Plan housing allocations - Local Plan Table 5.9					Env	ironme	ental								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
+	?	0	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
T	Summary The site is brownfield land with bat potential. Appropriate surveys must be The site is brownfield land with bat potential. Appropriate surveys must be The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking Construction jobs related to the development may be																				
SHLAA Reference 172 Site Name Land to north east of 141 Marfleet Avenue	condu which The sir Holde could drafte with h draina The sir With r new d	are like are like te is wit rness Di also be d during lousing li lousing li regard to levelopri	for to de ly to be hin Floc rain is a at risk f g the de land use legy in p hins con o sustai nents a	evelopme affected od Zone t capaciform a bressign state and the blace. taminat mable dere subjected	ent. The d. 3a i (low ty and ca reach at ge. The at there ed soil w esign, en ct to Pol	w hazard annot t Salten design is an ad which in nergy efficy 21 v	d). Cons ake surf d. An ap should dequate npacts of fficiency which ac	ultees had ace water operated and and clear and clear and clear addresses	ave adver discher discher RA retrate cod surfactions objet an teches these is	d building ised that arge. The must be empatible empatible external ctive. Inclosies ssues.	t ne site lity	and cycle there is a is 13m a There is three pri provision also park (Open Sp including	e routes in average pu way on Mi one GP cli imary scho n of educa ks and play pace) proto g inclusivit	the area. ublic transparfleet Land nic within 1 rols, and 2k tion for prin areas loca ects the pro y and wellb	The adjace ort access 2. km of the m of one smary and steed within ovision of the eing are constants.	ent to Nation to Hull City site. The secondary as econdary as walking dichese facilit	onal Cycle y Centre. site is also school. Po age school istance of ties. Othe	re are good Route 66; h The nearest within 600 plicy 13 sup I children. the site. Po er social object	m of ports the There are blicy 42 ectives	local economy in the short-me The site is within the Eastern C	dium term.
Potential Mitigation	(Susta Policy	inable [Orainage diversit	e) Policy	40 (Add	lressing	g Flood F	ining for Risk in Pl and Affe	lanning	Applicat	-	Policy 52	2 (Infrastru	cture and I	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion has	good co	onnectio	ons to j	obs, faci	lities and	d servic	es											
Summary	٠.		otentia																		
	•			cally list		_		1.1			1										
							•	ed throu		_	•		his matter	is addresse	ad in Police	<i>u</i> 48					
				-				•				-		nted by the							
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Holderness Road Corridor Area Action Plan housing														SA (bjectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.9					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				E	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	0	0
U		Summary The site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 2s I (law beyond). An extraction in large provinciant to silities and there are good walking. Construction into related to the development may help sw																			
SHLAA Reference 250 Site Name Old Methodist Hall, Durham Street	approdemo	he site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a I (low hazard). An propropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should emonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate out and surface water drainage strategy in place. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all ew developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and use and that there is an adequate build not a recommendation of the site. The site is within 600m of one primary school, and 2km of three secondary schools. Policy 13 supports the provision of education for primary and secondary age school children. There are also parks and play areas located within walking distance of the site. Policy 42 (Open Space) protects the provision of these facilities. Other social objectives including inclusivity and wellbeing are covered by Policy 13 (University of Hull).															edium term. 500m to the north of The Mt Retail Centre				
Potential Mitigation	(Susta		_			-		ning for ood Risk	_		y 39	Policy 52	(Infrastru	icture and I	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion has	good c	onnectio	ons to jo	bs, faci	lities and	d service	es											
Summary	•	Envir	ronmen	tal conc	erns are	largely	mitigat	ed throu	ıgh over	arching	policie	s									
	•	Loca	tion is v	vell-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cent	re by pu	ıblic traı	nsport											
	•			-	anning a ew prop		which s	should in	corpora	ite appr	opriate	measures	to mitiga	te against p	otential n	egative effe	ects. If the	permissio	n is not im	plemented then the following p	olicies should provide potential

Holderness Road Corridor														SA	Objectives						
Area Action Plan housing allocations - Local Plan Table 5.9					Env	ironme	ntal						1		So	cial					Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	Summary The site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a ii (medium hazard); The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking Construction jobs related to the development may help to the site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking Construction jobs related to the development may help to the site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking Construction jobs related to the development may help to the site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking Construction jobs related to the development may help to the site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking Construction jobs related to the development may help to the site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking Construction jobs related to the development may help to the site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking Construction jobs related to the development may help to the site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking Construction jobs related to the development may help the site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking Construction jobs related to the development may help the site is in close proximity to community facilities and the site is in close proximity to community facilities and the site is in close proximity to community facilities and the site is in close proximity to community facilities and the site is in close proximity to community facilities and the site is in close proximity to community facilities and the site is in close proximity to community facilities and the site is in close proximity to community facilities and the site is in close proximity to community facilities and the site is in close proximity to community facilities and the site is in close proximity to community facilities and the site is in close proximity to community facilities and the sit															+				
U																					
SHLAA Reference 254 Site Name Land surrounding Wath Grove	theref design an add With r	ore, and should equate for the second	approp demon oul and sustai	riate FR istrate c I surface nable de	A must le compatible water de compatible water de compatible de compatib	oe drafto pility wit drainage nergy eff	ed durir h housi strateg iciency	3a ii (me ng the de ng land i gy in plac and clea Idresses	esign sta use and ce. an techr	ge. The	ere is	and cycle approxin transpor There ar primary provision	e routes ir nately 500 t access to e three GI school, an n of educa	proximity to the area work the area work the wor	vith Nation vest of the Centre. The hin 1km of hree secon mary and s	al Cycle Rosite. Also, enearest better the site. It dary schoosecondary a	there is ve us stop is l The site is ols. Policy:	ng located ry good pu ocated 259 within 600 13 support children.	ublic Om away. of one s the	local economy in the short- The site is also approximate park, and Kingston Shoppin	-medium term. ely 500m to the north of The Mt Retail
Potential Mitigation	-	-			sing), Po nning Ap			able Dra	inage) a	nd Polic	y 40	-	-	ty of Hull), d Delivery).	Policy 42 (Open Spac	e) and Poli	cy 52			
Assessment	•	Locat	tion has	good c	onnectio	ons to jo	bs, faci	lities and	d service	es		I								-	
Summary	•	Loss	of open	space																	
	•	Envir	onmen	tal conc	erns are	largely	mitigat	ed throu	ıgh over	arching	policie	S									
	•	Flood	ding rev	riewed a	is part o	f Policy 4	40 - floc	od mitiga	ation pla	ns shou	ıld be d	eveloped	and prese	nted by the	e develope	r					
	•	Locat	tion is v	vell-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cent	re by pu	ıblic traı	nsport											

Holderness Road Corridor														SA	Objectives						
Area Action Plan housing allocations - Local Plan Table 5.9					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial					Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
+	-	0	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	0/?	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
•														Sı	ımmary						
SHLAA Reference 322 Site Name Land west of Middlesex Road	Sutton be neu archae on lan provid The sit Salten The de there i The sit object With r	cted pri Grange utral if t eologica dscape ed. ee is wit d; there esign sho is an add ee conta ive (elec-	e Grade rees are il assess and tov hin Floce efore, are ould de equate ains pote ctrical s o sustai	evelopm II Listed retained ment w vnscape od Zone n approp monstra foul and entially ubstation	d Building ded between ill be received are unkers are unkers are competed surface contamitions).	mitigat g is loca een the quired a nown u t) and co tA must batibility water nated so	tesent. A ion provoted to work and s part of ntil furth ould be a be draft y with he drainage oil which addrainage which addr	vest, but heritag fany apper deta at risk fr ted duri busing la e strateg n may in	t effects e asset. plication fils of the rom a brong the d and use a gy in place npact on	are like An The efe e design each at esign sta and that e. the soi	ly to fects are age. t	and cycle Hull City The deve is submit be considered that tie There are primary provision also park (Open Sp	e routes in Centre. The elopment of ted for platered at the me. The two GP of schools, and of educates and play pace) protes	the area. The nearest Will be subjected anning at what time, to clinics with and 2km of the tion for pring areas located and the process the process the process to the pro	Also, there bus stop is ect to a Transition of the working into a second mary and steed within poission of the bus second mary and steed within poission of the bus second mary and steed within poission of the bus second mary and steed within poission of the bus second mary and steed within poission of the bus second mary and steed within poission of the bus second mary and steed within poission of the bus second mary and steed within poission of the bus second mary and steed within the bus second mark second	e is averag located a ansport St the detail account th he site. The dary school secondary walking d these facili	e public to t Savoy Ro atement/ led implica e traffic co ne site is v ils. Policy age school istance of ties. Otho	ere are good ransport according bad. Assessment ations of the conditions we within 600m 13 support of children. If the site. Per social ob-	at when it e site can which exist on of three is the There are colicy 42 jectives	local economy in the shor	to the development may help support rt-medium term. services to Hull City Centre (every 15 –
Potential Mitigation	(Susta Policy	inable D	Orainage diversity	e) Policy	40 (Add	lressing	L (Design Flood Ri cy 48 (La	isk in Pla	anning A			Policy 27	(Transpo	rt Appraisa	ls) and Pol	icy 52 (Infi	rastructur	e and Deliv	ery).		
Assessment	•	Locat	tion has	good c	onnectio	ns to jo	bs, facili	ities and	d service	s											
Summary	•		_	-	nstraints																
	•						mitigate		_	_	-										
	•			•				•				-		is address		•					
	•		_		•	-		_	-			eveloped	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					
	•	Locat	tion has	averag	e connec	ctions to	Hull Cit	ty Centr	e by pub	olic trans	sport										

Holderness Road Corridor														SA (Objectives						
Area Action Plan housing allocations - Local Plan Table 5.9					Env	rironme	ntal								So	ocial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+ ımmary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 325 Site Name Land Around Perivale Close	at risk during design an ad With new o	t from a g the de n should equate f regard to levelopr	breach sign stag demon foul and o sustai nents ar	at Salter ge. The s strate construction surface nable de re subje	nd; ther site cou ompatik water o esign, er ct to Po	efore, a ld be at pility wit drainage nergy ef licy 21 v	n appro risk fror th housi e strateg ficiency vhich ad	opriate F m a brea ng land gy in plac and clea Idresses	RA mus ach at Sa use and ce. an tech these i		fted he ere is , all	and cycle Hull City The deve is submit be consid at that ti There are primary s provision also park (Open Sp including	e routes in Centre. The elopment sted for planted at the dered at the me. e two GP of schools, and of educates and planted acce) protes inclusivity	the area. he nearest will be subj anning at w hat time, ta clinics withi nd 2km of t tion for pri y areas loca ects the pro y and wellb	Also, there bus stop is ect to a Trachich point king into a n 1km of two second mary and sted within poision of the eing are contact.	ansport State detailed account the dary school secondary a walking dichese facilito overed by I	e public tra etement/ A ed implica e traffic con e site is w s. Policy 1 age school stance of t ies. Other	Assessment tions of the nditions which ithin 600m as supports children. the site. Por r social obj	t when it e site can hich exist of three is the There are olicy 42 ectives of Hull).	local economy in the short-me The site has average bus service 30 minutes).	e development may help support dium term. es to Hull City Centre (every 15 –
Potential Mitigation		essing F	lood Ris	k in Plar	nning Ap	oplicatio	ons)			Policy 40		Policy 27	(Transpo	rt Appraisa	ls) and Pol	icy 52 (Infra	astructure	and Delive	ery).		
Assessment	•			•		-	•	lities and													
Summary	•						_		_	rarching											
			•		•	•			•			eveloped a	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					
				_				-		blic trans	-	maacuraa	to mitics	to against =	otontial a	egative effo	acto				
	·	mes	site HOW	r iias pla	mining a		WITICH S	moula In	icorpor	are appro	орпасе	measures	to mitiga	te against f	octential N	egative ene	ecis.				

Holderness Road Corridor														SA	Objectives						
Area Action Plan housing allocations - Local Plan Table 5.9					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ec	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
U		0 0 0 0 0 0 ++ 0 0 ? + + 0 Summary Summary The site is brownfield land with no biodiversity constraints. The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking Construction jobs related to the development																			
SHLAA Reference 326 Site Name Land at Ganstead Grove/Exeter Grove/Rimswell Grove/Wyton Grove	The si and ca at Salt stage. that t	te is with annot ta tend the The de here is a te has no regard to developn	hin Floo ike surfi erefore, esign sh in adeq o formo o sustai ments a	od Zone ace wate an appi ould der uate fou er indus inable d re subje	3a i (lover discharopriate monstraul and sutrial usesett to Po	w hazard arge and FRA mu te comp rface w s and as nergy ef licy 21 v	d). Holded could a st be distantial to distantial the distantial to distantial the distantial th	erness D also be a rafted du y with ho ainage st ontamina and clea ddresses	at risk fruring the busing later tracegy action is an tech	om a bree design and use in place. not like nologies ssues.	each and ly.	and cycle City Cent The deve has taken There are primary: provision also park (Open Sp including	e routes in cre. The ne elopment I n into acco e two GP o schools, an n of educa cs and play pace) proto g inclusivit	the area. earest bus s has been so cunt transp clinics with nd 2km of s tion for pri areas loca ects the pro y and wellb	Also, there stop is 164r ubject to a coort issues. in 1km of the two second mary and so the details within the points of the two seconds are coordinated within the two seconds are consistent within the consistent	e is good purm away at I Transport S he site. The dary schools secondary a walking dis hese facilit povered by F	e site is we so Policy 13 (ess. Other Policy 14 (ess. Other Policy	port accessove. t/ Assessm ithin 600m 13 supports I children. the site. Per social obj	ent which of two s the There are olicy 42 fectives of Hull).	local economy in the short-m The site has good bus services minutes).	
Potential Mitigation	-	essing Fl						able Dra	inage) a	and Polic	cy 40	Policy 27	(Transpo	rt Appraisa	is) and Poli	icy 52 (Infra	astructure	and Delive	ery).		
Assessment	•	Locat	tion has	s good c	onnectio	ons to jo	bs, faci	lities and	d servic	es		•								•	
Summary	•	Flood	ding rev	viewed a	as part o	f Policy ons to H	40 - floo	Centre b	ation pl by publi	ans shou	uld be o	developed	·	·	e developer I negative e						

Holderness Road Corridor Area Action Plan housing														SA	Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.9					Env	vironme	ntal								So	ocial				Ec	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/+	?/+	0	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
-	The site is brownfield land and contains existing vegetation and ecology. An ecological survey has been done and enhancements agreed. This will have a nositive effect against SA Chiective 1 providing it is implemented. The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. Also, there is good public transport access to Hull local economy in the short-medium terms.																				
SHLAA Reference 327 Site Name Land north of Maybury Road (former Maybury School)	positive The sire and case at Salt stage. that the sire with a sire positive positiv	ve effect te is wit annot ta end the The de nere is a te conta	t agains hin Floo ke surf erefore, esign sh in adeq nins cor o susta		jective 1 3a i (lover discharopriate monstraul and sutes soil vestign, er	provid whazard arge and FRA mu te comp urface w which in nergy ef	ing it is ing it is ing it is ingular	impleme erness D also be a rafted du y with ho ainage st on the so y and clea	ented. Prain is a set risk from the coursing land the course of the cou	at capaci com a bro e design and use in place. ctive. nologies	ity each and	The deve which ha There is schools as secondar within w provision	tre. elopment las taken in one GP cli nd is withi Policy 13 ry age sch alking dist	has been so to account nic within on 600m of supports the col childrent cance of the facilities.	ubject to a the traffic 1km of the another price provision. There are site. Poliother socia	Transport S conditions site. The s imary schoon of educat re also park cy 42 (Oper il objectives versity of H	Statement ite is adjace ol, and 2k tion for pr ss and play n Space) p	cent to a p m of two s imary and v areas loca rotects the	ent, rimary secondary ated	The site has good bus services minutes).	s to Hull City Centre (every 7 – 15
Potential Mitigation	(Addr	essing Fl	lood Ri	for Hous sk in Pla 18 (Land	nning A	oplicatio	ns) Poli	icy 44 (B		-)	_				icy 52 (Infra		and Delive	ery).		
Assessment	•			s good c		•	•														
Summary	•	Soil r Flood Locat	emedia ding rev	viewed a	tential e as part o connection	exists when the second	nich will 40 - floo Iull City	have pood mitigate Centre k	ositive e ation pl	ffect on ans shou	soils ol uld be o	ojective. T	and prese	is address nted by the st potentia	e develope	r					

Holderness Road Corridor Area Action Plan housing												ı		SA	Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.9				1	Env	/ironme	ental						1	1	Sc	ocial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/+	-	0	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0 S	+ ummary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 328 Site Name Land north and south of Portobello Road, south of Marfleet Lane, west of Bilton Grove	Summary The site is brownfield land with semi-natural habitats. Great crested newts are known to be within 250 metres of the site. Appropriate surveys must be conducted prior to development. The site is within Flood Zone 3a i (low hazard). Holderness Drain is at capacity and cannot take surface water discharge and could also be at risk from a breach at Saltend therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. The site ontains contaminated soil which impacts on the soils objective. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues.															edium term.					
Potential Mitigation	(Addr	essing F	lood Ri	for Hous sk in Pla 18 (Land	nning A	pplication	ons) Pol	icy 44 (B		Policy 40 sity and)	Policy 27	' (Transpo	rt Appraisa	ls) and Pol	icy 52 (Infr	astructure	and Deliv	ery).		
Assessment Summary	•	Possi Deve Envir Soil r	ible hig elopmer conmer emedia	ntal conc ation pot viewed a	nstraint mpacts erns are tential e	on semi e largely exists wl	i-natura / mitigat hich will 40 - floo	I habitat ed throu have po od mitig	es and g ugh ove ositive e ation pl	reat cres rarching	policie soils ol	s ojective. T		r is address nted by the		•					

Holderness Road Corridor														SA (Objectives						
Area Action Plan housing allocations - Local Plan Table 5.9					Env	/ironme	ntal								So	cial	ļ				Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
+	- 0 0/ 0 0 0 + 0 - ? + + 0 + O + O ? + + + O + O Summary The site is brownfield land with semi-natural habitats. Appropriate surveys must The site is brownfield land with semi-natural habitats. Appropriate surveys must The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking Construction jobs related to the development may he															+					
SHLAA Reference 329 Site Name Kedrum Road, Southcoates Lane Potential Mitigation	be collocated by the collocated of the composurface. The sign with new collocated policy (Susta Policy Poli	y listed for locally listed for	prior to fire stat isted bu hin Floo ed durin with ho drainage o sustai ments a ritage Co Drainage diversit	cion house uildings a od Zone ng the d ousing la ge strate traminat re subject onsidera e) Policy	ses shar and a lis 3a i (lov esign st nd use a egy in pl ed soil v esign, er ct to Po ations), 40 (Add	re bound sted build w hazard age. The and that	lary with ding sepal); there is there is apacts of ficiency which act I (Design Flood F	h the site parated of san adeced on the so and clear didresses ning for Risk in Pl	e. Therefrom site appropriate for demon quate for these is those is those in anning anning anning these is the second appropriate for the second appropriate	e are als e. priate FR strate bul and ctive. nologies ssues.	o 8A 5, all y 39	and cycle Route 66 A Transp applicati There is primary provision also park (Open Sp including	e routes in 5. Also, the ort Staten on, taking one GP cli school, an of educa as and play pace) proto g inclusivit	nent/ Assestinto accounic within 1 d 2km of twition for pring areas local ects the proyumble of twellburg and wellburg and wellburgers.	The site is good publications and the trafficker of the two seconds and site of the trafficker of the	approxim c transpo l be requific conditi site. The ary school secondary walking c hese facil overed by		n from Nation Hull City (In planning exist at the within 600 as supports of children, the site. Per social objectives:	conal Cycle Centre. Set time. Om of one the There are olicy 42 jectives of Hull).	local economy in the short- The site is approximately 80	
Assessment Summary	•	Possi Local Semi Envir Soil r	ibly high lly listed i-natura ronmen remedia ding rev	hway cond building tal conception potential with the week and the week	nstraint gs are c ts are pr erns are tential e s part o	on site resent or e largely exists wh	n site mitigat ich will 40 - floo	ed throu have po od mitiga	ugh over ositive et ation pla	rarching ffect on ans shou	soils ob	ojective. T		is addressonted by the						1	

Holderness Road Corridor Area Action Plan housing														SA (Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.9					Env	vironme	ental								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/+	- 0 0/ 0 0 0 ++ 0 0 ? + + 0 + Summary The site is brownfield land with semi-natural habitats present. Appropriate The site is brownfield land with semi-natural habitats present. Appropriate The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking Construction jobs related to the development may he															+					
SHLAA Reference 331 Site Name Land to East and West of Marfleet Avenue	The si from a stage. that t	ys must te is wit a breach The de here is a te conta	be contain Float Salt Salt Salt Salt Salt Salt Salt Sa	ducted pod Zone tend. An ould del quate fountaminat inable d	arior to 3a i (love) approp monstra ul and su ted soil v esign, e	develop w hazaro riate FR ate comp urface w which in	ment. d), howe A must patibility rater dra npacts of fficiency	ever the be drafte with he ainage st on the so and clea ddresses	site cou ed during ousing la trategy oils obje	uld be at ng the de and use in place. ctive.	risk esign and	and cycle Route 66 A Transp applicati There is three pri provision also park (Open Sp	e routes in 5; however fort Staten on, taking one GP cli imary scho n of educa ks and play pace) prote	the area. r, there is a nent/ Assertinto accounic within a pols, and 2k tion for pri y areas local ects the pro	The site is verage publisment will not the traffickm of the mofone smary and sted within ovision of t	approximate of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condary and the condary and the cond by Powered by Power	tely 300m ort access ed with an ins which of ite is also school. Po age school stance of ies. Othe	from Nation to Hull City y planning exist at the within 600 children. The social obj	t time. m of ports the There are olicy 42 ectives	local economy in the short-me The site is within the Eastern C	dium term.
Potential Mitigation	(Addr	essing F	lood Ri	sk in Pla	nning A	pplication	ons) Poli	able Dra icy 44 (B Contamii	iodivers	sity and)	Policy 27	' (Transpo	rt Appraisa	ls) and Pol	icy 52 (Infra	astructure	and Delive	ery)		
Assessment Summary	•	Semi Envir Soil r Possi Floor	natura ronmen remedia ible hig ding rev	al habitantal conc ation po thway co	ets prese cerns are tential e onstraint as part c	ent e largely exists whats ts of Policy	mitigat nich will 40 - floo	·	ugh ove ositive e ation pl	rarching ffect on ans shou	soils ol	ojective. T		is address							

Holderness Road Corridor Area Action Plan housing														SA (Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.9					Env	vironme	ntal								Sc	ocial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	-	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
0		The site is brownfield land and great crested newts are known to be present. Appropriate surveys must be conducted prior to development. There is a Locally Listed Crown Public House on eastern side of Marfleet Lane. However, there are likely to be neutral impacts on the setting. The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. The site is approximately 1km from National Cycle Route 66. Also, there is good public transport access to Hull City Centre. A Transport Statement/ Assessment will be required with any planning application, taking into account the traffic conditions which exist at that time.																			
SHLAA Reference 336																					
Site Name Land South of Preston Road																					
and East of Marfleet Lane	and cabreach design use an place.	innot ta n at Salt i stage. id that t	ke surfa end the The de here is	ace wate erefore, esign sho an adec	er dischanapprould den quate foesign, ei	arge and opriate nonstratul and s	the sit FRA mu e comp urface v	e could est be dr atibility vater dr and cle	be at ris afted di with ho ainage s an tech	at capaci sk from a uring the busing la strategy nologies ssues.	nd in	There ar three pri the prov are also 42 (Oper objective (Univers	e two GP (mary scho ision of ec parks and n Space) p es includin ity of Hull	clinics within cols, and 2k ducation for play areas rotects the inclusivity.	n 1km of t m of two primary a located wi provision and well	he site. The secondary sound secondar thin walking of these factoring are co	e site is a schools. F ary age sc g distance cilities. O overed by	so within 6 Policy 13 su hool childre e of the site ther social Policy 13	500m of pports en. There e. Policy	The site has good access to but (every 15 minutes).	s services to Hull City Centre
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	inable D)rainag		40 (Add	-		_		g), Policy Applicat	-	Policy 27	' (Transpo	rt Appraisa	ls) and Pol	icy 52 (Infra	astructure	and Delive	ery).		
Assessment Summary	•			s good c						es rarching	g policie	es									
	•	Flood	ding rev	viewed a	ıs part o	f Policy	40 - floo	od mitig	ation pl	ans shou	uld be d	developed	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					
	•	Possi	ble hig	hway co	nstraint	S															
	•	Locat	tion is v	well-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cent	tre by p	ublic tra	insport,	especia	ally in conte	ext of Poli	су 33							

Other West Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA (Objectives						
Table 5.11					Env	ironme	ntal								Sc	cial				Ecc	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 + 0 0 ? + + 0 0 ? + + + + +															+				
U		Summary																			
SHLAA Reference 9 Site Name 380 Beverley Road (Former Mayfair Cinema)	theref design an ade With r new d	ore, an should equate f egard t evelopr	approp demor oul and o sustai nents a	riate FR. Istrate c I surface nable de re subje	nd is with A must k compatible water c esign, en	e draft vility wit Irainage ergy ef icy 21 v	ed durin th housin e strateg ficiency which ad	ng the do ng land gy in plac and clea Idresses	esign sta use and ce. an techi these is	age. The I that the nologies ssues.	ere is	and cycle Hull City There are one prim provision also park (Open Sp including	e routes in Centre. The four GP nary school n of educa as and play pace) prot g inclusivit	the area. ne nearest clinics with I, and 2km tion for pri r areas loca ects the pro y and wellb	Also, there bus stop is in 1km of of three so mary and sted within ovision of the being are contact.	e is very go 10m from the site. The econdary so secondary a walking di these facilit	od public the site. he site is a chools. P age school istance of ties. Othe	transport a transport a also within (olicy 13 sup of children. the site. Per er social obj (University	600m of opports the There are olicy 42 dectives	local economy in the short-me	e development may help support dium term. to bus services to Hull City Centre
Potential Mitigation	-	-			sing), Pol nning Ap			able Dra	inage) a	and Polic	cy 40	Policy 52	! (Infrastru	icture and I	Delivery).						
Assessment Summary	• • •	Envir Flood Loca The s	conmen ding rev tion is v site now	tal conc iewed a vell-coni	nected t	largely Policy Hull Coproval	mitigate 40 - floo ity Cent	ed thround mitigate to the mit	ugh ove ation pla ublic tra	rarching ans shou	uld be d	leveloped a	·	nted by the te against p	·		ects. If th	e permissio	n is not im	plemented then the following po	olicies should provide potential

Other West Hull housing														SA (Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.11					Envi	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ec	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/+	O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O															+					
SHLAA Reference 26 Site Name 1 to 41 Sharp Street Potential Mitigation	must le compassurface Develor The sir soils of With it new de Policy	be draft atibility te water opment te is bro bjective regard to levelopr 16 (Her	ed durin with ho drainag should ownfield e. o sustai ments an	ng the decision land are subjective considerations in the consideration and the consider	•	ergy efficy 21 v	e desigr there is treet War aminate ficiency which ac I (Desig	ar Memored soil, was and clear didresses ning for	demons quate for orial. which im an techn these is Housing	npacts or nologies, ssues.	n the , all , 39	There is primary provision also park (Open Spincluding	one GP cli schools, and of educa sc and play pace) protog inclusivity	the area. stop is loca nic within 1 nd 2km of f tion for prin areas loca ects the pro	Also, there ted 21m from the cour second mary and second ted within the course of the ted are course or the te	site. The sdary school econdary awalking dihese facilit	ublic trans e. site is also ls. Policy age schoo stance of ties. Othe	_	om of two s the There are olicy 42 ectives	The site has good access to be (every 8 minutes).	edium term.
	and Po		<u> </u>		by Conta																
Assessment Summary	•	Deve Envir Soil r Flood Loca The s	elopmer ronmen emedia ding rev tion is w	nt should tal conc tion pot iewed a vell-coni	s part of	egard to largely kists wh Policy o Hull C	Sharp mitigat nich will 40 - floc ity Cent	Street Wed throus have pood mitigates	/ar Mem igh over sitive ef ation pla iblic trar	norial. Farching Fect on sons shouns	soils ob	ojective. T eveloped	and prese	is addressonted by the	develope	r	ects. If the	e permissio	n is not im	plemented then the following p	olicies should provide potential

Other West Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA (Objectives						
Table 5.11					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0																+				
SHLAA Reference 27 Site Name West end of Sharp Street	The s The s must comp surface With	ite conta ite is wit be draft atibility ce water regard t	hins cor thin Flored duri with he draina o susta	d land are nataminated and Zone ing the dousing lange strated inable de lare subje	ed soil v 3a iii (hi esign st nd use a egy in pl esign, er	which in igh haza age. Th and that ace. nergy ef	rd); the e design there is	refore, and should san ade	oils obje an appr I demon equate f	opriate I strate oul and nologies		and cycle City Cent There are one prim provision also park (Open Sp	e routes in re. A bus e four GP ary schoo of educa s and play ace) prote	proximity to the area. stop is local clinics with all, and 2km tion for pring areas local ects the pro	o commun Also, there ted 454m in 1km of t of five sec mary and s ted within ovision of t	nity facilitie e is good pu from the si the site. Th ondary sch secondary a walking di these facilit overed by F	ublic trans te. ne site is a ools. Poli age school stance of cies. Othe	lso within 6 cy 13 support access to the children. the site. Por r social obj	500m of orts the There are olicy 42 ectives	Construction jobs related to the local economy in the short-me. The site has good access to bus (every 8 minutes).	
Potential Mitigation	Policy (Addr	21 (Des essing F aminatio	signing lood Ri n).	for Hous sk in Plai	ing), Po nning A _l	licy 39 (Sustaina ns) and	able Dra Policy 4	inage) F 18 (Lanc	Policy 40 I Affecte		Policy 52	(Infrastru	icture and	Delivery).						
Assessment Summary	•	Envir Soil r Flood	ronmer remedia	•	erns are tential e s part o	largely xists wh	mitigat ich will 40 - floo	ed throu have po od mitig	ugh ove ositive e ation pl	rarching ffect on ans shou	soils ol	ojective. T		is address							

Other West Hull housing														SA (Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.11					Env	/ironme	ental								So	cial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/+	-	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	?/-	+	O St	+ ummary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 30 Site Name Former Newland Primary School, Newland Avenue	The si must comp surface With new comp	t on the opriate set is a local ite is with the draft atibility the water regard to developress.	biodive urveys ally liste hin Floo ed duri with ho drainal o sustai ments a	ersity fea must be ed buildi od Zone ng the d busing la ge strate inable d re subje	atures of conductions on sing on sing on sing on sing of the conductions of the conductio	te. w hazar age. The and tha lace. nergy e	te. Ther or to dev d); there ie design t there i	e is also velopme efore, an n should s an ade	approp demon quate fo	oriate FRA strate oul and nologies, ssues.	n site. A	and cycle City Cent There is primary: provision has a MU However the site. social ob (Universi	e routes in tre. There one GP cli schools, a n of educa JGA and to there ar Policy 42 jectives in ity of Hull		Also, there op 18m from Lkm of the four second mary and s area, whice s and play ce) protect lusivity and	e is good pum the site. site. The sidary schoolsecondary is will be loareas locates the provid wellbeing	ublic trans site is also ls. Policy age schoo ost as a res ed within ision of th g are cove	within 600 13 support I children. sult of deve walking di ese facilitie red by Poli	om of two as the The site elopment. stance of es. Other	Construction jobs related to the local economy in the short-me. The site has good access to bu (every 8 minutes).	
Potential Mitigation	(Addr		lood Ris	sk in Pla	nning A			able Dra licy 44 (E					•	ty of Hull), I Delivery).	Policy 42 (Open Spac	e) and Po	icy 52			
Assessment Summary	•	The s Envir Loss Flood	site is Loronmen of MUG	ocally List tal conc GA and the viewed a	sted erns are armac p as part o	e largely play area	mitigat a 40 - floo	ed thround mitigative trees to be a mitigative to be a mitigative to be a mitigative tree by pure trees to be a mitigative trees to be a mitigativ	ugh over	rarching ans shou			and prese	nted by the	e develope	r					

Other West Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA	Objectives						
Table 5.11					Env	ironme	ntal							_	Sc	ocial		_		Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
0		Summary The site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a iii (high hazard); The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking Construction jobs related to the development may help so																			
SHLAA Reference 43 Site Name 48 Pearson Park, HU5 2TG Potential Mitigation	theref design an add The sit With r new d	ore, an a should equate f te lies w regard to evelopn	approp demon oul and rithin a o sustai nents a	riate FR. Istrate c I surface conserva nable de re subje	nd is with A must k compatible water of ation are esign, en ct to Pol	oe draft vility wit Irainage ea, how vergy ef icy 21 v	ed durir h housing e strateg ever eff ficiency which ad	ng the do ng land gy in place ects are and clea idresses	esign stause and ce. likely to an techi these is	age. The that the be neu- nologies ssues.	ere is utral.	and cycle Hull City There are two prim provision also park (Open Sp including	e routes in Centre. A e six GP cl nary school n of educa as and plan pace) prot s inclusivit	the area. bus stop is inics within ols, and 2kn tion for pri y areas locatects the pro	Also, there located 1. I have of the n of five semary and sited within ovision of the peing are contact.	e is very go 58m from t ne site. The econdary so secondary a n walking di these facilit	od public the site. e site is als hools. Po age school stance of ties. Othe	so within 60 colicy 13 supol children. If the site. Per social objectives	DOm of ports the There are colicy 42 jectives	Iocal economy in the short-me The site has very good access t (every 5-7 minutes).	
Totellial Willigation	(Susta		rainage		olicy 40	-		_			y 33	1 oney 32	· (mmastro	icture una	Denvery).						
Assessment	•	Locat	tion has	good co	onnectic	ns to jo	bs, facil	lities and	d servic	es											
Summary	•	Envir	onmen	tal conc	erns are	largely	mitigate	ed throu	ugh ove	rarching	g policie	S									
	•	Flood	ding rev	iewed a	s part of	Policy	40 - floc	od mitiga	ation pl	ans shou	uld be c	leveloped a	and prese	nted by the	e develope	er					
	•	Locat	tion is w	vell-coni	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cent	re by pu	ublic tra	nsport											
				-	nning ap	-	which s	hould in	ncorpora	ate appr	ropriate	e measures	to mitiga	te against į	ootential n	egative eff	ects. If th	e permissio	on is not im	plemented then the following po	olicies should provide potential

Other West Hull housing														SA	Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.11					Env	ironme	ntal								So	ocial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
U		Summary The site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a iii (high hazard); The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. Also, there is very good public transport access to local economy in the short-medium term.																			
SHLAA Reference 46 Site Name 50 Pearson Park	theref design an add The si	fore, and should equate the lies were the lies were the lies were the lies were gard to	approp demor foul and vithin a o sustai	oriate FR nstrate of d surface conserv inable de	A must be compatible water of ation are essign, er	oe draft pility wit drainage ea howe nergy ef	ed during th housing strates strates wer impossible to the strates of the strategy of the str	•	esign sta use and ce. e likely t an tech	age. The state of	ere is utral.	and cycle Hull City There ar two prim provision also park (Open Sp	e routes in Centre. A e six GP conary school n of educa ks and pla pace) prot	the area. bus stop is linics within bls, and 2kn ation for pri y areas locatects the property.	Also, there located 18 1km of the of five se mary and sited within ovision of the second seco	e is very go 80m from t se site. The condary sc secondary a walking di these facilit	od public the site. site is als hools. Po age schoo istance of ties. Othe	_	00m of ports the There are olicy 42 dectives	local economy in the short-me	
Potential Mitigation	(Susta		Orainago					ning for ood Risk			y 39	Policy 52	2 (Infrastro	ucture and	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion has	s good c	onnectio	ns to jo	bs, faci	lities an	d servic	es		I									
Summary		Envii	onmen	tal conc	erns are	largely	mitigat	ed throu	ugh ove	rarching	g policie	!S									
		Floo	ding rev	viewed a	is part of	f Policy	40 - flo	od mitig	ation pl	ans sho	uld be c	developed	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					
		Loca	tion is v	well-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cen	tre by pu	ublic tra	nsport											
	•			-	anning a _l ew prop		which	should ir	ncorpor	ate appı	ropriate	e measures	s to mitiga	te against į	ootential n	egative eff	ects. If the	e permissio	n is not im	plemented then the following po	olicies should provide potential

Other West Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA (Objectives						
Table 5.11				1	Envi	ironme	ental								So	ocial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	O O O/ O O O ++ O O ? + + O + O ? + + + O + O															+					
		Summary The site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a i (low hazard); therefore, The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking Construction jobs related to the development may help s																			
SHLAA Reference 51 Site Name 20-24 Lambert Street Potential Mitigation	an apple demo foul a A Loca The si With a new deposit of the policy (Susta	propriat nstrate nd surfa ally Liste te conta regard to levelopn 16 (Her inable D	e FRA no compatice water d Nurse ins con consustainents a itage Corainage	nust be of cibility were drainatery is operated to the company of	drafted of the house strate posite the ed soil we esign, enct to Polition), Polition), Polition), Polition), Polition, Politica, Politic	during to ing land egy in p ne site land which in ergy efficy 21 to blicy 21 to lressing	the desiduse arolace. but effeunpacts of the compacts of the compact of the compacts of the compacts of the compacts of the compact of t	aa i (low gn stage nd that the ects are li on the so and clea ddresses ning for h Risk in Pl	ikely to oils object an technications these is those in the second	be neutictive. nologiessues.), Policy	ral.	and cycle Hull City There are two prim the provi are also p 42 (Oper objective (Universi	e routes in Centre. The e four GP nary school ision of ec parks and in Space) p es includin ity of Hull	the area. the nearest clinics with ols, and 2kn ducation for play areas rotects the g inclusivit	Also, there bus stop is in 1km of three so primary a located wi provision y and well!	e is very good s located 11 the site. The secondary second	od public 1.7m from ne site is a schools. I ary age so ng distanc cilities. O	transport a the site. also within 6 Policy 13 sup chool childre e of the site tther social	600m of pports en. There	local economy in the short-med	
Assessment Summary	•	Locate Envir Soil reflected Locate The s	cion has onmen emedia ding rev cion is v	s good co tal conce ition pot riewed a vell-conr	erns are ential ex s part of nected to	largely kists wh Policy OHull Coproval	obs, faci mitigat nich will 40 - floo City Cen	od mitiga	ugh over ositive ef ation pla ublic tra	rarching ffect on ans shou	soils obuild be despecia	ojective. The veloped a	and prese	-	develope	er	ects. If th	e permissio	n is not im	plemented then the following po	licies should provide potential

Other West Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA	Objectives						
Table 5.11					Env	/ironme	ental								So	ocial				Ec	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+ ummary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 219 Site Name Goodfellowship Inn Pub, Cottingham Road	an ap demotion of the state of	propriationstrate and surfaite is localination regard to	e FRA r compat ice wat ally liste n like to o susta	must be tibility wer drain ed but eo be pre	drafted vith hou age stra effects an esent on lesign, e	during sing lan tegy in re likely the car	the desiduse are place. to be note to be figure to the dument of the park dument of the figure of the design of the figure of the design of t	3a i (lowign stage and that the eutral. ue to fue and cle ddresses	e. The d here is a I and oil	esign sh an adequ I spillage	ould uate	and cycle City Cent There are two prim provision also park (Open Sp	e routes ir tre. A bus e two GP nary schoo n of educa ks and play pace) prot	of the area. stop is locate clinics with ols, and 2kr tion for pri y areas locate ects the pr	Also, there ated 100m in 1km of to more seems and seems and seems ated within ovision of the seems ated within acceptance.	nity facilitie e is good pu from the si the site. Th econdary so secondary a n walking di these facilit overed by I	ublic trans ite. ne site is a chools. Po age schoo stance of ties. Othe	port access Iso within 6 Dlicy 13 sup I children. the site. P r social obj	500m of opports the There are olicy 42 dectives	Construction jobs related to the local economy in the short-me. The site has good access to but (every 10 minutes).	
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	-	Drainag	e) Policy	y 40 (Ad	dressin	g Flood I	gning for Risk in P			-	Policy 52	? (Infrastru	ıcture and	Delivery)						
Assessment Summary		Loca Pote Envir Flood	lly Liste ntial co ronmen ding rev	ed buildi ontamina ntal cond viewed a	ng. ation cerns are	e largely of Policy	/ mitigat 40 - flo	Ū	ugh ove ation pl	rarching ans shou	uld be c		•	nted by the	e develope	er					

Other West Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA	Objectives	i					
Table 5.11					Env	/ironme	ntal								So	ocial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	- 0 0/- 0 0 0 0 ++ 0 - ? + + 0 + O ? + + + + O + O ? + + + O + O O ? O O O O															+					
SHLAA Reference 226 Site Name 173 to 187 Cottingham Road	Consetthe chand further simust composurface	ervation naracter urther suite is wit be draft atibility ce water regard t	Area. T and sei urveys a thin Floo ed duri with ho draina o sustai	the designating of the designation of the designati	gn and control of the area ired. 3a i (low lesign stand use a legy in place of the standard o	onstructure. Semi row hazardage. The and the lace.	tion pronatural had; there is there is	efore, and s an ade	are pres a approp demon equate for	everely a sent on s priate FR estrate oul and nologies	affect site RA	and cycle Hull City There ar two prim provision also park (Open Sp	e routes ir Centre. A e three Gl nary schoo n of educa ks and play pace) prot	proximity to the area. bus stop is P clinics with ols, and 2kn ation for pring areas locatects the process.	co commur Also, there located 41 hin 1km of n of five se mary and s	nity facilities e is very goo m from the f the site. Tecondary sch secondary a n walking dis these facilit overed by F	od public site. The site is nools. Po age schoostance of ies. Othe	also within licy 13 sup I children. the site. P r social obj	n 600m of ports the There are colicy 42 jectives	Iocal economy in the short-me The site has very good access (every 7-10 minutes).	ne development may help support edium term. to bus services to Hull City Centre
Potential Mitigation	Policy (Susta	16 (Her	ritage C Orainag	onsidera e) Policy	ations), · 40 (Ad	Policy 2 dressing	1 (Desig		Housin	g), Policy Applicat		Policy 52	? (Infrastru	ucture and	Delivery)						
Assessment Summary		Semi Herit Envir Floor	i-natura tage con ronmen ding rev	nl habitancerns a tal conc	ts are printed are large serns are as part o	resent ly mitig largely f Policy	ated thr mitigat 40 - floo	od mitig	olicy 16 ugh ove ation pl	rarching ans shou	uld be o		•	nted by the	e develope	ır					

Other West Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA C	bjectives						
Table 5.11					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial		_		Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
U		Summary																			
SHLAA Reference 231 Site Name Land between Bishop Alcock Road and Hotham Road North	an appledemonds foul an appledemonds foul and the appledemonds for the a	oropriat nstrate nd surfa is likely regard to	te FRA recompanded water to be consustant	must be tibility w er drains contamin	nd is with drafted o vith hous age strat nation or esign, er ect to Pol	during t ling land legy in p n site. nergy ef	he designate designates d	gn stage d that th	. The denere is a	esign sho n adequ	ould uate	and cycle City Cent There is o primary s provision also park (Open Sp	e routes in re. A bus s one GP cli schools, ar of educa s and play sace) protes	the area. stop is locanic within 1 and 2km of the tion for pring areas locanects the procession of the tion for pring areas locanects the procession of the	Also, there ted 1m fro km of the hree secor mary and s ted within poision of t	ity facilities is good pum the site. The sindary school econdary awalking dishese facilitovered by F	ite is also ols. Policy age school stance of ties. Other	within 600 13 support access 14 children. 15 the site. Per social obj	om of two rts the There are olicy 42 ectives	Construction jobs related to the local economy in the short-me. The site has good access to but (every 10-15 minutes).	
Potential Mitigation	(Addr		lood Ri		sing), Pol nning Ap					-		Policy 52	(Infrastru	cture and I	Delivery)						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion ha	s good c	onnectio	ons to jo	bs, faci	lities and	d service	es											_
Summary	•	Envir	ronmen	ntal conc	erns are	largely	mitigat	ed throu	igh over	arching	policie	S									
	•	Floor	ding rev	viewed a	as part of	f Policy	40 - floo	od mitiga	ation pla	ns shou	ıld be c	leveloped a	and prese	nted by the	developer	r					
	•	Loca	tion is v	well-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cent	tre by pu	ıblic traı	nsport, e	especia	lly in conte	ext of Polic	cy 33							

Other West Hull housing														SA	Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.11					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				E	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
U		Summary e site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a i (low hazard); therefore, appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should and cycle routes in the area. Also, there is good public transport access to Hull the development may help support local economy in the should be appropriate.																			
SHLAA Reference 232 <u>Site Name</u> Land at Bishop Alcock Road	an apposed an apposed an apposed an apposed and apposed and apposed and apposed an apposed analysis and apposed an apposed analysis apposed an apposed an apposed an apposed an apposed analysis apposed an apposed an apposed an appos	oropriat nstrate nd surfa regard t	e FRA n compat ice wate	nust be tibility w er draina inable de	drafted vith hous age strat esign, er	during t ing land egy in p nergy ef	he desi, I use an Iace. ficiency		. The denere is a	esign sh in adequ	ould uate	and cycle City Cent There is primary a provision also park (Open Sp	e routes in tre. one GP cli schools, an of educa as and play pace) prote	nic within and 2km of tion for pring areas locates		site. The sindary school walking dichese facili	ublic trans site is also pols. Policy age school istance of ties. Othe	within 600 13 suppor children. the site. Por	or to Hull or of two rts the There are olicy 42 ectives	the development may help so medium term.	wever, construction jobs related to upport local economy in the short- us services to Hull City Centre
Potential Mitigation					sing), Po nning Ap			able Dra	inage) a	ınd Polid	су 40	Policy 52	(Infrastru	icture and	Delivery)						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion has	s good c	onnectio	ons to jo	bs, faci	ilities and	d servic	es											
Summary	•	Floor	ding rev	viewed a	s part o	f Policy	40 - flo	od mitiga	ation pla	ans shou	uld be d	eveloped	and prese	nted by the	e develope	r					
	•	Loca	tion is v	well-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cen	tre by pu	ıblic tra	nsport,	especia	lly in conte	ext of Polic	cy 33							

Other West Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA C	bjectives						
Table 5.11			1		Envi	ronmen	ntal								So	cial				E	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	-	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 234 Site Name Land west of Bishop Alcock Road (former William Gee School)	an app demoi foul ar With r	oropriate on strate on surfa	e FRA m compati ce wate	nust be d ibility wi er draina nable de	drafted of th housing ge strate esign, en	during thing land egy in pleergy eff	ne designuse and lace.	n stage. d that th	hazard); The deserte is and the techniques of th	sign sho adequ ologies,	ould ate	developed this facility until the The site is and cycle City Cent There is so North/ Faslight important of the primary so provision also park (Open Sp	d for outouty. The shape we facilities in close a routes in the come conguirfax. Aveo act on the chools, and of educates and play ace) protests.	door sports nort term in ty is open f proximity the area. Is stop is local gestion at Equations are junctions of the proximity of the proximity areas local ects the proximity of the proximity areas local ects the proximity of the proximity areas local ects the proximity areas lo	facility, the pact of the process of	ne loss will he loss with the side. The side walking dichese facilities will he loss will he los	s and the ublic transte. fax Avenuds. Develously Policy age schools stance of cies. Other	site will be mpacts of the local reservation o	he loss of esidents I walking is to Hull haty Road by have a m of two rets the There are olicy 42 ectives	local economy in the short-m	the development may help support nedium term. us services to Hull City Centre
Potential Mitigation		essing Fl							nage) Po 7 (Atmos			Policy 13	(Universi	ty of Hull) a	nd Policy	52 (Infrastr	ucture an	ıd Delivery)			
Assessment	•	Loss	of sport	s facility	; howev	er, the	site has	been id	entified	as bein	g suitab	ole for hou	sing								
Summary	•	Locat	tion has	good co	onnectio	ns to jol	bs, facili	ities and	l service:	S											
				•					nd air qu	•											
	•					• .	•		gh overa		-										
	•	Flood	ding rev	iewed a	s part of	Policy 4	10 - floo	d mitiga	tion plai	ns shou	ld be d	eveloped a	ınd presei	nted by the	develope	r					
	•	Locat	tion is w	vell-conr	nected to	Hull Ci	ty Centr	re by pu	blic tran	sport											

Other West Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA	Objectives						
Table 5.11					Env	rironme	ntal						_		So	cial		1		· ·	Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
0		Summary e site is brownfield land with no ecological constraints The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking Construction jobs related to the development may help																			
SHLAA Reference 291 Site Name 114 Blenheim Street	The si must comp surface	te is wit be draft atibility se water regard to	hin Floo ed duri with ho draina o susta	od Zone ng the d ousing la ge strate	3a i (lov lesign st ind use a egy in pl esign, ei	v hazaro age. Th and that ace.	d); there e design there i	efore, and should san ade	demon quate fo	strate oul and nologies		and cycl City Cen There ar two prin provision also parl (Open S	e routes ir tre. The no re four GP nary schoo n of educa ks and pla pace) prot	n the area. earest bus clinics with ols, and 2kr ation for pr y areas locatects the pr ty and well	Also, there stop is local in 1km of the semany and semany and semany of the semany and s	e is good puted 302m the site. The condary so secondary a walking dithese facilit	ublic trans from the s ne site is al shools. Po age school stance of sties. Othe	port accessite. Iso within (licy 13 sup children. the site. Procial obj	500m of ports the There are olicy 42 ectives	local economy in the short-n	
Potential Mitigation	-	-			sing), Po nning A _l			able Dra	inage) a	and Polic	cy 40	Policy 52	2 (Infrastru	ucture and	Delivery)						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion ha	s good c	onnecti	ons to jo	bs, faci	lities and	d servic	es		1								•	
Summary		Envir	onmen	ital conc	erns are	largely	mitigat	ed throu	ıgh ove	rarching	policie	es									
		Floor	ding rev	viewed a	is part o	f Policy	40 - flo	od mitiga	ation pl	ans shou	uld be c	developed	and prese	ented by th	e develope	r					
		Loca	tion is v	well-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cen	tre by pu	ublic tra	nsport											

Other West Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA	Objectives						
Table 5.11					Env	/ironme	ntal								So	cial					Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
U							•							S	ummary						·
SHLAA Reference 364 Site Name Land between Stanley Street and Derringham Street, Spring Bank	Grade deper on the The si must comp surface	This site is brownfield land. It is within a conservation area and adjacent to a Grade II listed building; therefore, development will affect the setting and dependent on the design of the development there could be permanent effects on the townscape setting and heritage character of the area. The site is within Flood Zone 3a i (low hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues.															-medium term.				
Potential Mitigation	(Susta		Orainag			-		ning for ood Risk			y 39	Policy 52	! (Infrastrı	ucture and	Delivery)						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion has	s very g	ood con	nections	s to jobs	, facilitie	es and s	ervices		•									
Summary	•	Herit	tage coi	ncerns a	are large	ly mitig	ated thr	ough Po	licy 16												
	•	Envir	ronmen	ntal cond	cerns are	e largely	mitigat	ed throu	ıgh ove	rarching	policie	es									
	•	Floor	ding rev	viewed a	as part c	f Policy	40 - flo	od mitiga	ation pla	ans shou	uld be c	developed	and prese	nted by the	e develope	r					
	•	Loca	tion is v	well-con	nected	to Hull (City Cen	tre by pu	ıblic tra	nsport											

Other West Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA	Objectives						
Table 5.11					Env	ironme	ntal							_	So	cial				E	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
0		Summary e site is brownfield land and development will take place on the upper floors the building and so many objectives will not be affected. The site lies in Flood The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and so many objectives will not be affected. The site lies in Flood The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and so many objectives will not be affected. The site lies in Flood The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking local economy in the short-medium term.																			
SHLAA Reference 447 Site Name 109- 111 Beverley Road (Upper floors)	of the Zone chang	building 3a i (low ge in use regard to	g and so hazard should o sustai	o many on the solution in the	objective lies wood on he lies work on he lies	es will n vithin a neritage	ot be af conserv or land ficiency	fected.	The site ea, how an techr	e lies in Fever a	Flood	and cycle City Cent The site are three primary provision also park (Open Sp	e routes in tre. A bus is within 1 e GP clinic schools, a n of educa ks and play pace) prot		Also, there ited 18m from City Centre item of the site of the site of the site of the site of the within the covered item of the site of t	e is good purom the situe and Hull I te. The situe dary schoosecondary a walking di	ublic trans e. Paragon In e is also wi ls. Policy 1 age school istance of t ties. Other	terchange thin 600m 13 support children. the site. Por	. There of five s the There are olicy 42 ectives	local economy in the short-m The site has very good access station.	
Potential Mitigation	(Susta		Orainago			-		ning for ood Risk			y 39	Policy 52	! (Infrastru	icture and	Delivery)						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion has	s very go	od conr	nections	to jobs	, facilitie	s and s	ervices		ı								•	
Summary	•	Floor	ding rev	viewed a	ıs part o	f Policy	40 - floo	od mitiga	ation pla	ans shou	uld be d	leveloped	and prese	nted by the	e develope	r					
	•	Loca	tion is v	vell-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cent	tre by wa	alking a	nd cyclir	ng										

Other West Hull housing														SA	Objectives						
allocations- Local Plan Table 5.11					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0		0	-	-	-	+	O Si	+ ummary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 482 Site Name Brunswick Avenue	The site is greenfield land and the development will result in the loss of top soil. Mature trees may need to be removed. The site is also contaminated, which impacts on the soils objective The site is within Flood Zone 3a iii (high hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. Beverley Road Conservation Area and locally listed Brunswick House are located to the west of the site and the Listed School of Architecture lies to south. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. Loss of amenity greenspace which the existing community might be using for leisure purposes and to maintain a healthy lifestyle (for walking or exercising). The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. A bus stop is located 120m from the site. The site is within 1km of Hull City Centre and Hull Paragon Interchange. There are five GP clinics within 1km of the site. The site is also within 600m of two primary schools, and 2km of two secondary age school children. There are also parks and play areas located within walking distance of the site. Policy 42 (Open Space) protects the provision of these facilities. Other social objectives including inclusivity and wellbeing are covered by Policy 13 (University of Hull).															edium term.					
Potential Mitigation	Policy (Susta	16 (Her inable D	itage Co Orainage	onsidera e) Policy	ations), F 40 (Add	Policy 2: dressing	1 (Desig Flood F	ning for	Housing	g), Policy Application			(Universitucture and		Policy 42 (Open Spac	e) and Pol	icy 52			
Assessment Summary	•	Herit Envir Soil r Flood	age cor onmen emedia ding rev	nsiderati tal conc tion pot riewed a	ions erns are tential e s part o	largely xists wh	mitigat iich will 40 - floo	have po	igh over sitive ef	rarching _l	soils ob	jective. T			ed in Policy e develope						

Other West Hull housing allocations - Local Plan					Env	vironm	antal							SA	Objectives	ocial				Ec	onomic
Table 5.11					Env	vironm					d)		_			Ciai		_			onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/+	?	0	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	O Si	+ ummary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 485 Site Name Former School of Architecture building, Brunswick Avenue	Grade deper on the Si must comp surface	Summary This site is brownfield land with bat potential. Appropriate surveys are required. Grade II listed building; therefore, development will affect the setting and dependent on the design of the development there could be permanent effects on the townscape setting and heritage character of the area. The site is within Flood Zone 3a iii (high hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues.															edium term.				
Potential Mitigation	(Susta		Drainag	e), Polic	y 40 (Ac	ldressir		_		g), Policy Applicat	-	Policy 52	! (Infrastru	cture and	Delivery)						
Assessment Summary	•	Grad Bat p Herit Envir Flood	e II List potentia cage con conmen ding rev	eed Build al ncerns a atal cond viewed a	ding are large cerns are as part c	ely mitig e largel ^o of Policy	ated thr / mitigat / 40 - flo	od mitig	olicy 16 ugh ove ation pl	rarching	uld be c		and prese	nted by the	e develope	r					

Other West Hull housing														SA (Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.11					Env	ironme	ntal							_	So	cial				E	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
_	-	0	-	-	-	0	-		0	0	-	-	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 502 Site Name Land parcels to north of Walker Street	The site is greenfield land that contains trees and is likely to support habitats and species that could be affected by a housing development. Appropriate assessment will be required. Development of the site will result in the loss of top soil. The site is within Flood Zone 3a ii (medium hazard) and the Environment Agency has advised that the site could be at risk from a dock gate failure scenario on the Humber Estuary. An appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. The site is within an AQMA area - given the proposed density, the site will potentially add to the traffic, exacerbating air quality related issues. Summary The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. A bus stop is located within a metre from the site. The site is an AQMA and may have impacts on health. The site is within 500m of Hull City Centre and Hull Paragon Interchange, and within 300m of the Kingston Retail Park. There are six GP clinics within 1km of the site. The site is also within 600m of one primary school, and 2km of three secondary age school children. There are also parks and play areas located within walking distance of the site. Policy 42 (Open Space) protects the provision of these facilities. Other social objectives including inclusivity and wellbeing are covered by Policy 13 (University of Hull).															nedium term.					
Potential Mitigation	(Addr	essing F	lood Ris	sk in Pla	nning Ap	plicatio	ns) Poli	able Dra cy 44 (Bi ric Pollut	iodivers	-		Policy 52	! (Infrastru	cture and	Delivery)						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion ha	s very go	ood conr	nections	to jobs	, facilitie	es and se	ervices		•								•	
Summary	•	Flood Air q	ding rev	viewed a	as part o are larg	f Policy ely miti	40 - floo	ed throu od mitiga nrough P tre by wa	ation pla Policy 47	ins shou	ıld be d		and presei	nted by the	e develope	r					

Other West Hull housing														SA C	Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.11					Env	rironme	ntal								So	cial				Ecc	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community	Identity 17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 524 Site Name Providence Row, Beverley Road	thereise the defined and he contains of the simust composurface. With the new contains the cont	his site is brownfield land and lies within the Beverley Road Conservation Area; herefore, development will affect the setting and dependent on the design of he development there could be permanent effects on the townscape setting and heritage character of the area. The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. Also, there is good public transport access to Hull City Centre. A bus stop is located 39m from the site. There is one GP clinic within 1km of the site. The site is also within 600m of three primary schools, and 2km of one secondary school. Policy 13 supports the provision of education for primary and secondary age school children. There are also parks and play areas located within walking distance of the site. Policy 42 (Open Space) protects the provision of these facilities. Other social objectives including inclusivity and wellbeing are covered by Policy 13 (University of Hull). With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all ew developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues.															dium term.				
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	16 (Her ninable D olicy 48)rainage	e) Policy	40 (Add	dressing	Flood R					Policy 52	! (Infrastru	cture and [Delivery)						
Assessment	•			_			-			as), and	is well	connected	d to faciliti	es and serv	vices						
Summary	•		_		_	_		ough Po	-	·c .	., .				1. 5 "	40					
	:			•				· ·					nıs matter	is addresse	ed in Policy	y 48.					
	:						_		_	arching			and preser	nted by the	develone	r					
			_		•	-		re by pu	-		na be u	ic velopeu (ana preser	iced by tile	. acvelope	•					
			•				,	1 130		-1											

Other West Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA C	bjectives						
Table 5.11					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				E	Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/-	-	0	-	-	0	0	?/-		0	0	-	-	-	O Su	+ mmary	0	?	+	+	+	
SHLAA Reference 561 Site Name Trinity House Grounds, Calvert Lane	top so Appro The sit must I compa surfac	The site is greenfield land / greenspace and development will result in the loss of top soil and potentially affecting biodiversity features and landscape. Appropriate assessments will need to be undertaken. The site is within Flood Zone 3a iii (high hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. Loss of amenity greenspace which the existing community might be using for leisure purposes and to maintain a healthy lifestyle (for walking or exercising). The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. The nearest bus stop is located 144m from the site. However, there are limited bus services that operate on Calvert Lane. The network in this area experiences congestion especially during the peak hours. Therefore it is highly likely that some mitigation works will be required to facilitate this development. The scale of the mitigations would need to be determined via a detailed transport assessment. There is one GP clinic within 1km of the site. The site is also within 600m of one primary school, and 2km of two secondary age school children. There are also parks and play areas located within walking distance of the site. Policy 42 (Open Space) protects the provision of these facilities. Other social objectives															nedium term.				
Potential Mitigation	(Addre Wildli	essing F	lood Ris cy 47 (A	k in Pla	sing), Pol nning Ap eric Poll	plicatio	ns) Poli	cy 44 (B	iodiversi	ty and		Policy 25	(Sustaina	ole Transpo	ort) and Po	olicy 52 (Inf	frastructu	re and Deli	very)	Policy 25 (Sustainable Transp	port)
Assessment	•	Loca	tion has	averag	e conne	ctions to	o jobs (e	employm	nent are	as)											
Summary	•	Semi	-natura	l habita	ts presei	nt															
	•	Cong	gestion a	and acce	ess issue	s, which	n may al	so affec	t air qua	lity											
	•	Envir	ronmen	tal conc	erns are	largely	mitigate	ed throu	ıgh over	arching	policies	5									
	•	Floor	ding rev	riewed a	is part of	f Policy	40 - floo	od mitiga	ation pla	ns shou	ıld be d	eveloped	and preser	nted by the	develope	r					
	•	Loss	of ame	nity gree	enspace																
	•	Loca	tion is v	vell-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cent	re by pu	ıblic trar	nsport, e	especial	ly in conte	ext of Polic	y 33							

Other West Hull housing														SA	Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.11					Env	rironme	ntal	_							So	ocial	_		_		Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
0																					
SHLAA Reference	an ap	The site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a i (low hazard); therefore, and cycle routes in the area. National Cycle Route 65 is located near the site. Also, there is very good public transport access to Hull City Centre. The nearest and surface water drainage strategy in place. The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. National Cycle Route 65 is located near the site. Also, there is very good public transport access to Hull City Centre. The nearest bus stop is 116m away.																			
607		and cycle routes in the area. National Cycle Route 65 is located near the site. Also, there is very good public transport access to Hull City Centre. The nearest															roximity to the Western Corridor				
Site Name Amber Development, Former Boothferry Park, Boothferry Road	With	regard t	o sustai	inable d	ted soil v esign, er	nergy ef	ficiency	and cle	an tech	nologies	, all	two prim provision also park (Open Sp	nary schoon of educa ks and play pace) prot	ols, and 2kr ition for pri y areas loca ects the pr	n of one se mary and s Ited within Ovision of t	the site. The condary so secondary as walking dithese facilit overed by I	hool. Poli age schoo stance of cies. Othe	cy 13 supported to the site. If the site. If respectively.	oorts the There are Policy 42 Jectives	1 1	s to bus services to Hull City Centre
Potential Mitigation	(Addr		lood Ris							Policy 40 I Affecte		Policy 52	2 (Infrastru	ucture and	Delivery)						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion is v	well con	nected t	o jobs,	facilities	and ser	rvices			ı									
Summary	•	Envir	onmen	ital cond	cerns are	largely	mitigat	ed thro	ugh ove	rarching	policie	<u>!</u> S									
	•	Soil r	emedia	ation po	tential e	xists wh	nich will	have po	ositive e	ffect on	soils ol	ojective. T	his matter	r is address	ed in Polic	y 48.					
	•	Floor	ding rev	viewed a	as part o	f Policy	40 - floo	od mitig	ation pl	ans shou	uld be o	developed	and prese	nted by the	e develope	r					
	•	Loca	tion is v	well-con	nected t	o Hull C	City Cent	tre by pu	ublic tra	nsport											
	•	The	site has	plannin	ng conse	nt and s	hould ir	ncorpora	ate app	ropriate	measu	res to miti	gate again	st potentia	I negative	effects					

Other West Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA (Objectives						
Table 5.11					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
0		Summary e site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a i (low hazard); therefore, appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should and cycle routes in the area. National Cycle Route 65 is located near the site. Construction jobs related to the development may help local economy in the short-medium term.																			
SHLAA Reference 659 Site Name West of No's 288-264 Pickering Road, former LA Training Centre	an apposed an apposed an apposed an apposed and apposed and apposed and apposed an apposed analysis and apposed an apposed analysis apposed an apposed an apposed an apposed an apposed analysis apposed an apposed an apposed an appos	oropriat nstrate nd surfa regard to	e FRA r compat ice wat o susta	nust be tibility w er draina inable d		during ting land egy in pare	he desi d use an olace. ficiency	gn stage nd that the	the defection the defection in the defec	esign sh an adequ	ould uate	and cycle Also, the located 2 There is a primary a provision also park (Open Sp	e routes in re is good 282m from one GP cli schools, an of educa as and play pace) prote	the area. public tran the site. nic within 1 nd 2km of c tion for pri areas loca ects the pro	National Consport accessions. Lkm of the one second mary and steed within ovision of the second seco	-	65 is local City Centre site is also . Policy 1: age school stance of cies. Othe	within 600 supports I children. the site. Proceedings	op is op of four the There are olicy 42 ectives	local economy in the short-me	edium term. ximity to the Western Corridor
Potential Mitigation					sing), Po Inning Ap			able Dra	inage) a	and Polic	cy 40	Policy 52	(Infrastru	cture and I	Delivery)						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion is v	well con	nected t	o jobs, 1	acilities	and ser	vices			,								•	
Summary	•	Floor	ding rev	viewed a	as part o	f Policy	40 - flo	od mitiga	ation pla	ans shou	uld be d	developed	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					
	•	Loca	tion is v	well-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cen	tre by pu	ublic tra	nsport											
	•	The	site nov	v has pla	anning a	pproval	/is unde	er constr	uction v	which sh	ould in	corporate	appropria	te measure	es to mitiga	ate against	potential	negative e	ffects.		

Other West Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA	Objectives						
Table 5.11					Env	ironme	ntal								So	ocial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0		0	0	-	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
0		Summary																			
SHLAA Reference 691 Site Name University Of Hull, Cottingham Road.	The si FRA m composurface	te is with nust be de atibility se water	hin Flood drafted with how draina	effect o od Zone during t ousing la ge strate	n landso 3a ii (m the desig nd use a egy in pl	edium h gn stage and that ace.	azard); The d there is	thereforesign shes an ade	re, an a ould de quate f an tech	ppropria monstra oul and nologies,	te te	and cycle City Cent There are four prim provision also park (Open Sp	e routes in re. A bus three GF nary school of educa s and play ace) prot	the area. stop is local clinics with ols, and 2kr tion for pri areas local ects the pr	Also, there ated 98m from 1km of five se mary and sated within ovision of t	nity facilitie e is good po rom the sit f the site econdary so secondary so secondary so walking di these facility overed by	ublic trans te. The site is chools. Po age schoo istance of ties. Othe	also within licy 13 sup I children. the site. P r social obj	s to Hull a 600m of ports the There are olicy 42 jectives	Construction jobs related to the local economy in the short-me. The site has good access to bus (every 10 minutes).	
Potential Mitigation	-	-	_	for Hous sk in Plai				able Dra	inage) a	and Polic	y 40	Policy 13	(Universi	ty of Hull)	and Policy	52 (Infrastı	ructure an	d Delivery)	1		
Assessment	•	Locat	tion is v	well conr	nected t	o jobs, 1	facilities	and ser	vices			1									
Summary		Envir	onmen	ital conc	erns are	largely	mitigat	ed throu	ugh ove	rarching	policie	es .									
		Flood	ding rev	viewed a	s part o	f Policy	40 - floc	od mitiga	ation pl	ans shou	ıld be d	developed a	and prese	nted by the	e develope	r					
		Locat	tion is v	well-coni	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cent	tre by pu	ublic tra	nsport											
		The s	site nov	v has pla	nning a	pproval	/is unde	er constr	uction	which sh	ould in	corporate	appropria	te measur	es to mitiga	ate against	potential	negative e	ffects.		

Other West Hull housing														SA (bjectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.11		_			Env	ironmei	ntal								So	cial	_			E	Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	-	-	-	0	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	-	+/-	O St	+ Immary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 721	The sit	The site has semi-natural habitats present on site and the potential for bats. The site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a iii (high hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and synface where foul and synface where foul and synface where foul and synface where design stage. The and synface where foul and synface where design stage and that there is good public transport access to Hull City Centre. Loss of amenity greenspace which the existing community might be using for leisure purposes and to maintain a healthy lifestyle (for walking or exercising). The site is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. National Cycle Route 66 is located near the site. Also, there is good public transport access to Hull City Centre.															nedium term.				
Site Name Former Dane Park Primary School, Orchard Park	design an ade	The site has semi-natural habitats present on site and the potential for bats. The site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a iii (high hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is																			
					esign, en ct to Pol						, all	There are two prim provision also park (Open Sp	e three Gary school of educates and play pace) prot	esco and Be of clinics with ls, and 2km tion for pring areas local ects the program y and wellb	nin 1km of n of five se mary and s ted within ovision of t	the site. T condary scl secondary a walking di hese facilit	The site is hools. Po age schoo stance of cies. Othe	also within licy 13 supp I children. the site. Por r social obj	oorts the There are olicy 42 ectives		
Potential Mitigation	(Addre	essing Fl	ood Ris	sk in Pla	sing), Pol nning Ap ersity an	plicatio	ns), Poli	cy 41 (G	iroundw	ater				ty of Hull), 52 (Infrastr			Appraisal)	Policy 42 (Open		
Assessment	•	Locat	tion has	s averag	e conne	ctions to	jobs (e	mploym	ent area	as); how	vever, i	t is well co	nnected t	o facilities	and service	es					
Summary		The s	ite has	semi-na	itural ha	bitats p	resent o	n site a	nd the p	otential	l for ba	ts.									
	•		_	-	nstraints		-	=													
					ithin a g																
	•				erns are		_		_	_	-										
			•		•	•		•	•		ild be d	eveloped a	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					
		Locat	tion is v	vell-con	nected t	o Hull C	ty Centi	re by pu	blic tran	sport											

Other West Hull housing														SA	Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.11					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial					Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	-	-	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	?/-	+/-	0	+ ımmary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 723 Site Name The Danes, North of Hall Road	devel approduced foul at The sist the	ite is bro lopment. opriate F onstrate and surfa ite is loc most er ite conta	It is wi RA mus compat ce wate ated wi avironm	thin Floot to be dra tibility we er draina thin a G nentally	od Zone fted dur rith hous age strat roundw sensitive	3a iii (hi iing the iing land egy in p ater Sou e setting which im	gh haza design s use an lace. rce Pro for gro pacts o	ard); the stage. T d that th tection a undwate	refore, a he desig nere is an Zone 1 (S er qualit ils object	an In should In adequ SPZ1) wh Iy.	d ate hich	and cycle Also, the A Transp traffic im especiall There ar two prim provision Developi	e routes in re is good ort Assess spact on the y at the Teath of early school of educament of the	proximity to the area. public transment wound ne network esco and Berry clinics with the site will in play areas	National Consport access of the requirement of the	ycle Route ss to Hull red to be exhibits s id / Hall Ro the site. condary so econdary of amenity	e 66 is loca City Centr undertake some cong oad junction The site is chools. Po age school	ted near the. In to assess estion at pons. also withir licy 13 sup I children. ace. Althou	the eak times a 600m of ports the	local economy in the short-	o the development may help support medium term. bus services to Hull City Centre
Potential Mitigation	Policy (Add	developr y 21 (Des ressing F ection), P	signing f	for Hous sk in Pla	sing), Po nning Ap	licy 39 (S	Sustaina ns), Pol	able Dra icy 41 (G	inage) Po Groundw	olicy 40 vater				ty of Hull), 52 (Infrastr			Appraisals), Policy 42	? (Open		
Assessment Summary		Loss Possi The s Envir	of amerible high	nity gree hway co ocated w tal conc ation por viewed a	en space instraint vithin a g erns are tential e	s which groundw largely xists wh	may als rater So mitigat ich will 40 - floc	o impac urce Pro ed throu have po od mitiga	t on air of tection agh over sitive ef	quality Zone 1 (arching fect on s	(SPZ1) policie soils ob	s .jective. T	his matter	o facilities is address nted by the	ed in Policy	48.					

Other West Hull housing														SA C	Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.11					Envi	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	-	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+ ımmary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 927 Site Name Land at 103 8th Avenue	Holder approp demon foul ar St Mic is sepa	rness Dr priate F nstrate on nd surfa hael's C	rain is a RA mus compat ce wate hurch is by Orcha	t capacit t be dra ibility w er draina	ty and ca fted dur ith hous nge strati Local Lis	annot ta ing the ing land egy in p	ake surfa design st I use and lace.	ice wate tage. The d that the	er dischane designere is an	n should n adequa However	te	and cycle Also, the located 5 There are one prim provision also park	e routes in re is good fam from the e three GP ary schoo n of educates and play	proximity the area. public tranthe site. clinics with, and 2km tion for print areas loca	o commun National Consport acces hin 1km of of five secondary and secondary access to the secondary and secondary access to the se	the site. Tondary schoolsecondary schoolsecondary de walking di	66 is loca City Centro The site is nools. Poli age schoo istance of	re are good ted near the. A bus sto also within cy 13 suppo I children. The site. Poor	e site. p is 600m of orts the There are blicy 42	Construction jobs related to the local economy in the short-me. The site has good access to bus (every 7-10 minutes).	
	the mo	ost envi egard to	ronmer o sustai	ntally sei nable de	nsitive se esign, en	etting for	or ground	dwater and clea	quality.	Z1) which				•				University (
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	inable D)rainage		40 (Add	-		_), Policy 3 pplicatio		Policy 52	(Infrastru	cture and [Delivery)						
Assessment				_						•		ll connecte	ed to facili	ties and se	rvices						
Summary	•	Envir	onmen	tal conc	erns are	largely	mitigate	ed throu	gh overa	Zone 1 (S arching p ns should	olicies		and presei	nted by the	develope	r					
	•	Locat	tion is w	vell-con	nected to	o Hull C	ity Centr	re by pu	blic tran	sport											

Other West Hull housing														SA C	Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.11					Envi	ronmer	ntal								So	cial					Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/+	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	O Su	+ ımmary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 928 Site Name Extra Care Home Hall Road	Holde approduce of foul and St Mico Orcha Listed The sixt the month object.	rness Dr priate F nstrate and surfa chael's C rd 2000 Building te is loca ost envi	rain is at RA must compatice water hurch is building g. ated wit ronmen ly to compare the	t capacit t be draf ibility wi er draina s on the g so the chin a gro ctally ser ntain co	ty and ca fted duri ith hous age strate Local Lis site is co oundwa nsitive se intamina	innot ta ing the o ing land egy in p t. Howe onsidered ter Sour etting for ted soil ergy eff	ke surfadesign suse and lace. Ever it is sed to not receive protein ground which it iciency	ace water of that the section Zeroland clear and clear alone and clear aldresses	er dischane designere is an impactone 1 (Squality.	rge. An a should a sh	and cally	and cycle Also, the located 2 There are one prim provision also park (Open Sp	e routes in re is good 21m from t e three GP ary school of educat is and play bace) protes	proximity the area. public tranche site. clinics with, and 2km tion for prinches located and wellb	National Consport accessions 1km of of five secondary and steed within ovision of the secondary and steed within ovision of the secondary and steed within ovision of the secondary and secondary accession of the secondary and secondary and secondary accession acc	the site. Tondary scheecondary walking dihese facilit	City Centro City Centro The site is tools. Poli age school stance of ties. Othe	ted near the A bus stored also within cy 13 supposed in the site. Per social obj	600m of orts the There are olicy 42 ectives	local economy in the short-r The site has good access to I (every 7-10 minutes).	the development may help support medium term. bus services to Hull City Centre
Potential Mitigation	(Susta Policy	inable D)rainage undwat	e) Policy	40 (Add	ressing	Flood R	ning for I lisk in Pla and Affeo	anning A			Policy 52	(Infrastru	cture and I	Delivery)						
Assessment	•	Locat	tion has	average	e connec	tions to	jobs (e	employm	ent area	s) and i	t is wel	ll connecte	ed to facili	ties and se	rvices						
Summary	•	Envir	onment	tal conce	erns are	largely	mitigate	ed throu	gh overa	arching	policies	5									
	•	Soil r	emedia	tion pot	ential ex	ists wh	ich will	have pos	sitive eff	ect on s	oils ob	jective. Th	nis matter	is addresse	ed in Policy	48.					
	•	Flood	ding revi	iewed as	s part of	Policy 4	10 - floo	od mitiga	tion pla	ns shou	ld be de	eveloped a	and preser	nted by the	develope	r					
	•	Locat	tion is w	ell-conn	nected to	Hull Ci	ty Cent	re by pu	blic tran	sport											
	•	The s	ite now	has pla	nning ap	proval/	is unde	r constru	uction w	hich sh	ould inc	corporate	appropria	te measure	es to mitiga	ate against	potential	negative e	ffects.		

Other West Hull housing														SA	Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.11		1			Env	vironme	ental								So	cial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/+	?	0	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+ Immary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 936 <u>Site Name</u> Rear of 465-467 Priory Road	Semi-natural habitats are present adjacent to site and an Ecology Survey is recommended, however impacts are unknown. The site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a iii (high hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. The site is likely to contain contaminated soil which impacts on the soils objective. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues.															edium term.					
Potential Mitigation	(Addr	essing Fl	lood Ri		nning A	pplicati	ons), Po	able Dra licy 44 (I ation).	• .	•		Policy 52	2 (Infrastru	cture and	Delivery)						
Assessment Summary	•	Pote Envir Soil r Flood	ntial econmer Temedia	cological ntal cond ation po viewed a	constracerns are tential e	ints e largely exists w of Policy	/ mitiga hich will 40 - flo	ted throi	ugh ove ositive e ation pl	rarching ffect on ans sho	g policie soils ob	ojective. T	his matter	is address	ed in Policy						

Other East Hull housing allocations - Local Plan													SA C	bjectives						
Table 5.12					Envi	ronmen	tal							So	cial				E	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	Dev Land	Resources 10 Historic /	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0 ?	?	-	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
													Sı	mmary						
SHLAA Reference	is recommended, however impacts are unknown. using for leisure purposes and to maintain a healthy lifestyle (for walking or exercising). In the site has good															Construction jobs related to local economy in the short-m	the development may help support nedium term.			
42 Site Name Area of Change - North Bransholme	must be compared surface. An arcompared with respect to the compared surface.	e drafte itibility v e water haeolog	ed durir with ho drainag gy condi	ng the dousing lage strate	esign stand use a egy in plans been reesign, en	ge. The nd that to ce. comme	design sh there is an nded whice ciency and	ould de adequa h may i	propriate monstrate ate foul an mpact on echnologi ese issues.	d SA10.	The site and cycle City Cen Traffic good impact of there is primary supports children the site.	is in close e routes in tre. A bus enerated f in the high one GP cli schools, an ithe provi There ar Policy 42	the area. Is stop is with rom this sit way networnic within 1 and one second in of educe also parks (Open Spaccluding inc	There is also in 1m of the would not rk. km of the condary school cation for and play see) protect	so good pune site. eed to be a site. The sool is within primary an areas locat sthe provi	ite is also n 2km of d seconda ed within sion of the	within 600 the site. Po walking disese facilitie red by Police	to Hull e the m of two blicy 13 bool stance of s. Other	The site has good access to b (every 15 minutes).	ous services to Hull City Centre
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	inable D	rainage	e) Policy	40 (Add	ressing f	lood Risk	in Planr	using), Po iing Applic and Wildli	ations),	-		ty of Hull), 52 (Infrastri		-	Appraisals), Policy 42	(Open		
Assessment	•	Locat	ion has	average	e connec	tions to	jobs (emp	loymen	t areas); h	owever,	it is well co	nnected t	o facilities a	and service	es					
Summary	•	Loss	of amer	nity gree	enspace															
	•			_	constraii															
	•					• ,	nitigated 1	hrough	overarchi	ng policie	es									
	•		_	-	nstraints		_													
	•	Locat	tion is w	vell-con	nected to	Hull Cit	y Centre l	oy publi	transpor	•										

Other East Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA	Objectives						
Table 5.12					Env	ironme	ntal								So	ocial					Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
U		Summary The site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 1. An adequate foul and The site is in close proximity to community facilities and to greenspaces and Construction jobs related to the development may he																			
SHLAA Reference 47 <u>Site Name</u> Kinderscout Close, North Bransholme	surfac With I	e water regard t	draina o sustai	ge strato inable d	egy will esign, ei	need to nergy ef	be in pl ficiency		n techr	ologies		there are transpor There is within 60 Policy 13 school ch distance facilities.	e good wa t access to one GP cli OOm of the supports hildren. Tl of the site Other so	lking and control Hull City (control City (c	ycle routes Centre. A b Ikm of the one second on of educ so parks ar V (Open Spa ves includi	nity facilities in the are ous stop is vestie. There dary school cation for part play are ace) protecting inclusives	a. There is within 1m of a re two plants within 2 orimary and as located cts the pro	s also good of the site. primary scl 2km of the d secondar within wal vision of th	nools site. y age king	local economy in the short-	
Potential Mitigation	Policy	21 (Des	signing	for Hous	sing) and	l Policy :	39 (Sust	ainable	Drainag	e)		Policy 52	(Infrastru	icture and	Delivery)						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion has	s averag	e conne	ctions to	o jobs (e	employn	nent are	as); hov	vever, i	t is well co	nnected t	o facilities	and service	es					
Summary	•	Poss	ible eco	ological e	enhance	ments															
	•	Loca	tion is v	well-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cent	re by pu	ıblic traı	nsport											

Other East Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA C	bjectives						
Table 5.12					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				E	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	-	0	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	0	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
U														Sı	ımmary						
SHLAA Reference 65 Site Name Leitholm Close, North Bransholme	The simust loop surface	ys will be te is pot te is wit be draft atibility se water regard to	e requirentially hin Floor ed during with how drainage or sustai	red. contain d Zone ng the d ousing la ge strate nable de	ninated, 3a i (low lesign sta ind use a egy in pla esign, er	which in the	mpacts d); there e design there is	on the s fore, an should s an ade	oils obje appropi demons quate fo	ctive. riate FRA strate ul and ologies,	Α	local resi with the meaning The site and cycle City Cent There is primary supports children the site. social ob	dents may local com effects ar s in close e routes in tre. A bus one GP cli schools, ar the provis There are Policy 42	y access to munity. The e likely to be proximity to the area. In stop is local nic within 1 and one second of educe also parks (Open Spaceluding inc	maintain here is howe be neutral. o commun There is alsted 43m fr km of the ondary sche cation for play a se) protect	ealthy lifestever a surp ity facilities so good pu om the site site. The sool is within primary an areas locat s the provi	estyle (wal olus of am es and the oblic trans e. site is also in 2km of od second red withir ision of th	which the eking) or to be enity green are good sport access to within 600 fithe site. Prary age schowalking dinese facilitie ered by Police	d walking to Hull om of two olicy 13 ool stance of es. Other	local economy in the short-m	the development may help support sedium term. us services to Hull City Centre
Potential Mitigation	(Addr	essing F	lood Ris	sk in Pla	sing), Pol nning Ap Affected	plicatio	ns) Poli	cy 44 (B				Policy 52	(Infrastru	cture and I	Delivery).						
Assessment	•			_		ctions to	o jobs (e	employn	nent are	as); how	ever, it	t is well co	nnected t	o facilities	and service	<u></u>					
Summary	٠.				enspace																
	•				erns are		_		_	_	-			: d !	alta B.P	. 40					
				•				•				-		is address	•						
			_		•	•		_	=		ia be d	eveloped	ana presei	nted by the	uevelopei	-					
		Loca	tion is v	veii-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity cent	re by pu	iblic trar	isport											

Other East Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA C	bjectives						
Table 5.12					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ecc	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
U		Summary e site is brownfield land and lies within Flood Zone 1. An adequate foul and The site is in close proximity to community facilities and to greenspaces and Construction jobs related to the development may he																			
SHLAA Reference 102 <u>Site Name</u> North of Grassington Close, North Bransholme	surfac With r	e water egard to	drainag o sustai	ge strate nable de	egy will r esign, en	need to ergy ef	be in pla ficiency a	ce. and clea	dequate an techno these iss	ologies		there are transport There is o within 60 Policy 13 school ch distance facilities.	good wal t access to one GP cli Om of the supports ildren. Th of the site Other so	proximity to the proximity of Hull City Conic within 1 to site, and continued the provisionere are also as Policy 42 cial objectives ity of Hull Proximal Pr	rcle routes entre. A binkm of the one second on of eductory o parks an (Open Spa ves includi	in the area us stop is lo site. There lary school ration for p and play area ace) protect	a. There is ocated 111 e are two p is within 2 rimary and as located vits the province.	also good m from the rimary sch km of the I secondar within wal vision of th	public ne site. nools site. y age king nese	Construction jobs related to the local economy in the short-med. The site has good access to bus (every 15 minutes).	dium term.
Potential Mitigation	Policy	21 (Des	igning f	or Hous	sing) and	Policy	39 (Susta	inable	Drainage)		Policy 52	(Infrastru	cture and I	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Locat	tion has	averag	e connec	ctions to	o jobs (er	nploym	ent area	s); hov	wever, i	t is well co	nnected t	o facilities a	and service	es					
Summary	•	Locat	tion is w	vell-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Centr	e by pu	blic trans	sport											

Other East Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA	Objectives						
Table 5.12				_	Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0		0	0	-		+	0	+ ummary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 106 Site Name Land North East of Highlands Health Centre, Cumbrian Way	A major Flood a design use an place.	negative of stage. d that tegard to	ve effective is in the december of the decembe	and devent on the hazard). sign sho an adeq	Soils ob Zone 1 a An appr uld dem uate fou	jective nd Floo opriate onstrat il and si	and affe d Zone i FRA mu e comp urface w	ect lands 2, with s ust be di atibility vater dra and clea	mall prografted displaying some some some some some some some some	oportion uring th using la trategy	n in ie nd in	amenity access to The site is there are transpor The site is and anot secondar educatio and play Space) pi	and may lospaces to spaces to spaces to spaces to spaces to spaces to space	proximity to proximity to the proximity to the proximity to the proximity to the proximity school is so within 2k pary and see the proximity and see the proximity within 2k pary and see the proxim	oact on the xercise and o communy cle routes Centre. A but GP clinic. Solocated women of the sicondary again walking did of these fatters.	e health of d sports ac nity facilities in the area us stop is la The site is vithin 600m te. Policy is ge school ch istance of t acilities. Or	the local tivities). It is and to a sand to a sand to a sand adjacent to a single from the single from the site. Further social tivities.	greenspaces is also good in from the stee, and one its the providere are also olders. It objectives y of Hull).	s and public site. y school, dision of so parks pen	Construction jobs related to the local economy in the short-me. The site has good access to but (every 15 minutes).	
Potential Mitigation				for Hous sk in Plar				able Dra	inage) a	nd Polic	cy 40			ty of Hull), I Delivery).	Policy 42 (Open Spac	es) and Po	olicy 52			
Assessment	•	Locat	tion has	s average	e conne	ctions to	o jobs (e	employn	nent are	eas); hov	wever, i	t is well co	nnected t	o facilities	and service	es					
Summary	•		•								_	ble for hou	ısing								
	•			tal conc			_		•	_	•										
	•		_		•	•		_	-		uld be d	eveloped a	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					
	•	Locat	tion is v	vell-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cent	re by pu	ıblic tra	nsport											

Other East Hull housing														SA (bjectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.12					Envi	ironme	ntal								So	cial		_	_	E	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	-	0	-	-	0	0	?/-		0	0	-	+	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
	Greenfield development will affect the loss of top soil, which will have a negative effect on the soils objective and landscape. The site is in close proximity to community facilities and to greenspaces and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. National Cycle Routes 65																				
SHLAA Reference 117 Site Name Reckitts Recreation Ground, Chamberlain Road	effect The sit must b compa surfac	on the steep is with the draft atibility at water regard to	soils ob hin Floc ed durii with ho drainag o sustai	jective a od Zone ng the d ousing la ge strate		scape. gh haza age. Th and that ace. aergy ef	rd); the e design there is	refore, and san ade	an appro demons quate fo an techn	priate Ff strate ul and ologies,	RA	there are and 66 a Hull City Stonefer periods (Chamber There ar within 60 Policy 13 school chairment facilities.	e good wal re adjacer Centre. A ry Road/ H Chamberl clain Road e two GP of 00m of the supports hildren. Th of the site Other so	king and cy to the sit bus stop is dolwell Roa ain Road th (westboun clinics withi e site, and t the provisi here are alse. Policy 42	rcle routes e. There is located 74 d Corridor rough to S d) in morn n 1km of the wo second on of educ o parks an (Open Spa wes includi	in the area also good m from the is under eautton Roading peak phe site. The ary school ation for pd play area ace) protect	a. Nation public tra pe site. xtreme st d) include period. here are tv s are with primary ar as located cts the pro	•	peak sechools the site. Ty age lking nese	local economy in the short-m	the development may help support nedium term. Pus services to Hull City Centre
Potential Mitigation	(Addre	essing F	lood Ris	sk in Plar	sing), Pol nning Ap ospheric	plicatio	ns) Poli			-		Policy 27	(Transpo	rt Appraisa	s) and Poli	cy 52 (Infr	astructur	e and Deliv	ery).		
Assessment	•	Loca	tion is r	elatively	/ well-co	nnecte	d to jobs	s, faciliti	es and s	ervices											
Summary		•	•	_	stion issu		•		•	•											
	•				erns are		_														
			•		•	•		_	•		d be d	eveloped	and prese	nted by the	develope	•					
					nected to		-			•				_		_		<u>.</u>			
	•	The	site now	v has pla	anning ap	oproval	is unde	er constr	uction w	hich sho	ould in	corporate	appropria	te measure	s to mitiga	ite against	potentia	l negative e	ttects.		

Other East Hull housing														SA	Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.12					Env	/ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ec	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	?	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
		Site is brownfield and is within Flood Zone 3a iii (high hazard). An appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and The site is not in close proximity to GP clinics. Dependent on future proposals for the area, the ease of access to this community facility could be difficult. The site is in close proximity to community facilities and to greenspaces and The site has good access to bus services to Hull City Centre																			
SHLAA Reference 120 Site Name Land east of Stoneferry Road, south west of Foredyke Avenue	An ar The si object	atibility ce water chaeolog ite is like tive. regard to	with ho draina gy cond ely to co	ousing la age strate dition ha ontain co	egy in pl s been r ontamin	and that ace. ecomm ated so	there is ended v I which ficiency	_	quate f ay impa on the an tech	oul and set on SA soils	.10.	The site there are located in Centre. A There is schools a for prima areas located protects	is in close e good wanear the si A bus stop one prima are within ary and secated with the provision.	proximity to the liking and content is located by school with the condary again walking sion of the secondary again.	o commun /cle routes s also good 2m from th /ithin 600n site. Polic e school ch distance of e facilities.	nity facilities in the aread public tranne site. In of the site of the site of the site. In of the site of the site of the site. If the site.	es and to g a. National insport accept, and throports the property are all Policy 42 (cial object	reenspaces al Cycle Roo cess to Hull ee seconda rovision of o so parks an Open Space ives includi	s and ute 66 is City ry education d play	· ·	
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	-	Drainag	e) Policy	40 (Add	dressing	Flood F	ning for Risk in Pl			-	Policy 52	! (Infrastru	cture and	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion is r	relatively	well-co	nnecte	d to job	s, faciliti	es and	services						_					
Summary	'						•	ed throu	ıgh ove	rarching	policie	es									
				r archae	_																
	•			-				•				-		is address	-	-					
			_		•	-		_	-		nig pe d	reveloped	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					
		roca	tion is v	weii-con	nected 1	o Hull (ity cent	tre by pu	abiic tra	irisport											

Other East Hull housing														SA	Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.12					Env	/ironme	ntal								So	ocial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
			e is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a iii (high hazard); The site is not in close proximity to GP clinics. Dep																		
SHLAA Reference 122 <u>Site Name</u> Corner of Leads Road & Glebe Road	there desig an ad The s	Summary The site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a iii (high hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. The site contains contaminated soil which impacts on the soils objective. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. There is one primary school within 600m of the site, Policy 13 supports the provision of education for primary and secondary age school children. There are also parks and play areas located within walking distance of the site. Policy 42 (Open Space) protects the provision of these facilities. Other social objectives including inclusivity and wellbeing are covered by Policy 13 (University of Hull).														edium term.					
Potential Mitigation	(Addr	/ 21 (Des ressing Fl aminatio	lood Ri			-				-		Policy 52	(Infrastru	icture and	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion is i	relatively	y well-co	onnecte	d to job	s, faciliti	es and	services											
Summary		Envir	ronmer	ntal conc	erns are	e largely	mitigat	ed throu	ıgh ove	rarching	g policie	es .									
				-				•							ed in Policy	-					
			_		-	-		_	-		uld be c	leveloped	and prese	nted by the	e develope	r					
								tre by pu													
	•	The	site has	plannin	g conse	nt and s	hould in	ncorpora	ite appi	opriate	measu	res to mitig	gate again	st potentia	I negative	effects					

Other East Hull housing														SA	Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.12					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial					Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/+	?	0	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	O St	+ ımmary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 137 Site Name Land north of Wansbeck Road/ East of Frome Road	The site is brownfield land with semi-natural habitats present. An Ecology Survey has been recommended. The site is within Flood Zone 3a i (low hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. The site may be contaminated due to a former pond being present on site. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. The site is in close proximity to community facilities and to greenspaces and there are a. There is also good public transport access to Hull City Centre. A bus stop is located 86m from the site. The site is within 1km of the site, and there are three primary schools within 600m of the site; however, the nearest secondary school is located approx. 2.5km from the site. Policy 13 supports the provision of education for primary and secondary age school children. There are also parks and play areas located within walking distance of the site. Policy 42 (Open Space) protects the provision of these facilities. Other social objectives including inclusivity and wellbeing are covered by Policy 13 (University of Hull).														nedium term.						
Potential Mitigation	(Addr		lood Ris					able Dra Policy 4		-		Policy 52	! (Infrastru	cture and	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion has	s averag	e conne	ctions to	o jobs (e	employn	nent are	eas); how	wever, i	t is well co	nnected t	o facilities	and service	es				•	
Summary		Semi	-natura	ıl habita	ts prese	nt															
	•	Envir	ronmen	tal conc	erns are	largely	mitigat	ed throu	ugh ove	rarching	policie	S									
	•			-				-						is address	-						
	•	Floor	ding rev	viewed a	is part o	f Policy	40 - floo	od mitiga	ation pl	ans shou	uld be c	leveloped	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					
	•	Loca	tion is v	well-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cent	tre by pu	ublic tra	nsport											

Other East Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA	Objectives						
Table 5.12					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
0																					
SHLAA Reference 138 <u>Site Name</u> Land at former Viking Public House, Shannon Road	an ap demo foul a															edium term.					
Potential Mitigation	-	-			sing), Po nning Ap			able Dra	inage) a	nd Polic	cy 40	Policy 52	! (Infrastru	icture and	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion has	s averag	e conne	ctions t	o jobs (e	employn	nent are	as); hov	wever, i	t is well co	nnected t	o facilities	and service	es				1	
Summary	•	Flood	ding rev	viewed a	is part o	f Policy	40 - flo	od mitiga	ation pla	ans shou	uld be c	leveloped	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					
	•	Loca	tion is v	well-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cen	tre by pu	ıblic tra	nsport											
	•	The	ite has	plannin	g conse	nt and s	hould in	ncorpora	ite appr	opriate	measui	res to mitig	gate again:	st potentia	I negative (effects					

Other East Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA	Objectives						
Table 5.12					Env	vironme	ntal								So	ocial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
U		Summary ne site is brownfield and within Flood Zone 3a ii (medium hazard). Old Fleet The site is in close proximity to community facilities and to greenspaces and Construction jobs related to the development may																			
SHLAA Reference 190 Site Name Hollywell Close	Drain be at the de land u in pla															edium term. ern edge of Hull and is ne Eastern Corridor Employment					
Potential Mitigation		21 (Des essing F						able Dra	inage) P	olicy 40)	Policy 52	(Infrastru	icture and	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion is r	relativel	y well-co	nnecte	d to job	s, faciliti	es and s	ervices										•	
Summary	•	Envir	ronmer	ntal cond	cerns are	largely	mitigat	ed throu	ugh ovei	arching	policie	!S									
		Floor	ding rev	viewed a	as part o	f Policy	40 - flo	od mitiga	ation pla	ans shou	uld be c	developed	and prese	nted by the	e develope	r					
	•	Loca	tion is v	well-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cen	tre by pu	ublic tra	nsport											

Other East Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA (Objectives						
Table 5.12				_	Env	ironme	ntal							_	So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	-	0	0	0		0	0	-	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
U														Sı	immary						
SHLAA Reference 192 <u>Site Name</u> Land north of Hopewell Road	The sit canno at Salt design an add	e is wit t take si end. An should equate f	hin Floo urface v approp demor oul and	land and od Zone water dis priate Ff nstrate c d surface inable de re subje	3a i (low scharge a RA must ompatib water c	hazard and the be draft ility wit lrainage ergy eff	l). Old Fl site cou ted duri h housii e strateg	leet Drainle at the day and leading the day in place and clea	in is at carrisk from esign standate.	apacity m a bre age. Th that the	ach ie ere is	there are transport. There is o within 60 13 support children. the site. social objects.	e good wa t access to one GP cli Om of the orts the pr There ar Policy 42	lking and coop Hull City (conic within 2) as site and of covision of a laso park (Open Spancluding inco	ycle routes Centre. A b km of the ne second education to s and play ce) protect	s in the area ous stop is lo site. There ary school for primary areas locat ts the provi	a. There ocated 40 e are thre within 2k and second ted withir ision of the	greenspace is also good Om from the ee primary s km of the sit ondary age n walking di nese facilitie ered by Poli	I public e site. schools ee. Policy school stance of es. Other	local economy in the short-me The site is located near the eas	stern edge of Hull and is ne Eastern Corridor Employment
Potential Mitigation	-	-		for Hous sk in Plai				ible Drai	inage) a	nd Polic	cy 40	Policy 52	(Infrastru	icture and	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Locat	tion is r	elatively	well-co	nnected	d to jobs	s, faciliti	es and s	ervices											
Summary		Envir	onmen	ital conc	erns are	largely	mitigate	ed throu	ıgh over	arching	policie	S									
		Flood	ding rev	viewed a	s part of	Policy	40 - floo	d mitiga	ation pla	ans shou	ıld be d	eveloped a	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					
		Locat	tion is v	well-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cent	re by pu	ıblic traı	nsport											

Other East Hull housing														SA C	Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.12					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	-	0	0	0		0	0	-	+/-	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
U														Sı	ımmary						
SHLAA Reference 197 Site Name Brandsby Grove	Drain i be at r the de land us in place With r new de	is at cap isk fron sign sta se and t ee. egard to evelopn	acity and a breading	nd cann ach at Sa e design ere is an inable de re subje	ot take soltend. A should adequates sign, erct to Po	ourface in approduce demonste foul a nergy ef licy 21 v	water d opriate I strate cc and surf ficiency which ac	i (low haischarge FRA mus ompatibi ace wate and clea	and the t be dra lity with er drain: an techr these is	e site cou fted dur n housing age strat nologies, ssues.	uld ring g tegy , all	close progood wa access to There is within 60 13 support children, the site, social ob (University of the site).	oximity to oximity to oximity to oximity and oximity one GP clin oom of the orts the protection of the Policy 42 jectives in ity of Hull)	other comrecycle routes Centre. A benic within 1 e site and o ovision of earls (Open Space cluding inc	nunity faci is in the are us stop is km of the ne second ducation to and play te) protect lusivity and	lities and to ea. There is located 68r site. There ary school of for primary areas locat is the provi d wellbeing	o greensp s also goo m from the e are two within 2k y and seco red within ision of th g are cove	primary sch m of the sit andary age s walking dis ese facilitie ered by Poli	nools e. Policy school stance of s. Other	local economy in the short-me The site is located near the eas	stern edge of Hull and is ne Eastern Corridor Employment
Potential Mitigation					sing), Po nning Ap			able Dra	inage) P	olicy 40		-		ty of Hull), Delivery).	Policy 42 (Open Space	e) and Po	licy 52			
Assessment	•	Locat	tion is r	elatively	/ well-co	nnecte	d to job	s, faciliti	es and s	ervices											
Summary	•	Loss	of play	equipm	ent that	may im	pact on	health (objectiv	e if it lea	ads to a	deficit									
	•	Envir	onmen	tal conc	erns are	largely	mitigat	ed throu	ıgh over	arching	policie	S									
	•	Flood	ding rev	viewed a	s part o	f Policy	40 - floo	od mitiga	ation pla	ans shou	ıld be d	eveloped	and preser	nted by the	develope	r					
	•	Locat	tion is v	vell-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cent	tre by pu	ıblic tra	nsport											

Other East Hull housing														SA (Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.12					Env	ironme	ntal							_	So	cial				E	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	0	-	-	0	0	?/-		0	0	-	-	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
															ımmary						
SHLAA Reference 199 Site Name Land to south of Oakfield School	The site is greenfield land and the development will result in the loss of topsoil and impact on landscape. Semi-natural habitats are present on site and an Ecology Survey has been recommended. The site is within Flood Zone 3a i (low hazard) and Old Fleet Drain is at capacity and cannot take surface water discharge. The Environment Agency have advised that the site could be at risk from a breach at Saltend. An appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. The site is near existing facilities, jobs and services in the area. There are good walking and cycle routes in the area. There is also good public transport access to Hull City Centre. Potential traffic impact on Holderness Road/ Maybury Road and Marfleet Lane/Hedon Road junctions experience some congestion, particularly at peak times. A Transport Assessment will be required to determine the scale of the impact and to determine whether any mitigation measures are required to be introduced. There is one GP clinic within 1km of the site. There are two primary schools within 600m of the site and one secondary age school children. There are also parks and play areas located within walking distance of the site. Policy 42 (Open Space) protects the provision of these facilities. Other social objectives including inclusivity and wellbeing are covered by Policy 13															astern edge of Hull and is the Eastern Corridor Employment					
Potential Mitigation					ing), Pol nning Ap			able Dra	inage) P	olicy 40		Policy 13		ty of Hull),		Transport A Delivery).	Appraisals), Policy 42	(Open		
Assessment	•	Loss	of sport	ts facility	y; howe	er, the	site has	s been ic	lentified	as bein	g suital	ole for hou	ısing							1	
Summary		Loca	tion is r	elatively	well-co	nnecte	d to job	s, faciliti	es and s	ervices											
	٠.				ts are pr																
	١.						_	ed throu	_	_	-										
			_		•	-		_	•		iid be d	eveloped	and presei	nted by the	develope	r					
			_	-			•	so impac tre by pu													
		roca	LIUII IS V	ven-com	iecteu t	o nuii C	ity cen	i e by pt	יטווכ נופו	ισμοιτ											

Other East Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA C	Objectives						
Table 5.12					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ecc	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
														Su	ımmary						
SHLAA Reference 804 Site Name James Reckitt Library and adjacent land, Holderness Road	theref design an add The sit within With r new d	ore, an a should equate t te lies n a Cons regard t evelopr	approp I demon foul and ext to a servation to sustai ments a	riate FR. I surface Grade I n Area. nable do re subje	A must k ompatik water d I Listed esign, er ct to Po	oe draft bility wit drainage Building nergy ef licy 21 v	ed durir th housi e strates gand is a ficiency which ac	3a iii (hig ng the de ng land gy in plac a Locally and clea	esign sta use and ce. Listed E an techn these is	age. The that the Building nologies,	ere is	There are within 60 a support children. the site. social ob	o greenspa ry close pr e good wa near the si A bus stop e four GP o DOm of the orts the pro There are Policy 42	ces. The Monoximity to lking and content is located 3 clinics withing site and two vision of earlies parks (Open Spaceluding inclinics in content in the latest parks (Open Spaceluding inclinics)	flount Reta the site. ycle routes s also very 86m from to in 1km of to wo second education for a and play ace) protect	s in the are good publishe site. The site. The ary schools for primary areas locates the provi	d Kingstor a. Nation ic transpo nere are the swithin 2h and secon ied within ision of the	al Cycle Ro rt access to mree primar of the si ndary age s walking dis ese facilitie red by Police	centre ute 65 is Hull City ry schools te. Policy school stance of s. Other	Iocal economy in the short-med The site is located in a very well commercial areas and on a stra access to Hull City Centre and t	Il-connected position near existing ategic road, providing excellent the Sutton Fields and River Hull and the Port and Eastern Corridor
Potential Mitigation	(Susta		Drainage		•	•		ning for ood Risk	_		39	Policy 52	(Infrastru	cture and [Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion is r	elatively	well-co	nnecte	d to job	s, faciliti	es and s	ervices							_				
Summary		Herit	tage cor	nsiderati	ions																
		Envi	ronmen	tal conc	erns are	largely	mitigat	ed throu	ıgh over	arching	policie	S									
	•	Floo	ding rev	iewed a	s part o	f Policy	40 - floc	od mitiga	ation pla	ns shou	ld be d	eveloped	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					
	•	Loca	tion is v	ery well	l-connec	ted to H	Hull City	Centre	by publi	c transp	ort										

Other East Hull housing														SA C	Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.12					Env	ironmeı	ntal								So	cial					Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	0	0/-	-	0	0	?/-		0	0	-	+	+/-	0	+ Immary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 805 <u>Site Name</u> Land at Minehead Road	and in Ecolog The sigmust I compassurface The sigmust III with III	npact or gy Surve te is wit be draft atibility te water te may	n landsc ey has be thin Floc ed durin with ho drainag contain	cape. Sereen record Zone ng the dousing lage strate contam	mi-natur ommend 3a i (low esign sta nd use a egy in pla inated so esign, en	ral habit led. v hazard age. The nd that ace. oil which	ats are positions; there is there is ficiency.	fore, and should an adec	appropridemons quate for	iate FRA trate ul and ojective.	1	walking a to Hull C bus stop Traffic he or Holwer Transporthis development of the site. Secondar within w provision	end cycle r ity Centre, is located eading for ell Road co t Assessm elopment. e no GP cli int Shopp school wit Policy 13 ry age scho alking dist n of these	sting facilitic outes in the Kingswood 23m from City Centre rridors. The ent/ Travel nics within ing Centre) hin 600m of supports the ool children ance of the facilities. Cred by Policion to the color of the facilities. Cred by Policion to the color of the facilities. Cred by Policion to the color of the facilities.	e area. The distributed Retail Particles. A could increase two conditions of the can be accounted from the can be accounte	rease press rridors are be required e site; how cessed by p and one sec n of educat re also park by 42 (Open I objectives	good pub th Point Si ture on th congeste to under ever, the bublic tran condary so tion for pro- ts and plain Space) ps in Space) ps in cluding	lic transpo hopping Co e Saltshou d at peak t stand the i closest clir isport. The chool withi rimary and y areas loc protects the	rt access entre. A se Road times. mpact of nic (near ere is one in 2km of ated	local economy in the short-normal The site is located in a relative from the main centres of congood road links into Hull City River Hull Corridor Employment Areas. The site has good access to be (every 15 minutes), and ther	vely well-connected position, away mmerce and employment, but with y Centre and the Sutton Fields and nent Areas, and the Port and Eastern
Potential Mitigation	(Addr	essing F	lood Ris	sk in Plar		plicatio	ns) Polic	cy 44 (Bi	inage) Po iodiversi	-		Policy 27	(Transpoi	rt Appraisal	s) Policy 5	2 (Infrastru	icture and	l Delivery).			
Assessment	•	Loca	tion is r	elatively	well-co	nnected	to jobs	, faciliti	es and se	ervices		_		_							
Summary	•	Poss	ible high	hway an	d conge	stion co	nstraint	s which	may also	effect	air qua	lity									
	•						•		igh overa	٠.											
				-				-						is addresse	_						
			_		•	•		_	· ·		d be de	eveloped a	and prese	nted by the	develope	•					
	•	Loca	tion is v	vell-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Centi	re by pu	ıblic tran	sport											

Other East Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA (Objectives						
Table 5.12					Envi	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
U														Sı	ımmary						
SHLAA Reference 807 <u>Site Name</u> Holderness Road, Franklin Street	The site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a iii (high hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. The site is a listed building and is adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building and within a conservation area. The design and construction process must not severely affect the character and setting of the area. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. Site is very close to community and social amenities, and has good access to the development may help supplied greenspaces. The Mount Retail Park, and Kingston Shopping Centre are also very close to the site. The area good walking and cycle routes in the area. National Cycle Route 65 is located on a strategic road, providing excellent access to Hull City Centre and the Sutton Fields and River Hull City Centre and the Sutton Fields and River Hull City Centre and the Sutton Fields and River Hull City Centre and the Sutton Fields and River Hull City Centre and the Sutton Fields and River Hull City Centre and the Sutton Fields and River Hull City Centre and the Sutton Fields and River Hull City Centre and the Sutton Fields and River Hull City Centre and the Sutton Fields and River Hull City Centre and the Sutton Fields and River Hull City Centre and the Sutton Fields and River Hull City Centre are also parks and the Port and Eastern Corridate Provision of the site. There are three primary schools within 2km of the site. Policy 13 supports the provision of education for primary and secondary age school children. There are also parks and play areas located within walking distance of the site. Policy 42 (Open Space) protects the provision of these facilities. Other social objectives including inclusivity and wellbeing are covered by Policy 13														edium term. ell-connected position near existing ategic road, providing excellent the Sutton Fields and River Hull nd the Port and Eastern Corridor						
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	-	_		-	-		ning for ood Risk	_		<i>i</i> 39	Policy 52	(Infrastru	cture and I	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion is r	elatively	well-co	nnecte	d to jobs	s, faciliti	es and s	ervices											
Summary	•						_	ed throu	_		•										
	•		_		•	-		_	•			-	-	nted by the	develope	r					
	•			•			•			c transp	ort, esp	ecially in	context of	Policy 33							
	•		•					ough Po	•												
	•	Site i	s under	constru	iction an	id it is p	resume	d that a	ll impact	s have b	been m	itigated									

Other East Hull housing														SA (Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.12					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial					Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
+/-	?	-	-	-	0	0	?/-		0	-	-	+	+/-	0	+ Immary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 861 Site Name Land to north of Danby Close, Howdale Road Part 1	and in The sit FRA m canno an 8m drafte with h draina There archae applic	te is with take so that take so the assemble of the assemble o	hin Floodrafted ourface went from g the de and use egy in peduled a l assess	ape. An de Zone 3 during the vater dis in landware sign stage and the olace. Ancient ment wonable de	Ecology 3a ii (me he desig charge. ard toe i gge. The at there Monum orks wor	Survey edium hin stage. The Envisor requiredesign is an addent at Suld be referred.	has bee azard); . Holder vironme ed. An a should d lequate iwine Hi equired	result in en recon therefor rness Dra ent Agen appropri demonst foul and ill Castle as part and clea	e, an ap ain is at o cy have ate FRA trate con I surface in East f of subm	propriacapacity advised must be appared by water Riding a dission of cologies,	te / and I that e ity nd f any	the urbal services in the site at Hull City from the Traffic of Therefor current is the scale One GP of school when Policy 13 school of distance facilities.	n edge of in the area adjacent to Centre an site. congestion e any add ssues. The of mitigal clinic is local ithin 600rd supports and of the site Other so	s currently Hull; howe a. There ar b Sutton Pa d North Po i issues hav itional traff erefore a Tr tion require the provisi nere are als e. Policy 42 cial objecti	ver, the site good wark. There int Shoppi he been ide ic loading ansport Ased if any of the and one son of educion parks an (Open Spaves includi	e is near e lking and c is also goo ng Centre. ntified on onto this c esessment the develop secondary action for p d play are ace) protec	xisting factorycle routed by public transfer A bus stop the Saltsh corridor with will be need to primary an as located cts the process of the	ilities, jobs is in the are an apport ac p is located ouse Road II exacerable eded to undere to come are to come thin 2km of disecondar within wall ovision of the are to come are within wall ovision of the are to come are	and ea, and cess to l 119m corridor. ate derstand e forward. primary f the site. ry age lking nese	Iocal economy in the shor The site is located on the relatively well-connected City Centre can be accesse every 8 minutes. Also, the	to the development may help support it-medium term. urban edge of Hull; however, it is in a to position in that bus services to Hull ed by a short walk from the site and run e North Point Shopping Centre can be runs every 8 minutes and a short walk.
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	inable D 44 (Bio)rainage diversity	e) Policy and Wi	40 (Add ildlife) a	ressing nd Polic	Flood R cy 47 (At	ning for Risk in Pla tmosphe	anning A eric Pollu	pplicati tion).		Policy 27	' (Transpo	rt Appraisa	s) and Pol	icy 52 (Infr	astructure	e and Delive	ery).		
Assessment	١.	Locat	tion is re	elatively	well-co	nnected	to jobs	s, faciliti	es and se	ervices											
Summary			_					fied whic	-	-	•	-									
							•	ed throu	_	_	•										
			•		•	•			•		ld be d	eveloped a	and prese	nted by the	develope	r					
							ity Cent	re by pu	blic tran	sport											
		There	e are he	ritage co	onsidera	ations															

Score Social	Viability
? 0 0 ?/ 0 + + + + +	Viability
+/-	+
The site is greenfield land and the development will result in the loss of topsoil and impact on landscape. An Ecology Survey has been recommended. The site is within Flood Zone 3a iii (high hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. Holderness Drain is at capacity and cannot take surface water discharge. The Environment Agency have advised that an 8m easement from landward toe is required. An appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water discharge in place. There is a Scheduled Ancient Monument at Swine Hill Castle in East Riding and archaeological assessment works would be required as part of submission of any application. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues Access to the site is currently constrained given its current use and location on the urban edge of Hull; however, the site is near existing gacilities, jobs and services in the area, and the site adjacent to Sutton Park. There is also good public transport access to Hull City Centre and the North Point Shopping Centre. A bus stop is located with 12th centre and the North Point Shopping Centre. A bus stop is located as me measment from landward toe is required. An appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water discharge. The few site adjacent to Sutton Park. There is also good public transport access to Hull City Centre and the North Point Shopping Centre. A bus stop is located with its earlier to sustain the site adjacent to Sutton Park. There is also good public transport access to Hull City Centre and the North Point Shopping Centre. A bus stop is located or the urban edge of Hull City Centre and the North Point Shopping Centre. A bus stop is l	l; however, it is in a t bus services to Hull from the site and run pping Centre can be
Potential Mitigation Policy 16 (Heritage Considerations), Policy 21 (Designing for Housing), Policy 39 (Sustainable Drainage) Policy 40 (Addressing Flood Risk in Planning Applications) Policy 44 (Biodiversity and Wildlife) and Policy 47 (Atmospheric Pollution). Policy 27 (Transport Appraisals) and Policy 52 (Infrastructure and Delivery).	
Assessment • Location is relatively well-connected to jobs, facilities and services Support Traffic / connection issues have been identified which may insert an eigenvality.	
 Summary Traffic/ congestion issues have been identified which may impact on air quality Environmental concerns are largely mitigated through overarching policies 	
Flooding reviewed as part of Policy 40 - flood mitigation plans should be developed and presented by the developer	
• Location is well-connected to Hull City Centre by public transport	
• There are heritage considerations	

Other East Hull housing														SA (Objectives						
allocations - Local Plan Table 5.12					Env	ironme	ental								So	ocial				Ec	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0/-	0	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	+	+/-	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
U														Sı	ımmary						
SHLAA Reference 875 Site Name Extra Care Home, Leads Road	appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. and is likely to be improved as per Policies 40 and 41. There are good walking and cycle routes in the area, and National Cycle Route 65 is adjacent to the site. There is also good public transport access to Hull City Centre. A bus stop is located 1m from the site. There is also good public transport access to Hull City Centre. A bus stop is located 1m from the site.															ely well-connected position, away merce and employment, but with Centre and the Sutton Fields and nt Areas, and the Port and Eastern					
Potential Mitigation	-	-			sing), Pol nning Ap			able Drai	nage) and	d Policy	<i>i</i> 40	Policy 27	(Transpor	t Appraisa	s) and Pol	icy 52 (Infr	astructure	e and Delive	ery)		
Assessment	•	Locat	tion is r	elatively	/ well-co	nnecte	d to job	s, facilitie	es and ser	vices										•	
Summary	•	Traff	ic/ cong	estion is	ssues ha	ive beei	n identi	fied whic	h may im	pact o	n air qu	uality									
	•	Envir	onmen	tal conce	erns are	largely	/ mitigat	ted throu	gh overa	rching	oolicies	S									
	•	Flood	ding rev	iewed a	is part of	f Policy	40 - flo	od mitiga	tion plan	s shoul	d be d	eveloped a	and preser	nted by the	develope	r					
	•						-		blic trans	-											
	•	Site i	s under	constru	uction ar	nd it is p	oresume	ed that al	l impacts	have b	een m	itigated									

Other East Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA (Objectives						
Table 5.12		_			Env	vironme	ntal								So	cial		_		Ecc	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
0				1	•									Sı	immary				•		
SHLAA Reference 879 Site Name The Lawns Club, 33 Lowgate, Sutton	sustainable drainage is incorporated into design. The site lies within a Conservation Area and as such, development must respect the setting. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. In and is likely to be improved as per Policies 40 and 41. There are good walking and cycle routes in the area. There is good public transport access to Hull City. The site is located in a relation from the site. One GP clinic is located within 1km of the development. There is one primary schools within 2km of the site. Policy 13 supports the provision of education for primary and secondary age															Iocal economy in the short-me The site is located in a relativel from the main centres of comm good road links into Hull City C River Hull Corridor Employment Corridor Employment Areas. The site has good access to bus	ly well-connected position, away merce and employment, but with entre and the Sutton Fields and at Areas, and the Port and Eastern				
Potential Mitigation		16 (Her stainab			ations),	Policy 2	1 (Desig	ning for	Housin	g) and Po	olicy	Policy 52	(Infrastru	icture and I	Delivery)						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion is i	relativel	y well-co	nnecte	d to job	s, faciliti	es and s	services		•									
Summary		Envir	ronmer	ntal cond	erns are	largely	mitigat	ed throu	ıgh ove	rarching	policie	s									
	•	Loca	tion is v	well-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cent	tre by pu	ublic tra	nsport											
	•	The	site has	plannin	ig conse	nt and s	hould ir	ncorpora	ite appr	opriate r	neasur	es to mitig	ate again:	st potentia	negative (effects					

Other East Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA C	bjectives						
Table 5.12			_		Env	ironmeı	ntal								So	cial					Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/+	?	0	0/-	0	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	+	+/-	O Su	+ mmary	0	?	+	+	+	+
SHLAA Reference 914 Site Name Gleneagles Centre, Gleneagles Park	The site is brownfield land with semi-natural habitats present. An Ecology Survey has been recommended. The site is within Flood Zone 3a i (low hazard). Holderness Drain is at capacity and cannot take surface water discharge. An appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. Transport access to Hull City Centre and North Point Shopping Centre. A bus stop is located 128m from the site. Traffic/congestion issues have been identified on the Saltshouse Road corridor. Therefore any additional traffic loading onto this corridor will exacerbate current issues. Therefore a Transport Assessment will be needed to understand the scale of mitigation required if the development. There is one primary school within 600m of the site and one secondary school within 2km of the site. Policy 13 supports the provision of education for primary and secondary age school children. There are also parks and play areas located within walking distance of the site. Policy 42 (Open Space) protects the provision of these facilities. Other social objectives including inclusivity and wellbeing are covered by Policy 13 (University of Hull).															medium term. ively well-connected position, away mmerce and employment, but with y Centre and the Sutton Fields and nent Areas, and the Port and Eastern is.					
Potential Mitigation	(Addr	essing F fe) and I	lood Ris Policy 4	sk in Pla 7 (Atmo	nning Ap ospheric	plicatio Pollutio	ns) Polic n).	cy 44 (Bi	nage) Po odiversit	y and		Policy 27	(Transpor	t Appraisal	s) Policy 5	2 (Infrastru	ucture and	l Delivery).			
Assessment	•			•	•		to jobs	s, faciliti	es and se	rvices											
Summary	•				ts presei																
	•						_		gh overa		-										
									th may im	•	•	•	and proces	stad by the	dovelore	v					
			_		•	•		_	•		iu be d	eveloped a	and preser	nted by the	uevelope	Ι					
				-			-		es and se blic trans												
	Ĭ	LUCA	11011 12 W	ven-com	necieu l	o riuli C	ity Cent	ie by pu	biic trails	ρυιι											

Other East Hull housing allocations - Local Plan														SA (Objectives						
Table 5.12					Env	vironme	ntal								So	cial			_	Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0		0	0	-	+	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+	+
		affecting the soil objective and landscape. The site is within Flood Zone 1, and is likely to be improved as per Policies 40 and 41. There are good walking local economy in the short-medium term.																			
SHLAA Reference 917 <u>Site Name</u> Land west of Astral Gardens	affect hower Nether will be Wawn With I	The site is a greenfield site; therefore, development will result in loss of top soil, The location's access to facilities, jobs and services currently appears to be good, Construction jobs related to the development may help su															dium term. ly well-connected position, away merce and employment, but with centre and the Sutton Fields and nt Areas, and the Port and Eastern				
Potential Mitigation		16 (Her inable [_		ations), I	Policy 2	1 (Desig	ning for	Housin	g), Policy	y 39	Policy 52	(Infrastru	cture and	Delivery).						
Assessment	•	Loca	tion is r	relativel	y well-co	nnecte	d to job	s, faciliti	es and s	services											
Summary	•	Envir	ronmer	ntal cond	cerns are	largely	mitigat	ed throu	ugh ove	rarching	policie	S									
	•	Loca	tion is v	well-con	nected t	o Hull C	ity Cent	tre by pu	ublic tra	nsport											
	•	The	site is u	ınder co	nstructio	on and s	hould in	ncorpora	ate appr	ropriate	measuı	res to mitig	gate again:	st potentia	l negative (effects.					

Employment Sites

Western Corridor - Local														SA (Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	-	?	-	?	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	-	?	+/-	O St	0 ummary	0	?	0	+	++	++
Site Reference 1 Site Name Priory Business Park (7.15ha)	adver OMH More the in conta The si devel	rse effect. Information ite lies woopment s an exist op this a esent or	ation on on water n. It is li vithin FI is accep ting broarea wo	is as we the dev consun kely tha ood Zon ptable, s ownfield uld redu	relopme nption a t comme e 3a iii (ubject t	nt wou nd qual ercial w high ha o provis	the site d be req ity due t ater con zard), wi sions in S outside greenfie	quired to to the sinsumption here less SFRA State the AQ eld sites	tential to a UK Prio o inform tes know on would s vulnera anding Ad MA. The Contam ver it is u	the sca In I increa able dvice. potent ination	ale of ase.	resident effects v estate, in Crime re at this st There is there is bus stop Priory Pa identifie	s who live will need to mpacts are elated activitage what a park and potential for is located ark East had a numbe	proposed lin proximite be provide likely to be vities are as surveillance or a new rance or a new rance of highwas been the er of highwas ded mitigati	ey to the sited. As the seed. As the seed was considered we have at Fail halt as half summergical subject of ay mitigation.	tes and mit site lies wi on amenit vith employ ncorporate Priory Park ighlighted roves Way a Transpo ons which	tigation ag thin a prin y and surre yment use d into des to the we in the Loc rt Assessm will be del	ainst any n narily indus oundings s and it is u ign. st of the sit al Transpon nent which ivered at s	egative strial unknown te and rt Plan. A has et trigger	The Western Corridor is the local including Arco and Smith & Ne some of the highest industrial development would provide jo economy.	phew. This area demonstrates property values for the city. Its
Potential Mitigation	Netw		licy 44 (Biodiver	sity and	Wildlif	e), Policy		ure / Gro nospher		ıtion)	-	ort Apprais	Policy 23 (als), Policy			-		-		
Assessment Summary	•	The	location	has god	od conne	ections.			mitigation				ure negativ	e effects a	re minimal	. The sites	close prox	kimity to th	e Humber	I Estuary will need to be managed	carefully.

Western Corridor - Local	SA Objectives Environmental Social Economic																				
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	-	?	-	?	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	-	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
														Su	mmary						
Site Reference 2 Site Name	Site is be red	s on this Source quired to	s as wel Protect o inform	l as land ion Zone the sca	Estuary scape To e 3. Mor ale of the	he site is e inforn e impact	also a l nation o	UK Prior on the de iter cons	rity habir evelopm sumptio	tat OMF ent wou n and qu	uld	residents effects w estate, i	s who live vill need to mpacts are	proposed I in proximit be provide likely to b	y to the sited. As the seed and	es and mit site lies wit on amenit	igation ag thin a prim y and surr	ainst any n arily indus oundings	egative trial	The Western Corridor is the local including Arco and Smith & Ne some of the highest industrial development would provide jo economy.	phew. This area demonstrates property values for the city. Its
Priory Business Park (Arco)				n conta	minatio	n. It is li	kely that	t comm	ercial wa	ater				ities are as surveillance			•		ınknown	economy.	
(3.81 ha)	This is	opment an exisop this a esent on	is accepting brown	otable, s ownfield uld redu	e 3a iii (ubject to area wh ice press	o provis nich lies sure on	ions in S outside greenfie	the AQI	nding A MA. The Contan	dvice. potenti	may	there is plus stop subject of mitigation	ootential for is located of a Transpons which we	ride intercor a new ra nearby on ort Assessr will be deliveen agreed	il halt as hi Summergr nent which rered at se	ghlighted oves Way. has ident t trigger po	in the Loca Priory Par ified a nur oints. The	al Transpoi k East has nber of hig	t Plan. A been the		
Potential Mitigation	(Addr Greer Pollut In add provis that h	essing F Netwo- ion) and lition, Da ion of 1 abitat o ccupied	lood Ris rk), Poli I Policy evelopr .6ha of f equiva by the o	sk in Plai cy 44 (B 48 (Land ment on natural alent qu distribut	ss), Police nning Application of the Affecton land at a chabitation of the Affecton of the Aff	oplication ity and Need by Co Arco, Pr that cur and qualing tre.	ns), Poli Wildlife) ntamina iory Parl rently ex cy is mai	cy 43 (G , Policy ation). k will ind xists on intained	ireen Inf 47 (Atm clude th the site within t	frastruct ospherion e re- to ensur the over	c re rall	(Transpo	rt Apprais very).	Policy 23 (I als), Policy	49 (Noise I	Pollution) a	and Policy	52 (Infrast	ructure		
Assessment Summary		The I	ocation	has god	ng environd conne	ections.							re negativ	e effects a	e minimal	The sites	close prox	imity to th	e Humber	Estuary will need to be managed	carefully.

Western Corridor - Local														SA (Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Envi	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	-	?	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	-	?	+/-	O Su	0 Immary	0	?	0	+	++	++
Site Reference 3 Site Name Former Birds Eye factory site, Hessle Road (7.21 ha)	Site lies close to the Humber Estuary and is adjacent to green space and green networks. It could also have adverse effects on landscape. In addition there are semi-natural habitats present on south of the site. Site is Source Protection Zone 3. More information on the development would be required to inform the scale of the impacts on water consumption and quality due to the sites known contamination. It is likely that commercial water consumption would increase. The site lies within Flood Zone 3a iii (high hazard), where less vulnerable development is acceptable, subject to provisions in SFRA Standing Advice. This is an existing brownfield area which lies outside AQMA. The potential to develop this area would reduce pressure on greenfield sites. Previous investigations have been undertaken and recommendations were made for remediation.															ion against itially requi likely to be es and it is u ign. ssle Road n / Askew Av e required t	any red). As minimal unknown ear eenue to assess	This site has become available factory complex and its subsect been cleared and is ready for redesignated as part of the Hum development would provide joeconomy.	uent demolition. The site has edevelopment. The site has been ber Enterprise Zone. Its		
Potential Mitigation	(Addre Green	essing F Netwo	lood Ris rk), Poli	nctivenes sk in Plar cy 44 (Bi 48 (Lanc	nning Ap iodiversi	plication	ons), Pol Wildlife	icy 43 (G), Policy	Green In	frastruc	ture /	-	rt Apprais					pment), Pol 52 (Infrast	-		
Assessment Summary	•	The I	ocation	utstandir has goc sents a g	d conne	ections.			_				ire negativ	e effects a	re minimal	. The sites	close pro	kimity to th	e Humber	Estuary will need to be managed	carefully.

Western Corridor- Local														SA	Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironme	ntal								Sc	ocial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	-	?	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
														S	ummary						
Site Reference 4 Site Name Land on the north side of Freightliner Road (0.11 ha)	the sit Site is be rec quality The sit develor site co	Source juired to y. It is lill te lies wopment ould be a an exist	Protect o inform kely tha within Fl is accep at risk fo	of the lation Zone of the scant commoded Zone otable, serom a do	versity for Humber e 3. Moralle of the ercial was use a constant of the ercial was a constant of the ercial was use a constant of the ercial was a constant of the	estuary e inform e impact ater con high haz o provis failure	which nation cas on was sumption and particular ward), was in Seconario outside	has mul on the do ater cons on would here les SFRA Sta o on the	tiple de evelopn sumptic d increa s vulner anding A Humbe	signationent wo on and se. Table advice. T	ons. ould The Ty.	minimal Crime re at this st	on amenit lated activ age what	ty and surrouties are assurveillance	oundings. ssociated v e is to be i		yment use d into des	_		The sites development would Hull's economy.	provide jobs as well as boosting
Potential Mitigation	(Addre Green	essing F	lood Ris rk), Poli	sk in Plai cy 44 (B	ss), Polic nning Ap iodiversi	plicatio	ns), Poli	icy 43 (G	Green In	frastruc						Employmei ucture and		pment), Po	licy 49		
Assessment Summary	•	The I	ocation	has god	nding en od conne good opp	ections.															

Western Corridor- Local														SA	Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Env	vironme	ntal								Sc	ocial				Ecc	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
U		Summary Dere are no significant biodiversity features identified near the site, however e site is within 1km of the Humber estuary, which has multiple designations. As the site lies within a primarily industrial estate, impacts are likely to be minimal on amenity and surroundings.																			
Site Reference 5 Site Name Former Cavaghan and Gray factory, Freightliner Road (0.92 ha)	the sit The eff Site is be rec due to consu The si develor This is conta factor	Se is with fects or Source quired to the site mption te lies we opment an exist mination y.	hin 1km I the Hi Protect I inform I inf	n of the umber E tion Zon m the sca wn conta increase lood Zor ptable, s ownfield its previ	Humber stuary a e 3. Mod ale of th aminatio e. ne 3a iii (subject t I area wl ous use	estuary nd lands re inforr e impact on. It is li (high had to provis hich lies as form	, which scape ar nation of ts on wa kely tha zard), w ions in s outside er railwa	has mul re unkno on the do ater cons at comm where les SFRA Sta e AQMA ray land a	tiple de own at t evelopn sumptic ercial w s vulner anding A and is li and a fis	esignation his stage ment work on and quater rable Advice. Ikely to his horoce	ons. e. uld uality	minimal Crime re at this st A bus sto of the sit Road. At congesti	on amenit lated activ age what op lies app te will gen peak time on and de	ty and surro vities are as surveillance proximately erate traffi es traffic or lays.	oundings. sociated v e is to be ii 132m froi c which wi i this part o	vith employ ncorporate m the site a Il load on to of the netw	yment use d into des at Hessle F o Brightor vork can e	es and it is u ign. Road. Deve n Street / H xperience	unknown lopment essle	This site consists of a former for derelict three-storey office bloom unoccupied since the closure of development would provide jo economy.	of the company in 2009. Its
Potential Mitigation	(Addr Green	essing F Netwo	lood Ri rk), Pol	sk in Pla	nning Ap Biodivers	oplication	ns), Pol Wildlife	ble Drair licy 43 (G), Policy ation).	reen In	frastruc	ture /	1	rt Apprais			Employmer Pollution) a	-		-		
Assessment Summary	•	The I	ocation	n has go	od conn	ections.		oncerns													

Western Corridor- Local Plan Table 4.1	SA Objectives Environmental Social Economic																				
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironmeı	ntal								So	cial				Ecc	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	?	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
														Sı	ımmary						
Site Reference 6 Site Name Land between Wassand Street and Walcott Street, Hessle Road (0.63 ha)	the sit taken design negati Site is be red due to consul The sit development of the sit dev	e is with into account the efficient of the site of th	hin 1km count. T fect ma act from Protect o inform es know would i vithin Fla is accep sk from ting brourea wo	of the Indicate of the site in y be negation Zone of the scanner container container container as a dock grownfield and reduction of the scanner container c	Humber as near a gative or uction is e 3. Moralle of the mination e 3a ii (rubject to gate failuarea wh	estuary conserver neutral likely. e informe impact n. It is lil medium o provis ure scen nich lies sure on p	and Rai vation and in the I mation of so on was kely that hazard) ions in S ario on outside greenfie	msar siterea. Deployed the deployed to the Hungel AQMA. eld sites.	e less vul anding A mber Est . The pot	on the hort terment wo an and quater linerable advice. Stuary.	uld be uld uality	primarily surround Crime re at this st A bus sto	industrial lings. lated activ age what sop lies app	estate, im ities are as surveillance roximately	pacts are li sociated we is to be ir 126m fror	ikely to be with employ ncorporated on the site o	minimal o yment use d into des on Hessle	site lies with on amenity es and it is usign. Road near to generate s	and inknown	This is a vacant plot which beca closure and relocation of the H depot. It is now a totally cleare provide jobs as well as boosting	eron Frozen foods distribution d site. Its development would
Potential Mitigation	(Susta Applic	inable [ations),	ا Policy و	e), Policy 43 (Gree	/ 40 (Aden Infras	dressing tructure	Flood F Gree	Risk in P n Netwo	erations) Planning Ork), Poli ontamin	icy 44	39	-				Employmer ucture and		oment), Pol	icy 49		
Assessment Summary	•	The I	ocation	has god	od conne	ections.	It lies w	ithin clo	providin ose prox econom	imity to	a distri	ct centre a	and health	centre and	d design wi	ll need to e	ensure tha	at these are	not adver	sely affected.	

Western Corridor- Local							SA Objectives Environmental Social Economic														
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	-	-	-	0	-	++	0	0	?	-	+/-	O Su	0 Immary	0	?	0	+	++	++
Site Reference 7 Site Name Neptune Street	the sit taken unknown site is be reconsult. The sit development of the site of	se is with into account at the Source quired to the site appropriate lies work opposed to the site at rise an exist op this appropriate is an exist op this account in the site at rise and the site at rise and the site and the	hin 1km count. T his stag Protect o inform es know would i vithin Flating is accept sk from ting brourea wo	of the He effecte. ion Zono the scann contant	Humber tts on the e 3. Monale of the mination. e 3a iii (ubject t gate failuarea whace press	e Humb re inforre e impac n. It is li high ha o provis ure scen nich lies sure on	identifier and Ramer Estuar mation or ts on wat kely that within argreenfiel industria	nsar site ry and la n the de ter cons comme nere less FRA Sta the Hum n AQMA Id sites.	evelopm sumptio ercial was s vulners nding A nber Est	ets shoul be are lent wou n and quater able dvice. Si uary. otential	uld uality ite	minimal Crime re at this st A bus sto site area impact c experier	on amenited active cage what so op lies appearable the immediates conge	nin a prima ry and surro rities are as surveillance roximately otential to rediate high stion. The s simity to th	sociated we is to be in 133m awagenerate anway netwo	rith employ acorporate by from the level of troork which	yment use ed into des e site at Ja raffic which during pe	s and it is uign. ckson Stree n would ha ak periods	unknown et. The ve an currently	The site's development would Hull's economy.	provide jobs as well as boosting
Potential Mitigation	(Addr Greer	essing F Netwo	lood Ris rk), Poli	sk in Plar cy 44 (B	nning Ap	plication ity and '	ustainabl ns), Polic Wildlife), ontamina	cy 43 (G , Policy 4	reen Inf	frastruct		(Transpo	ort Apprais	Policy 23 (I als), Policy astructure a	35 (Water	Transport	-		-		
Assessment Summary	•	The I	ocation	has god	od conn	ections a	ental cor and prese y to deliv	ents op	portunit	ties for v	water t	ransport,	given its cl	ose proxim	ity to the p	oort.					

Western Corridor- Local														SA (Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial					Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	-	?	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	-	-	?	-	0	0 Immary	0	?	0	-	++	++
8 Site Name St Andrews Dock Potential Mitigation	Andre Pump for wo Site is be reconsulted. The site development of the site of	House a porks would be a presented to be the site of t	k Conse and Loc uld be re Protect o inform es know would i vithin Fle is accep ting bro irea wo in place	co a UK Pervation Academy Listed equired to the scann contain crease cood Zon potable, so complete the contain crease cood zon potable, so contain contain crease cood zon potable, so contain contain crease cood zon potable, so contain con	Area and ed Lord I as part of ed. Morel I as part of ed. Morel I as part of the mination of the ed. Area whose pressentination	d includ Line Bui of subm e inforr e impac n. It is li high ha o provis nich lies sure on n is likel	es a Listiding. A ission of the case on wakely that card), which is outside greenficht to be properties.	red Hydr n archae of any ap on the d ater con at comm where les SFRA Sta e AQMA. eld sites present	raulic To ecologica plicatio evelopr sumptio ercial w as vulne anding A . The po . Remai on site	ower and assess n. ment wo on and c vater rable Advice. tential t ns of the due to	d ment puld quality to e dock	employn and surr Crime re at this st The near Some co junction Assessm impact t	ment use doundings. Elated active cage what rest bus stongestion in is the respect / Travhat the de	vities are as surveillance op is on He sexperience consibility of el Plan wouvelopment	sociated we is to be in ssle Road red at Brigh of Highway ald be required would have	with emplo ncorporate near Flinto nton Street is England ired to del we on the S	yment us ed into de on Street (t during b and there monstrate Strategic F	es and it is usign. (approx. 470) (approx. 4	amenity unknown Om away) The sport of the rk.	large employment site in a provide jobs and boost Hu	a prominent location will help to
Potential Willigation	(Susta Applic (Biodi	inable [ations),	Orainage Policy 4 and Wile	e), Policy 43 (Gree dlife), Po	/ 40 (Add n Infras	dressing tructure	Flood Gree	Risk in P n Netwo	lanning ork), Po	licy 44		-	ort Apprais					y 52 (Infrast	-		
Assessment Summary	•	The I	ocation		or conne	ections a	ind road	d issues	will nee	d to be	taken ir	nto accour	J	e effects a heme is del		. The sites	close pro	oximity to th	e Humber	Estuary will need to be mana	aged carefully.

River Hull Corridor - Local														SA (Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Envi	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ecc	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	-	+	0	0 Immary	0	?	0	+	++	++
Site Reference 9 Site Name Land to the west of Gibson Street	unknothing site is be reconstructed to consultation. The site development of the site is t	Source quired to the site mption te lies worment	Protect protect protect prinform es know would i within Flo is accept ting bro	has wild ion Zone in the sca in conta ncrease ood Zone otable, s	e 3. Mor lle of the mination	e informe impac n. It is li high ha o provis	nation c ts on wa kely tha zard), w ions in S	on the donater commit commit here les	eveloprisumption in the service of t	nent wo on and q vater rable Advice.	uld uality	against n Crime re at this st The site	loise, pollu lated activ age what s is about a	ution and a vities are as surveillance	ny other ac sociated w e is to be in walk from	dverse effe vith employ ncorporate the railway	ects should yment use ad into des y station a	and the nea	ired. Inknown	Providing constraints are overcemployment site in a prominer and boost Hull's economy.	come, the site could provide an at location will help to provide jobs
Potential Mitigation	(Addr	essing F	lood Ris	sk in Plai	ss), Polic nning Ap iodiversi	plication	ns), Poli	icy 43 (6		-			rt Apprais					pment), Pol , 52 (Infrast			
Assessment Summary	•	The I	ocation	has god		ections.	Adjacer	nt reside	ents will	need to	be tak			e scheme is	delivered						

River Hull Corridor - Local Plan Table 4.1														SA C	bjectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ecc	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	,	-/?	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	?	+/-	O St	0 mmary	0	?	0	+	++	++
Site Reference 10 Site Name Land at Oxford Street/Swann Street, Wincolmlee	unknot Swant are in on the Site is be red due to howe consu The si develo likely	wn when Street dustrial e setting Source quired to be the site wer the imption te lies wo pment an exist op this at to be pr	ether it to the e building. Protector informes know impacts would in it is accepting brownes area wo esent of the to the total in the	has wild east. Ho gs. Deve tion Zon the sca yn conta are unk ncrease ood Zon otable, s ownfield uld redu n site du	life inte wever the lopmen e 3. Mon ale of the minatio anown a e 3a iii (ubject t area what area what area pressure to pre-	rest. The ne bridg t of this re informe impace n. Mitig t this sta high had o provis nich Lies sure on evious u	ere is a Ge is a low site con mation of the con wation mation mation mation in State of the coutside greenfie ses (form	Grade II w struct asidered on the de ater cons ay need likely the here les FRA Sta e AQMA eld sites merly ar	network Listed B Ture and I to have evelopm sumptio I to be ponat common	Bridge all surrour eno imponent wor and que rovided, mercial value. In the control of the contro	ong ndings nact uld uality , water	residents 500m of provided and it is for empl amenity Crime re at this st Nearest Congesti junction Street Br Transpor	s who live the site ar l. As surror located in oyment us and surror lated activage what so on and de during peridge which the Assessm	rities are as surveillance s on Clevela lay experie ak periods. n limits dire ent will be	y to the sit on against a sinclude o employme nent and li sociated w e is to be in nd Street i nced at the In addition ect access f required.	tes. The no any negat ther gene ent area the mpacts ar with emplo neorporate near Eagle e Chapma n, there is from Cleve	earest residive effects ral/light in the site is come e likely to evyment use ed into des e Terrace (a in Street / a a 3T Weig eland Stree	dents are we will need to dustrial proposed on the second of the second	vithin o be emises uitable on unknown Om away). treet Chapman e. A	Providing constraints are overc	peen largely cleared and levelled. come, the site could provide an at location will help to provide jobs
Potential Mitigation	(Addr Greer	essing F Netwo	lood Ris rk), Poli	sk in Plai cy 44 (B	nning Ap iodivers	plication	ns), Poli	icy 43 (G), Policy	nage), Po Green In 47 (Atm	frastruc	ture /	-	rt Apprais	Policy 23 (I als), Policy							
Assessment Summary		The I	ocation	has god	od conne	ections.	Adjacen	nt reside	ents may	need to	o be tal		count if th	ne scheme i							

River Hull Corridor - Local														SA (Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ec	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
Site Reference 11 Site Name Land at Cleveland Street (Former ADM Cocoa Plant), including the former Spiller's flour mill site	intered proximal building. Site is be required to however water. The site development of the site of t	st. Whithinity to the sit of the	te Room the site. the effe Protect o inforn es know impacts nption v within Fl is accel	n Public However cts will be tion Zon the sca vn conta s are unk would in lood Zon ptable, s	Hull and House is er, limited be neutrale 3. Morale of the mination crease. The 3a iii (land) area what ice press	a Local ed herita al. ee inform e impac n. Mitig t this sta high has o provis	nation of the state of the stat	d Buildin text rem on the de ater cons ay need s likely t where les SFRA Sta	evelopm sumption to be phat commending A	n close bund the nent wo in and q rovided imercial rable dvice.	e uld juality ,	residents 350m of provided be minin Crime re at this st The near	s who live the site ard. As the site and on ame lated activage what steet bus steet	proposed I in proximit nd mitigation te lies with enity and so	y to the site on against and a primare urrounding sociated we is to be inveland Street	es. The ne any negativity industries with employncorporate eet near G	arest resi ve effects ial estate, yment use d into des	_	vithin o be re likely to	Providing constraints are over large employment site in a pr provide jobs and boost Hull's	and the control of th
Potential Mitigation	(Addre	essing F	lood Ris	sk in Pla	ss), Polic nning Ap 4 (Biodiv	plicatio	ns), Pol	icy 43 (6				-		Policy 23 (lollution) and							
Assessment Summary	•	The	location	n has god	od conne	ections.	Nearby	residen	ts will n	eed to b	oe takeı		ount if the	scheme is o			re likely t	o be advers	se effects.	,	

River Hull Corridor - Local														SA C	bjectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Envi	ironme	ntal								So	cial				E	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	0/-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	-	-	?	+/-	O Su	0 mmary	0	?	0	+	++	++
Site Reference 12 Site Name Land south of Foster Street, Stoneferry Road	intere building accourse on operations. Site is be reconsulted to however consulted to the site of the	st. Site ings with the source quired to the site wer the imption te lies we opment an exist op this a	s adjace in close ever, th ank of F Protect o inform es know mpacts would i rithin Fle is accep ting bro rea woo	ent to Sole proximal listed River Hucion Zone the scale with contact are unknown to are unknown	e 3. Morale of the mination at	e informe impact n. Mitiga this sta	rvation of these ajority of these ajority of the second of	Area and will need the constant the deleter constant the less varieties of the constant the constant the less varieties of the constant the constant the less varieties of the constant the	d there and to be inservation to be proposed to be	are listed taken in on area on and que ovided, mercial volle dvice.	d nto are uld uality water	crime rel at this sta Nearest I away). Stoneferi periods (Chamber Assessme	on amenit lated activ age what s ous stop is ry Road / I Chamberla lain Road ent / Trave	nin a prima ry and surro rities are as surveillance s on Clevela Holwell Roa ain Road th (westboun el Plan wou elopment's	sundings sociated we is to be in nd Street ad Corrido rough to S d) in morn ld be requ	vith employ ncorporate near Glass r is under e Sutton Road ling peak po ired to asso	yment used into des House Ro extreme st d), include eriod. A s	es and it is uign. w (approx. cress during es severe que eparate Tra	anknown 300m speak deuing on nsport	Providing constraints are ove large employment site in a pr provide jobs and boost Hull's	the contract of the contract o
Potential Mitigation	(Susta Applic (Biodi	inable Dations),	Orainage Policy 4 and wild	e), Policy 43 (Gree dlife), Po	ss), Polic y 40 (Add en Infras blicy 47 (A	dressing tructure	Flood F Green	Risk in Pl n Netwo	anning rk), Poli	cy 44		-		Policy 23 (I							
Assessment Summary		The I	ocation	has god	od conne	ections.	Traffic r	nitigatio	n will ne	eed to b	e taker	n into acco	unt if the	icular, rega scheme is o water trans	lelivered a	ind there a	-	_	ce and liste	ed buildings and conservation a	rea.

River Hull Corridor - Local														SA C	bjectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Envi	ironmer	ntal								So	cial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	0/-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	-	-	?	+/-	O Su	0 Immary	0	?	0	+	++	++
Site Reference 13 Site Name Land at Foster Street, Stoneferry Road	intere building into accommodate to however consultations of the single development of the singl	st. Site in the state of the site of the s	Protect o inform es know impacts would i vithin Flating broarea wo	cion Zone in the sca in conta is are unk increase ood Zon otable, s	e 3. Morale of the mination at	e informe impact n. Mitiga this sta	nation of the state of the stat	Area and ese will on the deter consay need likely the ere less variety and the ere less variety	evelopm sumption to be product common vulnerabinding Ad	mercial w	I Id Pality Vater	minimal Crime re at this st The near away. Sto peak per	on amenit lated activ age what s est bus sto oneferry R iods (Char	y and surrousties are assurveillance op is on Stoood / Holw	oundings sociated we is to be in oneferry La rell Road Co oad throug	vith employ ncorporate ne near Fo orridor is u h to Suttor	yment use d into des oster Stree under extr n Road), ir	et and 260 reme stress	unknown metres during	Providing constraints are overlarge employment site in a prorange of employment uses.	come, the site could provide a sminent location, providing for a
Potential Mitigation	(Susta Applic (Biodi	inable [ations),	Orainage Policy 4 and wild	e), Policy 43 (Gree dlife), Po	y 40 (Add en Infrast	dressing tructure	Flood R Green	Risk in Pl n Netwo	anning rk), Poli	Policy 3 cy 44 icy 48 (La		-	rt Apprais					pment), Po , 52 (Infrast	-		
Assessment Summary	•	The I	location	has god	od conne	ections.	Traffic m	nitigatio	n will ne	eed to be	e taken	n into acco	unt if the	adjacent g scheme is o water trans	delivered.		d building	s and conse	ervation are	ea are taken into account.	

River Hull Corridor - Local														SA C	bjectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	?	?	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
U														Su	ımmary						
Site Reference 14 Site Name National Grid site, Clough Road	Sculco emplo neutra stage. Site lie effect Site is be recodue to howe consultation. The sidevelous develous ite had distributed to the site had	es adjaces are un Source quired to the site wer the imption te lies we opment an exist op this a las had courtion in	ent to a known. Protector informes know impacts would in it is accepting brownes accepting browness accepting	tion Area the dese heritage a green r tion Zon the sca wn contact are unk arease ood Zon otable, s ownfield uld redu nation r cture re	a to the sign of the ge object network e 3. Moreological mains of the subject to	and ma re informe impact n. Mitig t this sta high has o provis nich lies sure on ed, how sewhere	est. Depopment such the such t	bridge to pending t, there is effects wildlife i on the deater consay need is likely the series of t	on the may be are unk nterest, evelopm sumption to be plant common at common A. The A large storage iking it l	however hent wo nand q rovided mercial rable dvice. potenti part of and ess clea	ed e or at this er the uld uality , water al to the	warehou existing edevelopmento be mir Crime relations to the state of the control	ses and transmembers, it also in a least active age what so we stop is sociated joneferry Formula (1997).	ade counte nt area the so lies adjac menity and ities are as surveillance on Clough nkside / Fer unctions a	r units on of site is concent to a go I surrounding sociated we is to be in Road near Try Lane just either sid or regularl	Clough Roasidered su sidered su cods only r ngs. ith employ corporated to Pearson nction busy e of the br y results in	ad and it i itable for railway lin rment use d into des n Way an y during p idge and	emises, rets located in employme e. Impacts and it is uign. d is approxeak period: the volume over the bi	an nt use are likely unknown 25m s. The of traffic	Providing constraints are over- large employment site in a pro- range of employment uses.	come, the site could provide a siminent location, providing for a
Potential Mitigation	(Susta Applic (Biodi	inable [ations),	Orainage Policy 4 and wild	e), Polic 43 (Gree dlife), Po	y 40 (Ad en Infras	dressing tructure	Flood I Gree	Conside Risk in P n Netwo ollution)	lanning ork), Poli	icy 44			rt Apprais					oment), Po 52 (Infrast			
Assessment	•	Ther	e are no	other o	outstand	ling env	ronmer	ntal cond	cerns pr	oviding	policies	are applie	ed and the	adjacent g	reen space	e and listed	d building	and conse	rvation are	ea are taken into account.	
Summary				_	od conne																
	•	The s	site pres	sents a g	good op	portunit	y to del	iver the	econom	nic grow	/th for ⊦	Iull.									

River Hull Corridor - Local														SA	Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironme	ntal								So	ocial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	?	0/-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
0															immary						
Site Reference 15 Site Name Former Ameron Paint Factory Site, Bankside	Site is be recthard. The sidevel This is devel	es near to some sommers with lies woopment so an exist op this a to be pr	Protect o inform cial wat within Fl is accep ting browne	tion Zon n the sca er consu lood Zon ptable, s ownfield ould redu	e 3. Modale of the umption he 3a i (le subject the area what were pressured)	e impactory would in the second provise the second	ts on wa ncrease rd), whe ions in S outside greenfie	ere less v SFRA Sta AQMA. eld sites.	vulnera anding A The po	on. It is li ble Advice. tential to mination	ikely o n is	warehou existing developi Crime re at this st	ises and tremployme ment. Implicated active age what	ade counte ent area the acts are lik vities are as surveillance	er units on e site is cor ely to be m sociated w e is to be in	ral/light ind Clough Roansidered suninimal on a vith employ ncorporate near Pears	ad and it i litable for amenity a yment use d into des	s located ir employme nd surroun es and it is u ign.	n an Int use Idings. unknown	previously occupied by Ameron	stern side of Bankside which was n Paint works. The site has been welled and has the potential to be oyment/industrial uses.
Potential Mitigation	(Addr	15 (Loc essing Fl fe) and F	lood Ris	sk in Pla	nning Ap	plicatio	ns), Poli	icy 44 (B	• ,.	•		_	rt Apprais			Employmer Pollution) a		•	-		
Assessment	•	Ther	e are no	o outsta	nding er	nvironm	ental co	ncerns p	providir	g policie	es are a	applied.									
Summary		The I	ocation	n has go	od conn	ections.															
	•	The s	site pre	sents a į	good op	portunit	y to deli	iver the	econon	nic grow	th for I	Hull.									

River Hull Corridor - Local														SA (Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironme	ntal								Sc	ocial				Ecc	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	?	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
														Su	ımmary						
Site Reference 16 Site Name Land at Rix Road, Stoneferry Road	be received that control that c	uired to ommero te lies w opment an exis op this a	o inforn cial wat vithin Fl is acce ting bro area wo	n the sca er consu lood Zon ptable, s ownfield ould redu	e 3. Morale of the imption e 3a iii (labject to area whate pressue to pressu	e impac would i high ha o provis nich lies sure on	ts on wa ncrease zard), w sions in S outside greenfie	eter considerates There less SFRA State The AQ Eld sites	s vulner anding A	rable Advice. potent mination	ikely tial to n is	residents effects w estate, ir Crime re at this st site is cu Nearest away. Th Stonefer peak per queuing Separate	s who live will need to mpacts are lated active age what a rently see bus stop is the site lies ary Road / riods (Charlon Chamber Transpor	in proximit be be provided likely to be vities are assurveillance cure. son Stonef within a pre Holwell Rose mberlain Rose berlain Rose t Assessme	y to the si ed. As the e minimal ssociated v e is to be i erry Road ominent p ad Corrido pad throug d (westbount / Trave	ome sites metes and mits site lies with on amenity with employ neorporate near Ann Woosition on or, which is ghe to Suttor and) in more I Plan would relopment's	tigation ag thin a prir y and surr yment use d into des Vatson Sti Hull's mai under ext n Road) ar rning peak d be requ	gainst any nonarily industrially industrially industrially industrially industrially industrially industrially includes a period.	egative trial unknown eer the k. 100m s during severe	levelled and has the potential t	en recently cleared and largely to be developed for numerous : lies within a prominent position
Potential Mitigation	(Addr	essing F	lood Ris	sk in Pla	ss), Polic nning Ap d Affecte	plicatio	ns), Pol	icy 47 (<i>A</i>		-		-				Employmei ucture and			icy 49		
Assessment	•	Ther	e are no	o outsta	nding en	vironm	ental co	ncerns	providir	ng policie	es are a	pplied.									
Summary		The I	ocation	n has god	od conne	ections.															
	•	The	site pre	sents a g	good opp	oortunit	ty to del	iver the	econon	nic grow	vth for I	Hull.									

River Hull Corridor - Local														SA	Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironme	ntal		_					_	Sc	ocial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	-	+/-	0	0 ummary	0	?	0	+	++	++
Site Reference 17 Site Name Land at the Eastern End of Bedford Street, Cleveland Street	development of the single development of the	Source quired to ommero te lies woopment an exist op this a	Protect o informicial wat within Fl is accepting broader	tion Zone on the sca er consu ood Zon ptable, s ownfield uld redu	e 3. Morale of the imption e 3a iii (lubject to area whice press	e impace impace impace would in this has provise the brown of the brow	mation of ts on wa ncrease zard), w ions in s	on the dater const. where less SFRA State AQMA. eld sites	levelopn isumptions ss vulner anding A . The po s. The sit	nent wo on. It is l rable Advice. etential t	ould likely to wn to	resident: against a should b site lies v amenity Crime re at this st Nearest Stonefer periods (s who live any negati be provided within a property and surro elated active cage what bus stop is ry Road / (Chamberl	in proximit ve effects we d for the two rimarily ind undings. wities are as surveillance s on Mount Holwell Ro lain Road th	ty to the sivill need to vo existing ustrial esta ssociated ve is to be in the Pleasant of the	tes (approxicates for the providence of the prov	c. 100m aved. In par ed. In par ites that a sare likel yment used into des Grove, ap extreme s d) and ind	oprox. 85m tress during ludes sever	itigation gation . As the imal on unknown away. g peak	Any employment development opportunities in construction. site will have wider sustainabil economic growth.	Further, the regeneration of the
Potential Mitigation	(Addre Wildli	essing F	lood Ri: cy 47 (<i>A</i>	sk in Plai	ss), Polic nning Ap eric Poll	plication	ns), Pol	licy 44 (E	Biodiver	sity and		1	ort Apprais					pment), Po , 52 (Infrast	-		
Assessment Summary	•	The I	ocation	has ver	nding en y good c good opp	onnect	ions. Th	ere are	likely ef	fects on	nearby	traveller :	sites and r	residents.							

River Hull Corridor - Local														SA	Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1				1	Envi	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ecc	pnomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	-	?	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	O St	0 ummary	0	?	0	+	++	++
Site Reference 18 Site Name Land at Chapman Street	survey listed likely to Site is be reconstructed. The sindevelopment of the sindevelopme	ys will no war men to be ne Source quired to ommero te lies w opment	eed to I morial, eutral. Protect o inforn cial wat within Fl is accepting browned	tion Zone the scaler consumption the scaler c	e likely to rtaken. T r these a e 3. Moralle of the imption of e 3a iii (I ubject to area whate	e inforre impac would inigh had provision	lies nea arated b mation of ts on wa ncrease zard), w ions in S	on the deater constitution. There less SFRA State AQMA.	ly listed and imp evelopm sumption s vulner anding A	building pacts are nent wo on. It is li trable advice.	g and e ould ikely	residents effects w estate, ir Crime re at this st	s who live will need to mpacts are lated activage what s	in proximit be provide likely to be rities are as	y to the sited. As the eminimal sociated we is to be in	te and mitig site lies wit on amenity	gation aga thin a prir y and surr yment use d into des	es and it is u	egative trial	Any employment development opportunities in construction. site will have wider sustainabil economic growth.	Further, the regeneration of the
Potential Mitigation	(Addre Green	essing Fl	lood Ris rk), Poli	sk in Plai cy 44 (B	ss), Polic nning Ap iodiversi	plicatio	ns), Pol	icy 43 (G	ireen In	frastruc		-	rt Apprais					pment), Pol 52 (Infrast	-		
Assessment Summary	•	The l	ocation	has ver	nding en y good c good opp	onnect	ions.						l any schei	ne will hav	e to have	regard to tl	he adjace	nt Local Wi	ldlife Site.		

River Hull Corridor - Local														SA (Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Envi	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	-	?	-	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	O St	0 ummary	0	?	0	+	++	++
Site Reference 19 Site Name Land at St. Mark Street	on the could under Site is be recounted that could that could be seen	e proposible negataken. Source quired to commerce te lies we perment	Protect o informicial water within Flais accepting browner	to a site ploymen pacts on the sca er consu ood Zon otable, s wnfield uld redu	t use and biodive a 3. Moralle of the imption a 3a iii (lubject to area wh	d the dorsity and e informe impaction would in this provisation in the first term of	esign of d further nation of ts on wa ncrease zard), w ions in S	on the do ater cons here les SFRA Sta	elopme ys will n evelopr sumption s vulne anding A	nent woon. It is land	e ould ikely	residents effects w estate im Crime re at this st	s who live vill need to npacts are lated activage what s	in proximit be provide likely to be ities are as surveillance	y to the sited. As the seminimal consisted we so to be in the site of the seminimal constant of	e and mitigisite lies with amenity	gation aga thin a prir and surro yment use ed into des	es and it is using the sign.	egative strial	Any employment developmen opportunities in construction. site will have wider sustainabi economic growth.	Further, the regeneration of the
Potential Mitigation	(Addre Green	essing F	lood Ris rk), Poli	nctivene sk in Plar cy 44 (B nation).	nning Ap	plicatio	ns), Poli	icy 43 (G	Green Ir	nfrastruc		-	rt Apprais					pment), Po · 52 (Infrast	-		
Assessment Summary	•	The I	ocation	o outstai has ver sents a g	y good c	onnect	ions.						l any schei	me will hav	re to have ı	regard to t	he adjace	nt Local Wi	ldlife Site.		

River Hull Corridor - Local														SA	Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironme	ntal								Sc	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	?	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
U														Sı	ummary						
Site Reference 20 Site Name Land on the south of Merrick Street, Hedon Road	Site is be red that co	Source uired to commerce lies worken	odiversi Protect o inform cial wate vithin Fle is accep ting bro educe pr	mainly hity. ion Zone in the sca er consu ood Zone otable, so ownfield ressure c	e 3. Mor le of the mption e 3a iii (l ubject to	e informe impact would i high haz o provis	nation o s on wa ncrease. ard), wh ions in S	n the dotter constitutions the description of the d	evelopn sumptions s vulner anding A	nent wo on. It is li rable Advice.	ould ikely	resident effects w estate, in Crime re at this st Nearest on the ir and a Tri	s who live vill need to mpacts are lated activage what bus stop is mediate	in proximit to be provid to likely to be vities are as surveillance to Clarence s network es seessment	y to the si ed. As the e minimal ssociated v e is to be in Street, app specially He	te and miti site lies with on amenity vith employ ncorporate prox. 300m edon Road	gation aga thin a prir y and surr yment use d into des away. Tho / Great U	es and it is u	egative etrial unknown wn issues Junction	Any employment developmen opportunities in construction. site will have wider sustainabil economic growth.	Further, the regeneration of the
Potential Mitigation	(Addre	essing F	lood Ris	nctivene sk in Plar 48 (Lanc	nning Ap	plicatio	ns), Poli	cy 47 (<i>A</i>		-		1	rt Apprais					pment), Pol 52 (Infrast	-		
Assessment	There	are no	outstan	ding env	vironme	ntal con	cerns or	nce rele	vant po	licies ar	e applie	ed.									
Summary			-	_			•				-	o assess th	ne impact	of the deve	elopment o	of the site.					
	The si	e prese	ents a go	ood opp	ortunity	to deliv	er the e	conomi	ic growt	:h for Ηι	ıll.										

Eastern Corridor - Local														SA	Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Env	vironme	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	?	-	-	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
U														Sı	immary						
Site Reference 21 Site Name Land at the corner of Hedon Road and Mount Pleasant	Site is be recthat of that of the side development of the side area with the side of the s	sare like Source quired to ommero te lies w opment san exist would re minated	Protect p informatial wat within Fl is acce ting broduce p	tion Zon n the sca er consu lood Zon ptable, s ownfield ressure	ie 3. Mo ale of th umption ne 3a iii (subject t d area wo on gree	re inforre impac would i high had o provis	mation of ts on wa ncrease zard), w ions in S outside tes. The	on the do ater cons here les SFRA Sta AQMA. site is lil	sumptions vulner anding A	on. It is li rable advice. pment c	kely	residents effects w amenity Crime re at this st Nearest away. At Southcos	s who live vill need to and surro lated activ age what bus stop is present s ates Lane	in proximit to be provid undings. vities are as surveillance s on Hedon ome conge	y to the sited, however sociated we is to be in Road near stion occu	with employ ncorporated with with employ ncorporated or Woodhou rs during poport Assess of the site.	gation aga are likely ment use d into des se Street, eak period	ninst any ne to be mining as and it is u ign. approx. 14 ds at the	egative mal on unknown IOm	Any employment development opportunities in construction. site will have wider sustainabil economic growth.	Further, the regeneration of the
Potential Mitigation	(Addr	15 (Loc essing Fl ion) and	lood Ri	sk in Pla	nning A	oplicatio	ns), Poli	icy 47 (A	•	•		1	rt Apprais			Employmer Pollution) a	-		-		
Assessment Summary	•		ocation	n has vei	ry good	connect	ions. A T	Franspoi	rt Asses	sment w	vill be r	-		e impact of	the develo	opment of t	he site.			,	

Eastern Corridor - Local Plan Table 4.1														SA (Objectives						
Pidii Table 4.1					Envi	ironme	ntal								Sc	ocial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	-	?	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
Site Reference 22 Site Name Land at Keystore, Earles Road, south of Hedon Road	The sit develor of develor develor previous affects.	te is Sou be required that con te lies we perment relopment ve effect an exis op this a ous use o	ary and urce Prouired to mmercial vithin Flais accept and cts. ting brown bro	may have tection inform all water ood Zon otable, somitigation with the control of the control o	sity considered and solve adversions and solve and solve and solve area what are a what area what are area what are a what are	More in the of the ption we medium to provisible approvision with lies sure on uring us	information impact impa	ion on the son was crease. I), where SFRA Stato neutre e AQMA. eld sites site has	ell as landhe deve ter considerates vul anding A ralize po . The po , howey potentia	Inerable Advice. Intential to the second sec	t n. It is e Design	resident effects we state, ii Crime reat this st	s who live vill need to mpacts are lated activage what steed and is appropriately appropriately and is appropriately appropriate	proposed I in proximit to be provid e likely to b vities are as surveillance op is on So	y to the si ed. As the e minimal sociated v e is to be in uthbridge 2 miles fro	ome sites m te and mitig site lies wit on amenity vith employ ncorporated Road, appro om the Hull e Zone.	gation aga hin a prin and surr ment use d into des oximately	ainst any nemarily industroundings. es and it is usign. 320m awa	egative strial unknown ny from	site is considered suitable for a	and future employment. Further, Ill have wider sustainability
Potential Mitigation	Draina	ige), Po	licy 40 (Address	Heritage ing Flood ination)	d Risk i		•					ıls), Policy			opment), P and Policy 5		•	d		
Assessment Summary	•	are a The l	pplied a	and app has ver	ropriate y good c	mitigat connect	ion deli ions	vered.		·			J			ts location i t of the Hul		·	e should b	e no outstanding environmental	concerns once relevant policies

Eastern Corridor - Local														SA (bjectives						
Plan Table 4.1			_		Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial		_		Ec	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	?	?	?	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
O														Sı	ımmary						
Site Reference 23 Site Name Kingston Parklands Business Park, Hedon Road	the edpossible natural situation of developments of developments of the situation of the si	cological cological sole on the last soul that content thas content that content that content that content that content th	I feature ne Interrats may olderness urce Pro- uired to mmercial vithin Flo- is accep- ent and rects. ting bro- urea wou contami- ever dece erefore in gs are lo- ted to the	es near to actional be presses Drain form I water pood Zon atable, so mitigation of contamine utral.	the site of Site depend on sin. Zone 3. the scale consum The Site of Site on Site on May be seen to its ination of the seen to	More ire of the ption who haza o proviso appronich lies sure on s previous of the si	npact or gon natural aquation aformat e impact yould ind ard), who sions in so opriate outside greenfie ous use a ite has b	ion on the crease. ere less of SFRA State to neutre de AQMA. eld sites. as a material and a local gwith a light by Hedden	ersity. Imevelopment of the development of the development of the development of the development of the potential of the development of the develo	opmentiumption ble dvice. E tential t e had th ospital and the pumpir dge acr	are mi- abitat t n. It is Design one	residents effects we estate, in Crime re at this st. Nearest I the site, Paragon Some of Transpor the site by	s who live will need to appacts are lated activage what shough in the site beat Assessmoenefits from the site from the site beat Assessmoenefits from the site frow the site from the site from the site from the site from the si	in proximit be provide likely to b ities are as surveillance on Hedon t is some d ge. enefits from ent agreed om access	y to the sited. As the seeminimal of sociated we is to be in Road near istance (application) of the High-ro sustaina	e and mitigonia amenity with employ accorporate and tittlefair Foroximate and conserways Englable transpored	gation aga thin a prin y and surry yment use d into des Road, appi lly 2.5 mile at which is and, which ort and th	s and it is ι	egative trial unknown 55m from e Hull I by a sure that	port related uses. It is located Corridor and is considered sui development. This proposed development a create employment opportun	nd subsequent proposals will ities in construction and future generation of the site will have
Potential Mitigation	Policy Consid Policy	14 (Des deration 40 (Add	sign), Po is, Policy dressing	licy 15 (/ 37 (Flo Flood F	(Local Di ood Defe Risk in Pl	ences), F anning	Policy 39 Applicat	Policy 16 9 (Sustain tions) Po iversity a	nable Dr licy 43 (rainage) Green),	-	ls), Policy			opment), P nd Policy 5		ransport ructure and	d		
Assessment Summary		are a The l asses	pplied a ocation ssment a	ind app has ver agreed v	ropriate y good a with Hig	mitigat access t hways E	tion deli o suppo England,	vered. orting tra , which s	nsport i should e	nfrastru nsure tl	ucture a	nd forms រុ	part of the	Hedon Ro cess to sus	ad Industri	al Corridor	. Some of	the site be	nefits fron	e no outstanding environmental n full planning consent which is s ffects from traffic generation wi	

Eastern Corridor - Local														SA C	bjectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironmer	ntal								So	cial				l	Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	?	?	?	+	O Su	0 Immary	0	?	0	+	++	++
Site Reference 24 Site Name Former Norman Nicholson Box site, Hedon Road	the ed possible natura situate. The si develor also o mitiga. This is develor poten could. Listed station Holde ensure.	te lies working the lies working the lies working the lies working the lies working an existing for control building is local triness Die there	I feature ne Internats may olderne vithin Flois accep he EA's ay be ap ting broarea wo contami remedi gs are lo ited to t rain. Ho is no ne	es near to national be presented of the source of the source of the source of the source of the south of the	e 3a i (lo ubject to Protection area whace press due to its he effect forth at I h of Hed distance ffect.	could impending ite with open action zone. It is greated in the control of the control on soils. The control on Road and severe and severe in the control on Road and severe in	pact on on natural aquatic aquatic aquatic aquatic and side and and aquatic aq	re less vere les vere l	rsity. Imvelopmed and multiple and and multiple and multi	le dvice. It t and tts. ential to e had th nill) which pumpin dge acroshould	re ni- abitat is c e ch	residents effects w estate, ir Crime re at this st Nearest l although Interchai Due to th safety co consider	s who live will need to appacts are lated active age what so it is some age. The location accepts we accepts accepts	in proximit be provided elikely to be dities are as surveillanced on Littlefated distance (and an of accessishich will nea able.	y to the sited. As the seed. As the seed minimal sociated we is to be in ir Road, apapproxima into the sited to be a	ee and mitigate lies with employ incorporate tely 2.5 mites, there is ssessed be	gation aga thin a prin y and surr yment use d into des ely 55m fro les) from the poter fore deve	es and it is usign. The site the Hull Pantial for high	egative strial unknown , ragon hway	port related uses. It is locate proposed Siemens investme Any employment developme opportunities in constructio	ent will create employment n and future employment. Further, will have wider sustainability
Potential Mitigation	Consider Policy Infras	deration 40 (Add tructure	ns, Polic dressing e / Gree	y 37 (Flo g Flood R n Netwo	Local Di ood Defe Risk in Pla ork) and ontamin	nces), P anning <i>A</i> Policy 4	olicy 39 Applicati	(Sustair ions) Po	nable Dr licy 43 (0	ainage) Green		-	ls), Policy	g Employm 49 (Noise F				Transport ructure and	d		
Assessment Summary	:	are a The l	applied a location	and app has ver	ropriate y good a	mitigati access to	on deliv suppor	vered. Tting tra	nsport iı	nfrastru	cture.	rative effec	_		k due to it	s location i	in Flood Z	one 3, ther	e should b	e no outstanding environment	al concerns once relevant policies

Eastern Corridor - Local														SA C	Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironme	ntal							_	So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	?	?	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
U														Sı	ımmary						
Site Reference 25 Site Name Land west of Littlefair Road, north of Hedon Road	the ed possible natural situate dependence of the side development of the side potential station. Holder ensure the side potential station of the side	cological ble on the all habitaled on the don	reature at the Internation of th	es near to national be presses Drain of the contable, so source Foe requirely that which which coated in he southwever, gative estated in the southweight in	che site dependent on sin. Howevelopmes a i (lo cubject to red to incommer area whate pression could red to its a could red to	could implement property in the with wer, ultiment property in the property in	npact or on natural aquationately to posal. rd), who ions in to ions in to escale ter cons outside greenfier us indure remedian coad and d, along verance	ere less of the irreduced of the irreduc	ersity. Imevelopm y and mu t is unkn wulneral anding A ion on t mpacts on would The por The site es (timb e effect ly listed ion Road	ent. Ser udflat h nown ar ole dvice. I' he on wate increas tential t e had th er yard, on soils pumpir idge acr should	are mi- abitat nd will t is r e. o ne s is	minimal of Crime relations at this statement is metres a miles) from Due to the safety considered	on amenit ated activ age what s ous stop is way from om the Hu ae location ncerns, whe ed accepta	y and surro ities are as surveillance on Hedon the site, al Il Paragon of access hich will ne able.	sociated we is to be in Road near though it is Interchang into the site and to be a	rith employ acorporated Littlefriar is some dist e. e. there is assessed be	ment used into des Road app ance (app the poter fore deve	roximately proximately ntial for hig lopment ca	anknown 35 2.5 nway n be	port related uses. It is located proposed Siemens investment Any employment developmen opportunities in construction at the regeneration of the site wibenefits supporting economic) t will create employment and future employment. Further, Il have wider sustainability
Potential Mitigation	Consider Policy Infras	deration 40 (Ado tructure	ns, Polici dressing e / Gree	y 37 (Flo ; Flood F n Netwo	ood Defe Risk in Pl	ences), F anning <i>i</i> Policy 4	Policy 39 Applicat 4 (Biodi	Policy 16 9 (Sustail tions) Po iversity a	nable Di licy 43 (rainage) Green		-	-	g Employm Istructure a		-	olicy 27 (⁻	Fransport A	ppraisals)		
Assessment Summary	•	are a The l	pplied a	and app has ver	ropriate y good a	mitigat access to	ion deli o suppo	vered. rting tra	nsport i	nfrastrı	ucture.	ative effec	J	J	sk due to it	s location i	n Flood Z	one 3, ther	e should b	e no outstanding environmental	concerns once relevant policies

Eastern Corridor - Local														SA C	bjectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Envi	ironme	ntal								So	cial	_			Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
														Su	mmary						
Site Reference 26 Site Name Land at Burma Drive, Marfleet Lane	dependent impact development d	dent or ts are popment. In Wither ea. How of the decrease we proment at side the total an existing population or the same an existing population or the same pop	n the ecossible Semi-remsea Fovever, underselop Within Floris acception be EA's by be appointed by the contamination of the contaminati	ological on the I natural had allway I ultimatel ment protable, so Source propriate uld reduination could reconstitute ould reduination could reconstitute ould reconstitute o	ne 3a i (lo subject to Protection te to neu area who ice press due to its quire ren	may be Japane Lack tis under the control of the con	ne site con e dependente se knot hknown e de la constitute de la constitut	ould im ding on on site tweed is and will ere less of the following and make a following and make a following a fo	pact on I nature of and it is also know I depend vulnerable anding A elopment ve effect The pot The site es (timber a soils is	oiodiver of adjacen own to be d on the dvice. It t and ts. ential to e has the er yard a therefore	ont to ope in is is	resident effects w estate, in Crime re at this st Nearest from the Hull Para Most of Transport the site I negative	s who live will need to appacts are lated active age what so bus stop is site, although the site beat assessment as a second as a s	in proximit be provide likely to be ities are as curveillance on Marfle bugh it is so change. nefits from ent agreed om access to om traffic g	y to the sited. As the eminimal sociated we is to be in the trans of the me distantial with High to sustainal eneration	ee and mitigate lies wit on amenity with employ neorporate ar Atwick Coce (approximanning core ways Engla ble transpowill be app	gation aga thin a prin y and surr yment use d into des Court, app imately 2. nsent which nd, which ort and th	es and it is uign. Proximately 5 miles) frocth is support Should enset any pote 7 managed.	gative trial anknown 300m om the acted by a sure that ential	port related uses. It is located proposed Siemens investment consent for employment use d These proposed developments) and benefits from planning levelopment. s will create employment and future employment. Further, Il have wider sustainability
Potential Mitigation	Policy Applic	39 (Sus ations)	tainable Policy 4	e Draina 13 (Gree	(Local Dis ge), Poli n Infrast d Policy	cy 40 (A ructure	ddressii / Green	ng Flood Netwo	l Risk in rk) Polic	Planning y 44		-	ls), Policy			opment), P ind Policy 5		Fransport ructure and	I		
Assessment Summary		are a The I the s	pplied a ocation ite ben	and app has ver efits fro	ropriate y good a m access	mitigat ccess to to sust	ion deliv suppor ainable	vered. rting tra transpo	nsport i	nfrastru nat any _l	cture a	nd benefi al negativ	ts from out	line planni om traffic	ng consen	t which is s	supported	•	port Asses	e no outstanding environmental sment agreed with Highways Eng	·

Eastern Corridor - Local														SA	Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1				_	Env	vironme	ntal								So	cial		_		Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	0/-	?	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	?	+/-	O Si	0 ummary	0	?	0	+	++	++
Site Reference 27 Site Name Land to the south of Hedon Road, south east of Marfleet Avenue Roundabout	The sidevel also devel consumers. This is development of the consumers of	natural mmende ite lies wood lopment coutside to lopment couption.	d. vithin Fl is acce he EA's would . It is lik sting bro area wo contam	ood Zor ptable, s Source be requ ely that ownfield uld redu ination	ne 3a i (l subject t Protecti ired to i comme area w ace pres due to a	ow haza o provis on Zone onform the rcial wat hich lies sure on former	rd) whe ions in S . More in ne scale ter cons outside greenfie	ere less v SFRA Sta informa of the in umption AQMA. eld sites	rulnerate anding Antion on mpacts an would The po	ole Advice. If the on wate increase tential t	t is er e. eo ne	resident effects v estate, ii Crime re at this st Nearest the site, Intercha Access fi at peak i issues. T	is who live will need to mpacts are elated activitage what bus stop is although inge.	proposed in proximit to be provide likely to be vities are assurveillance on Hedon at is some detection to the experience of transport elopment.	y to the sited. As the eminimal esociated we is to be in Road near istance (or the SRN via some confi	te and miti site lies with on amenity vith employ ncorporate r Ceylon Str ver 3 miles the Marfle gestion, wh	gation aga thin a prin y and surr yment use d into des reet, appr) from the eet Avenu nich could	ninst any nemarily industrials. s and it is using the control of	egative strial unknown 17m from on out, which safety	port related uses, including a lawhilst it is also located at one of and Queen Elizabeth Docks, the employment use development Any employment development	t will create employment and future employment. Further, Il have wider sustainability
Potential Mitigation	Policy Appli	y 14 (Des y 39 (Sus cations) iversity a	tainable Policy 4	e Draina 13 (Gree	ge), Pol n Infras	icy 40 (<i>A</i> tructure	ddressi / Greer	ng Flood n Netwo	d Risk in rk) Polic	Plannin cy 44			als), Policy	ig Employn 49 (Noise I		•		•	t		
Assessment Summary		are a The l netw	applied location vork or a	and app has vei appropr	ropriate y good iately m	e mitigat access to itigated	ion deli o suppo	vered. rting tra	insport	infrastru	ucture.		rt assessm	ent will be				•		e no outstanding environmental ent regarding capacity and safet	·

Eastern Corridor - Local														SA C	Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Envi	ironmeı	ntal								So	cial				Ecc	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	0/-	-	0	0	0		0	0	-	-	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
Site Reference 28 Site Name Land west of Marfleet Lane (part of Fenners Factory Complex)	? ? 0/ 0 0 0 - + 0 0 0 - + + 0 0 0 0 ? 0 + + + + + + + + + + + +														mployment development site Corridor Area Action Plan anning approval for the sion. Il create employment and future employment. Further, and future wider sustainability						
Potential Mitigation	which negati should Policy Policy Applic	should ve effect d provid 14 (Des 39 (Sus	incorpo ets. If th e poten sign), Po tainable Policy	orate apperminatial mitial mit	oropriate ssion is r gation fo Local Dia ge), Polio	e measunot implor any nestinctive cy 40 (A	res to remente emente ew prop eness), F ddressi	mitigate ed then posals. Policy 37 ng Flood	a factory against the follo 7 (Flood d Risk in ork) Polic	potenti wing po Defence Plannin	al olicies es),	which sh negative policies s Policy 23 Appraisa	ould incor effects. If should pro (Designin Is), Policy	porate app the permis vide poten g Employm	ropriate m sion is not tial mitigat ent Develo	neasures to implemention for any opment), P	o mitigate ited then y new pro colicy 27 (tential ng		
Assessment Summary	•	are a The s prop	pplied a site has osals	and app plannin	ropriate g approv	mitigat al, whic	ion deli ch shoul	vered. d incorp	oorate a	opropria	ate mea	asures to n	nitigate ag	ainst poter	ntial negat	ive effects.	If the per	mission is r	not implem	e no outstanding environmental of ented then the Plan policies shown with in Hull.	concerns once relevant policies uld provide mitigation for any new

Eastern Corridor - Local												SA C	bjectives						
Plan Table 4.1				Env	ironmenta	ı							So	cial					Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk 4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	8 Previously	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	0/- ?	0	0 ?	?/- ++	0	?/-	-	?	+/-	O Su	0 Immary	0	?	0	+	++	++
Site Reference 29 Site Name Land at Elba Street (1251 Hedon Road)	existin be predetail The sindevelor also or mitigate brickword and the landson and the landson are sind to the landson are sind the landson are lands	g/proposesent. Ho of the docted lies we opment utside the tion material an exist op this appropriate is located St Gilder impactaping. F	I vegetated are osed open gree owever, ultimate evelopment position in Flood Zo is acceptable, ne EA's Source y be appropriating brownfield rea would red did clay pit are laborated within the est Church. However, and the could be mittered overall effect.	enspace, ately the proposal ately the proposal ately the protection ately to need to n	with the poeffect is unand site surfown hazard), to provision on Zone. Doutralize potation soils is unanted to conservate ere are other site deservates estigations	otential for iknown and veys. where less in SFRA Stesign of devicential negative AQMA renfield sites in could their inknown. wition Area a per surroundign and use	vulneral anding A relopmentive effects, however the adjace ding indu of existing	ble divice. I hat and cits. tential ter a for subject ent to Gestrial using	to mer t to Grade ses	residents effects w estate, ir Crime re at this st Nearest the site, Paragon The site i cumulati A1033 / impact w should b Site now	s who live in will need to in pacts are lated activage what such age what such although in laterchanguis an Enterive effect of A63 corriduill need to emitigated	in proximit be provide likely to be ities are as surveillance on Hedon t is some d ge prise Zone of these site or, which co be assessed by policy ing approv	y to the sited. As the seeminimal of sociated we is to be in Road near istance (approximately site, which es could proposed and the seeminimal for the could also ited and the seeminimal for the could also ited.	e and mitigonia menity with employ accorporated proximated accesses of tentially expression accesses of tentially expressions accesses accesses accessed accesses accessed accesses access	gation aga hin a prim and surre ment use d into des t, approxi ly 4 miles directly or xacerbate afety. Ho potential	s and it is u	gative trial nknown m from dull The on the ndividual e effects	port related uses, including The site is considered suitab The proposed development opportunities in constructio	n and future employment. Further, will have wider sustainability
Potential Mitigation	buildir measu impler any ne Policy Consid Policy Infrast	ngs for courses to no mented ew property 14 (Des deration 40 (Add course)	nas planning a aravan produc nitigate agains then the follow osals. ign), Policy 15 s), Policy 37 (F lressing Flood / Green Netw Pollution) and	ction/sto st potenti wing poli (Local Di Flood Def Risk in Pl vork) Polic	rage, which al negative cies should stinctivene ences), Polanning App	effects. If the effects in the effec	orporate he permi tential m 6 (Herita ainable D olicy 43 Wildlife)	appropission is nitigation age Orainage (Green), Policy	oriate s not on for e),	buildings measure impleme any new Policy 23 Appraisa	s for carava s to mitiga ented then proposals (Designin	an product te against the follow g Employm 42 (Open S	on/storago potential r ing policies ent Develo	e, which sh negative eff s should pro opment), Pe	ould inco fects. If th ovide pote olicy 27 (1	vo single st rporate app e permissic ential mitig ransport on) and Pol	oropriate on is not ation for		
Assessment Summary	•	are a The le netw The s prope	pplied and appocation has ve oration has ve ork or approp ite has plannio	propriate ery good a riately m ng appro	mitigation access to su itigated. al, which s	delivered. upporting tr	ansport i porate a	infrastrı ppropri	ucture. <i>i</i>	A transpor	t assessme nitigate ag	ent will be ainst poter	required to	ensure th	at the imp	acts of the	developm	nent regarding capacity and sa	tal concerns once relevant policies fety can be accommodated on the should provide mitigation for any new

Eastern Corridor - Local														SA (bjectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironme	ental								So	cial				Ec	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	0/-	-	0	0	?/-		0	?	-	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
U														Sı	ımmary						
Site Reference 30 Site Name Land off Valletta Street, Hedon Road, including former Seven Seas Factory Site	featur currer green object The si vulner Advice outsid would	res near ntly unk field lan tives and ite lies o rable de e, althou de the E	the site nown and will he dimitigate with the wellopmingh the wired to	e could ind furth ave pot ation man AQMA a ent is a site cour ce Prot inform	ield land mpact of per site site site site site site site site	n biodiv urveys v gative i propriat n Flood e, subje risk fro pne. Mo e of the	versity. will be r impacts te. I Zone 3 ect to pr m a bre ore infore	Howeve equired: on land a i (low l rovisions ach at Sa rmation as on wat	r, specif . The los scape an hazard), in SFRA altend. I on the c	ic effect is of nd soil where l a Standir t is also developi	less ng ment	residents effects w estate, in Crime rel at this sta Nearest k metres fr the Hull f directly c exacerba safety. He potential	who live ill need to npacts are atted activage what some the sire are on the Sire atted the Street the street wever the for negat	in proximite be provided likely to be provided likely to be priviled are as surveillance as on Hedon te, although terchange RN. The cures on the particular interests on the particular live effects	y to the site ed. As the seeminimal sociated we is to be in Road nearn it is some The site is mulative ed 1033 / A6 I impact we should be	te and mitigate lies with employ incorporate. Valletta Size distance is an Enterpress of the corridor, will need to mitigated lies.	gation ag thin a prii y and suri yment use d into de treet, app (approxin orise Zone ese sites , which co be assess by policy.	es and it is using. Proximately antely 4 miles site, which could poter buld also imsed and the	egative strial unknown 263 es) from accesses atially pact on refore the	the regeneration of the site w benefits supporting economic	and future employment. Further, vill have wider sustainability
Potential Mitigation	which negat should Policy Policy	should ive effect d provid 14 (Des 39 (Sus cations)	incorpo ets. If th e poten ign), Po tainable	orate ap le permi latial mit olicy 15 le Draina	proval for propriat ission is igation for (Local Di (Local Di Biodivers	e measinot impor any restinctive cy 40 (A	ures to plement new pro reness), Addressi	mitigate ed then posals. Policy 37 ing Flood	against the follo 7 (Flood d Risk in	potenti owing po Defence Plannin	ial olicies es),	which sho negative policies s Policy 23 Appraisal	ould incor effects. If hould pro (Designin Is), Policy	porate app the permis vide poten g Employm	ropriate m sion is not tial mitigat ent Develo	neasures to implement tion for any opment), P	o mitigate nted then y new pro Policy 27 (tential ng		
Assessment Summary		are a The I netw The s prop	pplied a ocation ork or a site has osals	and app has ver appropr plannin	ropriate ry good a iately mi g approv	mitigat access to itigated val, which	tion deli o suppo l. ch shou	vered. orting tra	ansport i	infrastru ppropri	ate mea	A transport	t assessmo	ent will be	required to	ensure th	at the im	pacts of the	e developm	nent regarding capacity and safe	I concerns once relevant policies Ity can be accommodated on the ould provide mitigation for any new

Eastern Corridor - Local														SA C	Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironme	ntal							_	So	cial				Ecc	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	-	?	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	?	+/-	0	0 Immary	0	?	0	+	++	++
Site Reference 31 Site Name Land to the west of Somerden Road	The sit develor consultation of the could require address	tial for pown and vs. te lies wopment utside topment mption. an exist op this a be subjuerement seed through the control of	within Flois accepte EA's would I It is like ting broader to contain the cough the cou	ood Zonotable, s Source I oe requiely that of ownfield uld reducentamin Therefore applice	e 3a ii (nubject to Protection area whose ation from the exact of the	medium o provis on Zone of orm the cial wat nich lies sure on om prev ffect on	hazard) ions in S . More i ne scale cer consi outside greenfie ious ind soils is nt policy	yer, ultinopment), where SFRA Sta information AQMA. eld sites, lustrial uunknow	less vulunding Ation on to mould The pote howevers, which, but sl	ne effect I and sit nerable dvice. It the on water increase tential to er the la ch may hould be	et is te t is r e. o and	residents effects w estate, ir Crime re at this standard Nearest I approxin (approxin site woul site, with corridor. potential	s who live ill need to npacts are lated activ age what s ous stop is nately 320 mately 4.5 d be onto others co The indivi	in proximite be provided likely to be ities are assurveillance on Hedon maway from the SRN viruld potent dual impactive effects	y to the sited. As the eminimal sociated we is to be in Road near om the site method the Hull a Somerde ially exace the will need should be	te and miti, site lies witon amenity with employ neorporate rethe entrainer, although Paragon Intention Road. The rethe set to be assemitigated	gation agation agation agation againg yment used into designed to Surational against the some atterchangula agains and by policy.	es and it is usign. mmergrove edistance e. Access fractive effect the A1033 /	egative strial unknown s Way, om the of this ' A63	Any employment development opportunities in construction a the regeneration of the site will benefits supporting economic §	nd future employment. Further, Il have wider sustainability
Potential Mitigation	Policy Applic	39 (Sus ations)	tainable Policy 4	e Draina 4 (Biodi	Local Disge), Police versity and Affecte	cy 40 (A ind Wild	ddressi llife), Po	ng Flood olicy 47 (l Risk in	Plannin		•	ls), Policy	g Employm 49 (Noise F			, ,	Transport ructure and	d		
Assessment Summary	•	are a The I netw	pplied a ocation ork or a	and appo has ver appropri	ropriate y good a ately mi	mitigat access to tigated	ion deliv o suppo	vered. rting tra	nsport i	nfrastru	icture. <i>i</i>		t assessme	ent will be						e no outstanding environmental of	·

Eastern Corridor - Local														SA C	bjectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Eco	nomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	-	?	0	0	?/-	++	0	?	?	-	+/-	0	-	0	?	0	+	++	++
	The sit	te inclue	las tha i	nresence	e of sem	ni-natur	al hahit:	ats and i	s located	l adiac	ent to	Dananda	nt on the		mmary	the noten	itial for no	oise pollutio	n for	The site was identified as a mix	ad usa sita incornorating an
Site Reference 32 Site Name Former Isaac Newton School site, Annandale Road, Greatfield	existin biodiv develor althous appround This is develor	ersity is opment te lies wopment ugh it coe Protec priate to an exist op this a	osed op current proposa vithin Flo is accep uld be a ction Zor o neutra ting bro rea wou	en greet al and si ood Zon otable, s ot risk of ne. Designize pot wnfield uld redu	nspace. own as i te surve e 3a ii (r ubject to a breac gn of de ential no area wh	However it will de- rys. medium o provise th at Sal velopm egative nich lies sure on	hazard) inhazard) ions in Stend. It ent and effects. outside	n the de n the de n, where SFRA Sta is also o mitigati AQMA. eld sites.	h habitat tail of th less vuli nding Ad utside th on may	and e enerable dvice, ne EA's be ential t	e 10	residents effects w As surrousite to be incorporate been con Although no provise. Crime relat this statement of the Hull Facommuniterms of However of tennis benefits to Dependir site it cousafety and	who live ill need to inding use for reside ating an erisidered apthis could ions are in ated active age what so it facilities access to depending courts and to the local this site was upon the local this site was upon the local difference amenity amenity and the local this site was upon the local this sit	in proximite be provided as are predential use, in a propriete depropriate depropriete dep	y to the site of t	nousing it was identimix in the sider the segative implication of the segative implication of the segative implication of the should be segative in the should be segative in the segative in	would be ified as a r HRCAAP a site for em pact on ac ment use d into des ifield Aver approxima walking d ald have a and susta I it could a tly provide through a e which co	appropriate mixed use so and therefore polyment of a cess to how as and it is usign. The positive efficient of a cess to how a	gative e for this ite re it has use. using, if nknown imately es) from fect in sport. n the loss d leisure estate. rd on the have	employment/housing mix in th been considered appropriate to employment use. Any employment development	e HRCAAP and therefore it has a laso consider the site for will create employment and future employment. Further, I have wider sustainability
Potential Mitigation	Policy Applic	39 (Sustations),	tainable Policy 4	Draina 13 (Gree	ge), Poli n Infras	cy 40 (A tructure	Addressi e / Gree	ng Flood	(Flood I Risk in I rk) Polic on).	Plannin		Appraisal	s), Policy	g Employm 42 (Open S Delivery).				Fransport on) and Pol	icy 52		
Assessment Summary		has b The le Acces polici	een car ocation ss to the ies.	ried out has ver e site is t	and rel y good a through	evant p access to a resido	olicies a o suppo ential ar	re applion rting tra rea, whice	ed with a nsport ir th could	approp ofrastru have h	riate mi ucture a ealth ar	tigation de nd commu	elivered. nity facilit	ies, but co s and will r	uld also res	sult in the	loss of rec	creational fa	acilities and	e no outstanding environmental of access to housing through the leand potential mitigation through	

Eastern Corridor - Local														SA	Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironme	ntal								Sc	ocial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	-	?	-	-	0	0	?/-		0	0	-	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
U													•	S	ummary		•				
Site Reference 33 <u>Site Name</u> Land north of Wyke Works, Hedon Road	Develor and both the lost soil of the situation of the si	The site is on greenfield land with dense scrub and mature trees present. Dependent on the proposed use there is the potential for noise pollution for residents who live in proximity to the site and mitigation against any negative and biodiversity is mitigated as part of the proposal in accordance with policy. The loss of greenfield land is likely to have an adverse effect on landscape and soil objectives and appropriate mitigation will be required. The site lies outside the AQMA and within Flood Zone 3a ii (medium hazard), where less vulnerable development is acceptable, subject to provisions in SFRA thull Paragon Interchange. Applications will need to be supported by a transport assessment agreed with lighways England to ensure that any potential negative effects from traffic generation will be appropriately managed.														elopment and is located to the the existing industrial premises refore complementing existing t will create employment and future employment. Further, will have wider sustainability					
Potential Mitigation	Policy Applic	39 (Sustations), versity a	tainabl Policy	olicy 15 (e Draina 43 (Gree dlife) an	ge), Poli en Infras	cy 40 (<i>A</i> tructure	ddressi e / Gree	ng Flood n Netwo	d Risk in ork) Pol	Plannir icy 44	ng		ls), Policy			lopment), P and Policy 5		•	ı		
Assessment Summary		are a The pote	applied locatior ntial ne	and app has ver gative e	ropriate y good a ffects fr	mitigat occess to om traf	ion deli o suppo ic gene	vered. rting tra ration w	ansport vill be ap	infrastri opropria	ucture lately ma	out will nee	ed to be si	upported b						e no outstanding environmental the site benefits from access to s	concerns once relevant policies ustainable transport and that any

Eastern Corridor - Local														SA	Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironme	ntal								S	ocial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	?	-	?	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	0	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
U														Sı	ummary						
Site Reference 34 Site Name Kingston International Business Park, Hedon Road	The sidevelor also omitigated. This is develor could require address.	Summary The site is located on brownfield land and there should be no negative effects on biodiversity or habitats. The site lies within Flood Zone 3a (ii) (medium hazard), where less vulnerable development is acceptable, subject to provisions in SFRA Standing Advice. It is also outside the EA's Source Protection Zone. Design of development and mitigation may be appropriate to neutralise potential negative effects. This is an existing brownfield area which lies outside AQMA. The potential to develop this area would reduce pressure on greenfield sites, however the land could be subject to contamination from previous industrial use, which may require remediation. Therefore the effect on soils is unknown, but should be															corridor. The site forms part of the usiness Park and is considered evelopment and will complement t will create employment and future employment. Further, II have wider sustainability				
Potential Mitigation	Policy Applic	39 (Sus	tainable Policy	e Draina	(Local Di ge), Poli ospheric	cy 40 (<i>A</i>	Addressi	ng Floo	d Risk in	Plannin	ng	-		ng Employn astructure		lopment), P ery)	Policy 27 (*	Transport A	appraisals)		
Assessment Summary	•	are a The l netw	applied a location ork or a	and app has ver appropr	ropriate y good a iately mi	mitigat access to itigated	ion deli o suppo	vered. rting tra	ansport i	infrastrı	ucture.		rt assessm	ent will be						e no outstanding environmental nent regarding capacity and safet	

Eastern Corridor - Local														SA (Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial					Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	0/-	-	0	0	?/-		0	0	-	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
														Sı	ımmary						
Site Reference 35 Site Name Land on the eastern side of Somerden Rd, Hedon Road	develor require that an develor mitiga The sit less vul Advice capacillandway Whilst	pment. ed. How ny nega- pment tion sho le lies of lnerable It is a ty and c ard toe the ulti	Water vever, contive efformay impould be utside to develop the continuation of the con	voles murrently ects are apact on provide the AQM opment side the take surired and offect is of the apact of	he Internacy be provided avoided both land. "AA and we is accepted" is accepted the site currently should resident and re	esent a ects are or mitin ndscape within Flot table, s arce Pro er disch could by unknow	nd furth unknow gated. T and soi bood Zon ubject t tection large. A be at risk wn, the	ner ecolo vn, but p The site i il objecti ne 3a i (lo co provis Zone. O n 8m ea k from a location	ogical supposition of the control of	arveys whould enfield and approper ard), who served ard brain is at Salte esign of	vill be sure d priate ere anding at	resident: effects w Crime re at this st Nearest from the Paragon The site cumulati A1033 / impact w	s who live vill need to a lated active age what bus stop is site, although the site and the live effects A63 corrievill need to	proposed of in proximity of the provide vities are assurveillance of the provide vities are assured by policy of the provide vities are assured to the provide	y to the sited. sociated we is to be in Road near ome distance site, which tes could p could also in ed and thei	e and mitigate ith employ accorporate it is composed accesses otentially of the maction is composed accesses.	gation aga yment use d into des n Road, ap imately 4 directly or exacerbate safety. Ho	s and it is ugn. proximate miles) fron the SRI to the stres wever the	egative unknown ly 425m n the Hull N. The s on the individual	within Hedon Road indus for employment use deve existing uses. Any employment develop opportunities in construct	e other general/light industrial premises strial corridor and is considered suitable elopment which will complement these soment will create employment stion and future employment. Further, ite will have wider sustainability omic growth.
Potential Mitigation	Policy Applica Polluti	39 (Sustations) a	tainable	e Draina licy 44 (I	(Local Di ge), Poli Biodivers	cy 40 (A sity and	ddressi Wildlife	ng Flood e) and Po	d Risk in olicy 47	Plannin (Atmos	oheric	Appraisa Delivery	als), Policy).	ng Employn 49 (Noise f	Pollution) a	nd Policy 5	52 (Infrasti	ructure and			
Assessment Summary	•	are a The l netw	pplied a ocation ork or a	and app has ver appropr	ropriate y good a iately mi	mitigat ccess to tigated	ion deli o suppo	vered. rting tra	nsport i	infrastru	ucture. /		t assessm	ent will be				•		•	ental concerns once relevant policies safety can be accommodated on the

Sutton Fields - Local Plan Table 4.1														SA C	Objectives						
Table 4.1					Envi	ronmei	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	?	0/-	?	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	?	-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
														Su	ımmary						
Site Reference 36 Site Name Geneva Way (south side, east end)	biodiv Site is be req that co The sit develo	Source juired to commerce the lies we opment an exist op this attally co	onstrain Protect of inform cial wate within Flais accep ting broader area wo	nts ion Zono i the sca er consu ood Zon otable, s ownfield uld redu	e 3. More le of the imption e 3a i (lo ubject to area wh ce press t was a s	e inform impact would in w hazan provisi ich lies ure on g	nation of the control	on the deater conserved less SFRA State AQMA.	evelopm sumptio vulnerate anding A . The pot . The site	nent woo n. It is li ole dvice. cential to	ikely o	residents will need impacts at this st. Crime re at this st. Nearest Stonefer periods (currently improved results from the periods of the period of the periods of the pe	s who live I to be pro are likely t lated activ age what s bus stop is ry Road / I Chamberla being und ment sche rom traffic red to asse There are	close to the vided. As to be minimities are as surveillance on Leads I Holwell Road the dertaken to me. Develostudy. A sees the trafe currently rial Estate.	e site and resident site lies and on ame as sociated we is to be in a control of the site operate. The site implication bus series.	mitigation within a p nity and so with employ ncorporate oximately ! r is under of Sutton Roa uation and ould need ensport As tions of the vices which	against ar primarily in urroundin lyment use ed into des 500m awa extreme s id). Transp d to identi to be con isessment ese develo h pass dir	es and it is ι	effects tate, unknown site. g peak ght of un would the gh the	Fields Industrial Estate. The pro	ell-established and popular Sutton oposed development will create if have wider sustainability benefits wth.
Potential Mitigation	Policy Applic	39 (Sus ations),	tainable Policy	e Draina 43 (Gree	Local Dis ge), Polic n Infrast Policy 48	cy 40 (A ructure	ddressi e / Gree	ng Flood n Netwo	d Risk in ork), Poli	Plannin cy 47	-	-	rt Apprais					pment), Po / 52 (Infrast	-		
Assessment Summary		Acce	ss and r	oad issu	nding en ies must good opp	be take	en into a	account.					opular area	l.							

Sutton Fields - Local Plan														SA C	Objectives						
Table 4.1					Envi	ironmeı	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	-	-	0	0	?/-		0	0	-	?	-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
Site Reference 37 Site Name Phase 4, Rotterdam Park, Rotterdam Road	Site is be required that control of the site of the si	ed. The bil object Source puired to bommero te lies workent san existance and existance a formed	site is a tives ar Protect o inform cial wate within FI is accep sting bro ting green	greenfield appround the scaler consultation of zone otable, so ownfield are disposal	ats present and depriate median iii (language) and the language and the la	evelopm nitigation e inforn e impact would in high haz o provis hich lies I there is	nent ma n shoul nation c is on wa ncrease zard), w ions in s outside s no kno the nort	on the deater constant of the less of the AQMA cown constant of the read of th	evelopm sumptions s vulner anding A	nent woo n. It is li able dvice. ion on s	uld ikely	residents will need Impacts a Crime re at this st. Nearest I Corridor through assess sit would ne Transpor implications services of public tra	s who live I to be pro are likely t lated activ age what s bus stop is is under e to Sutton tuation an eed to be o t Assessm ons of the which pass ansport is	proposed I close to the vided. As the obe minimalities are as surveillance at 17m away attreme street (at to identificansidered ent / Trave as directly the limited to the vident of the limited to the close the considered at the considered at the considered at the limited to the vident of the limited to the vident of the close the limited to the vident of the viden	e site and in the site lies and on ame sociated we is to be in a confusion on Leads as during asport Study possible in light of all Plan wou ments on the peripher the peripher and on the site lies and the peripher and on the site lies and the site lies are site lies and the site lies are site lies and the site lies are site lies and the site lies and the site lies and the site lies are site lies are site lies and the site lies are site lies are site lies and the site lies are s	mitigation a within a proposed with employ accorporated Road. Ston peak periody is current improvements from the network Sutton Field pery of the according to	against ar rimarily ir urrounding yment used into des deferry Roads (Chamatly being ent schen metraffic sired to assed Industrarea.	es and it is usign. ad / Holwe berlain Roa undertaker ne. Develo tudy. A sep sess the tra are currentl rial Estate.	effects tate, unknown Il Road d n to pment arate ffic y no bus Access by	The site is situated within the variation Fields Industrial Estate a undeveloped phase of the Rott The proposed development will opportunities and have wider a provide economic growth.	and is the last remaining terdam Park development scheme. Il create employment
Potential Mitigation	Policy	39 (Sus ations)	tainable	e Draina	Local Dis ge), Poli Biodivers	cy 40 (A	ddressi	ng Flood	d Risk in	Plannin	g	-	rt Apprais					pment), Po , 52 (Infrast	-		
Assessment Summary	•	Acce	ss and r	road issu	nding en ies must good opp	be take	en into a	account.				pplied. Hull in a po	pular area	1.							

Sutton Fields - Local Plan Table 4.1														SA	Objectives						
Table 4.1					Env	ironmei	ntal								So	cial		_		Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	-	-	0	0	?/-		0	0	-	?	-	0	0 ummary	0	?	0	+	++	++
Site Reference 38 Site Name Land at corner of Hamburg Road and Rotterdam Road	requir and so Site is be red due to consu The si develo	Source quired to the sit mption te lies worment an exis	site is a ctives ar Protect o inform es know would i vithin FI is accep	greenfiel and appro- tion Zon- in the sca vin conta increase ood Zon ptable, s	ats prese ld and do priate m e 3. Mor ale of the mination e 3a iii (i ubject to area and tionto th	evelopm nitigatio e inforn e impact n. It is lil high haz o provis	nent ma n shoul nation c s on wa kely tha ard) wh ions in S	on the deater construction the deater construction of the commence less SFRA States and may be	et on bot ovided. evelopm sumption tercial w s vulnera anding A	nent woon and quater able	uld uality	residents will need impacts Crime re at this st Nearest metres a during po Study is improve results fr be require network Sutton F	s who live I to be pro are likely t lated activ age what s bus stop is way). Stor eak period currently t ment sche rom traffic red to asse . There are	proposed la close to the ovided. As to be mining vities are as surveillances on Leads in eferry Roads (Chamber Develor end. Develor estudy. A seess the trafe currently trial Estate.	and use so e site and i he site lies hal on ame ssociated we e is to be in Road near ad / Holwel rlain Road rtaken to a opment we eparate Tra fic implicat no bus ser	mitigation and with employ accorporate Joscelyn Avill Road Corthrough to assess situations of the vices which	against ar rimarily in urroundin yment use d into de- venue (ap ridor is un o Sutton F ition and to be con sessment ese develon pass dir	es and it is u	y 113 ne stress sport cossible ight of an would a the gh the	The site is a vacant greenspace undeveloped plots available to Fields and could provide an emlocation.	the general market within Sutton
Potential Mitigation	Policy Applic (Biodi	39 (Sustations), versity a	stainable , Policy and Wile	e Draina 43 (Gree	Local Di ge), Poli en Infras olicy 47 (cy 40 (A tructure	ddressi / Gree	ng Flood n Netwo	d Risk in ork) Poli	Plannin cy 44	ıg	•	rt Apprais					pment), Po , 52 (Infrast	•		
Assessment Summary	•	Acce	ess and r	road issu	ies must	be take	en into a	account.	. Adjace	nt reside	ents wil		oe taken ir	nto accoun water tran		eme is deli [,] ss.	vered.				

Sutton Fields - Local Plan														SA C	Objectives						
Table 4.1			_		Envi	ironmei	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	-	?	-	?	0	0	?/-	++	0	0	?	?	-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
														Sı	ımmary						
Site Reference 39		es adjac ts on th		-	etwork	and the	River H	ull and	may hav	e advers	se					vith employ acorporate		es and it is u sign.	unknown	The site will help to deliver the	economic growth for Hull.
Site Name Land west of Stockholm Road	be req quality The sit develo This is develo potent	uired to y. It is lil te lies w opment an exis op this a tially be	o inform kely tha vithin Fla is accep ting bro area wo e contan	t the sca t commo ood Zon otable, s ownfield uld redu ninated.	le of the ercial wa e 3a iii (l ubject to area and ce press	e impact ater con nigh haz o provisi d lies ou ure on g	s on wa sumption vard), which ions in S utside A0 greenfie	on would here les SFRA Sta QMA. Tl	evelopm sumptio d increas s vulner anding A he poter . The site	n and se. able dvice. ntial to		Iocated i employn popular samenity The site approximunder ex Road). To identify a consider Assessm these depass directransport	n an existinent use discussion surrousis served be nately 70n treme streets ansport Streets in light ent / Travervelopment city throut is limited	ng employing evelopment dis Industricundings. The properties of the proventing of the provential of the period of	ment area at. It is situal al estate a p on Stock site. Stone beak period rently being at scheme. From trafficuld be requetwork. The on Field In iphery of t	the site is of ated within nd so impact the solid representation of the site o	the well acts are liled acts are to associated acts are the transport acts accepted	affic implication bus service ess by public	d and ninimal on dor is to Sutton n and to be ations of es which		
Potential Mitigation	Policy Applic (Biodiv	39 (Sustations), versity a	tainable Policy and Wile ontamir	e Draina 43 (Gree dlife), Po nation).	ge), Polic n Infrast plicy 47 (cy 40 (A tructure Atmosp	ddressir / Greer heric Po	ng Flood n Netwo ollution)	(Flood E d Risk in ork) Polic) and Pol	Planning cy 44 icy 48 (L	and	(Transpo	rt Apprais	als) and Po	licy 52 (Inf	rastructure	e and Deli				
Assessment Summary	•	acco Acce	unt. The	e site wo	ould perf ies must	orm po	sitively i en into a	if it enha	anced th	ie adjace	ent gre	en networ	k.	the long to		utstanding	environm	nental conce	erns provid	ing policies are applied and the a	adjacent green space is taken into

Sutton Fields - Local Plan Table 4.1														SA	Objectives						
Table 4.1				_	Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	-	-	-	-	0	0	?/-		0	?	-	?	-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
U		Summary ite is greenfield and within close proximity to greenspaces (existing/ proposed); Crime related activities are associated with employment uses and it is unknown.																			
Site Reference 40 Site Name Land next to Donaldson Filtration Components factory, Stockholm Road	deper occur archa impact and so Site is be recognited. The side development of the side occurs occu	ndent or Issue of eologica et. The si pil object Source quired to y. It is lil te lies wo opment	the econ site rul survey ite is grown tives ar Protect of inform kely that it accepting brown ting brown sithin Fluis accepting brown sithin s	ological rests ent y as part eenfield approcion Zonon the scatt commod Zonoptable, s	close profeatures irely on confidence of the con	near el potentioning apprelopmentigation e inforre e impactater con high has	ach site, al for sig olication nt may n should nation c is on wa sumption eard), w ions in S	, biodive gnificant n, demor impact d be pro on the do ater cons on would here les	ersity impared archaeconstrating on both wided. evelopm sumption dincreases vulneral archaecons archaecons vulneral archaecon	pacts made blogy. Are acceptal landscapent would not and see. able dvice.	ay n able pe uld	As surro located i employn The site 86 metro stress du Transpoi possible light of r would be the netw Sutton F	age what unding use n an existinent use dis served kes away. Suring peakert Study is improvemesults from e required york. There	es include of the periods (Clourrently be nent schement to assess the are currently in the currently be nent schement to assess the are currently in the curren	e is to be in other gene ment area ot. op on Stock load / Holv hamberlain being unde de. Develo udy. A sepa che traffic i ntly no bus	chorporated the site is of the site	d into des dustrial proconsidere I near Kin orridor is ough to Su ssess situ ald need t port Asse s of these which pass		which is eme o identify ered in eavel Plan ents on rough the	The site is situated within the value of Sutton Fields Industrial estate minimal on amenity and surrous economic growth for Hull.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Potential Mitigation	Consider Policy Infras	deratior 40 (Ado tructure ospheric	ns), Polid Pressing Pree Pollution	cy 37 (Fl g Flood F n Netwo on) and	(Local Di ood Def Risk in Pl ork) Polic Policy 48	ences), anning / cy 44 (Bi 3 (Land /	Policy 39 Applicat odivers Affected	9 (Susta ions), Po ity and V d by Con	inable D plicy 43 (Wildlife), taminati	rainage) (Green , Policy ² ion)	47	(Transpo	ort Apprais	als) and Po	olicy 52 (Inf	rastructure	e and Deli		•		
Assessment Summary		acco Acce	unt. ss and i	road issu	esign an ues must good opp	be take	en into a	account.					positive in	n the long t	erm. No oi	utstanding	environm	ental conce	erns provid	ing policies are applied and the a	adjacent green space is taken into

Sutton Fields - Local Plan													SA C	Objectives						
Table 4.1					Envi	ronmen	ital							So	cial					Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	Dev Land	Resources 10 Historic /	Cultural 11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	-	-	0	0	?/-		0 ?	-	?	-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
J													Sı	ımmary						
Site Reference 41 Site Name Land on Oslo Road, at the corner of Helsinki Road	no kno assess The sir object Site is be red quality The sir develo	www.sen wment is te is gre vives and Source puired to y. It is lil te lies w ppment an exis	asitive e advised enfield dappro Protect o inform kely tha vithin Fl is accep ting bro	nvironm d. The si and dev priate m cion Zon n the sca t comm ood Zon ptable, s	nental re te may havelopmen nitigation e 3. Mor ale of the ercial was as 3 iii (l subject to	ceptors have the nt may in should e inform impact hiter cons nigh haz p provisi	potential mpact on be provide son wate sumption ard), whe outside Additional forms in SFF	for arch both lar led. the deve r consur would in re less v	ecology ecological dscape ar lopment of aption and acrease.	remains. d soil vould	As surro located i employr amenity The near Stonefer periods currently improve results fi be requinetwork Sutton F	unding use in an existi ment use d and surror rest bus sto rry Road / I (Chamberl y being und ment sche rom traffic red to asse t. There are	es include of the control of the con	e is to be in other generated and so in eximately 9 and Corridor prough to So assess sit opment we eparate Tra fic implication bus ser	ral/light ind the site is on pacts are 2 metres are is under es sutton Road uation and ould need to ansport Assistions of the vices which	d into des dustrial proconsidere likely to be way at He extreme si d). Transp to identifi to be consistes sessment ese develon pass dire	es and it is usign. Temises and described suitable for minimal elsinki Road tress during fort Study is fy possible sidered in lider of the poments on ectly through imited to the signification.	d it is for on a great of the ght the		the well-established and popular tate and will help to deliver the
Potential Mitigation	Consider Policy Infrast (Atmo	deration 40 (Ado tructure spheric	ressing dressing dressing / Gree Pollution	cy 37 (Fl g Flood F n Netwo on) and	ood Defe Risk in Pla ork) Polic Policy 48	ences), F anning A y 44 (Bio (Land A	ness,), Po Policy 39 (application odiversity affected b	Sustainans), Police and Wil y Contai	ble Draina y 43 (Gred dlife), Poli nination)	en cy 47	(Transpo	ort Apprais	als) and Po	licy 52 (Inf	rastructure		pment), Po very).	licy 27		
Assessment	•			_			•		cies are a	pplied an	d the adjac	cent green	space is ta	ken into a	ccount.					
Summary	•						n into acc													
	•	The	site pre	sents a g	good opp	ortunity	to delive	r the ec	onomic gr	owth for I	Hull.									

National Avenue - Local														SA C	Objectives						
Plan Table 4.1					Envi	ironmer	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	?	?	0/=	-	0	0	?/-		0	-	-	?	-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
U														Sı	ımmary						
Site Reference 42 Site Name Land at the north side of Bontoft Avenue	Site is be requality The sit develor impacting general	ts prese field and proprial Source uired to the lies we present topment topment topment topment an exis	ent on sid development on sid development of the mitigate of the mitigate of the mitigate of the may recur deplie outsigned industricting green development of the mitigate of	ite and a property of the scale	e 3. Morale of the ercial was e 3a i (loubject to increas con the page of the	gy surve pact on to provide e inform e impact ater con ow hazar o provisi ed traffi propose d is surr	ey is reconstant and a control of the control of th	on the de on would ere less versions and joyment by uses	evelopm sumption d increase vulnerabe nding Ad d related work type including	ent would and se. le dvice. air qualice. Although other site.	es Id ity ugh	employn quality ir industria consider to be min Crime re at this st The site away. Na congestic Perth Str limited for	nent work inpact also I premises ed suitable nimal on a lated activ age what s is served b ational Ave on and del eet West cootpath pr	type, noise may occur and it is lo e for emplo menity and ities are as surveillance by Cropton enue / Cour ays during s restrictive	e related in C. As surrou cated in a syment use I surround sociated w e is to be in Road bus s nty Road N peak peric e (height r pedestria	npacts and unding uses n existing e e developmings. with employ ncorporate stop which forth junctions. The accessive of the a	traffic ems include of employment and so yment used into des is approximate on experioness from the to rail	imately 414 ences some Princes Av way bridge	ated air ral/light e site is are likely unknown I metres e enue via) and	· ·	popular Bontoft Avenue Industrial aployment uses would create jobs
Potential Mitigation	Policy Applic	39 (Sus ations),	tainable Policy 4	e Draina 43 (Gree		cy 40 (A tructure	ddressir / Greer	ng Flood n Netwo	Risk in I	Defences Planning y 44			rt Apprais					oment), Pol 52 (Infrastr			
Assessment	•	No o	utstand	ling envi	ronmen	tal conc	erns pro	oviding p	oolicies a	re applie	ed and	the adjac	ent green	space is ta	ken into a	ccount.					
Summary	•	Acce	ss and c	other ro	ad const	raints w	ill need	to be ta	ken into	account	t.										
	•	The	site pres	sents a g	good opp	ortunit	y to deli	iver the	econom	ic growtl	h for H	ull.									

National Avenue - Local														SA	Objectives	i					
Plan Table 4.1					Envi	ironme	ntal								Sc	ocial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	?	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
0		Summary e site is hardstanding and there are no known ecological constraints. The site fronts onto National Avenue. As surrounding uses include other Its development for employment uses would create job																			
Site Reference 43 <u>Site Name</u> The Ideal Business Park	Site is be requality The sit less vu	Source uired to /. It is like te lies of Ilnerable	Protect inform ely tha utside t e develo	ion Zone the sca t commo he AQM opment	there are a 3. More ale of the ercial wa IA and w is accep site with	e inforre impac ater cor within Fl table, s	mation of ts on was sumpti ood Zor subject f	on the d ater con on woul ne 3a i (I to provis	evelopn sumptic d increa ow haza sions in S	nent wo on and ase. ard), wh SFRA St	nere anding	general/ the site i are likely Crime re at this st An acces Westbook	light indus s consider to be mir lated activage what series road has urne Avenu	strial premi red suitable nimal on an vities are as surveillance s been cons	ses and it for emplo nenity and ssociated v e is to be i structed and which is a	as surroundi is located ir oyment use d surroundir with employ incorporated and services approximate	n an existi developn ngs. yment use d into des provided.	ng employinent and so es and it is usign. The site is	ment area o impacts unknown served by	Its development for employme boost Hulls local economy as v during construction.	
Potential Mitigation	Policy	-			Local Dis ge) and I		-	-	-		-	1		Policy 23 (d Delivery).	Designing	Employmer	nt Develo _l	pment) and	Policy 52		
Assessment	•	No o	utstand	ing envi	ronmen	tal cond	erns pr	oviding	policies	are app	olied an	d the adjac	ent green	space is ta	ken into a	ccount.					
Summary	•	The l	ocation	has goo	od conne	ections	and the	re are n	o knowr	n access	or othe	er road cor	nstraints.								
	•	The s	ite pres	sents a g	good opp	ortunit	ty to de	liver the	econon	nic grov	wth for I	Hull.									

Green Port Hull Allocations														SA C	bjectives						
- Local Plan Table 4.2					Envi	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
+	-	?	-	?	+	+	+	++	+	+	-	?	+/-	O Su	0 mmary	0	?	0	+	++	++
Site Reference 44 Site Name Queen Elizabeth Dock North	biodivinature to incogreen promo Estuar More the im consu will de The sir develoaddition An 8m This is potent pressu. The depower produ	ersity co. Consultation of the consultation of	onservate litees had a biodive hay affect e-estable are hist tion on an water would in boon the lithin Floristance process acception of the contamere enfield their greet did help to the contamere enfield their greet did not be contamered.	cion value ve recordersity intended coric assetting the development of	ie. The sommend to the docape, ho to food to f	ed that esign of owever onection of qualipacts of but are of provisely and capof flood which we swill su	decant are there so the site of the site o	which is and has la hould be e. The sit oment with the River quired to likely the dustry on to be limed to be limed the surfaces required to the growth on and possible and possible growth on and possible description and possible growth on and possible and possible growth on and possible and possible growth on a g	rgely retards a site retard responsibility of the quality of the site red. The site real would be for officially of the greath real real real real real real real real	urned to equirem mity to ue to I Humboth the scale ercial will lity of violation and the dischall dischall shore we ener en	er le of vater vater vater urge.	at this st The near Corridor site will i there are the whol	est bus sto (Rail/Road ncrease ca condition le of the H	ities are as surveillance op is on He I link) is pro ir usage wi is attached ull LDO are indertaken	is to be in don Road i posed to l hin the ar to plannin a. Detailed	ncorporate near Some be within c ea. As the ng consent I Transport	d into des rden Road close proxi site forms to control t Assessme	gn. and the Ea mity to the part of Hul traffic leve	astern site. The lls LDO els across	industrial developments. The c together with the associated su renewables sector would sugge	older and traditional large scale ontinuing growth of the port upport industries for the est that there will be a need for this area. Sites form part of Hull
Potential Mitigation	Policy Applic Conta	39 (Sust ations), mination	tainable Policy 4 n), Polic	Drainag 4 (Biodi y 52 (Inf	ge), Polic versity a frastruct	cy 40 (A and Wild ture and eeds to	ddressi dlife), P d Delive be a sit	Policy 37 ng Flood olicy 48 ry). ce requir	Risk in (Land Af	Plannin _i fected l	g	As the sinconsent	ucture and te forms p to control	Policy 23 (I Delivery) art of Hulls traffic leve Indertaken	LDO there s. Detailed	e are condi	tions attac	hed to plai	nning		
Assessment Summary	•	Depe .The s	ndent o site has ite is loo	on the de good tra cated wi	esign an ansport	d use, t links. Easter	he effe							_					·	ing policies are applied. y to capture economic activity a	rising from inward investment by

Green Port Hull Allocations														SA (Objectives						
- Local Plan Table 4.2					Envi	ronme	ntal								So	cial				Eco	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
+	-	?	-	0	+	+	+	++	+	+	-	?	+/-	0	0	0	?	0	+	++	++
T														Sı	ımmary						
Site Reference 45 Site Name Queen Elizabeth Dock South	biodiv return requir proxim contin Humb More the im consul will de The sit develo additio An 8m This is develo Green green help to quality	ersity co ed to na ement t nity to g ue to pre er Estual informa pacts of mption we pend up the lies we poment of an exist op this a Port Hu develop or reduce 7.	onservariature. Co incorpreen spromote ary which tion on an water would in conthe lithin Floring brown ting br	tion value consulted ace may the re-each are his the devicensum nereased type of cond Zon table, sea in is at an landw wnfield ald reduction will prowill supplied consultation will supplied an will supplied consultation will supplied consultations.	ue. This in the storic as a storic area whose pressovide scort the sumption	s a larg recommity into and scap ment of sets. Int would qualicate of but are on provise and cap flood ich Lies ure on growth and p	e vacan mended the des pe, how f connect d be rec ity. It is f the ind e likely to zard), we ions in Sannot tal defence s outside greenfie offshore of gree rotect b	th is a site to site, which is a site, which is a site, which is sign of the ever devictions with the sign of the control of the site is site. The site is site is a s	hich has ere shou de site. The relopme th the Resident de inform at comment the qualited. So vulners anding Acce water red. The poor The devower array prodity and in	largely ld be a The sites and will the scanercial validation of validation and other luction and other luctions are luctions and other luctions and other luctions and other luctions are luctions and other luctions and other luctions are luctions and other luctions and other luctions are luctions are luctions and luctions are luctions are luctions and luctions are	le of vater water of ent of rand	at this sta The near Corridor site will i there are the whol be requir	age what sest bus sto (Rail/Road ncrease ca e condition e of the Hored to be u	surveillance op is on He I link) is pre or usage wi os attached ull LDO are ondertaken	e is to be in don Road i oposed to l thin the ard to plannin a. Detailed when dev	vith employ ncorporated near Somer be within clea. As the sang consent of Transport elopment.	d into des rden Roac lose proxi site forms to control	ign. I and the Ea mity to the part of Hul traffic leve ent / Travel	astern site. The lls LDO els across Plan will	industrial developments. The or together with the associated s renewables sector would sugg	older and traditional large scale continuing growth of the port upport industries for the est that there will be a need for this area. Sites form part of Hull
Potential Mitigation	Policy Applic	39 (Sust	tainable Policy 4	Draina	ge), Poli	cy 40 (A	Addressi	Policy 37 ng Flood nd Policy	Risk in	Plannin	g	As the sit	ucture and te forms pa to control	Delivery). art of Hulls traffic leve	LDO there	Employmer e are condit d Transport elopment.	tions attac	ched to pla	nning		
Assessment Summary	•	The s	ite has i	good tra cated w	ansport I	inks. Easter					·									ing policies are applied. y to capture economic activity a	rising from inward investment by

City Centre Mixed Use Allocations - Local Plan														SA C	Objectives						
Table 5.7					Env	ironmer	tal								So	cial	_				Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/+	0	?	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	?	+	O Su	+ Immary	0	?	+	++	+	+
Site Reference 1 Site Name Albion Square including Kingston House - Mixed Use Site 1	ground leisure vulner address housin strates. The sit constrarea. More the im consult printin With r	dwater per dice are able devised through the grand under the grand under the grand to be a constant of the grand to be a const	protection of the control of the con	on zone which a ent to b ent t	e 3. The are less to e includen. The dere is an ouildings of severe aption. It is on lance contameters, erign, er	intention vulnerab ed as pa esign sho adequat s and a ce ely affect nt would t is likely l includir ination. nergy eff	I Zone 3a n is for de n is for de n is for de n de uses. F rt of deve could dem te foul an onservati the char I be requi that com ng electric ficiency ar hich addr	evelopin Potentia elopime nonstrain nd surfa ion area racter a uired to mmercia c substa	nent to all or modent which te compace water a. The dand setting information, gain technical water at the compact of the compa	be retail ore the could be retailed by the could be could	oe with ge d e	shopping walking a and The I Depende the site. Crime rel at this sta The near school. P secondar There are site. Polici	area. It is and cycle r Hull Parag nt on use ated activ age what s est GP sur olicy 13 cc y age scho e also park cy 42 prote	within Hull in close proutes in the on Interchar the site ma dities are as surveillance gery is 39n commits to the pool children as and play ects the proy y and wellb	oximity to e area. It is ange. There ay cause no sociated we is to be in from the che provision.	communits within 50 e is a bus soise pollut with emploaccorporate site and won of educated within these facili	ty facilities 00m of Natistop within ion for res yment use d into des within 456r cation for p easy walk ities. Othe	s and there tional Cycle to 25m of the idents who as and it is usign. In of a primorimary and ting distance r social obj	are good Route 65 e site. share unknown ary d	opportunities in construction large city centre site will will provide economic growths and to the provide and to the provide economic growths.	rovision of retail, leisure and housing centre thereby enhancing the vibrancy
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	inable D	rainage	e), Policy	40 (Ad		eritage Co Flood Ris on).			-			ls), Policy	g Employm 49 (Noise F					d		
Assessment Summary	•	Enviro Herita	onment age con	cerns a	erns are re largel	largely i	os, faciliti mitigated ted throu ical conne	d throug ugh Poli	gh overa		olicies					_	_				
	•		-		-	_		•		ation pla	ns sho	ould be de	veloped a	nd present	ed by the o	developer					

City Centre Mixed Use														SA	Objectives						
Allocations – Local Plan Policy 10 (City Centre Mixed Use Sites)					Env	ironmer	ntal								Sc	ocial				Ec	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
+	?	?	-	?	-	0	-	++	0	-	?	-	+	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+
•														S	ummary						
	The site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a iii (high hazard); therefore, impacts should be assessed as part of the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. The site is near a SNCI; therefore, development impacts might be felt on the biodiversity features on the designated site, but given previous land use, the presence of species and habitat of significant biodiversity impact may be limited. Appropriate surveys may be conducted prior to development. The site contains a listed building and is located near to a conservation area therefore, the design and construction process must not severely affect the character and setting of the area. Archaeological assessment may also be required. More information on the development would be required to inform the scale of the impacts on water consumption. It is likely that commercial water consumption would increase. The site is within an AQMA area and is located in a NO2 area of exceedance given the proposed density, the site will potentially add to the traffic, exacerbating air quality related issues. Due to former uses there may be containation, with a number of vacant and semi-derelict buildings on site as well as existing car parking. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all															are good tional e. There is unknown ool is ry and he site. es	large city centre site will have will provide economic growth The site will add to the provisi Venue), retail, hotel, and hou	Further, the regeneration of a wider sustainability benefits and			
_	(Susta	inable [)rainage	e), Polic	ess), Polic y 40 (Ad by Cont	dressing	Flood R			-					nent Devel and Delive		Policy 27 (1	ransport A	ppraisals)		
Assessment	•	Loca	tion has	good c	onnection	ons to jo	bs, facili	ities and	d service	es		•									
Summary	•	Envir	onmen	tal cond	erns are	largely	mitigate	ed throu	ıgh oveı	rarching	policie	S									
	•	The	site is a	djacent	to a SNC	I - there	is poter	ntial to i	improve	e ecolog	ical con	nectivity									
	•		_		ire largel	-		_	-												
	•		_		-						lans sh	ould be de	veloped a	nd presen	ted by the	developer					
	•	Air q	uality co	oncerns	are larg	ely mitig	gated th	rough P	olicy 47	7											

City Centre Mixed Use		SA Objectives Environmental Social																		
Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.7					Enviro	nmental								So	cial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	5 Reducing	Emissions	b Climate Change 7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
+/-	-	?	-	-	-	0 -	++	0	-	?	•	+	0 Su	+ mmary	0	?	+	++	+	+
Site Reference 4 Site Name Fruit Market Site A - Mixed Use Site 4	SNCI s be felt land us may be survey The sit must be compa surface More if the im consult The sit buildir should compr order if The sit exceed traffic, With r	ite. It all on the se, the pe limited 's) are r re is with the drafted tibility we water information with the general secondaries of the contained is with the drafted tibility we water information with the general secondaries is with the drafted tibility with the contained is with the contained in the c	so has an Fibiodiversity oresence of d. Appropriecommend in Flood Zeed during the with housing drainage so tion on the fibrary would increase in the Old design of compatibility he setting of grade the lins contaminan AQM given the posting air quot sustainab	SPB con y feature species iate survi led to be one 3a ii ne design g land u crategy ii develop issumption asse. Town Co evelopn ty with to f the are allocated inated so uality re e design	nstraint les on the s and haveys (in le condu- liii (high gn stage use and in place pment in place pment (in the sur- rea - a conduction d rating soil white and part d densite elated in n, energy	would be realistication Area af incorporate rounding land challenge to ge. ch impacts of the site of	developmed site, but nificant biduatic and in the development of the development of the development of the development of the soils of	nent import in given podiversi mudflat coment. In appropries demonstructe for inform the following and water ounded ensity he dimust not inform the following and information in technological must not information in the inf	bacts m previou ty impa ecology oriate F trate ul and the scal by liste ousing) not resolve	ight s ct ct c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	facilities 500m of Interchan Depende the site. Crime re at this st There is a Policy 13 school ch There are Policy 42 including The main is curren England. developm the major required	and there National Conge. There ent on use a It also lies lated activage what so a GP clinic commits to ildren. The also park a protects to inclusivity an access / etly subject The scheme in to be under the to be under the to make the to the total total to the total t	within Hull are good with are good with a site may within an A sities are as surveillance within 759 to the provision and wellbergress to the provision are will be dever, if any is implement and well are well are within to a planning will be dever, if any is implement and well are will be dever, if any is implement and well are will be dever, if any is implement and well are will be dever, if any is implement and well are will be dever, if any is implement and will be dever and well are will be dever a	valking and apper within 2 value of AQMA so resociated we is to be in km and a pission of educates location of these eing are color of the demand determined a Tradetermined a determined of the demand of the determined of the demand of the demand of the determined of the demand of the	d cycle rour proximate of the policy policy policy policy primary solucation for ted withing facilities. The primary is primary solucation for ted withing facilities. The primary solucation for the primary solu	tes in the a ely 800m of a site. Ion for residence adverse in account the account the plots comessment / e of the im	dents who appacts on last and it is using the second second stance of the second stance of the second secon	share nealth. Inknown The site. Idary age he site. les of Hull). Let which ays all before a will be any	large and prominent city centi benefits and will provide econ	Further, the regeneration of a re site will have wider sustainability omic growth. on of leisure, cultural, hotel, office centre thereby enhancing the
Potential Mitigation	(Susta Policy	inable D 44 (Biod nd Affed	rainage), P diversity and ted by Con	olicy 40 d Wildlif taminat	(Addre fe) Poli tion).	16 (Heritage essing Flood cy 47 (Atmo	Risk in Pla Ospheric Po	anning A	Applicat and Po	ions)	•	ls), Policy	g Employm 49 (Noise P		•		•	I		
Assessment Summary	•	Herit Soil r The s Envir	age concer emediation ite is adjac onmental c ling review	ns are la potenti ent to a s oncerns ed as pa	argely n tial exist SNCI at s are lat art of Po	to jobs, face nitigated the ts which will and has an R rgely mitigated to mitigated to	rough Poli I have pos SPB constr ted throug nd 40 - floc	icy 16 sitive eff raint - th gh overa od mitigs	ect on s nere is p arching	ootentia policies	al to impro	ove ecolog	ical connec	tivity						

City Centre Mixed Use	SA Objectives Environmental Social																				
Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.7					Envi	ronmen	tal								Sc	cial					Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
+	-	?	-	?	-	0	-	++	0	-	?	-	+	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+
Т														Sı	ımmary						
Site Reference 5 Site Name Fruit Market Site C - Mixed Use Site 5	and ac develo design of sign	ljacent i pment ated sit ificant l	wnfield la to a SNCI s impacts m e, but give piodiversit d to be co	site. It night b en pre ty impa	t also ha be felt or vious lar act may	s an RSP the bio nd use, t be limite	B const diversit he pres ed. App	raint; the cy feature sence of s propriate	erefore es on th species	, ie and ha		facilities 600m of Paragon Depende	and there National (Interchangent on use	are good water good was a second with a second water good water go	valking and is a bus sto	d cycle rou approxima p within 20	tes in the ately 800m Om of the s ion for res	idents who	vithin Hull	large and prominent city cer benefits and will provide ecc The site will add to the provi	n. Further, the regeneration of a htre site will have wider sustainability
	must b compa surface	e draft tibility e water	hin Flood ed during with hous drainage	the de ing lan strate	esign sta nd use ar gy in pla	ge. The nd that t ce.	design here is	should d an adeq	emons uate fo	trate ul and		Crime re at this st There is	lated activ age what s a GP clinic	ities are as surveillanc within 877	sociated ve is to be in	vith emplor ncorporate rimary sch	yment use ed into des	s and it is ι	ne site.	vibrancy and vitality of the c	
	on qua water The sit	ality, pa consum e is wit	tion on the rticularly in ption woo hin the Ol	n relat uld inc d Tow	tion to the crease. n Conse	ne Dock rvation A	Basin. I Area an	t is likely d is surro	that co ounded	by liste	cial ed	school cl There ar site. Pol	nildren. e also park icy 42 prot	s and play	areas loca	ted within these facil	easy walk	ing distanc er social ob University	e of the jectives		
	compa	tibility	e design of with the a nallenge to ng.	djacer	nt land u	se and r	nust no	t compre	omise t	he sett	ing of	The main is current England.	n access / o tly subject The scher	egress to the to a plann ne will be o	nis develop ed major i designed t	oment is vis mproveme o take into	a the A63 ent schem account t	Castle Stree e by Highw his potentia	et which ays		
	uses, v		potential clude indu tory.	•								the major	or scheme to be und	is impleme ertaken to	nted a Tra	nsport Ass the scope	essment /e of the im	nes forward Travel Plar pact and all the major	n will be ny		
			hin an AQ d to the tr		_					e will		is constr	ucted.								
		-	o sustaina nents are		-		-			_	, all										
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	inable Dations),	al Distinct Prainage), Policy 44 Policy 48	Policy (Biodi	40 (Add versity a	ressing nd Wild	Flood R life), Po	isk in Pla licy 47 (<i>l</i>	nning		39	-	ls), Policy			opment), F and Policy !		Fransport ructure and	i		
Assessment	•	Locat	ion has go	ood co	nnectio	ns to job	s, facili	ties and	services	5											
Summary	•	Herit	age conce	erns ar	e largely	mitigat	ed thro	ugh Poli	cy 16												
	•	Soil r	emediatio	n pote	ential ex	ists whic	ch will h	nave posi	tive eff	ect on	soils ob	jective. T	his matter	is address	ed in Polic	y 48.					
	•		_					•		•	-		_			tion will be	e required				
	•		_									-	ove ecolog	ical conne	ctivity						
	•	Envir	onmental	conce	erns are	largely n	nitigate	d throug	h overa	rching	policies	5									

	•	Flood	ing review	ed as pa	art of Po	olicies 39 an	d 40 - flo	od miti	gation p	lans sho	ould be de	veloped ar	nd present	ed by the o	developer					
City Centre Mixed Use													SA C	bjectives						
Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.7					Enviro	nmental								So	cial				E	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk 4 Soils	5 Reducing	Emissions	Change 7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
+/-	-	?	-	-	-	0 -	++	0	-	?	-	+	0 Su	+ mmary	0	?	+	++	+	+
Site Reference 7 Site Name Fruit Market Site D - Mixed Use Site 7	The site is brownfield land which is near the Humber Estuary and a SNCI site development impacts might be felt on the biodiversity features on the designated site, but given previous land use, the presence of species and habitat of significant biodiversity impact may be limited. Appropriate surveys recommended to be conducted prior to development. The site is within Rood Zone 3a iiii (high hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. The site is within the Old Town Conservation Area and includes listed buildings. The design of development twold be required to inform the scale of the impacts on water consumption would increase. The site is within the Old Town Conservation Area and includes listed buildings. The design of development twhen incorporating high density housing should prove compatibility with the surrounding land use and must not compromise the setting of the area - a challenge to be considerately resolved in order to downgrade the allocated rating. The site is within an AQMA area - given the proposed density, the site will provide consonic growth. The site is located within hull City Centre. It is in close proximity to community facilities and proximately 800m of The Hull Paragon interchange and prominately 800m of The Hull Paragon interchange. The neares bus stop is adjacent to the site. Dependent on use the site may cause noise pollution for residents who share the site. It also lies within an AQMA which may cause health issues. The site is within an AQMA area and includes listed buildings. The design of development when incorporating high density housing should prove compatibility with the surrounding land use and must not compromise the stite. Solicy 42 protects the provision of these facilities. Other social objectives including inclusivity and wellbeing are covered by Policy 13 (University of Hull). The main a															n. Further, the regeneration of a tre site will have wider sustainability nomic growth. sion of leisure, cultural, arts, retail ty centre thereby enhancing the				
Potential Mitigation Assessment Summary	(Susta Applic	inable D ations), on) and Locat	rainage), P Policy 44 (E Policy 48 (I	olicy 40 Biodiver Land Af	(Addre	L6 (Heritage essing Flood d Wildlife), F by Contamir to jobs, faci	Risk in Pl Policy 47 nation). ilities and	anning (Atmos	pheric	39	-	ls), Policy			opment), P and Policy 5		-	1		
	•	Soil re The s Enviro	emediation ite is near t onmental c ing reviewe	potent to a SNC oncerns ed as pa	ial exist I - there s are lar art of Po	e is potentia gely mitigat plicies 39 an mitigated t	have po al to impr ted throu d 40 - flo	sitive e ove eco gh ove od miti	ological or rarching gation p	connect policies	ivity									

City Centre Mixed Use	Environmental														Objectives						
Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.7					Env	ironme	ntal								So	cial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/+	-	?	-	?	0	0	0	++	0	-	?	?	+/?	0	+ ummary	0	?	+	++	+	+
Site Reference	The si	te is bro	wnfield	land w	hich is a	djacent	to the R	liver Hul	, green	networ	·ks	The site	is located		City Centr	e. It is in c	lose proxii	nity to cor	nmunity	Any proposed developments v	vill create employment
8 Site Name Land at Tower Street/St.	featur specie	es on thes and ha	e desigr abitat of	nated si signific	te, but g	given pr diversity	evious la impact	e felt or and use, may be	the pre limited.	sence c	-	facilities 300m of	and there National (are good v Cycle Route	walking and e 65 and ap stop is 11	d cycle rou proximate	tes in the a ly 1km fro	area. It is v m Hull Par	within		Further, the regeneration of a re site will have wider sustainability omic growth.
Peter Street, East bank of the River Hull (North) - Mixed Use Site 8	recom	mended	d to be c	conduct	ed prior	to deve	elopmer	ecology s nt. quired to	·		nacts	the site.			ay cause no					_	on of housing and other less ail, leisure and office use) in the city vibrancy and vitality of the city
Wilken Ose Site o	on qu		rticularly	y in rela	ation to			t is likely							ssociated w e is to be ir	-	•		unknown	centre.	violaticy and vitality of the city
	must	be drafte	ed durin	g the d	esign st	age. Th	e design	refore, a should an adec	demons	trate	FRA		3 commits		om and a p vision of ed						
	Due to		uses th	ere ma	y be cor	ntamina		d therefo		ner		Policy 42	2 protects	the provisi	areas loca on of these peing are c	e facilities.	Other soc	ial objectiv	/es		
	The si	te conta	ins a list	ed buil	ding the	refore,	the desi	ign and of the area	onstruc	tion pr	ocess	significa	nt levels of	fcongestio	ia Great Ur on on juncti nt scheme (ions especi	ally at pea	k times. H	ighways		
		_			_			and clea dresses t		_	, all	Plan will	be needed npact and	d for these	for its deliv developm whether a	ents to ass	ess the ful	l extent of	the		
Potential Mitigation	(Susta	inable Dations),	rainage Policy 4), Policy 3 (Gree	y 40 (Ad en Infras	dressing tructure	Flood F Gree	Consider Risk in Pl n Netwo Ited Land	anning rk), Poli	•	39		als), Policy		nent Devel Pollution) a				d		
Assessment	•	Locat	ion has	good c	onnectio	ons to jo	bs, facil	ities and	service	S										•	
Summary		The s	ite is ad	jacent 1	to a SNC	I - there	is pote	ntial to i	mprove	ecolog	ical con	nectivity									
		Herit	age con	cerns a	re largel	y mitiga	ted thro	ough Pol	icy 16												
		The s	ite is ad	jacent 1	to the D	ock Bas	n – the	impacts	on wate	er quali	ty are u	nknown a	t this stage	and furth	er informa	tion will be	e required.				
		Envir	onment	al conc	erns are	largely	mitigate	ed throu	gh over	arching	policies	5									
		Flood	ling revi	ewed a	s part o	f Policie	s 39 and	d 40 - flo	od mitig	gation p	lans sho	ould be de	eveloped a	nd present	ted by the	developer					

Allocations - Pocal blau Labra Building Social Overall Sissions of Risk of Ri		conomic
Overall lis lis lis note litty when the litty litter l		
2 Water Quality 3 Flood Risk 4 Soils 6 Climate Change 7 Air Quality Dev Land 9 Natural Resources 11 Landscape Townscape Townscape Townscape Transport 13 Access to Housing 16 Community Identity 17 Crime Reduction Education Education Facilities Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
O ? - ? 0 0 0 ++ 0 0 ? ? +/? 0 + 0 ? + ++	+	+
Summary		
The site is brownfield land which is adjacent to the River Hull, green networks and a SNCI site; therefore, development impacts might be felt on the biodiversity features on the designated site, but given previous land use, the presence of species and habitat of significant biodiversity impact may be limited. Appropriate surveys (including aquatic and mudflat ecology survey's) are recommended to be conducted prior to development. The site is within Flood Zone 3a iii (high hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. More information on the development would be required to inform the impacts on quality, particularly in relation to the River Hull, It is likely that commercial water consumption would increase. The site is located within Hull City Centre. It is in close proximity to community facilities and there are good walking and cycle routes in the area. It is located within 300m of National Cycle Route 65 and approximately 1km from Hull Paragon Interchange. The nearest bus stop is 71m from the site at Union Street within 300m of National Cycle Route 65 and approximately 1km from Hull Paragon Interchange. The nearest bus stop is 71m from the site at Union Street within 300m of National Cycle Route 65 and approximately 1km from Hull Paragon Interchange. The nearest bus stop is 71m from the site at Union Street within som of National Cycle Route 65 and approximately 1km from Hull Paragon Interchange. The nearest bus stop is 71m from the site at Union Street within som of waiting 300m of National Cycle Route 65 and approximately 1km from Hull Paragon Interchange. The nearest bus stop is 71m from the site at Union Street within 401m and a primary school within 317m of the site. Policy 13 commits to the provision of education for primary and secondary age school children. There is a GP clinic within 407m and a primary school withi	opportunities in construction large and prominent city cent benefits and will provide econ The site will add to the provis city centre thereby enhancing centre.	Further, the regeneration of a tre site will have wider sustainability
Potential Mitigation Policy 15 (Local Distinctiveness), Policy 16 (Heritage Consideration), Policy 39 (Sustainable Drainage), Policy 40 (Addressing Flood Risk in Planning Applications), Policy 43 (Green Infrastructure / Green Network), Policy 44 (Biodiversity and Wildlife), and Policy 48 (Contaminated Land). Policy 23 (Designing Employment Development), Policy 27 (Transport Appraisals), Policy 49 (Noise Pollution) and Policy 52 (Infrastructure and Delivery)		
Assessment • Location has good connections to jobs, facilities and services		
Summary • Heritage concerns are largely mitigated through Policy 16		
The site is adjacent to a SNCI - there is potential to improve ecological connectivity		
• The site is adjacent to the Dock Basin – the impacts on water quality are unknown at this stage and further information will be required.		
Environmental concerns are largely mitigated through overarching policies		
• Flooding reviewed as part of Policies 39 and 40 - flood mitigation plans should be developed and presented by the developer		

City Centre Mixed Use	Environmental														SA	Objectives	;					
Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.7						Envir	onmen	ital								S	ocial				Ec	conomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing	Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0/+	-	?	-	-	(0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0 S	+ ummary	0	?	+	++	+	+
Site Reference 10 Site Name Land at Tower Street/St. Peter Street, East bank of the River Hull (South) - Mixed Use Site 10													facilities within 3 Paragon Dependente site. Crime reat this si There is Policy 13 school of There are Policy 42 including Access the signification of the s	and there 00m of Na Interchan ent on use elated activates what a GP clinic commits hildren. e also par protects g inclusivit o the site nt levels of have an in no progra be neede	within Hule are good of the site me wities are a surveillance within 514 to the provisity and welliwould be very congestic more date and for these determine	walking an e Route 65 arest bus shay cause no essociated ware is to be in 4m and a provision of ending are controlled to the scheme for its delivered to the scheme of the scheme ending are controlled to the scheme for its delivered to the scheme of the s	d cycle rous and appro- tiop is 1450 oise pollut with employ and approved a commany school attention for the facilities. The covered by a covered by	over the sound of	area. It is I Lkm from H eep. idents who es and it is u ign. 252m of tl and second istance of th Cuniversity ready exhibits th times. Hi on Rounda essment / Il extent of	share unknown ne site. dary age he site. res of Hull). its ghways bout but Fravel the	large and prominent city cent benefits and will provide ecor The site will add to the provis vulnerable uses such as retail centre thereby enhancing the centre.	Further, the regeneration of a re site will have wider sustainability nomic growth.
Potential Mitigation	(Susta Applic	nable I	Drainaខ្ , Policy	ge), Poli 43 (Gr	icy 40 een In	(Addi	essing ucture	Flood I / Gree	Considera Risk in Pla n Networ ed by Co	nning k), Pol	icy 44		-	ıls), Policy	ng Employr 49 (Noise				-	d		
Assessment Summary	•	Heri Soil The The Envi	tage corremedi site is a site is a ronme	ation p adjacen adjacen adjacen	are la otenti it to a it to th	argely ial exi SNCI ne Doo s are I	mitigat sts whi there k Basin argely n	ted thro ch will is pote n – the mitigate	ntial to ir impacts o	cy 16 itive ef nprove on wat th over	ffect on e ecolog er quali rarching	ical conr ty are un policies	ectivity known a	t this stag	r is address e and furth and present	ner informa	ation will b	·				

City Centre Mixed Use Allocations –														SA	Objectives						
Local Plan Policy 10 (City Centre Mixed Use Sites)					Env	vironme	ental								So	cial	_	_			Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	?	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+
U																					
Site Reference 12 Site Name Circus Public House - Mixed Use Site 12	Summary															cion. Further, the regeneration of a centre site will have wider sustainability economic growth. Devision of office accommodation, the city centre thereby enhancing the					
Potential Mitigation	(Addre	essing F	lood Ris	sk in Pla	ess), Poli anning Ap 44 (Biod	oplication	ons), Pol	icy 43 (G	• ,.	•		_		ng Employm astructure			Policy 27 (T	ransport A	ppraisals)		
Assessment Summary	•	Envir	onmen	tal cond	connections are as part o	largely	mitigat	ed throu	ıgh ove	rarching			eveloped a	and present	ed by the o	developer					

City Centre Mixed Use Allocations –														SA	Objectives						
Local Plan Policy 10 (City Centre Mixed Use Sites)					Env	ironme	ntal								So	ocial				E	Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	?	0/-	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+
0																					
Site Reference 14 Site Name Former LAs nightclub - Mixed Use Site 14	This site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a i (low hazard); therefore, an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design should demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. More information on the development would be required to inform the scale of the impacts on water consumption. It is likely that commercial water consumption would increase. The site was previously occupied by a former leisure use and therefore there are no clear constraints to development expected. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. The site was formerly occupied by a leisure use (nightclub) and is located in Hull City Centre. It is in close proximity to other community facilities. There appear are walking and cycle routes in the area. Further, Hull Paragon Interchange is located 200m from the site. The nearest bus stop is 150m from the site on North Street. There is a GP clinic within 387m and a primary school within 254m of the site. There are also parks and play areas located within reasonable walking distance of the site. Policy 42 (Open Space) protects the provision of these facilities. Other social objectives including inclusivity and wellbeing are covered by Policy 13 (University of Hull). The site was previously occupied by a former leisure use and therefore there are also parks and play areas located within reasonable walking distance of the site. Other social objectives including inclusivity and wellbeing are covered by Policy 13 (University of Hull).														n. Further, the regeneration of a stre site will have wider sustainability onomic growth. sion of Leisure, office, housing and thereby enhancing the vibrancy and sion and has been made ready for						
Potential Mitigation																					
Assessment	•	The	site ben	efits fro	om plann	ing peri	mission	and cor	structio	n is und	lerway	•								•	
Summary	•	Loca	tion has	good c	connectio	ns to jo	bs, faci	lities an	d service	S											
	•	Envi	ronmen	tal cond	cerns are	largely	mitigat	ed throu	ugh over	arching	policie	S									

City Centre Mixed Use	SA Objectives																				
Allocations - Local Plan Table 5.7					Env	ironmer	ntal								So	ocial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	0	?	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	+	0	+	0	?	+	++	+	+
0														Sı	ummary				·		
Site Reference 20 Site Name Land between George Street & Queens Dock Avenue, City Centre - Mixed Use Site 20	an apple demo foul a More the im consult. With a new demonstration of the image of	oropriate nstrate on nd surfa informa ipacts of mption of regard to evelopn ous site of nd coop stand the adjacen Building and lay	e FRA me compation on a water would in the company of the company	ust be oblity were drainated the development of the period there is on soil orgian Nerefore levelop	drafted of the ith house age strate elopme of the iteration. Iteration elopment iteration elopment iteration elopment elopment comment comment comment comment elopment elopme	during the ing land egy in postering efficiency 21 was archer as a contact of the contact effect of the contact effect end of the land help effect end of the land help effect end of the land effect end of the land help effect end of the land help effect end of the land effect end effet end	ne designuse and lace. If he required that continued the required that continued the research and the resear	3a i (low gn stage. d that the quired to commerciand clear dresses ethe land the pact on gate successes esteroides).	The deere is a informal watern technichese is d, include necessed doppothese a h poter	the scar r mologies ssues. ding a tissary to	ould uate le of , all mber de II areful ects.	facilities and 300m of Hull Trini Depende the site. Crime relations at this state There is a Policy 13 school character and There are site. Policy 13 school character associated Wilberford undertaken sites and the site of	and there National C ty House Int on use ated active age what s a GP clinic commits illdren. e also park cy 42 prot inclusivity the potent ed junction rce Drive. en to asse	are good was are good was are good was are good was are as surveillance. Within 37% at the provinces and play are are good well was of George Therefore as the traf	walking and a possible of the control of the contro	re. It is in cled cycle rourearest bus oise pollution with employncorporate rimary scholucation for these faciliovered by to have a treetown treetown treetown to the local or the local occurrence on the local occurrence on the local occurrence of the seed on the local occurrence of the seed on the local occurrence of the local occurrence occ	tes in the attstop is 19 on for resi yment use d into des ool within r primary a easy walk ities. Othe Policy 13 (raffic impa Way and G ent would in	area. It is work from the dents who is and it is wing. 757m of the and second ing distance in social obsurversity act on the congestreneed to be in the congestrene	within e site at share unknown he site. dary age se of the ojectives of Hull). closely et /	large city centre site will have will provide economic growth. The site will add to the provision	Further, the regeneration of a wider sustainability benefits and
Potential Mitigation	(Susta Applic (Biodi	olicy 15 (Local Distinctiveness), Policy 16 (Heritage Considerations), Polic Sustainable Drainage), Policy 40 (Addressing Flood Risk in Planning Applications), Policy 43 (Green Infrastructure / Green Network), Policy 44 Biodiversity and Wildlife), Policy 47 (Atmospheric Pollution) and Policy 48 Iffected by Contamination).					icy 44			ls), Policy		nent Develo									
Assessment	•	Locat	tion has	good co	onnectio	ns to jo	bs, facil	lities and	service	es											
Summary	•		_		_	_		ough Pol	•												
	'						_	ed throu	_	_	•										
	<u> </u>	Flood	ding revi	ewed a	s part o	Policies	39 and	d 40 - flo	od miti	gation p	lans sho	ould be de	veloped a	nd present	ed by the	developer					

City Centre Mixed Use														SA	Objectives									
Allocations – Local Plan Policy 10 (City Centre Mixed Use Sites)					Envi	ronme	ntal					Social								Economic				
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability			
0	0	?	0/-	?	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	?	0	+ ummary	0	?	+	++	+	+			
Site Reference 21 Site Name Land adjacent to Central Fire Station - Mixed Use Site 21	an app demon foul at More the im consu Previo where remed With r new d The Fi buildin	This site is brownfield land and is within Flood Zone 3a i (low hazard); therefore an appropriate FRA must be drafted during the design stage. The design shoul demonstrate compatibility with housing land use and that there is an adequate foul and surface water drainage strategy in place. More information on the development would be required to inform the scale of the impacts on water consumption. It is likely that commercial water consumption would increase. Previous potentially contaminating uses include the Fire Station and car park where fuel and oil spillages could have occurred and could therefore require remediation. With regard to sustainable design, energy efficiency and clean technologies, all new developments are subject to Policy 21 which addresses these issues. The Fire Station is locally listed and near to the New Theatre Grade II listed					nould uate ale of rk re	facilities 600m of stop is 9 There is Policy 13 school c There ar Policy 42 objective (Univers Planning should be traffic in undertal	and there National 5m from the a GP clinic 3 commits hildren. The also par 2 (Open Spessincludir isty of Hull g Application of identified inpact of the	c within 333 to the provence and play pace) protecting inclusivity). on submitted and within denis site is toghways Engl	e 65 and Hu am and a p vision of ed areas loca cts the pro y and well ed for Tech ocumentat be assesse and	d cycle rou ull Paragor rimary sch lucation fo ted within vision of the peing are of mical Colle ion supported as part	n the n Interchar nool within or primary n walking dehese facilit covered by ege. Transporting the a of the traff	stance of the second istance of cies. Other policy 13 port implic pplication. fic modelling area.	within earest bus he site dary age the site. social ations The ng to be	large and prominent city centrolled benefits and will provide economic The site will add to the provision.	Further, the regeneration of a re site will have wider sustainability nomic growth.							
Potential Mitigation	(Susta Applic	policy 15 (Local Distinctiveness), Policy 16 (Heritage Considerations), Policy 39 ustainable Drainage), Policy 40 (Addressing Flood Risk in Planning polications), Policy 43 (Green Infrastructure / Green Network), Policy 44 (Green Infrastructure / Green Network), Policy 45 (Green Infrastructure / Green Network), Policy 46 (Green Infrastructure / Green Network), Policy 46 (Green Infrastructure / Green Network), Policy 47 (Green Infrastructure / Green Network), Policy 48 (Green Infrastructure /							Transport <i>i</i>	Appraisals)														
Assessment	•			_	connectio	_				es														
Summary	 Heritage concerns are largely mitigated through Policy 16 Environmental concerns are largely mitigated through overarching policies 																							
	•					• .			•		•				11 -1									
	•	Floo	ding rev	viewed a	as part of	Policie	s 39 and	a 40 - tlc	ood miti	gation p	olans sh	ould be de	eveloped a	and present	ed by the o	developer	•							

Open Space - Local Plan		SA Objectives																			
Policy 42					Env	rironme	ental								So	ocial				Ec	onomic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	+	0	+	?	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0
0														Sı	ummary						
Site Reference Site 1 Site Name Land west of Booker (Manor Quay)	The m protect also w support The sit uses in for lan Nevert	Allocating the site as open space would protect a valuable semi-natural wildlife site adjacent to the Humber. The majority of the site is within this flood risk zone 3a iii (high hazard) and is n protected by flood defences and could be at risk from a dock gate failure. It is also within water protection zone 3. However, the allocation as greenspace is supported by the Environment Agency and the use is water compatible. The site is on brownfield land and due to former uses (several former industria uses including railway land; fish curing sheds; & timber yard) there is potential for land to be contaminated, although the proposed use is less sensitive. Nevertheless, remediation may be required.				is not is is trial	benefits, the A63 space fo Access b at Impala	, however and limite r such pur y sustaina a Way.	the distand d access to poses is mo ble means	the site more limited is possible	sidential ar neans that a and the ne	eas, the so access for earest bus	ecreational everance ca residents t stop is 357 proposed u	aused by o use the 'm away	has been promoted by the lan potential retail park. However granted and evidence doesn't the site by the ELR 2014 deter access on to the A63 and that to St Andrews Quay is at capac site for such uses. However, the	no planning permission has been support this use. Also, review of mined that the site has no direct the current junction from the A63 city affecting the viability of the ne change of use from employment loss in a potential employment site					
Potential Mitigation		Policy 40 (Addressing Flood Risk in Planning Applications) and Policy 48 (Land Affected by Contamination).																			
Assessment	•	Prote	ects a va	aluable s	semi-nat	tural wi	ldlife sit	e adjace	ent to H	umber a	nd is a	water com	npatible us	se in a high	flood risk	area.				•	
Summary	•	 Provides amenity open space that could have a recreational use, although access and severance by the A63 from residential areas prevents it from having a significantly positive effect Changing the use of the site from a former employment allocation to open space, present a loss in a potential employment site that would contribute towards economic growth. 																			

Open Space - Local Plan														SA (Objectives						
Policy 42					Envi	ronme	ntal								Sc	ocial				ı	Economic
Overall Sustainability Score	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
0	+	0	+	?	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
0		Summary ting the site as open space would protect a valuable semi-patural wildlife. The use of the site as open space can provide amenity and recreational health.																			
Site Reference Site 2 Site Name Land north of the Deep (South Blockhouse)	The months the all Part of effect the properties of the properties	locating the site as open space would protect a valuable semi-natural wildlife e near to the Humber. The use of the site as open space can provide amenity and recreational health benefits, for nearby residents and visitors given its proximity to the Deep and Cruise Terminal, which provide popular tourist destinations. The A63 Castle Street does represents a significant barrier, however access by sustainable means is possible with access from bus, walking and cycling all possible. Given the use, there are also no negative transport implications expected based on the proposed use.																			
Potential Mitigation	Policy	olicy 40 (Addressing Flood Risk in Planning Applications)																			
Assessment	•	Prote	ects a va	aluable	semi-nat	ural wil	dlife sit	e adjace	ent to Hu	ımber a	and is a	water com	patible us	se in a high	flood risk	area.					
Summary	•	Provides amenity open space that should have an amenity and recreational value																			

Appendix E Summary of Cumulative Impact Assessment

Environmental	Causes	Cumulative and Combined Effects	Receptor	Local Plan Influence and Effect	Potential Mitigation
and Sustainability Issues					
•	of economic growth aspired to in the Plan has the potential to increase traffic, emissions from economic development (such as from industrial and distribution uses), potential loss of green space and increased risks of environmental pollution (such as to land and water resources). Failure to deliver sustainably located development could lead to a failure in maximising the opportunity for sustainable travel, reducing opportunities for walking and cycling, for recreation, and to access places of employment and community facilities. It could also lead to inappropriate location of housing putting properties at risk from flooding or conflicting uses, which could have implications for human health, and if the design of new development fails to mitigate or adapt to the effects of climate change this could also have consequential long term health effects for residents.	Increases from industrial emissions could impact on air and water quality, whilst increases in road traffic from freight movements and commuting via private car and public transport, could lead to increases in emissions, reduce air quality and create pollution to the extent that it is detrimental to public health. Such affects could be exacerbated by increased congestion, which could also have other consequential effects in terms of noise and vibration that can cause stress and affect the health and quality of life of local residents. Additional traffic can also cause safety issues on the road network, particularly where it would cause the network to operate over capacity. In addition the loss of land and green spaces to development could pose a threat to health and wellbeing such as by reducing opportunities for walking, cycling and other recreational activities, which can have positive health benefits. Failure to deliver sustainably located and well-designed development could create or exacerbate problems associated with safe housing and issues such as crime and vandalism, which again can affect resident's health. Loss of green infrastructure and allowing development to take place in areas with a high level of flood risk could pose a serious health and safety risk to new development taking place in such locations and to existing communities. In addition, if new developments do not adapt to the potential future effects of climate change then people will be put at risk from the effects of extreme climatic events, increased temperatures and flooding that all affect human health.	Air quality Water quality	Through sustainably locating development and protecting existing facilities, infrastructure and spaces that support sustainable communities, the Plan has the potential to deliver sustainably accessible, safe and vibrant communities that are essential to the health and well-being of new and existing communities.	use and improvements to sustainable transport infrastructure, services and facilities, including public transport walking and cycling, and reduce the negative effects of transport, which should help to improve the health and well-being of new and existing communities. Policy 14: Design and Policy 15: Local Distinctiveness seek to promote high quality building design that respects local distinctiveness in order to meet the needs of the local community and promote quality of life and wellbeing. Water Management Policies 37 to 41 seek to protect new development and existing communities from the negative effects of climate change to reduce health risks and contribute towards a safer and better quality of life for

		1	1		
Social Factors	development could create or exacerbate problems associated with the exclusion and isolation of certain groups within the community, such as minority groups, the elderly and disabled, whilst other Plan policies could inadvertently discriminate against certain groups impacting on	Inadvertent discrimination could result from Plan policies, allocations and designations, particularly if careful consideration isn't given to the location, design and access within, to and from development. Certain minority groups, such as the disabled, and the elderly can be deprived of travel choices, access to employment and a range of community and recreational facilities and access into certain buildings, through poor siting and design of development and from providing insufficient Policy support and protection of community facilities and access to a range of transport modes. Social exclusion can have health implications, lead to isolation, loss of identity, contributing towards crime and anti-social behavior. Spatial planning can play an important role in maintaining diversity and enable different community groups to participate and engage with other community groups.	particular minority groups and deprived communities	actively engage in the planning process, and make choices, such as where new development should be located, what new or improved infrastructure is needed and what community facilities, services, recreation and open spaces should be provided or protected. The spatial distribution of housing, employment, infrastructure, community and leisure facilities will all have a determining effect on providing equitable access that addresses social exclusion. The design of housing and the spaces around, including the public realm and green infrastructure, will have a significant effect on ensuring that everyone has access to good quality housing and enhancing local distinctiveness and a sense of place.	right type or housing is provided in the right location to address the level of need in the City and to reduce social exclusion. Policy 9: City Centre, Policy 10: City Centre Development Sites, Policy 12: District, Local and Neighbourhood Centres and Policy 13: University of Hull, education and schools, health and encouraging and community facilities provide a policy framework for the delivery of community facilities, education, health care and other services and facilities. Policy 21: Designing for housing seeks to ensure that a consistent and high standard of housing is provided for all residents, including the elderly and those who are mobility impaired. Transport Policies 25 to 36 seek to promote the use and improvements to sustainable transport infrastructure, services and facilities, including public transport walking and cycling, which can provide equality of access and provide a viable means of transport for people without access to

Water	,	Significant new development can create new or Residents	Flood risk is a particularly pertinent issue in Hull, Water Management Policies 37 to 41 seek to
		exacerbate existing issues with supporting	with the majority of Hull being located within protect new development and existing
	·	infrastructure, including the management of waste Employers	flood zone 3a, as ground levels in the City are communities from flooding and drainage issues
		water at sewage treatment works and ensuring	generally lower than the high tide level of the and the negative effects of climate change, and
	there is no deterioration in Hull's rivers and	that new development has a safe, clean and Water courses a	Ind Humber. This places a heavy reliance on the Local support infrastructure for water supply and
	watercourses.	reliable water supply. There may be additional ground water	Plan to ensure that new development is waste water to reduce associated health risks
		effects on surface and groundwater.	appropriately located and incorporates measures and contribute towards a safer and better quality
	New development also has the potential to	Habitats and	to withstand flooding, whilst also providing of life for residents. Policy 37: Flood Defences
	increase flood risk or to be susceptible to	More urban development including associated biodiversity	support for improving or delivering new flood provides specific support for new defences and
	flooding, as a consequence of being located	roads, paving and infrastructure could lead to	defences. protection of existing defences from
	-	more run-off, drainage issues, increased flood Environment A	gency inappropriate development.
		risk and could potentially affect the quality of	Policies should also ensure that development is
		rivers and water courses, particularly during flood Clean and wast	sited, designed and includes appropriate use of
		events. water provider	, , ,
			to ensure that development does not create or
			increase future flood risk, taking into account
			climate change, and that surface water can be
			sustainably managed, to ensure that the quality
			and function of water courses, ground water and
			habitats are not detrimentally impacted on.
			Housing and employment growth will inevitably
			lead to an increase in water consumption and the
			amount of wastewater generated, which could
			put pressure on existing capacity and require
			additional capacity to be created.
			The Plan will play an important role in ensuring
			that development is located where there is
			sufficient existing capacity or additional capacity is
			intended or can be created to support new
			development.

Habitats and	Development associated with delivering the level	Development and supporting infrastructure has Habitats and	Development that is necessary to deliver the	Open Space and the Natural Environment
Biodiversity		the potential to detrimentally impact on protected biodiversity	Plan's aspirations for housing and employment	Policies, including: Policy 42: Open Space, Policy
,		habitats and species either through disturbance	growth and the provision of supporting	
	and biodiversity, particularly where the use of	during construction and operation or through Internationally	infrastructure, services and community facilities	44: Biodiversity and wildlife, Promoting
	greenfield land is required and where existing	removal of habitat to facilitate development. protected site	could impact on habitats and biodiversity, both	biodiversity improvements, and Policy 45: Trees,
	green infrastructure and open space areas of	Impacts could be site specific or indirect, affecting	negatively and positively.	all include provisions and specific measures to
	amenity value to local communities could be	nearby sites of conservation importance, such as Residential amenity		protect, manage and enhance habitats,
	affected.	through noise, vibration and pollution of land or	The Plan plays an important role in ensuring that	biodiversity, green infrastructure and other
		watercourses. Development can also cause the	habitats and biodiversity are protected from	important open spaces.
	Development could threaten protect habitats or	fragmentation of green corridors that provide	inappropriate development, whilst seeking to	
	species, particularly development that is near to	habitat and support wildlife.	enhance and create new habitats. Ensuring	Design Policies and in particular Policy 14: Design
	or has an influence on the River Hull and the		development is appropriately sited, designed and	requires development to be sited, designed and
	Humber Estuary International Site, and could put	Development on, adjacent or within the influence	incorporates existing habitats or includes	orientated to respect and minimise its impact on
	pressure on other areas of national and local	of the Humber Estuary International Site, which is	proposals for new or improved habitat will be	landscape and other natural features, whilst
	nature conservation importance.	a protected Ramsar, SPA, SAC and SSSI site, could	essential to supporting wildlife and preventing the	providing new landscaping which retains those
		put pressure on this internationally important site.	fragmentation and destruction of habitat, which	natural features.
			can also offer significant amenity value for	
			residents, both visually and recreationally.	Policy 44: Biodiversity and wildlife provides
				specific protection to wildlife designations and
				protected species, and includes specific
				reference to the Humber Estuary International
				Site. It also includes provisions requiring new
				development to seek to achieve a net gain in
				biodiversity habitat.

Transport	
Infrastructure	

New development can lead to an increase in An increase in road traffic from freight movements |Residents and employment, retail and leisure.

existing transport infrastructure.

requires the use of the road network, such as cause the network to operate over capacity. storage and distribution uses can increase HGVs, emissions, which could affect air quality.

increase in users from new development.

travel by private car either as a source, such as and commuting via private car and public residential amenity housing, or as a destination, such as transport, could lead to increases in emissions, reduce air quality and create pollution to the extent that it is detrimental to public health. Such This can be exacerbated by development that is affects could be exacerbated by increased Air quality poorly located, inaccessible or not supported by congestion, which could also have other reliable public transport services leading to an consequential effects in terms of noise and Habitats and increase in commuting by car and put pressure on vibration that can cause stress and affect the biodiversity health and quality of life of local residents. Additional traffic can also cause safety issues on Built and historic Supporting employment development that the road network, particularly where it would environment

vans and other large delivery vehicles using the The provision of new or improved transport roads, can lead to an increase in congestion and infrastructure such as roads, railways, cycleways and footpaths can require new land take resulting in the loss or fragmentation of green spaces and Public transport services and facilities may have habitats, affecting wildlife, the landscape and the insufficient capacity requiring new services and amenity value such spaces provide for local facilities to be provided to support the potential residents. Within urban areas the delivery of physical infrastructure improves can negatively impact on the built environment and historic and amenity assets.

Infrastructure efficiency and safety

development is located where its impact can be use and improvements to sustainable transport infrastructure or is supported by measures to public transport walking and cycling, and reduce mitigate such impacts or includes proposals to the negative effects of transport through the use deliver improvements to physical infrastructure, of transport assessments. facilities or services, particularly where there are existing deficiencies.

The Local Plan not only has an important role ${ t Policy 30: Park and ride, lorry and coach parks,}$ dentifying what physical transport infrastructure Policy 33: Bus transport, Policy 34: Rail transport, is required, but also other measures to facilitate a \mid and Policy 35: Water transport, include physical modal shift and reduction in the need to travel by infrastructure proposals that should ensure private car, by supporting new and improved development is supported by a range of means public transport services and facilities and other of transport that is viable, efficient and safe. sustainable transport and demand management measures. A well planned, safe and efficient Policy 47: Atmospheric Pollution should ensure transport network should help to support that all development appropriately mitigates air economic prosperity, health and wellbeing and quality concerns, including dust and odour. quality of place for all residents.

The Local Plan plays a critical role in ensuring Transport Policies 25 to 36 seek to promote the by existing transport infrastructure, services and facilities, including

> Specifically, Policy 25: Sustainable transport, Policy 29: New roads and road improvements,

Policy 16: Heritage Considerations should ensure that new of improved transport infrastructure proposals will not cause any direct or indirect harm to heritage assets and archaeology.

Air and Climatic Factors	travel by private car either as a source, such as housing, or as a destination, such as employment, retail and leisure, which can lead to an increase in vehicle emissions. Supporting employment development that increases emissions, such as industrial uses and		infrastructure that are likely to exacerbate these issues. However, the Plan provides an opportunity to reduce the reliance on the private car and to encourage a modal shift to other more sustainable less polluting means, such as public transport, walking and cycling, whilst ensuring that transport infrastructure performs more efficiently with less congestion, which can improve locations with particularly high emissions, such as along key transport corridors.	use and improvements to sustainable transport infrastructure, services and facilities, including public transport walking and cycling, and reduce the negative effects of transport. This should have a positive effect by encouraging a modal shift to more sustainable, less polluting means of transport, whilst ensuring that infrastructure performs more efficiently with less congestion. Water Management Policies 37 to 41 seek to
Landscape and townscape	of housing and economic growth aspired to in the Plan has the potential to impact upon the landscape, particularly where the use of greenfield land is required and where existing green infrastructure and green open spaces of amenity value to local communities and wildlife habitat could be affected. It could also result in the loss of agricultural land. Failure to take advantage of the potential to redevelop brownfield sites can result in a missed opportunity to deliver sustainably located development that reuses and regenerates land and buildings that can reinvigorate local communities, enhance the townscape and	There could also be significant visual impacts resulting in damage to landscape and townscape character and residential amenity, including impacting on the recreational value for local communities. A loss of agricultural land could also have a	prevent development from impacting negatively on the townscape and landscape, including greenfield land, open spaces, green corridors, parks and gardens and other areas that provide habitat or amenity value. It can also ensure that development seeks to enhance or create new spaces as a feature of proposals. Providing a strong policy support for redeveloping previously developed land and allocating brownfield sites for new development can reduce the pressure on the need to build on green spaces.	open space provisions and provide support for new provisions, particularly to rectify identified deficits. Policy 43: Green Infrastructure / green network seeks to protect green networks and infrastructure and ensure that new development incorporates and enhance existing and/or new green infrastructure features within their design. Policy 4: Housing regeneration and brownfield

deliver such positive effects.

Г	1	1	T		
Historic and		Development, conversion of buildings or delivery		New development, particularly within urban areas	Policy 16: Heritage Considerations should ensure
Cultural	of housing and economic growth aspired to in the	of physical infrastructure could directly or	environment	has the potential to impact on the overall historic	that new development will not cause any direct
Heritage	Plan creates the potential for new development	indirectly affect historical and cultural assets, such		environment or specific assets. The Plan provides	or indirect harm to designated or non-designated
	to be located where it could potentially impact on	as through poor siting, design or use of materials	Residential amenity	an opportunity to ensure that new development	heritage assets and archaeology. It also provides
	the site, setting or character of historical and	that do not respect local or historical		respects and enhances the historic environment	
	cultural assets, conservation areas and important	characteristics. Indirect effects could relate to the		and protects, maintains and enhances specific	seek to preserve or enhance the City's heritage
	archaeological sites.	setting of an asset or negative effects on its		heritage and cultural assets that are within	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		curtilage.		influence. The Plan can also require that wherever	· , , ,
				possible new development will promote the use,	'
		Physical destruction, alteration or failure to		understanding and enjoyment of the historic	
		appropriately record historical assets and		environment.	
		archeological finds could result in irreparable			
		damage to the assets and Hull's overall historical			
		and cultural heritage.			

Appendix F Monitoring Framework

Objective	Issue	Potential Indicators		
Biodiversity	Biodiversity			
Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity.	Avoid damage to designated wildlife sites (international, national and local) and protected species and achieve favourable condition.	Populations of wild birds		
Improve connectivity between sites and prevent habitat fragmentation.	To determine if the development proposals, either standalone, or in combination, will affect international designated sites. If yes, to trigger consideration for Appropriate Assessment.	Area of semi-natural habitat lost to development		
		Area of new semi-natural habitat created		
	To restore the full range of characteristic habitats and species, to achieve BAP targets, maintain or enhance other natural assets (e.g. reedbeds) and to secure the regional stock above viable levels.	Loss/damage to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)		
	To create or re-create habitats, to ensure sustainable and linked species populations.	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including i) change in priority habitats and species, ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including		
	To manage sustainably all woodland and protect existing woodland against conversion to other uses	sites of international, national, regiona sub-regional or local significance (an water/ estuarine habitats)		
	To encourage people to come into contact with, understand, and enjoy nature	Numbers of species at risk		
Water				
Maintain and enhance water quality and limit water consumption	To raise awareness and encourage higher water efficiency and conservation.	Levels of awareness of water issues and the need for water saving		
to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems, taking into account the impact of climate change	To develop and promote local water recycling initiatives for developments and buildings	Average per capita water consumption in new and existing development.		
	To encourage rainwater harvesting, to reduce new development needs	Proportion of water needs met by local water recycling in urban areas		
	To improve quality and flow of rivers/ water bodies and reduce pollution levels in groundwater	Proportion of housing (existing and new development) which includes on-site provision for rainwater re-use		
	To reduce pollution by managing supplied water and effluents in an integrated way	Household water use and peak demand		
		Low flows in river		

Objective	Issue	Potential Indicators		
	To maintain or restore the integrity of the many water dependent wildlife sites in the region.	Margin between water supply and		
3. Ensure that new development does not increase flood	To avoid development from being located in areas at risk from coastal and fluvial flooding or storm surges taking into account of climate	projected demand		
risk and protects or enhances the capacity & integrity	change	% of water lost to leakage		
of flood storage areas	To promote sustainable urban drainage systems to reduce flood risk and water loss from natural systems	Number and severity of pollution incidents to surface water		
	No development in undefended floodplains	Rivers of good or fair quality		
		Number and severity of pollution incidents to groundwater		
		Proportion of new roads served by swales, basins or infiltration trenches vs conventional kerbs		
		River flows during dry summer periods.		
		Total extent/ capacity of flood storage area		
		Number of properties at risk from flooding		
		Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the EA of flood defence grounds		
		Proportion of properties within indicative floodplain with appropriate flood warning.		
		Proportion of runoff from new developments which is directed into Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems		

Objective	Issue	Potential Indicators		
Soil				
4. Minimise the loss of soils to new	To remediate soils with potential contamination	Amount of high quality agricultural land lost to development		
development and encourage	To limit the loss of soils to development			
remediation of contaminated land.		Net loss of soils in development		
		Concentration of organic matter in top soil		
Climatic Factors				
5. Reduce the impacts of climate	To minimise CO2 emissions	Output of greenhouse gases and particularly		
change, with a particular focus on	To adopt lifestyle changes to cope with climate	CO2 per local authority and per capita		
reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and levels of CO2	change, such as promoting water and energy efficiency (through e.g. higher levels of home insulation)	Weather-related insurance claims		
	To encourage technological development to provide clean and efficient use of resources	Regional energy consumption compared with population and GDP		
	To raise awareness of the potential of renewable energy to attract more investment	Energy use per household		
	To encourage positive attitudes towards renewable energy schemes (e.g. wind and biomass)	Energy Efficiency rating for new buildings		
	To encourage planning authorities to take a more positive attitude towards renewable energy schemes, home insulation, and local community renewable energy schemes	Energy Efficiency - average SAP rating of authority owned dwellings		
	To encourage ways of mitigating the region's impact upon the global environment, such as cleaner and more efficient use of transport,	Proportion of electricity generated from renewable sources		
	supporting local markets to reduce the unnecessary movement of raw materials and food stuffs	Economic health and prospects of energy industry, including off-shore		
	Encourage carbon sequestration (e.g. tree planting)	Proportion of total travel which is by car		

Objective	Issue	Potential Indicators		
	To encourage more efficient uses of energy, including product design, manufacturing processes, transport, and behavioural changes	Transports share of region's CO2 emissions		
	To develop, adopt and ensure the effective use of built development design guides tackling energy use, to provide homes and businesses with self-sufficient energy	Freight transport: tonne/miles and empty lorry miles		
6. Ensure that development is capable of withstanding the effects of climate change	To promote design for more extreme climatic events, incorporating robust and weather resistant built forms	Air quality improvements measured against related illnesses		
		Design solutions which work with the environment, including: working with topography, wind direction and solar shade to reduce impacts on/of climate change & microclimatic impacts		
		Number of specific measures included in the layout which will provide climatic protection		
		% of surfaces designed for water re- absorption		
Air Quality				
7. Achieve good air quality	To reduce the need to travel by car through a combination of high quality transport alternatives, particularly public transport, walking and cycling networks, but also water	Levels of key air pollutants within the local authority area.		
	To promote Cycle Networks and encourage people to continue to use bikes	Number of days when air pollution reported as moderate or higher within the local authority area		
	To improve opportunities for tourists not to have to drive, such as public transport, green lanes, and cycling	Proportion of trips made by public transport/ foot/ cycle		
	To support energy saving and clean fuel initiatives for all forms of powered transport.	Pollutant levels for Benzene, 1,3-Butadiene, CO2, Lead, NO2, PM10, SO2		
	To encourage intelligent freight practices to transfer movements to rail and water, minimise	Journey times on strategic links		

Objective	Issue	Potential Indicators	
	empty lorry journeys, and promote local distribution of local food products.	Time lost to congestion	
	To plan for a pattern of settlement and economic activity that reduces dependence on the car and maintains access to work and essential services for non-car-owners	Amount of traffic on strategic links	
	To raise public awareness of the need for lifestyle changes (e.g. to reduce dependence on the car)	Emissions from public and private transport	
	To encourage use of information technology and e-commerce as an alternative communication link to travel. To make best use of and support adequate maintenance of existing strategic road and rail	Proportion of public transport vehicles with emissions compliant with Euro 3/ Euro 4 standards	
	infrastructure, to overcome congestion	Proportion of materials specified which can be derived from local sources	
		Average distance over which building materials are transported	
		Proportion of essential trips possible by public transport	
		Quality of strategic pedestrian routes including safety, interest and amenity Investment in public transport as a proportion of total transport investment	
		Proportion of road network benefiting from public transport priority measures	
		Public transport choice (in terms of routes and modes)	
Material Assets			
8. Maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings, and the efficient use of land	To concentrate development through the reuse of previously developed land and buildings and by urban extensions only where the development of greenfield land is unavoidable	New homes built on previously developed land	
enicient use of famo	To encourage local authorities to prepare integrated strategies which identify and bring back into productive use contaminated, vacant, and derelict land and buildings, taking into	Number of vacant properties	

Objective	Issue	Potential Indicators	
	account any nature conservation or historic interest that they might have developed	Average density of development	
	To maximise the efficient use of land by such measures as higher density development, mixed use	Densities along main transport corridors	
9. Use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as	To encourage maximum efficiency and appropriate use of aggregate materials To manage aggregate outputs to meet regional	Densities in the town centre	
efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources (including waste) or	To promote the use of recycled materials particularly in the construction industry, to avoid wasteful use and transport of resources	Construction and demolition waste going to landfill	
recycled alternatives wherever possible	New development to incorporate renewable and recycled materials in buildings and infrastructure, or materials of lower environmental impact or	Numbers of dwellings created by re-use of existing buildings	
	To minimise the production of waste, and then promote re-use, recycling, composting,	Number of buildings designed to sustainability principles	
	alternative treatment options and energy recovery before resorting to landfill, taking into account the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)	Levels of wastes and emissions (nutrients, pesticides, herbicides)	
	To promote a shift from a culture of cheap landfill to public acceptance of well-sited well-run alternatives (e.g. recycling and composting facilities)	Household waste and recycling rates	
	To encourage easily accessible recycling systems and develop markets for recyclable materials building upon the work of the Waste and	Waste production per head of population	
	Resources Action Programme, and promote and support local strategies and enterprises (e.g. Re-Made schemes)	% of the total tonnage of household waste that has been reduced, re-used or recycled	
	To promote education and demonstration projects for Combined Heat & Power (CHP) and waste recovery and recycling	Initiatives to promote sustainable waste management Proportion of development which incorporates design measures to facilitate sustainable household waste management	
	To promote waste awareness education programmes in schools and the community		
Cultural Heritage			
10. To maintain and enhance historic and cultural assets	To safeguard and enhance the historic environment, and re-create important historic features	Buildings of Grade 1 and II* at risk of decay	

Objective	Issue	Potential Indicators		
	To promote local distinctiveness and pride in local identity by repairing historic buildings and areas, and by encouraging the re-use of valued buildings	Number of historic assets restored/reused		
	To encourage thoughtful design, high density housing and mixed-use developments, which respects their context, reflecting local distinctiveness To promote public education and enjoyment of	Measures to enhance the local architectural heritage Condition of Ancient Monuments		
	the built heritage and archaeology	Awareness about built heritage and archaeology		
Landscape and Town	scape			
11. Conserve and enhance the landscape and	To protect and enhance the City's heritage townscape	Loss of Greenfield land Changes in landscape/townscape features –stone walls, façade style and materials		
townscape, encouraging local distinctiveness	To protect dark skies from light pollution, and promote low energy and less invasive lighting sources, considering the balance between safety and environmental impacts			
Population and Huma	n Health			
12. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce the	To reduce the need for travel by promoting mixed use development	Number and length of journeys by environmentally damaging modes: car lorry, plane		
health impacts of new developments	To promote the health advantages of walking and cycling, and community based activities	, (e.,), p.ae		
	To include measures to reduce road traffic accidents	Proportion of journeys by 'green' modes: walking, cycle, bus passenger rail, rail freight		
	To improve the quality and quantity of publicly accessible open space.	, noight		
	To identify, protect and manage open space, such as rivers and canals, parks and gardens, allotments and playing fields, and the links	Access to local green space		
	between them, for the benefit of people and wildlife	Traffic congestion		
	To narrow the income gap between the poorest and wealthiest parts of the region and to reduce health differential	Average journey distances		
	To make greater use of IT links to specialists by GPs for initial consultations	Modal share of private car		
	To promote better public transport links to major hospitals			

Objective	Issue	Potential Indicators	
	To include specific design and amenity policies to minimise noise and odour pollution, particularly in residential areas	Modal shift to cycling and walking	
		Length of cycle / footpath network	
	To use strategic environmental assessment and environment impact assessment techniques to minimise noise	Perceived safety of cycle ways and footpaths	
13. Deliver more sustainable patterns of development by	To reduce the need to travel through closer integration of housing, jobs and services	Lighting levels (in Lux) of footpaths &	
ensuring links to a range modes of transport	To improve public transport connectivity and promote integration of housing, jobs and services	cycle ways & levels of exposure to vehicular traffic	
	To encourage local provision of, jobs and access to, services	Proportion of office developments & schools for which Green Travel Plans have been prepared and monitored	
		Number of road casualties	
		% of residents surveyed who are concerned about different types of noise in their area	
		Number of residential units created above shops	
		Distance travelled to work and mode of travel	
Social Factors			
14. Promote equity: Address social exclusion by closing the gap between the poorest	To include measures which will improve everyone's access to high quality health, education, recreation, community facilities and public transport	Qualifications at age 19	
communities and the rest through a	To encourage development of sporting opportunities.	Proportion of housing unfit or lacking appropriate insulation, by area	
more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity	To provide necessary support or services which enable people to work e.g. back to work schemes, care support, childcare	% of public & community buildings accessible to disabled people	
15. Ensure that everyone has access to good	Promote a range housing types and tenure, including high quality affordable and key worker housing		

Objective	Issue	Potential Indicators		
quality housing that meets their needs	To improve the provision and condition of affordable housing	% of community buildings that are in multiple use e.g. schools that also allow community access		
16. Enhance community identity and participation	To make the political process relevant to all sectors of communities by reinforcing local government and improving participative democracy, through proactive dialogue and community strategies	Measures to ensure that public transport is accessible to the mobility impaired – including dropped kerbs, low floor		
	To acknowledge diversity, and to help communities, including ethnic minorities and others potentially excluded, to develop in their preferred way - if possible at street level	busses, etc. Proportion of public transport which is accessible to the mobility impaired		
	To encourage local authorities and other partners to develop local cultural strategies which link to and support the Regional Cultural Strategy	Public transport affordable by the poorest		
	To recognise the value of the multi-cultural/faith diversity of the peoples in the area	Library floor space per 1,000 population		
	To improve the quality of life in urban areas by making them more attractive places in which to live and work, and to visit	Primary school places provided		
	To encourage high quality design in new development, including mixed uses, to create local identity and encourage a sense of community pride	Secondary schools places provided		
	To make a concerted effort to clean up and discourage litter, graffiti, dog mess, and encourage community ownership over the issue through education and awareness	Affordable housing completion figures		
17. Reduce both crime and fear of crime	To tackle the root causes of crime, for example by increasing education and qualification levels of the workforce	% of affordable housing provided		
	To reduce offending, particularly violent crime and burglary, year on year	% of housing units will be accessible to disabled people		
	To reduce drug use and drug-related crime	% households stating their neighbourhood has 'community spirit'		
	To support government-sponsored crime/safety initiatives, maximising the use of all tools available to police, local authorities and other agencies to tackle anti-social behaviour	Number of design measures/ features aimed specifically at promoting community identity		
	To improve attendance at school	% of citizens satisfied with the overall		
	To prevent environmental crime	services provided		
	To increase the use of community beat officers			

Objective	Issue	Potential Indicators		
	To plan new development to help reduce crime and fear of crime through the design of the physical environment, and by promoting well-used streets and public spaces	Recorded crime (by type) per 100,00 population		
	To support citizenship awareness and anti-crime initiatives	Rates of fear of crime		
18. Ensure that everyone has access to education at all ages and levels; raising	To encourage businesses to access learning and skills for prosperity	Proportion of public spaces and streets which are overlooked by development.		
attainment and enhancing local workforce skills that match current and future business requirements.	To encourage people to access the learning and skills they need for high quality of life To increase promotion and use of online learning within the workplace	Proportion of public facilities which are multi-functional, catering for a range of uses over different periods of the day.		
roquiromono.	To give greater focus to learning and skills in regeneration areas	Proportion of development (particularly in the town centre) which is dormant/ unused after hours % of public places that have security lighting and cameras		
	To concentrate efforts on the provision of basic skills at community and family level			
19. Ensure that people have equitable and easy access to shopping,	To ensure facilities and services are accessible by people with disabilities	Levels of usage, maintenance and care of public spaces % of residents finding it easy to access key local services & community facilities		
community and other services and facilities.				
Economic Factors				
20. Create conditions which support sustainable economic growth, encourage	To be aligned with aspirations of the Local Enterprise Partnership with aim of improving local and regional economy, and make renowned for its knowledge base, the creativity and enterprise of its people and the quality of life of all who live	GDP per head Annual average investment by manufacturing industry as % of GDP % of businesses recognised as		
investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and business	and work here	% of businesses recognised as Investors in People Adoption of Environmental Management Systems (ISO 14001. EMAS) and		
diversity 21. Enhance the		'Green Accounting' by businesses		
vibrancy and vitality of city centre and local centres and		Proportion of working age people in work		
encourage a complementary and appropriate mix of		Number and survival of business start- ups		

Objective	Issue	Potential Indicators		
uses and facilities		Participation in training		
within and between centres.		Rate of growth of rural businesses		
		Variations in GDP per head within the region		
		Index of local deprivation		
		Proportion of working age people in work, by area, age brand, gender and ethnicity		
		Woman in public appointments and senior positions		
		Dependency of working-age people in workless households		
		Fuel poverty		
		Increase in number of illness-free years		
		% pensioners in households with below average income		
		% children in households with below half average income		
		Vacant land and properties and derelict land		
		Foot flow in primary shopping streets		
		Rental levels (% increase 1994-2002)		
		Rental yields		
		Proportion of total area that is derelict land and buildings		
		Frequency of shopping trips		
		Proportion of population living in town centres		

Appendix G Assessment of the Sustainability Effects of the Plans Strategic Priorities

Strategic Priorities	SA Objectives																				
	Environmental				Social				Econ	omic											
	1 Habitats	2 Water Quality	3 Flood Risk	4 Soils	5 Reducing Emissions	6 Climate Change	7 Air Quality	8 Previously Dev Land	9 Natural Resources	10 Historic / Cultural	11 Landscape Townscape	12 Healthy Lifestyle	13 Access to Transport	14 Promote Equality	15 Access to Housing	16 Community Identity	17 Crime Reduction	18 Access to Education	19 Access to Facilities	20 Sustainable Economic Growth	21 City Centre Vitality & Viability
Strategic Priority 1: Positively and proactively encourage sustainable economic growth supporting the ambition for the Hull to be a leading UK energy city	+/-	0	0	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	0/-	0	0/+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++
Strategic Priority 2: Allocate land to meet the future need for the right type and quantity of homes in Hull.	+/-	0/-	0/+	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	0/-	0	0/+	+	+	+	++	0	0	0	+	+	+
Strategic Priority 3: Promote the role of the city centre as a world class visitor destination by making it a focus for major shopping, food and drink, and leisure development that can serve the city, the wider region and areas beyond.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	++	+	++	++
Strategic Priority 4: Support and enhance the role of District, Local and Neighbourhood centres to ensure they are healthy and vibrant and can meet people's needs for shops, services and community facilities within easily accessible locations across the city.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	+	+
Strategic Priority 5: Provide fit-for-purpose health, education and community facilities in accessible locations	0/+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	++	++	++	++
Strategic Priority 6: Protect and enhance the city's historic assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
Strategic Priority 7: Support more sustainable locations and patterns of living, particularly to reduce pollution and carbon emissions	+	0	0/+	?	++	++	++	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strategic Priority 8: Provide a transport system that meets the needs of residents and businesses, and is safe, efficient and less polluting	+/-	0	0	0	+	+	+	0/+	0	0	0	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strategic Priority 9: Protect and enhance the city's natural assets	++	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strategic Priority 10: Keep residents and businesses safe, particularly from events predicted by climate science, such as flooding	0/+	+	++	+	0	++	+	0	0	+	+	++	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+
Strategic Priority 11: Make Hull more attractive to residents, businesses and tourists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	+	+	0	0	++	0	0	+	0	+
Strategic Priority 12: Provide infrastructure that enables the predicted development and growth of Hull to happen	+/-	0	+	0	+/0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	+	0	0	0	+	+	++	+

Appendix H Consultation Comments

Consultee Name	Comments	Amendments
Natural England	We are particularly keen to see biodiversity enhancements for those allocations adjacent to the Humber Estuary Natura 2000 site, Ramsar and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and would welcome the inclusion of high tide bird roosts for Special Protection Area (SPA) birds. This would support and help to deliver Policy 63 of the plan in line with para 118 of the NPPF which makes it clear that opportunities for incorporating biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged. For instance the parts of the reclaimed land at Queen Elizabeth Dock has provided roosting habitat for SPA birds and could be managed as a buffer and biodiversity enhancement for the Humber Estuary SPA.	Sufficient protection will be given throughout policies and in particular Policy 44 (Biodiversity and Wildlife).
Historic England	Recommended that the plan should be amended to state: (a) A Development Brief should be prepared for all the larger sites which includes details of the considerations which will need to be taken into account in respect of the nearby heritage assets, and/or (b) The plan should include a set of Development Principles for each site which include setting out the considerations which will need to be taken into account in respect of any heritage assets in their vicinity.	Wording recommended.

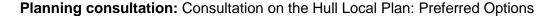
Date: 23 November 2015

Our ref: 167834 Your ref: PR/LB

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BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Alex Codd



Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 07 October 2015 which was received by Natural England on the same date.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

Hull Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Document

Chapter 3 Hull The Energy Port City

Natural England notes the identification of green infrastructure as an infrastructure need through the Hull Infrastructure Study 2015 and welcomes the reference to the identification of green infrastructure projects to be delivered through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) in para 3.21 of the Plan.

Chapter 4 Climate Change

Natural England welcomes the recognition of the role of green infrastructure and sustainable drainage in mitigating the effects of climate change and notes the reference to the effects of climate change on biodiversity and mitigation through improved connectivity in para 4.7 of the plan.

We welcome the preferred option to integrate climate change adaptation across the chapters of the plan including Flood Risk, Natural Environment and Design.

The England Biodiversity Strategy published by Defra establishes principles for the consideration of biodiversity and the effects of climate change. The plan should reflect these principles and identify how development's effects on the natural environment will be influenced by climate change, and how ecological networks will be maintained. The NPPF requires that the planning system should contribute to the enhancement of the natural environment 'by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures' (NPPF Para 109). For more information you may wish to consider the 'Climate Change and Biodiversity Adaptation – The Role of the Spatial Planning System' Natural England publication available from our website at: http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/41006

Chapter 5 Economic Growth

Natural England advises that you consider the use of development briefs for those employment





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allocations that pose a risk to the natural environment, as identified through the Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment, as well as those which provide opportunities for biodiversity enhancements as identified through the green infrastructure mapping. We are particularly keen to see biodiversity enhancements for those allocations adjacent to the Humber Estuary Natura 2000 site, Ramsar and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and would welcome the inclusion of high tide bird roosts for Special Protection Area (SPA) birds. This would support and help to deliver Policy 63 of the plan in line with para 118 of the NPPF which makes it clear that opportunities for incorporating biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged. For instance the parts of the reclaimed land at Queen Elizabeth Dock has provided roosting habitat for SPA birds and could be managed as a buffer and biodiversity enhancement for the Humber Estuary SPA.

Chapter 6 Housing

As with Chapter 5 above we would welcome the inclusion of site briefs setting out potential biodiversity protection measures and enhancements for those housing allocations that pose a risk to or opportunity for biodiversity.

Natural England welcomes the inclusion of a target for housing development on brownfield (or previously developed land) however we would like to see a safeguard, in line with para 17 of the NPPF to avoid previously developed land of high environmental value.

Chapter 7 City Centre

As with Chapter 5 and 6 above we would welcome the inclusion of site briefs setting out potential biodiversity protection measures and enhancements for those city centre development sites that pose a risk to or opportunity for biodiversity, particularly those adjacent to the Humber Estuary designated sites and the River Hull.

Chapter 10 Transport

Natural England welcomes the promotion of sustainable transport objectives to improve air quality through Policy 40, it is important to note that air pollution can impact on both human and environmental receptors which can have different sensitivities and thresholds.

We also welcome the protection and enhancement of footpaths and public rights of way in Policies 41 and 52, in line with para 75 of the NPPF. In addition, the England Coast Path is in the process of being formalised and will include stretches in the City of Kingston upon Hull; we would welcome reference being made to the protection and enhancement of the England Coast Path. NPPF para 75 makes reference to adding links to existing rights of way networks including national trails; the England Coast Path will hold a status commensurate to that of the national trails. If you adopt the individual site brief approach for certain allocations you may wish to include reference to having regard to the England Coast Path for relevant developments along the Humber Estuary. For more information please see our pages of the Gov.uk website on the England Coast Path at: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/england-coast-path-improving-public-access-to-the-coast

Chapter 11 Water Management

We welcome policy 55 which promotes the use of sustainable drainage. As well as benefits for flood alleviation and water management, sustainable drainage can help protect biodiversity assets, such as designated sites, from adverse changes in water supply and pollution. It is also a component of the multifunctional green infrastructure network in line with the principles of ecosystem services.

Chapter 12 Open Space

Natural England welcomes the utilisation of open space standards in Policy 60 and advise that you consider our Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt), for more information please see the archived version of our website:

http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140605090108/http:/www.naturalengland.org.uk/region



s/east_of_england/ourwork/gi/accessiblenaturalgreenspacestandardangst.aspx

Chapter 13 Natural Environment

Natural England welcomes the positive approach to green infrastructure set out Policy 62 and the supporting text in chapter 13 of the plan, in line with para 114 of the NPPF which states that Local planning authorities should set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. In addition we welcome the consideration of green infrastructure at a strategic scale across local authority boundaries with reference to the Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project and the approach to green infrastructure in the East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan in line with NPPF para 114.

We note and welcome the emphasis on functionality and connectivity in Policy 62 and the supporting text and the links made between this and mitigating the effects of climate change on biodiversity in para 13.10. The Natural Environment White Paper details the value of wildlife corridors and stepping stones for creating better connectivity and benefiting biodiversity at the landscape scale, these are also referenced in para 117 of the NPPF. The White Paper also refers to the role of buffer zones, as a component of ecological networks, to protect key assets and we advise you consider the opportunities for buffering important priority habitats, local wildlife sites and the Humber Estuary designated site as part of the wider green infrastructure and ecological network.

Natural England broadly welcomes the preferred approach to the protection of wildlife sites commensurate to their status in the hierarchy of designations and contribution to ecological networks in Policy 63, in line with para 113 of the NPPF, however we have some recommendations to improve the wording.

Firstly we advise that the Humber Estuary is now a fully listed Ramsar site not a proposed one. We advise that you amend the wording appropriately.

Secondly we advise that, in accordance with the Habitats Regulations¹, in combination assessments should include all plans or projects that have consent or authorisation but are not yet complete, and those that are the subject of an application for consent or authorisation, but are not yet determined, and not just those with planning permission. This should include:

- The incomplete or non-implemented parts of plans or projects that have already commenced:
- Plans or projects given consent or given effect but not yet started.
- Plans or projects currently subject to an application for consent or proposed to be given effect:
- Projects that are the subject of an outstanding appeal;
- Ongoing plans or projects that are the subject of regular review.
- Any draft plans being prepared by any public body;
- Any proposed plans or projects published for consultation prior to application.

We advise that you amend the wording appropriately, for instance to 'This will need to consider the impact of the scheme both on its own and in combination with other *relevant plans or projects*'.

Natural England particularly welcomes the protection of protected species under part 5 of Policy 63 and the ambition to achieve net gains through promoting biodiversity improvements through development in part 6 of the Policy in line with paras 9, 109 and 152 of the NPPF.

Chapter 14 Environmental Quality

We welcome the consideration of impacts from air pollution on the Humber Estuary designated site

¹ Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)



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Page 3 of 5

in Policy 63 however we advise that the features of the Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Ramsar and SSSI should be considered in addition to impacts on SPA birds.

Natural England considers the Humber Estuary designated site to be an important and vulnerable receptor with regards Policy 66 on contaminated land. Similarly Policy 67 should consider ecological receptors for noise pollution, particularly in relation to the disturbance of SPA birds.

We welcome the protection of the Humber Estuary from light pollution, which is particularly relevant to the sensitivity of SPA birds to light.

Chapter 15 Energy and Utilities

Natural England notes and welcomes the criterion in Policy 70 for the protection of biodiversity, particularly in relation to national and international designations, and priority species and habitats in relation to the potential impacts of renewable and low carbon energy proposals.

Natural England advises that the impact of wind turbines on Humber Estuary SPA birds should be considered as part of the mapping and identification of land areas suitable for wind turbines.

Geodiversity

Natural England advises that NPPF para 117 makes it clear that planning policies should aim to prevent harm to geological conservation interests. It is expected that the Local Plan will protect and enhance geological conservation interests.

Soils

As advised in our previous response dated 30 May 2014 (our refs 120011 and 119500) it is expected that the plan includes policies for the protection and enhancement of soils, particularly the best and most versatile agricultural land grades. For more information please see our previous response which is attached with this response for your convenience.

Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Report

We broadly welcome the assessment framework set out in the report however we consider that further details of the screening decision making process should be provided in certain areas of the assessment.

Appendix C Policy Appraisal

We note that the individual allocations are assessed separately but consider that cumulative impacts should be considered in relation to Policy 3 Potential Employment Allocations, Policy 6 Housing Demand and Policy 25 City Centre Development Sites. This should take into account cumulative impacts such as the capacity of sewage network and impact of additional housing and employment allocations on water quality in the Humber Estuary Natura 2000 and Ramsar site and the potential for air quality impacts on the Humber Estuary designated site from additional road users and polluting industrial and commercial uses allowable under Policy 3.

Natural England note that Policy 70, Renewable and Low Carbon Energy, is screened out on the assumption that such proposals will not have a likely significant effect on European Sites. We consider that there is potential from many forms of renewable and low carbon energy, as defined in the chapter, to impact on European Sites, however we are content that policy safeguards in the criteria are sufficient to avoid likely significant effects. We advise that such decision making processes are made clearer in the supporting text.

Appendix D Site Allocations Appraisal

We note that allocation 26/08 lies, in places, in close proximity to the Humber Estuary Natura 2000 and Ramsar site and consider, in view of the range of uses allowable on this site under Policy 3, that further explanation is necessary to screen this allocation as not likely to have significant effects



on the Humber Estuary.

Similarly further detail should be provided for the decision making process with regards to 26/103, 11/22, 11/111, 11/112, 11/15 and 69/102 which lie in fairly close proximity to the Humber Estuary.

Furthermore it is unclear why housing allocations 398, 399, 400, 401 and 503, which are upstream of the Humber Estuary along the River Hull, are considered likely to have significant effects on the Humber Estuary, yet mixed use allocations 376, 764, 785 and 787 are screened out despite also being adjacent to the River Hull and in fact closer to the Humber Estuary. We advise that such distinctions are explained in assessment.

Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal Consultation Document

Natural England welcome the Sustainability Appraisal report and consider it to be legally compliant with the SEA Regulations² as regards our statutory remit.

We would be happy to comment further should the need arise but if in the meantime you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact us.

For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter please contact Merlin Ash at merlin.ash@naturalengland.org.uk or on 0300 0604271. For any new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

We really value your feedback to help us improve the service we offer. We have attached a feedback form to this letter and welcome any comments you might have about our service.

Yours sincerely

Merlin Ash Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire Area Team Natural England

² Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 Page **5** of **5**



FREEPOST RSJC-KKBE-ABXZ Our Ref:

Planning Policy,

Hull City Council,

PO Box 15, Telephone: 01904 601977

Your Ref:

HD/P6006/02

HULL HU1 2AB Fax:

16 November 2015

Dear Sirs,

re: Hull Local Plan – Preferred Options Consultation: Sustainability Appraisal Consultation Document

Thank you for consulting Historic England on the latest iteration of the Sustainability Appraisal. On the whole, we would broadly endorse the evaluation of the likely impact which the Policies and proposals of the Plan might have upon the historic environment.

However, there are a few aspects of the assessment where you might give some further thought in the next stage of the SA. These are as follows:-

Page	Section	Comments	Suggested Change
5-1	Section 5	The Assessment notes that many of the Sites being put forward as potential allocations could impact upon the significance of the City's heritage assets.	Amend accordingly
		Whilst it is certainly true that the Plan's development management Policies will, in most cases, help to ensure that these sites are developed in a manner which is compatible with the requirements regarding the appropriate conservation of these assets, nevertheless, as a mitigation measure the SA should also recommend that the Plan, itself, needs	

Page	Section	Comments	Suggested Change
		to ensure that the development of these areas is undertaken in a manner which will safeguard the elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage assets in their vicinity (and, thereby, also help deliver the Plan's Strategic Objective for the historic environment). Consequently, either:-	
		(a) A Development Brief should be prepared for all the larger sites which includes details of the considerations which will need to be taken into account in respect of the nearby heritage assets, and/or	
		(b) The plan should include a set of Development Principles for each site which include setting out the considerations which will need to be taken into account in respect of any heritage assets in their vicinity.	
5-2	Table 5.1	For the vast majority of sites that are likely to affect the historic environment, without any details about the form of development that is likely to occur, it is impossible to ascertain, at this stage, what impact the Allocation and eventual development of these of sites might be.	Amend accordingly
		The following sites fall into this category:- SHLAA Ref. 2, 6, 8, 17, 22, 54, 195, 198, 212, 313, 316, 322, 364,373, 376, 385, 398, 399, 400, 401, 418, 428, 429, 432, 482, 485, 486, 503, 521, 524, 757, 784, 785, 787, 804, 862,	
		In such cases, therefore, in order to help ensure that the development of these areas is undertaken in a manner	

Page	Section	Comments	Suggested Change
		which will safeguard the elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage assets in their vicinity (and, thereby, also help deliver the Plan's Strategic Objective for the historic environment), as a Mitigation Measure the SA should recommend that either: (a) A Development Brief should be prepared for all the larger sites which includes details of the considerations which will need to be taken into account in respect of the nearby heritage assets, and/or (b) The plan should include a set of Development Principles for each site which include setting out the considerations which will need to be taken into account in respect of any heritage assets in their vicinity. The following Sites involve the loss of currently open sites in the vicinity of heritage assets. The impact which the loss of these sites and their eventual development might have upon the historic environment is something which will need to be undertaken in order to confirm whether or not they should be identified as Allocations:-	
5-5	Table 5.2	For the vast majority of sites that are likely to affect the historic environment, without any details about the form of development that is likely to occur, it is impossible to ascertain, at this stage, what impact the Allocation and eventual development of these of sites might be.	Amend accordingly

Page	Section	Comments	Suggested Change
		The following sites fall into this	
		category:-	
		ELR Ref. 16/106, 16/147, 16/90, 68/103,	
		68/27, 69/101, 69/104	
		In such cases, therefore, in order to	
		help ensure that the development of these areas is undertaken in a manner	
		which will safeguard the elements which contribute to the significance of	
		the heritage assets in their vicinity (and,	
		thereby, also help deliver the Plan's	
		Strategic Objective for the historic	
		environment), as a Mitigation Measure	
		the SA should recommend that either:-	
		(a) A Development Brief should be	
		prepared for all the larger sites which	
		includes details of the considerations	
		which will need to be taken into	
		account in respect of the nearby	
		heritage assets, and/or	
		(b) The plan should include a set of	
		Development Principles for each site	
		which include setting out the	
		considerations which will need to be	
		taken into account in respect of any	
		heritage assets in their vicinity.	
		The following Sites involve the loss of	
		currently open sites in the vicinity of	
		heritage assets. The impact which the	
		loss of these sites and their eventual	
		development might have upon the	
		historic environment is something	
		which will need to be undertaken in	
		order to confirm whether or not they	
		should be identified as Allocations:-	
		ELD Sita Baf : 69/102 69/27	
		ELR Site Ref.:- 68/103, 68/27	

English Heritage strongly advises that the Council's Conservation Section and the archaeological staff of the Humber Archaeology Partnership are closely involved throughout the preparation of the SEA/SA of the plan. They are best placed to advise on; local historic environment issues and priorities, including access to data held in the HER; how the policy or proposal can be tailored to minimise potential adverse impacts on the historic environment; the nature and design of any required mitigation measures; and opportunities for securing wider benefits for the future conservation and management of historic assets.

Finally, we should like to stress that this opinion is based on the information provided by you with your letter dated 7th October 2015. To avoid any doubt, this does not affect our obligation to provide further advice and, potentially, object to specific proposals which may subsequently arise (either as a result of this consultation or in later versions of the Strategy) where we consider that, despite the SA/SEA, these would have an adverse effect upon the historic environment.

If you have any queries about any of the matters raised in this letter or would like to discuss anything further, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully,

Ian Smith

Historic Environment Planning Adviser (Yorkshire)

 $E\text{-}mail: \underline{ian.smith} \underline{@HistoricEngland.org.uk}$