

APPENDIX B

REVIEW OF POLICY, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

The findings of the review of policy, plans and programmes are set out in **Table B1**. The purpose of the review and the key findings are set out in Section 2.2 of this Environmental Report. This table sets out the purpose and objectives of the policy, plans and programmes, their potential relationship with Yorkshire Water's Draft DP 2017 and the potential implications of the plan objectives for the objectives of the SEA.

Table B1 Summary of the Policy, Plans and Programmes reviewed and their link to the Strategic Environmental Assessment

Objectives identified in the Policy, Plan or Programme	Influences on the DP and the SEA objectives
International	
The Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)	
International convention which aims to ensure conservation of wild flora and fauna species and their habitats. Special attention is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species specified in appendices. Enforced in European legislation through the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and Birds Directive (79/409/EEC).	The impacts of the DP options on internationally designated sites, species and important Bird habitats must be considered as part of the SEA.
The Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1983)	
Aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. Enforced in European legislation through the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and Birds Directive (79/409/EEC).	The impacts of the DP options on important Bird habitats (i.e. Ramsar sites and SPA designated sites) must be considered as part of the SEA.
The Cancun Agreement (2011) & Kyoto Agreement (1997)	
The agreement represent key steps forward in capturing plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to help developing nations protect themselves from climate impacts and build their own sustainable futures. It includes a shared vision to keep global temperature rise to below two degrees Celsius.	The SEA should seek to promote a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
The Convention for the protection of the architectural heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)	
This sets the framework for the approach to conservation across Europe.	The SEA should take into account the need to conserve heritage.
Council of Europe (2003) European Soils Charter	
Sets out common principles for protecting soils across the EU and will help.	The SEA should seek to ensure that the quality of the regions land, including soils, is protected or enhanced.
Council of Europe (2006), European Landscape Convention	
European Landscape Convention (ELC) is the first international convention to focus specifically on landscape. Natural England implements the European Landscape Convention in England. The aims of the 2009/10 action plan are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead on improving the protection, planning and management of all England's landscapes • Raise the quality, influence and effectiveness of policy and practical instruments • Increase the engagement in and enjoyment of landscapes by the public • Collaborate with partners across the UK and Europe. 	The implementation of the DP may influence landscape or the enjoyment of landscapes in the Yorkshire River Basin District and as such the SEA should seek to maintain or enhance the quality of the regions landscapes and the potential enjoyment of these landscapes.
The Environment Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC)	
The END aims to – define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to the exposure to environmental noise. It also aims to provide the basis for developing EU measures to reduce noise emitted by major sources, in particular road and rail vehicles and infrastructure, aircraft, outdoor and industrial equipment and mobile machinery.	The SEA assessment framework should include for the protection against excessive noise.
European Commission (2008) The 2008 ambient air quality directive (2008/50/EC)	
The 2008 ambient air quality directive (2008/50/EC) sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2). As well as having direct effects, these pollutants can combine in the atmosphere to form ozone, a harmful air pollutant (and potent greenhouse gas) which can be transported great distances by weather systems.	The implementation of the DP may have some influence on air quality, either directly or indirectly through construction or operation activities. The SEA should seek to ensure that the region's air quality is maintained or enhanced, and that emissions of air pollutants are kept to a minimum.

Objectives identified in the Policy, Plan or Programme	Influences on the DP and the SEA objectives
European Commission (2009) Promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources Directive (2009/28/EC)	
This promotes the use of energy from renewable sources.	The SEA should seek to promote the use of renewable energy.
European Commission (2009), Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)	
The Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. It sets broad objectives for a wide range of activities, although the precise legal mechanisms for their achievement are at the discretion of each Member State (in the UK delivery is via several different statutes).	The SEA should seek to protect and conserve important bird habitats.
European Commission, Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	
The Directive's aim is to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. The Directive shall be carried out in coordination with the Water Framework Directive, notably by flood risk management plans and river basin management plans being coordinated, and through coordination of the public participation procedures in the preparation of these plans.	The SEA should seek to ensure that flood risk in the region is not adversely affected by the implementation of the DP.
European Commission (2006) Fresh Water Fish Directive (2006/44/EC)	
The Directive seeks to protect those fresh water bodies identified by Member States as waters suitable for sustaining fish populations. For those waters, it sets physical and chemical water quality objectives for salmonid waters and cyprinid waters. The Directive is designed to protect and improve the quality of rivers and lakes to encourage healthy fish populations.	The SEA should seek to promote the protection of river and lake water quality in order to maintain and develop suitable environments that will sustain fresh water fish populations.
European Commission, Animal health requirements for aquaculture animals and products thereof, and on the prevention and control of certain diseases in aquatic animals (2006/88/EC)	
<p>The Directive establishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal health requirements for the placing on the market, importation and transit of aquaculture animals and their products; • Minimum measures to prevent diseases in aquaculture animals; • Minimum measures to be taken in response to suspected or established cases of certain diseases in aquatic animals. 	The implementation of the DP may influence biodiversity in the Yorkshire River Basin District and as such the SEA should seek to maintain or enhance the quality of habitats and biodiversity.
European Commission, Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC)	
The Directive establishes a framework for environmental liability based on the "polluter pays" principle, with a view to preventing and remedying environmental damage.	The SEA should seek to ensure that the DP avoids causing direct or indirect damage to the aquatic environment or contamination of land that creates a significant risk to human health.
European Commission (2000), The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	
This Directive establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal water and groundwater. It also encourages the sustainable use of water resources. Key objectives are general protection of the aquatic ecology, specific protection of unique and valuable habitats, protection of drinking water resources, and protection of bathing water.	The SEA should seek to promote the protection and enhancement of all water resources.
European Commission, Drinking Water Directive (1998/83/EC)	
The objective of the Drinking Water Directive is to protect the health of the consumers in the European Union and to make sure the water is clean and of good quality. To make sure drinking water everywhere in the EU is healthy, clean and tasty, the Drinking Water Directive sets standards for the most common substances (so-called parameters) that can be found in drinking water. A total of 48 microbiological and chemical parameters must be monitored and tested regularly.	The SEA should seek to ensure that objectives address water quality in the region, particularly drinking water quality.
European Commission, Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (1991/271/EC)	
The Directive's objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of domestic waste water, mixture of waste water and waste water from certain industrial sectors.	The SEA should seek to maintain, protect and improve water quality across the region.
European Commission (1992), Habitats Directive (1992/43/EC)	
The aim of the Directive is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species listed on the Annexes to the Directive at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance.	The impacts of the DP options on internationally designated sites and species must be considered as part of the SEA.
European Commission (2006) Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection	
The Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection consists of a Communication from the	The SEA assessment framework

Objectives identified in the Policy, Plan or Programme	Influences on the DP and the SEA objectives
Commission to the other European Institutions, a proposal for a framework Directive (a European law), and an Impact Assessment.	should include soils.
European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention)	
The European Landscape Convention is an international convention focusing specifically on landscape. The UK Government signed the European Landscape Convention in 2006 and it became binding from March 2007.	The SEA should take landscape quality into account and include water quality in the assessment framework.
Ramsar Convention The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (1971)	
The Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) (the "Ramsar Convention") is an intergovernmental treaty that embodies the commitments of its member countries to maintain the ecological character of their Wetlands of International Importance and to plan for the "wise use", or sustainable use, of all of the wetlands in their territories.	The impacts of the DP options on important wetland habitats must be considered as part of the SEA.
United Nations (1992), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	
<p>The main objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of biological diversity • Sustainable use of its components • Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources 	The commitment to conserving biological diversity must be considered in any DP options and the SEA should seek to promote the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (1998) Aarhus Convention - Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters	
The Aarhus Convention grants the public rights regarding access to information, public participation and access to justice, in governmental decision-making processes on matters concerning the local, national and transboundary environment. It focuses on interactions between the public and public authorities. The Aarhus Convention has been ratified by the European Community, which has begun applying Aarhus-type principles in its legislation, notably the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC).	<p>The Convention is designed to improve the way ordinary people engage with government and decision-makers on environmental matters. It helps to ensure that environmental information is easy to get hold of and easy to understand.</p> <p>The SEA should seek to provide easily understood information to the public on the environmental implications of the DP and its constituent options.</p>
United Nations (2002), Commitments arising from the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg	
<p>The World Summit on Sustainable Development proposed broad-scale principles which should underlie sustainable development and growth.</p> <p>It included objectives such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater resource efficiency • Work on waste and producer responsibility • New technology development • Push on energy efficiency • Integrated water management plans needed • Minimise significant adverse effects on human health and the environment from chemicals by 2020. 	<p>These commitments are the highest level definitions of sustainable development. The DP should be influenced strongly by all of these themes and should seek to take its aims into account.</p> <p>The SEA should seek to promote the achievement of the sustainable development objectives outlined in this plan.</p>
National	
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	
This act addresses the protection of scheduled monuments including the control of works affecting scheduled monuments. It also addresses archaeological areas.	The DP and SEA should take account of the need to protect scheduled monuments and archaeological areas.
The Climate Change Act 2008	
This act sets carbon targets for 2050. The net carbon account for 2050 at least 80% lower than 1990 baseline.	This target needs to be taken into account by the SEA.
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2011 and 2012)	
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) are the principal means by which the Habitats Directive is transposed in England and Wales as such its main objective is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity.	The impacts of the DP options species diversity must be considered as part of the SEA.
The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act, 2000	
The Act provides for increased public access to the countryside and strengthens protection for wildlife.	The DP may have an effect on public access to the countryside.

Objectives identified in the Policy, Plan or Programme	Influences on the DP and the SEA objectives
<p>The main provisions of the Act are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers • Creates new statutory right of access to open country and registered common Land Use Consultants • Modernises Right of Way system • Gives greater protection to SSSIs • Provides better management arrangements for AONBs • Strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation. 	<p>The SEA should include objectives that take into account public access, protection of SSSIs and the management of relevant landscape designations.</p>
<p>DCLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework</p>	
<p>Presumption in favour of sustainable development. Core planning principles include taking account of the development needs of an area; contribute to conserving and enhancing the environment; re-use of previously developed land; conserve heritage assets; deliver sufficient community facilities to meet local needs. Delivering sustainable development includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a strong competitive economy; • Supporting a prosperous rural economy; • Promoting sustainable transport; Requiring good design; • Promoting healthy communities; Protecting green belt land; • Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change; • Conserving and enhancing the natural environment; • Conserving and enhancing the historic environment; • Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals. <p>Reservoirs are included within the definition of open space - of public value due to opportunities for sport and recreation and providing a visual amenity.</p>	<p>The DP and SEA should take account of the key components of sustainable development, Also, reservoirs contribute to recreation and visual amenity.</p>
<p>Department for Energy and Climate Change (2007) <i>Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge</i></p>	
<p>Meeting the energy challenge', sets our international and domestic energy strategy, in the shape of four policy goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aiming to cut CO2 emissions by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020 • maintaining the reliability of energy supplies • promoting competitive markets in the UK and beyond • ensuring every home is heated adequately and affordably. 	<p>The implementation of the DP may have an influence upon Yorkshire Water's total energy use. The SEA should seek to promote energy efficiency, as well as seeking to reduce the effects of climate change through greenhouse gas emissions. The SEA should also promote the use of renewable energy, where relevant.</p>
<p>Department of energy and climate change (2011) Planning our electric future: a White Paper for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity</p>	
<p>This white paper outlines a package of reforms so that by 2030 there will be a flexible, smart and responsive electricity system, powered by a range of low carbon sources of electricity. This includes engaging with consumers on energy use. Decarbonisation is important in meeting the 2050 targets.</p>	<p>The implementation of the DP may have an influence upon Yorkshire Water's total energy use. The SEA should seek to promote energy efficiency, as well as seeking to reduce the effects of climate change through greenhouse gas emissions. The SEA should also promote the use of renewable energy, where relevant.</p>
<p>Defra (2011) Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011</p>	
<p>The review is guided by the "waste hierarchy", EU obligations and targets on waste management, carbon impacts, environmental objectives and the costs and benefits of different policy options. The Governments vision include a move beyond the current throwaway society to a "zero waste economy" in which material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered wherever possible, and only disposed of as the option of very last resort.</p>	<p>The DP may involve options that involve the generation of waste (e.g. either through construction requirements or operation of supply side options). The SEA should seek to enhance recycling and minimise the amount of waste going to landfill.</p>
<p>Defra (2012) The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2012 Evidence Report</p>	
<p>Five themes are identified that form the priorities for adaptation in the UK.</p>	<p>The SEA should take into account the need for climate change adaptation.</p>
<p>Defra (2011) Water for Life - Water White Paper</p>	
<p>This sets out market reform in the water sector.</p>	<p>The DP should take into account the contents of this paper.</p>
<p>Defra and Environment Agency (2015) How to Write and Publish a Drought Plan</p>	
<p>This sets out how to assess the environmental effects of actions to maintain supply and how to mitigate. An environmental assessment must include details of changes as a result of actions to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water flow or level regimes 	<p>The SEA must take into account the approach to environmental assessment and what needs to be done to mitigate or reduce adverse</p>

Objectives identified in the Policy, Plan or Programme	Influences on the DP and the SEA objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality • Ecology (sensitive features, habitats and species) • Designated sites (habitats and species) • Fish populations (in particular migratory fish) <p>Additionally, an assessment must include effects on WFD status and consider effects on river basin management plans.</p> <p>Assessments should also take into account the Handbook for Scoping Projects: Environmental Assessment and the EcIA Guidelines.</p> <p>For SEAs of a DP, guidance should be followed in the DCLG (2005) Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive and UKWIR (2012) Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulations Assessment: Water Resources Management Plans and DPs.</p> <p>Need to identify what needs to be done to mitigate or reduce adverse effects and provide compensation for effects that remain following mitigation. This includes the identification of pre-drought, in-drought and post drought mitigation actions.</p>	<p>effects and provide compensation for effects that remain following mitigation.</p>
<p>Defra (2011) The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature, The Natural Environment White Paper</p>	
<p>Addresses the Government's approach to valuing economic and social benefits of a healthy natural environment while continuing to recognise nature's intrinsic value. It describes the vision of the Government for this to be the first generation to leave the natural environment of England in a better state than it inherited, requiring placing the value of nature at the heart of decision-making – in Government, local communities and businesses. Approaches to mainstream the value of nature across society include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature; • creating a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature; • strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and • showing leadership in the European Union and internationally, to protect and enhance natural assets globally 	<p>The DP supports the provisioning service of freshwater through ensuring security of supply during times of drought. The media campaigns that form part of the Demand side DP options may contribute towards increasing the awareness of the population to the value the provisioning services of water. Other related ecosystem services may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisioning Services: Biodiversity • Regulating Services: Water Regulation • Cultural services: Recreation and ecotourism • Cultural services: Cultural heritage values • Cultural services: Aesthetic <p>The SEA should ensure the DP effects the related provisioning services in the least damaging way through informing the DP formulation and selection of DP options during times of Drought.</p>
<p>Defra (2011) UK National Ecosystem Assessment and Defra, 2014, UK National Ecosystems Assessment Follow on, Synthesis of Key Findings</p>	
<p>Ecosystems services from natural capital contribute to the economic performance of the nation.</p> <p>Information and tools to enable decision makers to understand the wider value of ecosystems and their associated services.</p>	<p>For the purposes of the readership integrating an ecosystems services approach into the SEA is not being undertaken. However, it is realised that through the 'Objective-led' approach, many of the services relevant to the DP can be considered through the objectives and key questions for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisioning Services: Freshwater • Provisioning Services: Biodiversity • Regulating Services: Water Regulation • Cultural services: Recreation and ecotourism • Cultural services: Cultural heritage values • Cultural services: Aesthetic <p>The SEA should ensure the DP effects the related provisioning services in the least damaging way through informing the DP formulation and selection of DP options during times</p>

Objectives identified in the Policy, Plan or Programme	Influences on the DP and the SEA objectives
	of Drought. In the event of further guidance being issued on incorporating ESA into SEA, the anticipated approach is sufficiently flexible that it should be able to accommodate this (subject to timing).
Defra (2010) Making Space for Nature: A Review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network	
This independent review of England's wildlife sites and the connections between them sets objectives and recommendations to help achieve a healthy natural environment that will allow our plants and animals to thrive.	The SEA should seek to maintain or enhance the quality of habitats and biodiversity.
Defra (2009) Safeguarding our soils – A Strategy for England	
The new Soil Strategy for England – Safeguarding our Soils – outlines the Government's approach to safeguarding our soils for the long term. It provides a clear vision to guide future policy development across a range of areas and sets out the practical steps that we need to take to prevent further degradation of our soils, enhance, restore and ensure their resilience, and improve our understanding of the threats to soil and best practice in responding to them. The Government's vision is that: By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.	The SEA should seek to ensure that the quality of the regions soils and their management is protected or enhanced.
Defra (2015) The Great Britain Invasive Non-native Species Strategy	
The Strategy is intended to provide a strategic framework, updated from the 2008 framework, within which the actions of government departments, their related bodies and key stakeholders can be better co-ordinated. Its overall aim is to minimise the risks posed, and reduce the negative impacts caused, by invasive non-native species in Great Britain.	The implementation of the DP may influence biodiversity in the Yorkshire River Basin District and the south east and as such the SEA should seek to maintain or enhance the quality of habitats and biodiversity.
Defra (2008) Future Water: the Government's water strategy for England	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This strategy is the high level Government document which outlines how the Government wants the water sector to look by 2030, considering issues of water demand, water supply, water quality in the natural environment, surface water drainage, river and coastal flooding, greenhouse gas emissions and charging. that "by 2030 at the latest, we have: 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 Ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost-reflective charges. 	The SEA should seek to ensure that the themes included in the strategy objectives are also reflected in the SEA objectives, particularly around water quality in the region, the quality of aquatic ecology, drinking water quality, resource use, energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, and adaptation to climate change.
Defra (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland and Wales	
This strategy identifies air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from into the long term. The options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help protect the environment as well as the direct benefits to public health.	The implementation of the DP may have some influence on air quality, either directly or indirectly through construction or operation activities. The SEA should seek to ensure that the region's air quality is maintained or enhanced, and that emissions of air pollutants are kept to a minimum.
Defra (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services	
The objective for the next decade is: 'to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.' Four action areas are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea Putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy Reducing environmental pressures Improving our knowledge. 	The SEA must consider impacts on biodiversity. The implementation of the DP may influence biodiversity in the area and as such the SEA should seek to maintain or enhance the quality of habitats and biodiversity, and take regards of priority species.
Defra (2008) England Biodiversity Strategy –climate change adaptation principles	
Government strategy presenting five principles that are fundamental to conserving biodiversity during climate change. The precautionary principle underlies all the	The SEA must consider the impacts on biodiversity whilst also taking into

Objectives identified in the Policy, Plan or Programme	Influences on the DP and the SEA objectives
principles.	account the potential for future climate change.
Defra (2005) Making space for water: taking forward a new government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England	
The strategy outlines how to manage the risks from flooding and coastal erosion in the UK. The strategy aims to reduce the threat of flooding to people and their property, and to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles.	The SEA should seek to ensure that flood risk in the region is not adversely affected by the implementation of the DP.
Defra (2005) Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy	
The strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. The strategy places a focus on protecting natural resources and enhancing the environment.	The SEA must seek to ensure that objectives relating to sustainable development, sustainable resource use and protecting the natural environment, are considered when assessing the potential impacts of the DP.
Defra (2004) The First Soil Action Plan for England	
This plan is a comprehensive statement on the state of the UK's soils and how Government and other partners were working together to improve them. Ensure that England's soils will be protected and managed to optimise the varied functions that soils perform for society (e.g. supporting agriculture and forestry, protecting cultural heritage, supporting biodiversity, as a platform for construction), in keeping with the principles of sustainable development.	The SEA should seek to ensure that the quality of the region's land, including soils, is protected or enhanced.
Defra (2004) Rural Strategy	
The strategy sets out rural and countryside policy, and draws upon from lessons learnt following the rural white paper. Objectives include supporting economic and social regeneration across rural England and enhance the value of the countryside and protect the natural environment for this and future generations.	The implementation of certain DP options may have an effect upon rural communities and the countryside. The SEA should also seek to ensure that the quality of the region's landscapes, natural resources and biodiversity are maintained or enhanced.
Defra (2002) The Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food – facing the future	
This strategy sets out how industry, Government and consumers could work together to secure a sustainable future for our farming and food industries. The strategy's objectives are to support the viability and diversity of rural and urban economies and communities, respect and operate within the biological limits of natural resources (especially soil, water and biodiversity) and achieve consistently high standards of environmental performance by reducing energy consumption, by minimising resource inputs, and use renewable energy wherever possible.	The implementation of the DP may have some indirect links with the food industry, through ensuring the availability of water for food based activities. The SEA should also seek to promote the most effective use of the region's natural resources, including soil, biodiversity and energy resources.
Defra (2015) The government's response to the Natural Capital Committee's third State of Natural Capital report	
<p>This provides a number of recommendations such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement for the development of a 25 year plan for a healthy natural economy. This includes helping organisations understand the economic, social and cultural value the impact their actions have on it and how to use the knowledge for better decisions; identify most important and threatened environmental assets; protection of designated areas; address outstanding monitoring and data issues to enable better decisions about strategic investments in natural capital. • Assigning institutional responsibility for monitoring the state of natural capital. • Organisations that manage land and water assets should create a register of natural capital for which they are responsible. 	Outputs from the SEA process will help to inform any future potential development by Yorkshire Water of Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) approaches to assessing environmental asset performance. Government (led by HM Treasury and Defra) is increasingly using NCA to support future environmental policy and decision-making, and there may be future expectations on water companies to follow suit.
Department for Culture, Media and Sport (2001) The Historic Environment – A Force for the Future	
This strategy outlines the Governments policy regarding the historic environment. The strategy has key aims and objectives that demonstrate the contribution the historic environment makes to the country's economic and social well-being.	The implementation of the DP may have an influence on the heritage of the region, particular if options affect surface water levels. The SEA should seek to ensure any adverse effects on heritage assets are minimised or avoided.
The Energy Act 2013	
This provides the legislative framework for delivering secure, affordable and low carbon energy. It includes provisions for decarbonisation,	The implementation of the DP may have an influence upon Yorkshire

Objectives identified in the Policy, Plan or Programme	Influences on the DP and the SEA objectives
	Water's total energy use. The SEA should seek to promote energy efficiency, as well as seeking to reduce the effects of climate change through greenhouse gas emissions. The SEA should also promote the use of renewable energy, where relevant.
Environment Act, 1995	
The Environment Act set up the EA to manage resources and protect the environment in England and Wales	The SEA should seek to promote the protection and enhancement of all water resources without having negative effects on other aspects of the Environment.
Environment Agency (2014) Corporate Plan 2014 - 2016	
This sets out the EA's priorities for the environment between 2014 and 2016. Priority areas include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A changing climate • Increasing the resilience of people, property and businesses to the risks of flooding and coastal erosion • Protecting and improving water, land and biodiversity 	The SEA should seek to ensure that priorities are also reflected in the SEA objectives particularly regarding the protection and improvement of water, land and biodiversity.
Environment Agency (2010), Water Resources Action Plan for England and Wales	
The strategy has four main aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation to and mitigation of climate change; • A better water environment; • Sustainable planning and management of water resources; • People valuing water and the water environment. 	The SEA should seek to ensure that strategy objectives are also reflected in the SEA objectives particularly regarding the sustainable management of water resources and protecting the environment.
Environment Agency (2009), Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales	
This is the national EA strategy for water resource management in the long term. It looks to 2050 and considers the impacts of climate change, the water environment, water resource and valuing water. Aims and objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure water is used efficiently in homes and buildings, and by industry and agriculture • Provide greater incentives for water companies and individuals to manage demand • Share existing water resources more effectively 	The SEA should seek to ensure that strategy objectives are also reflected in the SEA objectives, particularly around water resource use and availability in the region.
Environment Agency (2015) Creating a Better Place: Environment Agency Corporate Strategy 2014-2016	
The strategy sets out the EA's ambitions for the environment between 2014 and 2016. Priority areas include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A changing climate • Increasing the resilience of people, property and businesses to the risks of flooding and coastal erosion • Protecting and improving water, land and biodiversity • Improving the way the EA works as a regulator to protect people and the environment and support sustainable growth 	The SEA should seek to maintain, protect and improve water quality across the region and ensure efficient use of resources. The SEA should seek to ensure that strategy objectives are also reflected in the SEA objectives particularly regarding the protection and improvement of water, land and biodiversity.
Environment Agency (2013), Managing Water Abstraction	
This sets out how the EA manages water resources in England and Wales.	The SEA should consider the range of impacts that changes to abstractions could have on the environment, including water bodies, biodiversity, and water users.
Environment Agency, Shoreline Management Plans	
A large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes with the aim to help reduce these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environments. Coastal processes include tidal patterns, wave height, wave direction and the movement of beach and seabed materials. The second generation of Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) are in production, covering the entire 6000 kilometres of coast in England and Wales. This generation of plans aim to incorporate sea level rise resulting from climate change and current defences with limited life and improvement requirements.	The SEA should seek to promote a reduction of the risks identified in the Shoreline Management Plans.

Objectives identified in the Policy, Plan or Programme	Influences on the DP and the SEA objectives
Environment Agency (undated) WFD River Basin Characterisation Project: Technical abstraction and flow regulation	Assessment Method - River
This paper describes the method used to assess the likelihood of river water bodies achieving the relevant WFD objectives as a result of artificial influences on low river flows.	Implementation of the DP may impact river water quality. The SEA should seek to promote the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and river water quality across the region.
Environment Agency (undated) Hydroecology: Integration for modern regulation	
This paper describes clear way forward in terms of hydroecology and a strategic direction to its development and application.	The DP and SEA should ensure relevant ecological considerations are integral to water resource evaluation and management decisions across the range of temporal and spatial scales.
The Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (England) Regulations 2015	
These regulations amend the 2009 regulations and provide additional protection to habitats and species identified on Annexes 1 and 2 of the EC Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), SSSIs and, in some cases, classified waterbodies from environmental damage where an operator has intended to cause damage or been negligent to the potential for damage. Applies to the most serious categories of environmental damage, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination of land that results in a significant risk of adverse effects on human health Adverse effects on surface water or groundwater consistent with a deterioration in the water's status Adverse effects on the integrity of a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or on the conservation status of species and habitats protected by EU legislation outside SSSIs. 	The SEA should seek to ensure that the guidance provided by the regulations is considered when assessing the DP.
The Eels (England and Wales) Regulations 2009	
Implement European Council Regulations 1100/2007 establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of European eel. The Regulations will help implement delivery Eel Management Plans. They address eel records and re-stocking, close season and reduction of fishing effort, passage of eels and entrainment. The key objective is to ensure that at least 40% of the potential production of silver eels returns to the sea to spawn. This will be achieved by reducing exploitation of all life-stages of the eel and restoration of their habitats.	The SEA should seek to should seek to maintain or enhance the quality of habitats and biodiversity, and take regard of protected species identified. This should include migratory fish species and their migratory passage.
English Heritage, now known as Historic England (2010) Heritage at Risk	
Heritage at Risk is a national project that aims to identify the endangered sites (historic buildings and places with increased risks of neglect and decay) and then help secure them for the future. Heritage at Risk Registers were most recently published in 2015.	The SEA should seek to protect and enhance heritage and landscape.
English Heritage, now known as Historic England (2008) Climate Change and the Historic Environment	
Sets out the current thinking on the implications of climate change for the historic environment. It is intended both for the heritage sector and also for those involved in the wider scientific and technical aspects of climate change; in the development of strategies and plans relating to the impact of climate change; or in projects relating to risk assessment, adaptation and mitigation.	The SEA should seek to assess the implications of the DP in combination with climate change and the potential impacts on heritage and the historic environment.
Flood and Water Management Act, 2010 as amended	
The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 aims to provide better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses. It aims improve efficiency in the water industry, improve the affordability of water bills for certain groups and individuals, and help ensure continuity of water supplies to the consumer.	The DP also aims to ensure continuity of water supplies across the region are maintained.
Historic England (2013) Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment	
Guidance for addressing the historic environment in Strategic Environmental Assessment or Sustainability Appraisal. It identifies the recommended list of plans, programmes and policies for review, approach to baseline review, potential sustainability issues.	The SEA should consider the potential effects of the DP on the historic environment, particularly designated assets and their settings, and to important wetland areas with potential for paleo-environmental deposits. Historic characterisation can supplement information about designations. Sustainability issues, objectives and indicators identified in this document should be taken into

Objectives identified in the Policy, Plan or Programme	Influences on the DP and the SEA objectives
	account in the SEA.
Historic England (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3	
This provides guidance on managing change within settings of heritage assets. This includes archaeological remains, historic buildings, sites, areas and landscapes.	The SEA should take into account effects on settings of heritage assets.
HM Treasury Infrastructure UK (2014) National Infrastructure Plan	
<p>The Plan focuses on economic infrastructure: the networks and systems in energy, transport, digital communication, flood protection, water and waste management. These are all critical to support economic growth through the expansion of private sector businesses across all regions and industries, to enable competitiveness and to improve the quality of life of everyone in the UK.</p> <p>The objectives for the water sector are 'to secure a fair deal for customers while enabling water companies to continue to attract low-cost investment needed to provide the high quality, resilient water services customers want.'</p>	<p>The DP could result in the production of additional waste. The SEA should seek to reduce the production of waste and ensure it is treated in line with the widely adopted 'waste hierarchy' and not sent to landfill. The DP can contribute to the providing resilient water services.</p>
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006	
<p>This Act makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads.</p> <p>The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities.</p>	<p>The SEA should seek to maintain or enhance the quality of habitats and biodiversity. The impacts of the DP on any designated features, as highlighted in the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, should be addressed.</p>
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	
<p>This addresses listed buildings including prevention of deterioration and damage and preservation and enhancement of conservation areas.</p>	<p>The DP and SEA should take account of the need to protect listed buildings and conservation areas.</p>
Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1975	
<p>The Act lays down the present basic legal framework within which salmon and freshwater fisheries in England are regulated.</p> <p>Proposals have been made to extend the legislation to apply to more fish species e.g. coarse fish, eel and lamprey species. These proposals are currently under review.</p> <p>The Act covers legislation on fishing methods and related offences, obstructions to fish passage, salmon and freshwater fisheries administration and law enforcement. Proposed extensions to the legislation (under review) include the provision of fish passes and screening of water abstraction and discharge points for coarse fish, eel and lamprey species.</p>	<p>The Act Provides statutory requirements for maintaining fish passage. The SEA will cover fish passage as an element of at least one sustainability objective. The SEA should seek to address any potential issues or effects on existing measures to address fish passage.</p>
The Water Act, 2003	
<p>The Water Act 2003 is in three Parts, relating to water resources, regulation of the water industry and other provisions. The four broad aims of the Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sustainable use of water resources • Strengthening the voice of consumers • A measured increase in competition • The promotion of water conservation. 	<p>The implementation of the DP may have an effect through its role in maintaining supplies of water. The SEA should seek to promote sustainable use of water resources.</p>
The Water Environment (WFD) (England and Wales) Regulations, 2003	
<p>These Regulations make provision for the purpose of implementing in river basin districts within England and Wales The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) of the European Parliament. The Regulations require a new strategic planning process to be established for the purposes of managing, protecting and improving the quality of water resources.</p>	<p>The SEA should seek to promote the protection and enhancement of all water resources. The SEA should seek to maintain, protect and improve water quality across the region and ensure efficient use of resources.</p>
Water Resources Act, 1991 (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2009 SI3104	
<p>Amends Water Resources Act 1991 by extending the use of Water Protection Zones and Works Notices, in particular to deal with harm to aquatic ecosystems caused by the physical characteristics of a water course or lake, such as quantity, structure and substrate of river/lake bed.</p> <p>Aligns the Water Resources Act with the hydromorphological requirements of the WFD</p>	<p>The SEA should include objectives that cover hydromorphological aspects and seek to ensure that hydromorphological features within the plan are maintained or enhanced.</p>

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Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981	
<p>The Act is the principle mechanism for providing legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain.</p> <p>Species listed in Schedule 5 of the Act are protected from disturbance, injury, intentional destruction or sale. Other provisions outlaw certain methods of taking or killing listed species. This Act is brought up to date regularly to ensure the most endangered animals are on the schedule.</p> <p>The Act also improved protection for the most important wildlife habitats.</p>	<p>Some aspects of the DP may have effects on habitats and species in the TWUL supply area and beyond. The SEA should seek to maintain or enhance the quality of habitats and biodiversity, and take regard of protected species and habitats.</p>
UKTAG on the WFD e.g. Phase 3 Review of Environmental Standards	
<p>UKTAG prepares technical guidance designed to facilitate consistent implementation of the WFD in the UK.</p> <p>This report identifies standards for certain chemicals known as specific pollutants, developments in assessments of risk to groundwater, non-native species, standards for flows in rivers, standards for levels in lakes, standards for acidity in rivers and standards in intermittent discharges.</p>	<p>The SEA should seek to ensure that the guidance provided by the plan are considered when assessing the DP, especially with respect to objectives relating to ecology, water quality and water quantity. The SEA should also ensure the guidance in the plan is used in relation to other related regulations for example the Habitats Directive. The guidance could contribute to the formulation of any criteria for assessing significance of effects.</p>
UK Climate Projections UKCP09. UKCIP, 2009	
<p>The UKCP09 Projections provide a basis for studies of impacts and vulnerability and decisions on adaptation to climate change in the UK over the 21st century. Projections are given of changes to climate, and of changes in the marine and coastal environment; recent trends in observed climate are also discussed.</p> <p>The methodology gives a measure of the uncertainty in the range of possible outcomes; a major advance beyond previous national scenarios</p> <p>The Projections will allow planners and decision-makers to make adaptations to climate change. In order to do so they need as much good information as possible on how climate change will evolve. They are one part of a UK government programme of work to put in place a new statutory framework on, and provide practical support for, adaptation.</p>	<p>The DP does take account of UKCP09 projections as its formulation through the WRMP process which takes account of climate change in its supply and demand projections. The SEA should also use UKCP09 projections in the broader assessment of climate change effects and any potential cumulative effects. For example the ecological requirements of aquatic habitats that may be affected by the DP will also be influenced by climate change.</p>
Water Industry Act 1991 was amended by the commencement of Section 36 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010	
This makes provision for general duties of water undertakers including those associated with water resources management plans and sets out supply duties.	The DP must take into account this legislation.
The Water Resources Management Plan Regulations 2007	
This provides the legislation for the preparation of water resources management plans.	The DP should take account of these requirements.
Regional	
Biodiversity Action Plans North York Moors National Park Biodiversity Action Plan 2013-2017 Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) 'Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision'	
<p>Local biodiversity action plan objectives include those associated with maintaining and safeguarding the current extent of protected designations and recognised habitats and achieving favourable status for these areas.</p>	<p>The DP may have an effect on BAP objectives. The SEA should include objectives that take into account the objectives of the BAP where relevant (e.g. conservation designation status).</p>
North York Moors National Park Authority (2016) Local Plan: First Steps	
North York Moors National Park Authority are currently reviewing their Local Plan. The First Steps document sets out the framework for the final plan.	The SEA should take the objectives of this plan into account.
Yorkshire Dales National Park (2016) Local Plan 2015-2030	
The Yorkshire Dales Local Plan 2015 to 2030 is a strategy for new development in the National Park. It sets out local policy to steer development decisions and guide planning applications.	The SEA should take the objectives of this plan into account.
English Heritage, now known as Historic England, Heritage at Risk Register: Yorkshire and Humber (2011) English Heritage, now known as Historic England, Heritage at Risk Register: North East (2011)	
<p>Historic England Corporate Plan 2015-2018 is reducing the risk to heritage assets. In order to achieve this aim we are working to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> better understand the nature and extent of risk 	<p>It is unlikely the DP will have an effect on the Heritage at Risk Register.</p>

Objectives identified in the Policy, Plan or Programme	Influences on the DP and the SEA objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage others to save and re-use heritage at risk • build the capacity of the sector to deliver solutions for heritage at risk • provide advice and grants to help remove heritage from the Register 	
Environment Agency (2016) Humber river basin district flood risk management plan 2015-2021	
<p>Social objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding Flood Risk and Working in Partnership 2. Community Preparedness and Resilience 3. Reduce Community Disruption 4. Flood Risk and Development 5. Reduce risk to people <p>Economic objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce economic damage 2. Maintenance of main river and existing assets 3. Transport Services 4. Flood risk to agricultural land 5. Tourism <p>Environmental objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water Framework Directive 2. Designated Nature Conservation Sites 3. Designated Heritage sites <p>Reservoir objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reservoir flood risk 	<p>The DP may have an effect on FRMP objectives. The SEA should include objectives that take into account the objectives of the FRMP where relevant (e.g. WFD status).</p>
Environment Agency, CAMS (various)	
<p>The Water Framework Directive's main objectives are to protect and enhance the water environment and ensure the sustainable use of water resources for economic and social development. Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) set out how we will manage the water resources of a catchment and contribute to implementing the WFD.</p> <p>CAMS contribute to the WFD by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing a water resource assessment of rivers, lakes, reservoirs, estuaries and groundwater referred to as water bodies under the WFD; • identifying water bodies that fail flow conditions expected to support good ecological status; • preventing deterioration of water body status due to new abstractions; • providing results which inform River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) 	<p>The DP operation may have the potential to affect several of the CAMS objectives. The SEA will include objectives that take into account the objectives of the CAMS where relevant.</p>
Forest of Bowland AONB, Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty 2014 – 2019 (2014)	
<p>Objectives include those associated with conserving and enhancing the AONB.</p>	<p>The DP operation may have the potential to affect several of the objectives for managing the Forest of Bowland AONB. The SEA will include objectives that take into account the objectives of the Forest of Bowland AONB management where relevant.</p>
Hadrian's Wall Heritage Ltd, Hadrian's Wall Management Plan 2014 – 2019 (2014)	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management of the world heritage site 2. Boundaries of the world heritage site and its buffer zone 3. Protection of the world heritage site 4. Protection of undesignated archaeological remains 5. Metal detecting 6. Risk preparedness and disaster management 7. Conservation of archaeological sites 8. Rural land management 9. Archaeological research 10. Sustainable transport and physical access 11. Developing the visitor experience and understanding of the world heritage site 12. Sustainable development and prosperity 13. Engaging with communities 14. Marketing the world heritage site 15. Education and learning 	<p>It is unlikely the DP will have an effect on the objectives of Hadrian's Wall Management Plan.</p>
Howardian Hills AONB Joint Advisory Committee, Howardian Hills Area of Natural Beauty Management Plan 2014 – 2019 (2014)	
<p>Objectives include those associated with conserving and enhancing the AONB.</p>	<p>The DP operation may have the potential to affect several of the objectives for managing the</p>

Objectives identified in the Policy, Plan or Programme	Influences on the DP and the SEA objectives
	Howardian Hills AONB. The SEA will include objectives that take into account the objectives of the Howardian Hills AONB management where relevant.
Lake District National Park Authority, A Vision for 2030 (2006)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prosperous economy • World class visitor experiences • Vibrant communities • A spectacular landscape, its wildlife and cultural heritage 	The DP may have an effect on the National Park objectives. The SEA should include objectives that take into account the objectives of the Lake District National Park where relevant (e.g. achieving excellent visitor experiences, spectacular landscape and wildlife).
Leeds City Council, Core Strategy (2014)	
<p>Environmental objectives are listed below: Managing Environmental Resources: In safeguarding the environment of the District, the Core Strategy needs to:</p> <p>17. Protect natural habitats and take opportunities to enhance biodiversity through the creation of new habitats and by improving and extending wildlife corridors.</p> <p>18. Secure development which has regard to its impact on the local environment and is resilient to the consequences of climate change, including flood risk.</p> <p>19. Promote opportunities for low carbon and energy efficient heat and power, for both new and existing development.</p> <p>20. Make efficient use of natural resources, including the implementation of sustainable design and construction techniques, the use of minerals, and the effective minimisation and management of waste.</p> <p>21. Protect and enhance Green Infrastructure, strategic green corridors, green space, and areas of important landscape character, taking the opportunity to improve their quality, connectivity and accessibility through the development process.</p>	The DP may have an effect on the Core Strategy objectives. The SEA should include objectives that take into account the objectives of Leeds Core Strategy where relevant (e.g. protecting natural habitats).
Leeds City region Local authority Green Infrastructure strategies (2010)	
<p>The plan aims to maintain and enhance green infrastructure to: Address climate change adaptation and mitigation Tackle flood alleviation and water management Improve quality of place Improve physical and mental health Sustain economic growth and investment</p>	The SEA will take these objectives into account where the DP may have an effect on green infrastructure.
Natural England (2014) Site Improvement Plans (SIPs) for Natura 2000 Sites	
<p>Site improvement plans: Yorkshire & Humber This SIP includes the priorities and new measures required to achieve water-dependent Natura 2000 objectives under the Water Framework Directive. The actions in this SIP for the water dependent (excluding non-water dependent) habitats inform part of the River Basin Management Plan and its consultation. Specific objectives for each Natura 2000 site relating to species and habitats.</p>	The DP may have an effect on Site Improvement Plans (SIPs) for Natura 2000 Sites and the Humber RBMP. The SEA should include objectives that take into account the objectives of the Natura 2000 Sites and the Humber RBMP where relevant (e.g. WFD status).
Natural England National Character Area (NCA) Profiles	
<p>There are over 20 NCAs within Yorkshire Waters operating boundary. Each of these have individual objective relating to specific landscapes, habitats and species. Generalised objectives for each of these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve characteristic historic structures • Protect the area's rich and diverse archaeology • Protect the area's high levels of tranquillity • Protect, manage and enhance the good rights of way network • Manage and enhance existing habitats • Encourage the maintenance of traditional land management practices • Protect, and encourage sympathetic management • Protect and manage geological features • Plan for climate change mitigation and adaptation 	The DP may have an effect on NCAs. The SEA should include objectives that take into account the objectives of the NCAs where relevant (e.g. manage and enhance existing habitats).

Objectives identified in the Policy, Plan or Programme	Influences on the DP and the SEA objectives
Nidderdale AONB, Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2014 – 2019 (2014)	
Objectives include those associated with conserving and enhancing the AONB.	The DP operation may have the potential to affect several of the objectives for managing the Nidderdale AONB. The SEA will include objectives that take into account the objectives of the Nidderdale AONB management where relevant.
North East Local Enterprise Partnership (2014) More and Better Jobs: A strategic economic plan for the North East	
Halve the gap between the North East and the national average (excluding London) on three quantifiable measures: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gross value added (GVA) per full time equivalent (FTE), with wages and profits rewarding workers and investors and sustaining high levels of employment. 2. Private sector employment density, with more companies and jobs driving a high growth economy. 3. Activity rate, with no one left behind, and those distant from or disadvantaged in the labour market helped to take advantage of the opportunities created by a successful growing economy. Fully close the gap on one quantifiable measure: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Employment rate, with the scale and quality of employment matching an increasingly better qualified and higher skilled workforce. 	Unlikely that these objectives will be effected by the objectives of the DP SEA.
North Pennines AONB Partnership, The North Pennines Area of Natural Beauty Management Plan 2014- 2019	
Objectives include those associated with conserving and enhancing the AONB.	The DP operation may have the potential to affect several of the objectives for managing the North Pennines AONB. The SEA will include objectives that take into account the objectives of the North Pennines AONB management where relevant.
North York Moors (2016) Local Development Scheme	
Each Local Development Document produced will be subject to SEA/SA to ensure that they reflect the principles of sustainable development and that the effects of the document on sustainability can be monitored.	The DP operation may have the potential to affect the objectives of the LDS. The SEA will include objectives that take into account the objectives of the LDS where relevant.
North York Moors Park Authority (2012) National Park Management Plan	
The Plan aims to achieve the long-standing vision for the Park: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A place managed with care and concern for future generations. • A place where the diversity and distinctiveness of the landscape, villages and buildings is cherished. • A place where biological and cultural diversity, and other special qualities are conserved and enhanced. • A place where the environment and way of life is respected and understood. • A place where communities are more self sustaining and economic activity engenders environmental and recreational benefits. • A place that is special to people and that provides pleasure, inspiration and spiritual well being; where calm and quality of life are celebrated. • A place where visitors are welcome and cultural and recreational opportunities and experiences are accessible. • A place that continues to adapt to change whilst National Park purposes continue to be furthered and pursued. • A place where natural resources are managed sustainably and environmental limits are recognised. 	The DP operation may have the potential to affect the objectives of the National Park Management Plan. The SEA will include objectives that take into account the objectives of the National Park Management Plan where relevant.
Peak District National Park Authority (2014) Peak District National Park Management Plan 2014 – 2019	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DL 1 Landscape The diverse national park landscapes will adapt to challenges whilst retaining their special qualities and natural beauty • DL 2 Cultural Heritage Our cultural heritage and distinctive local traditions will be sustained and enhanced as an integral part of modern Peak District 	The DP operation may have the potential to affect the objectives of the National Park Management Plan. The SEA will include objectives that take into account the objectives of the

Objectives identified in the Policy, Plan or Programme	Influences on the DP and the SEA objectives
<p>life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DL 3 Biodiversity and ecosystems The richness of the natural environment will be conserved, restored and enhanced so wildlife can thrive, ecological systems continue to improve and its diverse geology is retained and valued • DL 4 Climate Change Greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced and a healthy national park will adapt to the effects of climate change • WI 1 Sustainable Tourism The national park will strengthen its role as a welcoming place and premier destination, synonymous with escape, adventure, enjoyment and sustainability • WI 2 Access for all The Peak District will be an unrivalled setting for opportunities which enable people to develop a deeper understanding and appreciation of the place, and which instil a desire to contribute to the conservation, community and economy of the national park • WI 3 Getting involved Visitors and residents will be inspired to act in a way that sustains the environment and the special qualities of the Peak District • WI 4 Recreation Accessible and diverse recreation opportunities will be available for all, encouraging healthy living, enjoyment of the landscape and a sense of adventure • TV 1 Sense of Place Thriving villages, hamlets and the market town of Bakewell will adapt to new challenges whilst retaining their valued historic and cultural integrity • TV 2 Sustainable Living Communities and individuals will feel inspired to live sustainably and help shape the place they live in • TV 3 Access to Services Residents will have sustainable access to local services and employment • TV 4 Affordable Housing More opportunities will be found to provide locally needed affordable housing • ES 1 Farming and Land Management Profitable farming, through food production, land management and farm based business, will promote and contribute to the special qualities of the national park, and is recognised as essential to its character and health • ES 2 Economic Diversity There will be a diversity of thriving businesses supporting and contributing to the economy and local communities which are critical to the long term future of the national park • ES 3 Environmental Goods The Peak District landscape will be managed by farmers and other land managers to increase the potential economic return from public goods, such as clean water, carbon storage and renewables • ES 4 Green Economy Traditional and modern economic development that is innovative, well managed and appropriate to the landscape will be supported 	<p>National Park Management Plan where relevant.</p>
Public Rights of Way Improvement Plans (ROWIPs)	
<p>Objectives include those associated with each local authority's rights of way improvement plans.</p>	<p>The DP operation may have the potential to affect the objectives of the ROWIPs. The SEA will include objectives that take into account the objectives of the ROWIPs where relevant.</p>
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (2013) Yorkshire Dales National Park Management Plan 2013-2018	
<p>By 2040, the Yorkshire Dales National Park will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A distinctive, living, working, cultural landscape that tells the on-going story of generations of people interacting with their environment; • A friendly, open, and welcoming place with outstanding opportunities to enjoy its special qualities; • Home to the finest variety of wildlife in England; • Resilient and responsive to the impacts of climate change, storing more carbon each year than it produces; • Providing an outstanding range of benefits for the nation based on its natural resources, landscape and cultural heritage, which underpin a flourishing local economy; • Home to strong, self-reliant and balanced communities with good access to the services they need. 	<p>The DP operation may have the potential to affect several of the ambitions for the management of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. SEA will include objectives that take into account the ambitions for the management of the Yorkshire Dales National Park where relevant (e.g. landscape quality and character, historic and cultural features, habitats and biological diversity, climate change and better use of resources).</p>

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Yorkshire Water Services Ltd, Final Water Resources Management Plan 2010-2035 (2014)	
See WRMP.	The DP will take into account the objectives of Yorkshire Water's WRMP.
Water Resources Management Plans from adjacent water companies	
These set out the plans to manage water resources by companies in adjacent areas.	The DP should not conflict with the other water company operations especially drought options that may be operated simultaneously.
Humberhead Levels Partnership (2011) Humberhead Levels Nature Improvement Area Business Plan	
<p>Objectives of the Plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Creation of key habitats of the inner estuary in additional sites 2 Achieve sustainable water management in an arable landscape through enhancement of riparian habitats along connecting rivers and drains. 3 Increase the hydrological integrity of England's largest lowland mire system. 4 Deliver sustainable management of existing biodiversity assets via developing the local green economy 5 Increase community links to biodiversity sites to raise voluntary support for site management, heritage conservation and interpretation 	The DP will take into account the objectives of the plan.
Local	
Drought Plans from adjacent water companies	
<p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglian Water • Northumbrian Water • Severn Trent Water • United Utilities 	The DP and SEA to take these into account.
River Restoration and Water Level Management Plans	
<p>Natural England (2013) Restoring the River Wharfe SSSI: A River Restoration Plan</p> <p>Natural England (2010) Restoring the Yorkshire Derwent</p> <p>Environment Agency (2006) Pevensey Levels SSSI: Water Level Management Plan</p>	The DP may have an effect on River Restoration Plans for non-Natura 2000 sites. The SEA should include objectives that take into account the objectives of these sites where relevant.