

**EAST RIDING LOCAL PLAN EXAMINATION**  
**MATTER 5 PROPOSED MODIFICATION**

**Local Plan Update Strategy Document Policy ENV6**  
**Proposed Modifications**

**Matter 5 Hearing Agenda: Growth, infrastructure and viability**

East Riding of Yorkshire Council propose the following modification to Local Plan Update Strategy Document Policy ENV6: *Managing environmental hazards* and its associated supporting text. The proposed modifications are required to ensure the plan can effectively minimise any adverse air quality impacts. These modifications supersede proposed change SD/69 set out in the Proposed Changes to Local Plan Update (2023)<sup>1</sup> and the suggested modification within the Council’s Matter 5 hearing statement paragraph Q.3<sup>2</sup>.

In respect of the proposed changes listed below:

New text is underlined

Deleted text is ~~struck through~~

**Proposed Modifications**

Replace references to ‘aerial pollution’ with ‘air pollution’ for consistency with NPPF	Policy ENV6 Part A; <i>Environmental hazards, such as flood risk, coastal change, nutrient deposition, <del>aerial</del> <u>air</u> pollution, groundwater pollution...</i>
	Paragraph 7.127 <i>...This includes flood risk, coastal change, contaminated land, unstable land, hazardous installations, nutrient deposition, <del>aerial</del> <u>air</u> pollution, water pollution...</i>
	Paragraph 7.134 <i>Some pollution such as nutrient deposition and <del>aerial</del> <u>air</u> pollution may have implications for habitats caused by pollutants being carried either in watercourses or by air...</i>
Add an Air pollution heading and new part I to Local Plan Update Strategy Document Policy ENV6	<u><i>Air pollution</i></u> <u><i>I. Exceedance of an air quality objective is not considered the threshold for the application of mitigation measures. Development will be supported that prevents or where this isn't possible, minimises any adverse impact on air quality. Adverse impacts on air quality may arise where development:</i></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u><i>introduces new point sources of air pollution such as, furnaces, extraction systems which require approval under pollution control legislation and biomass boilers or biomass-fuelled CHP plants.</i></u></li> <li>• <u><i>exposes people to existing sources of air pollution eg, new housing next to a known pollution source.</i></u></li> <li>• <u><i>results in pollutants having a likely significant effect on designated wildlife sites where the development is not directly connected to the management of the site (eg, Intensive Livestock Units within Natural England Risk Zones).</i></u></li> <li>• <u><i>involves significant highway implications (development requiring a Transport Statement or Assessment).</i></u></li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Proposed Changes to Local Plan Update (2023) - [Examination Document Ref: S-LP04](#)

<sup>2</sup> East Riding of Yorkshire Council Response to Matter 5 Growth, infrastructure and viability - [Examination Document Ref: WS5/1](#)

<p>Add an Air pollution heading and new supporting text after paragraph 7.163</p>	<p><u><i>Air Quality</i></u></p> <p><u><i>The East Riding does not currently have any Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) and given assessment and monitoring it is unlikely any will be declared. If national objectives are not met locally, or are at risk of not being met, the council will declare an AQMA and prepare an air quality action plan. The plan would identify measures that will be introduced in pursuit of the objectives and can have implications for planning. Whilst there are no areas designated, opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts should be identified through individual applications, such as through traffic and travel management, and green infrastructure provision and enhancement, these are also considered within other policies in the plan e.g., S8, S9, EC4 and ENV5.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Air quality assessments proportionate to the nature and scale of development may be required to demonstrate development does not result in adverse impacts on air quality. Damage Cost Assessments (DCA) and Emission Mitigation Plans may provide appropriate mechanisms to demonstrate adverse impacts on air quality are appropriately assessed and mitigated. DCA's estimate the cost to society of a change in emissions of different pollutants. DCA's should use DEFRA's Interdepartmental Group on Costs and Benefits (IGCB) Air Quality Damage Costs, these provide costs by pollutant type, source and location.</i></u></p>
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