YORKSHIRE DALES
National Park Authority

Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Plan 2025-40
Publication Draft (Regulation 19)

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

March 2025

Sustainability Appraisal Non-Technical Summary

Purpose of this report

1. This Non-Technical Summary provides an overview of the Sustainability Appraisal Report for the Yorkshire Dales National Park Publication Draft Local Plan 2025-40.

What is the Local Plan?

2. The Local Plan sets out the vision, objectives and planning policies that will guide development within the National Park up to 2040. It will be used to guide day-to-day decisions on planning applications and other proposals for development within the whole of the National Park.

What is a Sustainability Appraisal

3. Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is required during the preparation of a Local Plan. It is a systematic process used to ensure the social, environmental and economic effects of plans and policies are assessed as part of the plan preparation process.

4. A key element of the SA is the testing of plans and policies against a set of sustainability objectives. This helps to identify the likely effects of the plan, with a view to avoiding and mitigating potential adverse effects and maximising positive ones. The SA process therefore seeks to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans.

Why are we doing one?

5. It is a legal requirement to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal[1] to inform the development of the Local Plan. SA is an iterative assessment process which plans and programmes are required to undergo from an early stage as they are being developed, to ensure that potential significant social, economic and environments effects arising from the plan / programme are identified, assessed, mitigated and communicated to plan-makers.

6. The SA meets the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes 2004 (SEA Regs).

Stages of the SA process

7. There are 5 key stages in the SA process and these run in parallel to the development of the Local Plan (see diagram overleaf).

8. Stage A helps to identify the key sustainability issues and decide the scope of the SA, ensuring it is proportionate and relevant to the Local Plan being addressed. The Authority produced an SA scoping report and this was consulted upon with Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency. The scoping report included a set of sustainability objectives (the SA Framework) against which aspects of the Local Plan could be tested.

9. Stage B of the SA process involves developing and testing reasonable alternatives relating to, for example, different volumes of growth and site allocations. These are then assessed against the SA Framework to predict the significance of any likely effects and to identify potential improvements and mitigation solutions.

10. An SA report is prepared which documents the SA process and the findings of the SA of the Publication draft Local Plan (Stage C).

11. Representations are now being sought on the Publication Local Plan, the SA report and other documents in line with Stage D of the SA process and Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

[1] Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

Local Plan preparation stages

Evidence Gathering: Develop an evidence base to inform the plan
'Groundwork'

Consider and consult upon options for the Plan (Regulation 18)

During the preparation of the YDNP Local Plan there have been numerous consultation on issues and options:

Consultation No.1: Setting the agenda
Consultation No.2: Exploring our options: Ambitions
Consultation No. 3: Housing Exploring our options - growth options
Consultation No. 4: Exploring our options: Barns, Viability and Household Targeting
Consultation No 5: Preferred Options
Consultation No. 6: Housing site options
Consultation No. 7: Preferred Housing sites

Prepare **Publication Draft** Local Plan

Seek representation on the Publication Local Plan (Regulation 19) from consultation bodies and the public

Submit the draft Local Plan and supporting documents for Examination

Outcome of Examination: Consider implications for SA/SEA compliance

Adopt the Plan and monitor implementation
'Going live'

Sustainability Appraisal stages
(including SEA regulation requirements)

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

1. Reviewing other relevant policies, plans and programmes
2. Collecting baseline information
3. Identifying sustainability issues
4. Developing the SA Framework
5. Consulting on the scope and level of detail of the SA

Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

1. Testing the Plan objectives against the SA Framework
2. Developing the Plan options
3. Appraising the effects of the plan
4. Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising positive effects
5. Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Plan

Stage C: Prepare the **SA Report** documenting the appraisal process.

Stage D: Seek representations on the Sustainability Appraisal report from consultation bodies and the public.

Sustainability Appraisal report submitted as supporting document to the Local Plan.

Appraise any significant changes.

Stage E: Post adoption reporting and Monitoring

How has the Local Plan been appraised?

12. The Sustainability Framework includes 28 Sustainability Objectives grouped into 13 Sustainability Themes (see table 1 below).

Table 1: The SA Framework for the Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Plan

Sustainability Theme/Topic	Sustainability Objective	
Biodiversity	1	Safeguard and enhance internationally, nationally and locally important species and habitats.
Landscape	2	Reduce large scale extraction of aggregate minerals.
	3	Prevent or remove detrimental impacts on the landscape and deliver landscape enhancement.
	4	Safeguard and enhance geodiversity.
Water	5	Promote sustainable water supplies and appropriate waste water treatment methods.
	6	Safeguard and enhance water quality through the reduction and prevention of pollution incidents.
	7	Prevent vulnerable development in flood risk areas and ensure appropriate land management and development that does not contribute to downstream flood risk.
Pollution	8	Avoid harmful emissions of light and noise and maintain air quality across the National Park.
Archaeology/ Built Heritage	9	Protect below ground archaeology and preserve nationally important remains.
	10	Conserve and enhance above ground archaeology including built heritage, listed buildings, conservation areas and Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
	11	Ensure a high quality of design that respects or enhances its setting.
Community	12	Facilitate a mix of housing types and tenures in order to ensure all have the opportunity to meet their housing needs in accommodation of adequate quality.
	13	Safeguard and improve access to services.
	14	Contribute to the creation and maintenance of vibrant and inclusive communities.
	15	Support a fair and representative system of governance, encouraging widespread participation and public involvement.
	16	Work to ensure that the maximum possible number of households have access to mobile signal and high speed broadband.
Waste	17	Support the movement towards a circular economy as well as appropriate waste management and disposal methods.
Climate Change & Energy	18	Support energy efficiency measures and a reduction in energy use.
	19	Support appropriate development of, and research into, renewable energy generation.
	20	Take action to adapt to the changing climate, mitigate against further changes and increase resilience to climate change.
Public Enjoyment & Understanding	21	Support sustainable tourism.
	22	Maintain and improve opportunities for the public to understand and enjoy the National Park.

	23	Understand and respond to the changing patterns of visitors to the National Park.
Economy & Employment	24	Facilitate the growth and diversification of a resilient economy, through the development of existing and new enterprises.
Transport	25	Locate development so that it supports a sustainable transport network which encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking, minimises traffic congestion, reduces carbon emissions and improves air quality.
Agriculture	26	Understand and respond to changes in agricultural policy and land management change.
	27	Support appropriate agriculture, including opportunities for farm diversification.
Special Qualities	28	Conserve and enhance the special qualities of the National Park.

13. The Framework has been used to assess the Plan's:
    - vision and strategic objectives,
    - strategic options in terms of housing targets/requirements, spatial strategy, etc,
    - local plan policies, and
    - site allocations.

14. A scoring system was used to determine their likely effect on the sustainability objectives ranging from significantly positive - to neutral - to significantly negative. The appraisal is presented in a series of appraisal matrices which includes relevant commentary and any recommendations including mitigation or enhancement measures. Section 3 of the SA report [2] provides further detail about the appraisal scope and methodology.

15. Section 4 of the SA report outlines the process undertaken in the development of the preferred approach set out in the Publication Draft Local Plan. It explains how work was undertaken to develop and then appraise reasonable alternatives and explains how the Authority has taken into account the findings of the appraisal when finalising the Plan.

What are the SA findings on the Publication Draft Local Plan?

Plan Vision and Strategic Objectives

16. The local plan vision is multi-faceted and describes a positive social, economic and environmental outcome. As a result, it performs positively against all of the SA objectives.

17. The Local Plan includes 10 strategic development objectives and these generally have a positive or neutral effect on the sustainability objectives. Objective 4,5 and 6, which promote the development of new housing, employment related development and measures that will improve access to services are the only objectives which have the potential for negative effects against some of the environmental SA objectives though these are capable of mitigation.

Policy

18. The Local Plan Publication Draft includes 52 policies across a number of themes. Each policy has been assessed against the SA framework and the results are summarised in Appendix 1.

Core policies

19. Core policies set the spatial strategy and seek to direct and influence development proposals in response to matters of National Park purposes, design, climate change, water

[2] Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Plan (2025-40) Publication Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report, YDNPA (March 2025)

management, etc. The policies have an important role in securing the achievement of the vision and objectives of the Local Plan. Most of the core policies perform strongly against the sustainability objectives. This is because a number of them directly seek to support sustainable development from a range of policy angles, e.g. Policy CP6: Design, CP2 National Park purposes, CP5: Sustainable Drainage, CP9 Biodiversity Net Gain, etc.

20. Policy CP7: Energy requirements, CP8: Landscape Character and CP10: Major Development show some negative effects. Policy CP7: Energy Requirements has the potential for negative effects in relation to the landscape, heritage and some of the special qualities of the National Park. There is the potential for some renewables to be incongruous with traditional buildings and with the landscape. Policy CP8: Landscape Character seeks to ensure that new development does not harm the distinctive landscapes of the National Park and this may impact negatively on the achievement of some of the economic and social objectives because it may prevent some development. Conversely, major development (policy CP10, whilst potentially having positive effects on economic and social objectives, has the potential to impact negatively on environmental objectives. Policies within the plan will help to mitigate these negative effects both individually (through safeguards within a policy) and collectively (through safeguards created by other policies).

Infrastructure, Access and Connectivity

21. Policies within this section seek to ensure that new development is supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure (roads, schools, etc). They also support active and sustainable travel and consider railway related development within the National Park. The Settle to Carlisle railway is a strategic transport route through the area and a number of other former railway lines exist and have potential for reuse as active travel links or railways.

22. Policy AC1 and AC2, which deal with infrastructure relating to development, score positively against economic and social objectives as they will help enable and support new development. There is the potential for negative impacts in relation to some of the more environmental objectives though these are capable of mitigation. The level of new infrastructure required to deliver the plan has been considered and is expected to be minimal.[3] New development will generally help to sustain and support existing services and infrastructure.

23. Policy AC3 supports active travel and performs well against most objectives where they are relevant. There is some scope for negative impact to habitats and landscape but these should be capable of mitigation through policies within the plan.

24. Development within railway corridors (AC4) has the potential for some negative impact on habitats and the landscape, as the railways cross some remote locations in the Park. It has the potential for positive effects on the social and economic objectives as the railway corridors can provide benefits to residents, visitors and businesses. Policy AC5 considers vehicle movements generated by new development. Travel plans will be developed for developments generating lots of vehicle movements and will consider alternative sustainable travel options. This means it performs well against objectives relating to climate change, public enjoyment and transport.

Archaeology & Built Heritage

25. Policies within this chapter seek to conserve, manage and enhance heritage assets. Several policies focus on the use and treatment of traditional buildings which form an important part of the Yorkshire Dales landscape. As would be expected, the policies have positive effects on the built heritage objectives and on a number of the environmental objectives given their 'protectionist' nature. They also support the public enjoyment and

[3] Infrastructure Delivery Plan, YDNPA (2025)

understanding objectives because heritage assets are linked to many of the National Park's special qualities and the reasons why people come to visit. There is scope for some tension with energy efficiency objectives and with some of the economic objectives. Heritage buildings are not suitable for all kind of modern uses and traditional buildings are not always well suited to low carbon / energy efficiency measures. A balance needs to be struck in terms of retaining the historic interest and the demands of a new use and the policies seek to do this.

Community

26. Policies in this chapter support the development of new housing to meet local needs and to help sustain the local population. Policies set out the settlement hierarchy and affordable housing requirements, as well as considering sites for Gypsies and Travellers and specialist housing for older and vulnerable adults. Linked to community needs, policies also consider community facilities, important open space and waste management.

27. Generally, the policies supporting new housing have positive effects on the community and economic objectives. Providing a range of house types will help to meet different types of housing need and will help to sustain the local population, enabling local communities to thrive. Economic benefits come from new homes, especially affordable new homes). They can provide accommodation for working-age people, a supply of labour and skills for local businesses and increased demand for local good and services.

28. Negative effects are identified in relation to some of the environmental objectives. There is the potential for some negative impacts on the landscape, though the most sensitive sites have been screened out early in the housing land availability process. All proposed housing site allocations have been assessed for their individual and cumulative impact on the landscape though a formal, independent Landscape Assessment process. Any 'residual' negative impacts from development will be mitigated as far as possible at the detailed design stage having consideration to other policies in the Local Plan. Where there is a risk to harming below and above ground archaeology, other policies in the Local Plan (e.g. AB1) will ensure adequate assessments take place and inform development.

29. Sensitive sites from a habitat perspective will also have been screened out at an early stage in the housing land availability process. A Habitats Regulations Assessment has been undertaken of the draft Local Plan and determined that with mitigation measures the Plan would not have a likely significant effect on the network of protected sites within the National Park.

30. Policy C8 aims to protect existing community facilities and support new ones that meet the needs of local residents. It also scores positively against community and economic objectives and less well against some of the environmental objectives. Negative effects are capable of mitigation. The opposite is true for Policy C9: Important Open Space which scores positively against environmental objectives; but as it may frustrate some developments it scores less favourably against some of the community and economic objectives.

31. The 'Community' policies highlight well the trade-off some types of development bring between the economic, social and environmental sustainability objectives.

Employment

32. Policies within the 'Employment' chapter of the Plan seek to support new and existing businesses and jobs across a range of sectors. They consider modern and innovative forms of working including homeworking and live-work space. A number of policies deal specifically with tourism related development given its prominence in the Yorkshire Dales economy, as well as rural land-based enterprises.

33. As may be expected, all of the policies will have positive effects on the economic objectives in the SA framework. The policies support business/employment development and growth on particular sites (Business Opportunity Sites) and types of sites (e.g. brownfield sites) or within particular sectors. Given the natural linkages, the policies also have positive effects on many of the social objectives in terms of supporting local services and communities.

34. There is the potential for negative impacts from development on the environmental objectives. Development could take place in a variety of locations across the National Park with potential effects on biodiversity, landscape, water, special qualities, etc. These would need to be considered carefully for each development proposal. Some of the policies in this section include specific criteria which would help to mitigate negative effects. Where this is not the case, other policies in the Local Plan will provide safeguards.

Landscape

35. Policies in this chapter focus on a range of landscape related issues including quarrying (large and small scale), protecting open upland and dark night skies, and mineral safeguarding.

36. Whilst Policy L1: Crushed Rock Quarrying limits the development of new quarries; the continued operation of existing quarries will have some negative impacts on the environmental SA objectives. The policy does, however, expect new permissions to deliver mitigating environmental benefits. Policy L2 would allow small scale quarrying of buildings materials where appropriate. It is likely that sufficient safeguards could be put in place to minimise negative impacts on the environment in order to secure other benefits to the Park - such as providing local buildings materials to maintain the areas distinctive architectural qualities.

37. The other policies in this section (e.g. Open Upland, Dark night skies) are more restrictive in nature and / or protective towards these environmental qualities. Consequently, their impact on many of the objectives will be positive (particularly in relation to environmental objectives) and either neutral or negative towards some of the community and economic objectives.

Wildlife

38. The two policies in this chapter seek to protect wildlife sites, species and networks; as well as the National Parks irreplaceable habitat (including ancient woodland, blanket bog and limestone pavements), hedgerows and walls. These make up some of the special qualities of the National Park.

39. The policies will prevent development which will adversely affect or cause loss of these features unless outweighed by the public benefit development would bring. These policies will support the achievement of many of the environmental objectives in the sustainability framework. They will help to ensure that development which meets the social and economic needs of the National Park does not do so to the detriment of the quality of the natural environment.

Site Allocations

40. The Publication Draft Local Plan allocates 23 sites for housing through Policy C1 and 5 business opportunity sites are identified in Policy E1. The sites have been considered in relation to the SA Framework and the results are summarised in Appendix 1.

Housing Site Allocations

41. Each site has differing effects on the sustainability objectives owing to site specific factors such as location, site size, flood risk, proximity to important habitats, etc.

42. In general, housing sites score positively against the community objectives as they will deliver a range of new homes, including affordable homes, to help address the needs of the National Park and the demographic challenges it is facing. More affordable homes increase opportunities for lower income households, young people and working-age families to live in the National Park and to utilise and help to sustain a range of local services. This also helps to support the local economy by creating a supply of local labour, etc.

43. New homes will generally meet the climate change SA objectives as they will be energy efficient and encouraged to use renewable energy through policies in the draft Local Plan.

44. The appraisal shows that there is the potential for some sites to have negative impacts against some of the environmental SA objectives, including those relating to biodiversity, landscape, waste and special qualities. These should be capable of mitigation through a range of policy safeguards in the draft Local Plan and these are highlighted in the appraisals. The HLAA has taken a landscape-led approach to housing site selection, this means sites within areas of high sensitivity have been rejected and others have been reduced in size and density. Space has been provided for landscape planting to mitigate future impact and ensure that housing will be appropriately integrated into its setting.

45. The impact of the sites and the wider Local Plan policies on national and internationally protected wildlife sites has also being examined by an external expert through a 'Habitats Regulation Assessment'. It found that cumulatively the Local Plan policies (including site allocations) will not undermine the integrity of the Park's designated wildlife sites.

46. The allocation of sites is in line with the Local Plan's spatial strategy and focusses the development of new housing in local service centres and large villages close to existing services. This will help to sustain those services and reduce the distance residents may need to travel to access them. Wider policies will help to make sure new development is well designed to fit within the distinctive landscape of the National Park, is energy efficient, resilient to climate change and has the infrastructure needed to support it.

47. Whilst the distribution of site allocations across the National Park is uneven, other policies in the Local Plan, notably policy C3: Rural Exception Sites, will support the delivery of affordable homes in locations where market homes would not normally be permitted. New housing development boundaries have also been drawn around settlements that did not previously have them and existing boundaries have been expanded to allow more flexibility for 'windfall' housing, such as self-build. On sites of two or more dwellings, policies restrict new homes to principal occupancy to maximise the use of new housing and avoid leakage into the second home and holiday market.

48. A relatively high proportion of housing on allocated sites is being proposed in Grassington and Threshfield. Threshfield/Grassington is one of the three local service centres identified in the Local Plan Spatial Strategy and is a sustainable place for managed housing growth. It is well located for providing services to mid and upper Wharfedale and also has good road links to Skipton and beyond for a full range of employment and facilities. It is a place where households are likely to want to live because of its immediate access to local services, its excellent green infrastructure and its proximity to Grassington high street.

49. Whilst Grassington/Threshfield have more sites than Sedbergh or Hawes, this is because insufficient suitable sites have been forthcoming in these locations due to site constraints and availability. There will be a greater reliance on Rural Exception Sites to deliver affordable housing within these settlements.

Business Opportunity Sites

50. Five sites for potential future business and employment uses are allocated on the Local Plan Policy Map. These sites are carried forward from the current Local Plan. As with the housing sites, each business opportunity site has differing effects on the sustainability objectives owing to site specific factors.

51. In general, the sites score strongly against the community and economic objectives. They will provide new employment opportunities for people already living in the National Park. They will complement the new housing sites by providing employment and affordable housing opportunities in sustainable locations. New residents and businesses will also utilise and sustain a range of local services. Some of the sites also perform positively against the archaeology/built environmental objectives as where there are heritage assets within or close to the sites they have the potential to be safeguarded and enhanced as a result of the development.

52. Sites have the potential for negative impacts on some of the environmental objectives though these should be capable of mitigation.

Cumulative Impact – Policies & Sites

53. The core policies set out the overarching principles for development. They aim to secure sustainable development and the protection and enhancement of the special qualities of the National Park.

54. They seek to direct development into sustainable locations, with community policies shaping the range and mix of housing to be built to meet local need and the facilities needed to support them.

55. Economic policies seek to promote economic growth within the National Park, with policies focussed on key sectors such as tourism and agriculture, as well as enabling employment development on allocated 'opportunity sites, brownfield land and suitable small sites on the edge of large villages.

56. Polices relating to infrastructure and connectivity will ensure that development is supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure and sustainable travel links. Environmental policies seek to protect and enhance the wildlife, landscape and built heritage in the National Park. Where negative effects have been identified, mitigation measures have been proposed which include the application of other policies within the plan covering for example, Flood Risk, Sustainable Drainage, etc.

57. Together, the policies promote appropriate development and growth whilst protecting and enhancing the environment. The allocation of sites gives certainty as to where development needs will be met whilst safeguarding some of the most sensitive and valued areas of the National Park. Employment sites are sustainably located close to or within local service centres. When considered in combination with the housing sites in these locations there are strong positive effects on the economic and social sustainability objectives; potentially providing housing and employment opportunities which are close to and will help to support local services. Whilst there are potential negative effects on the environmental objectives, all should be capable of mitigation.

Overall Conclusions and Key Recommendations

58. Overall, the vision, objectives and range of policies (including site allocations) within the draft Local Plan create a balance which promotes development to support the social and economic needs and opportunities of the National Park, whilst also protecting and enhancing its environmental and other special qualities.

What are the next steps?

59. The YDNPA have published the Local Plan Publication Draft to enable formal representations to be made on its content prior its submission to the Secretary of State for examination. This SA Report is being made available for comment alongside the Publication Draft and comments received during this consultation will be submitted to the Secretary of State for consideration.

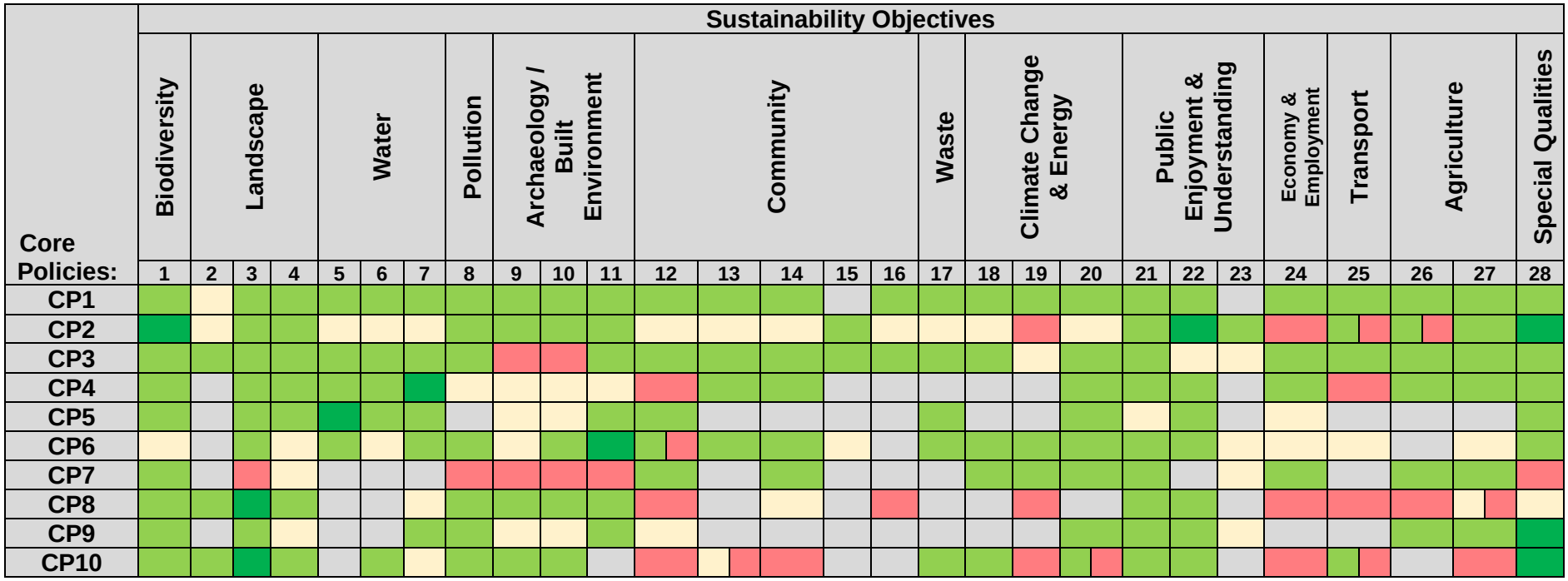
APPENDIX 1

The following Sustainability Appraisal scoring system has been used to determine the compatibility of policies, site allocations, etc, to the Sustainability Appraisal framework criteria.

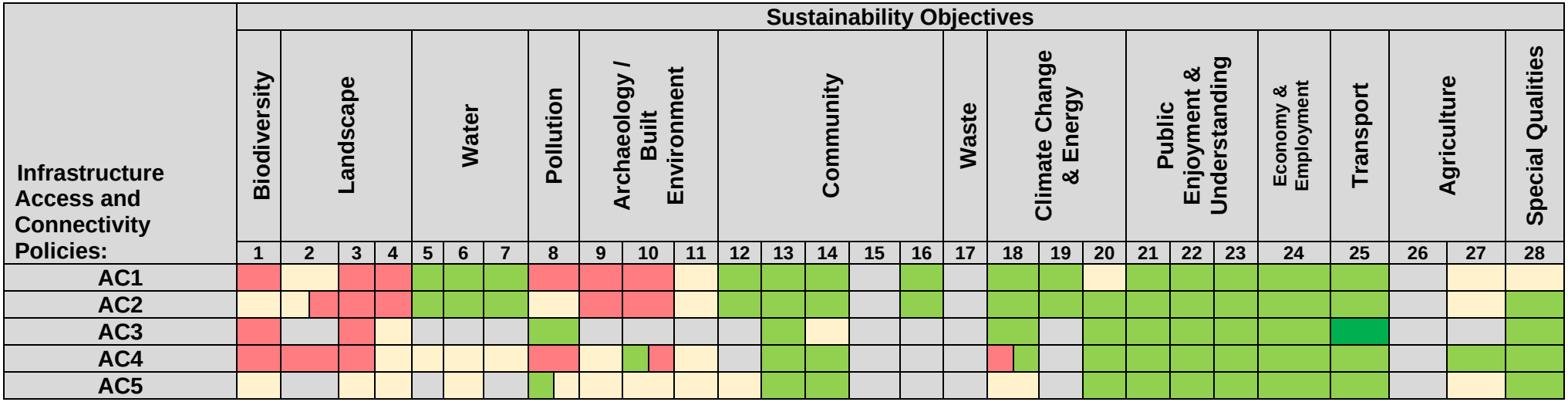
Category	Likely effect on the sustainability appraisal objective
++	Significant positive effect
+	Positive effect
N	Neutral effect
-	Negative effect
- -	Significant negative effect
~	No relationship or link (There is no clear relationship between the proposed option/policy and the achievement of the objective; or the relationship is negligible).
U	Effect is uncertain or unknown, for example due to a lack of information.

SA MATRICES OF POLICIES

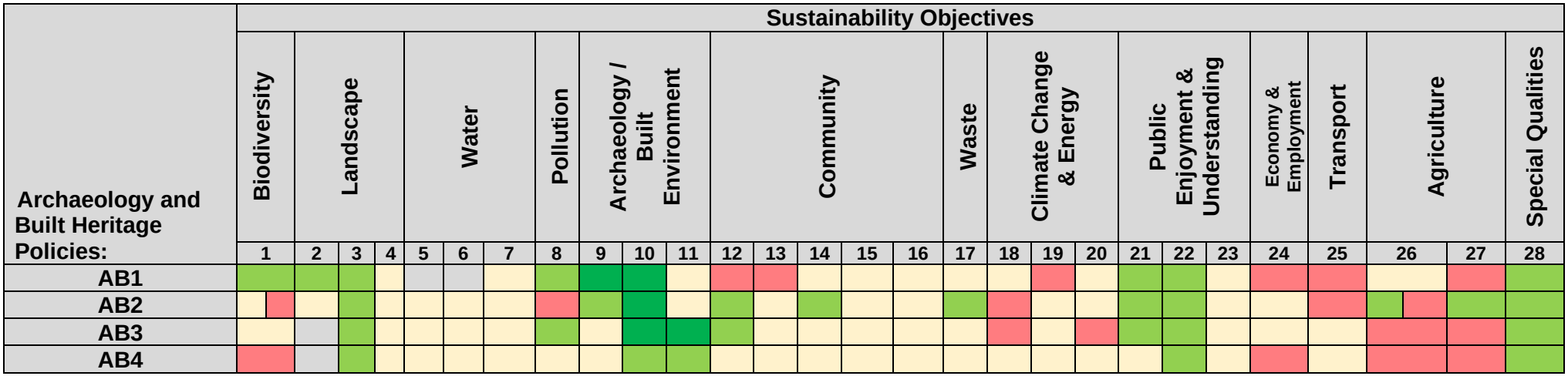
CORE POLICIES



INFRASTRUCTURE, ACCESS AND CONNECTIVITY



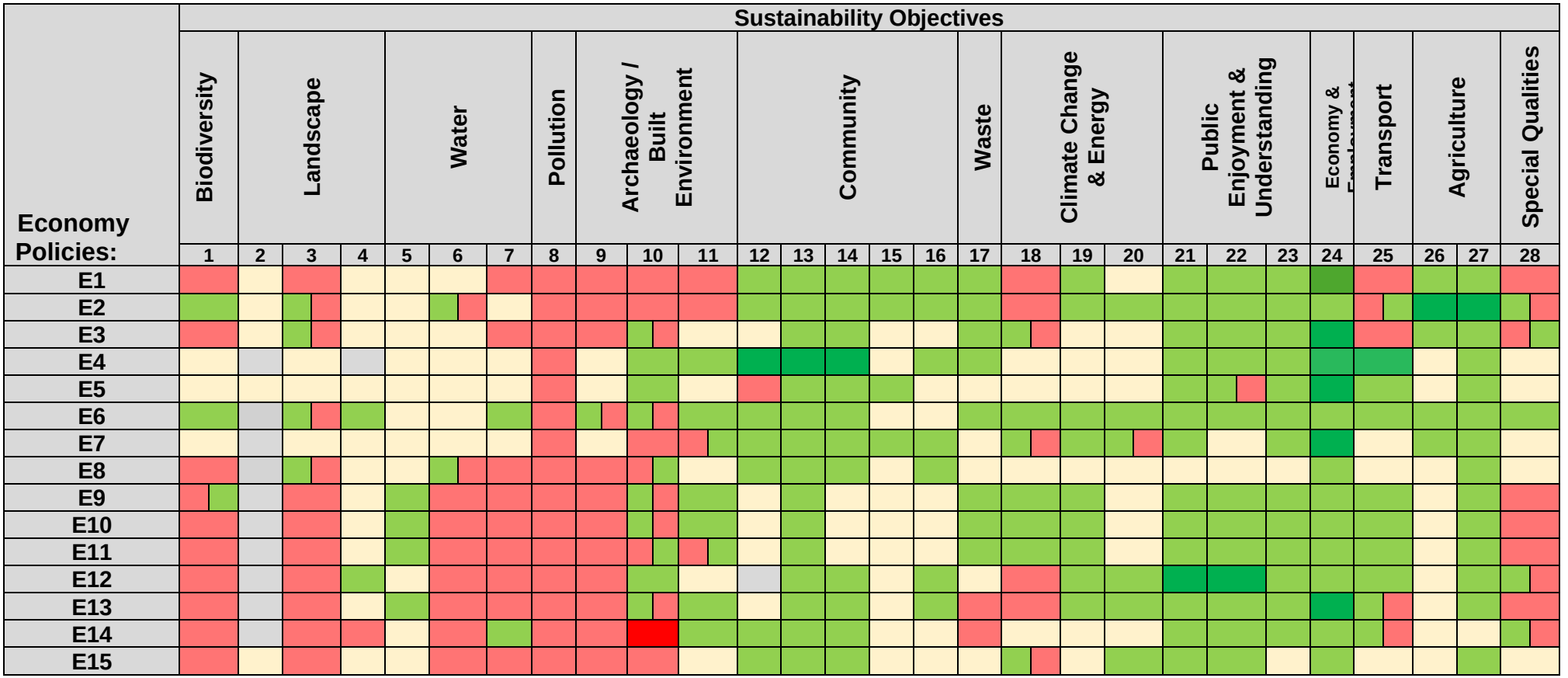
ARCHAEOLOGY AND BUILT HERITAGE



COMMUNITY

Community Policies:	Sustainability Objectives																											
	Biodiversity	Landscape			Water			Pollution	Archaeology / Built Environment			Community					Waste	Climate Change & Energy			Public Enjoyment & Understanding			Economy & Employment	Transport		Agriculture	Special Qualities
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
C1																												
C2																												
C3																												
C4																												
C5																												
C6																												
C7																												
C8																												
C9																												
C10																												

ECONOMY


Economy Policies:
Sustainability Objectives
Biodiversity
Landscape
Water
Pollution
Archaeology / Built Environment
Community
Waste
Climate Change & Energy
Public Enjoyment & Understanding
Economy &
Transport
Agriculture
Special Qualities
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
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E15

LANDSCAPE

Landscape Policies:	Sustainability Objectives																											
	Biodiversity	Landscape			Water			Pollution	Archaeology / Built Environment			Community					Waste	Climate Change & Energy			Public Enjoyment & Understanding			Economy & Employment	Transport	Agriculture		Special Qualities
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
L1																												
L2																												
L3																												
L4																												
L5																												
L6																												

WILDLIFE

Wildlife Policies:	Sustainability Objectives																											
	Biodiversity	Landscape			Water			Pollution	Archaeology / Built Environment			Community					Waste	Climate Change & Energy			Public Enjoyment & Understanding			Economy & Employment	Transport	Agriculture		Special Qualities
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
NE1																												
NE2																												

SA MATRICES OF SITE ALLOCATIONS

HOUSING SITE ALLOCATIONS

	Sustainability Objectives																											
	Biodiversity	Landscape			Water			Pollution	Archaeology / Built Environment			Community					Waste	Climate Change & Energy			Public Enjoyment & Understanding			Economy & Employment	Transport	Agriculture		Special Qualities
Site ref:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
AIR1																												
BOL1																												
CPY1																												
GRA5					U																							
GRA7					U																							
HAW1																												
HAW2																												
HAW3																												
HAW4																												
HOR6																												
LON5																												
LON8																												
NAT2																												
NLU1																												
NLU2																												
ORT1																												
SED2																												
SED9																												
SED15																												
SED16																												
THR4					U																							
THR5					U																							
THR8					U																							

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY SITES

