



Harrogate District  
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT  
FRAMEWORK

# Sustainability Appraisal

## Major Land Allocations (Housing & Employment) DPD: Scoping Report


**October 2005**

T P Richards Dip T&RP, MRTPI, Head of Planning Services

**PLANNING DIVISION**

Department of Technical Services, Knapping Mount, West Grove Road, Harrogate HG1 2AE.

[www.harrogate.gov.uk/planning](http://www.harrogate.gov.uk/planning)



*Harrogate*  
BOROUGH COUNCIL

## **CONTENTS**

### **PREFACE**

#### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Harrogate District Local Development Framework  
Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment  
Report Structure  
Consultation

#### **2.0 ESTABLISHING THE BASELINE AND PROVIDING A CONTEXT**

Baseline Information  
Relationship to other plans, programmes and objectives  
Sustainability Issues

#### **3.0 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **4.0 NEXT STEPS**

Appraisal Methodology  
Sustainability Appraisal Report  
Monitoring

### **APPENDICES**

Appendix 1 : SEA Directive requirements  
Appendix 2 : Baseline Position  
Appendix 3 : Review of Plans, Programmes and Objectives  
Appendix 4 : Sustainability objectives and indicators

## **PREFACE**

Harrogate Borough Council is carrying out a review of the adopted local plan to produce a new style Local Development Framework (LDF). The Harrogate District LDF will comprise of a number of Local Development Documents (LDDs) made up of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

An integral part of the process of preparing the Harrogate District LDF is a Sustainability Appraisal to assess the environmental, economic and social impact of the strategies and policies contained within the Harrogate District LDF to ensure that it contributes to the achievement of sustainable development. Alongside this is the requirement to carry out a Strategic Environmental Assessment in line with EC Directive 2001/42/EC.

The Major Land Allocations (Housing and Employment) DPD identifies appropriate land to be allocated for development to contribute to the needs of the community for the period up to 2021. The Scoping Report is the first stage in the sustainability appraisal of this DPD. It has been prepared in accordance with draft guidance on Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (ODPM). The Scoping Report:

- presents information on the proposed methodology and scope of the appraisal and begins the process of collating baseline information
- sets out the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (SA)
- provides information on later stages of Sustainability Appraisal work

### **We would like your views on any aspect of this Scoping Report**

Please send your comments by e-mail to : [ldf@harrogate.gov.uk](mailto:ldf@harrogate.gov.uk)

Or in writing to: Tim Richards  
Head of Planning Services  
Department of Technical Services  
Knapping Mount  
West Grove Road  
Harrogate HG1 2AE

**However you decide to respond please make sure that you  
submit your comments by 2 December 2005**

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### Harrogate District Local Development Framework

- 1.1 The Harrogate District LDF will replace the Harrogate District Local Plan (HDLP) incorporating the Selective Alteration and help to guide new development and land use up to 2021. Unlike the HDLP the new Harrogate District LDF will not be a single large document, instead it will be made up of several smaller documents which can be produced, reviewed and altered more quickly than before. The Council's programme of work on the Harrogate District LDF is set out in our Local Development Scheme. This can be downloaded from the Council's Planning website at: [www.harrogate.gov.uk/localdevelopmentframework](http://www.harrogate.gov.uk/localdevelopmentframework)
- 1.2 Work has commenced on the Core Strategy DPD and consultation on Issues and Options and Sustainability Appraisal was undertaken during September and October 2005. The Core Strategy DPD provides a spatial vision for the area supported by a number of core policies and sets the context for all other DPDs. The Major Land Allocations DPD identifies appropriate land to be allocated for development to contribute to the needs of the community for the period to 2021. A Proposals Map illustrating the spatial extent of policies will also be prepared.
- 1.3 In addition to these new documents the Harrogate District LDF will also include many saved policies from the existing HDLP. When finalised these saved policies will be contained within a separate LDF document. The gradual replacement of these policies will be achieved via a rolling three year programme of work as set out in the Local Development Scheme.

### Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.4 An integral part of the process of preparing the Harrogate District LDF is a Sustainability Appraisal to assess the environmental, economic and social impact of the strategies and policies contained within the Harrogate District LDF to ensure that it contributes to the achievement of sustainable development. Alongside this is the requirement to carry out a Strategic Environmental Assessment in line with EC Directive 2001/42/EC. Figure 1 below sets out the various stages in the SA process.

Figure 1 : Stages in the Sustainability Appraisal Process

<b>Stage A : Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</b>	
A1.	Identification of other relevant plans and programmes that will affect or influence the DPD – this identifies how the DPD is influenced by outside factors
A2.	Collection of baseline information – this provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability issues
A3.	Identification of sustainability issues – this provides an opportunity to define key issues and develop sustainable plan objectives
A4.	Development of the SA Framework – this provides the mechanism to appraise the sustainability of the DPD
A5.	Testing the DPD objectives against the SA Framework – this ensures that the objectives are in line with sustainability principles
A6.	Consultation on the scope of the SA – this ensures that the SA will be comprehensive and robust enough to support the DPD during later stages
<b>Stage B : Developing and refining options</b>	
B1.	Appraising issues and options – conducting a broad SA of the issues and options aids the development and refinement of options
B2.	Consulting on the SA of emerging options – This ensures that the full range of sustainability issues are taken into account

<b>Stage C : Appraising the effects of the Plan</b>	
C1.	Predicting the effects of the Preferred Options - this ensures that all significant effects have been predicted
C2.	Assessing the effects of the Preferred Options – this allows an assessment of the significance of the predicted effects to be made
C3.	Mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects – reduces adverse effects and improves positive effects
C4.	Developing proposals for monitoring – to show how the DPD is performing in terms of sustainability objectives
C5.	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report – this documents the SA process
<b>Stage D : Consulting on the Plan and the SA Report</b>	
D1.	Consulting on the SA Report and the Preferred Options – provides an opportunity for statutory bodies and the public to comment
D2.	Appraising significant changes – to ensure that the sustainability implications are understood
D3.	Decision making and providing information – provides information on how the SA process has been taken into account in preparing the DPD
<b>Stage E : Monitoring implementation of the Plan</b>	
E1.	Monitoring the significant effects of the DPD – to measure the sustainability performance and identify unforeseen adverse effects
E2.	Responding to adverse effects – to consider how to react if monitoring reveals adverse effects

## Report Structure

1.6 The Scoping Report is the first stage in the sustainability appraisal of the Major Land Allocations (Housing and Employment) DPD. It has been prepared in accordance with draft guidance on Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Interim Advice Note<sup>1</sup> The rest of this report is structured as follows:

- Section 2 provides a characterisation of the area drawn from baseline information and reviews other relevant plans programmes and objectives. This has helped to highlight a number of sustainability issues.
- Section 3 documents the approach to developing the sustainability appraisal framework, drawing on the Regional Sustainable Development Framework, supplemented by sustainability issues identified in Section 2 and other relevant local objectives
- Section 4 provides information on the proposed methodology for the later stages of the Sustainability Appraisal and the proposed structure and level of detail of the SA Report

## Consultation

1.7 Consultation on this document will help to ensure that the SA will be comprehensive, robust and adequate to support the DPD during the later stages of full public consultation and examination. In accordance with the Draft Guidance the four SEA Consultation Bodies have been consulted:

- English Nature
- English Heritage
- Countryside Agency
- Environment Agency

<sup>1</sup> ODPM, September 2004 and April 2005

In addition the following organisations have also been consulted:

- adjacent District Councils
- North Yorkshire District Councils
- Government Office for Yorkshire & the Humber
- Yorkshire and the Humber Assembly
- North Yorkshire County Council
- Nidderdale AONB Joint Advisory Board
- Harrogate Local Strategic Partnership
- Strategic Health Authority
- Yorkshire Forward
- Utility Companies
- Strategic Rail Authority

The Scoping Report will also be available to the wider community through the Harrogate Borough Council Website.

## 2.0 ESTABLISHING THE BASELINE AND PROVIDING A CONTEXT

### Baseline Information

- 2.1 In order to be able to predict and monitor the effects of the strategies and policies contained within the Harrogate District LDF it is necessary to have an understanding of the baseline position. This requires the collection of data to assess the current and likely future state of the Plan area.<sup>2</sup> This exercise also helps to identify sustainability issues of particular relevance to this District. The outcome of this work is set out in detail at Appendix 2 with a characterisation summary of the area set out below.
- 2.2 In the course of this work where baseline information is not available or where it is considered to be unsatisfactory this has also been documented. These information deficiencies will be an important consideration when deciding how and what to monitor in respect of implementation of the Major Land Allocations (Housing and Employment ) DPD. In the course of carrying out the appraisal it may be necessary to revisit the collection of baseline data as new issues arise.

### Administrative Context

- 2.3 Harrogate District lies within the County of North Yorkshire and is one of the largest in England, extending over some 1,308 sq km. It lies to the north of the Leeds/Bradford conurbation and on the eastern fringes of the Yorkshire Dales. The District is essentially rural in character but it contains a number of important urban areas. The major settlements of Harrogate, Ripon and Knaresborough account for 65% of the Districts population. In addition the market towns of Pateley Bridge, Masham and Boroughbridge provide local services and employment opportunities to the surrounding rural populations.
- 2.4 The A1 London-Edinburgh passes through the District with connections to the M1 via a new link around the south and east of Leeds. Other important routes are the A61 Ripon-Harrogate-Leeds road and the A59 provides a link via Skipton into Lancashire. The Leeds-Harrogate-York railway line also runs through the District, providing an important connections to the Inter-city network at Leeds and York.

### Population

- 2.5 The 2001 census recorded a population in Harrogate district of 151,339. Between 1991 and 2001 the population increased by 5.4%. According to Population Projections for Yorkshire & the Humber Region the District is expected to experience a further growth in population of some 13% over a 25 year period resulting in a population of 166,000 in 2021.<sup>3</sup> These projections do not take account of future changes to planning policy. This increase, the highest projected in the region, is expected to be as a result of inward migration, a large proportion of which will be high income earners.
- 2.6 2001 Census data shows a population profile of the District characterised by a higher than national average in all 50+ age groups but a significantly lower than national average in the 20-35 age groups. Key reasons for this are thought to be a combination of inward migration of middle aged people with families and those looking to retire to take advantage of the high quality of life afforded in the District,

---

<sup>2</sup> The SEA Directive requires an assessment of 'the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme'

<sup>3</sup> ONS 2001

together with the outward migration of younger people to take up university places but who then are precluded from returning to the District because of the upward pressure on house prices.<sup>4</sup>

### Housing

- 2.7 Harrogate has experienced significant increases in house prices during the last 8 years with a result that house prices in the District exceed both the national and regional average. The average house price in the District in Jan – Mar 2004 was £195,887 compared to £167,180 for all of North Yorkshire and £113,319 for the Yorkshire & Humber region<sup>5</sup>.
- 2.8 Whilst house prices have continued to rise, average earnings in Harrogate District have not grown correspondingly, remaining on a par with the regional average. This means that for many housing affordability is affecting their ability to continue to live in the District. This has been supported by the Housing Needs Survey, 2000 and updated in 2003 which suggests that some 53% of households could not afford market housing in Harrogate. Of these 4,020 were considered to be living in unsuitable housing with a further 1,836 requiring immediate re-housing.
- 2.9 Housing affordability has implications for the delivery of public services and the wider district economy. Many of those employed in the delivery of health and education services are on relatively low salaries. Similarly those employed in the District's tourism industry and in rural jobs cannot afford to live locally.

### Employment & Economic Activity

- 2.10 The 2001 Census reported 77,943 economically active individuals of working age in the district, representing an economic activity rate of 71% compared to a national rate of 67%. Within the District both full time employment and those who are self-employed is above the national average.
- 2.11 The Annual Business Inquiry indicates that employed jobs has risen from 58,100 in 1998 to 66,300<sup>6</sup> in 2002. In terms of employment sectors the picture in Harrogate District largely mirrors the regional and national picture. However, there are notable exceptions in manufacturing which is significantly lower whilst retail, hotels and agriculture are higher.
- 2.12 Unemployment rates in the District are low and relatively stable, with a figure of 1.1% recorded at June 2003. This compares favourably with both the regional (2.8%) and national figure (2.6%)
- 2.13 Although generally prosperous there are pockets of deprivation. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (DETR 2000) indicates that one ward is within the 40% of the most deprived wards in the Country and two others are within the 50% most deprived. Although providing a useful indicator of deprivation the Index of Multiple Deprivation has been criticised as having an urban bias that can hide deprivation in rural areas. Rural economies are often characterised by dependency on limited employment sectors (including farming and tourism), basic services and small businesses with local markets. This in turn results in a limited range of job types often characterised by low pay and seasonality.

---

<sup>4</sup> Source Harrogate District Community Plan, Oct 2003; Harrogate District Local Economic Overview, Sept 2003

<sup>5</sup> Source Land Registry

<sup>6</sup> Quoted in Learning Skill Council Harrogate District Fact Sheet, March 2004

### Education, Skills and Training

- 2.14 Educational attainment in the District 16 year olds at GCSE level is significantly above both the national and Local Education Authority (LEA) average. In 2003 67% achieved 5 or more GCSE at grade A\*-C relative to 60% for the LEA and 53% nationally. Beyond 16 the majority (73%) choose to stay in education with 81.5% of those leaving school at 18 choosing to continue their studies rather than enter the job market.
- 2.15 Within the District there is also a relatively high proportion of adults with qualification levels at NVQ4 or above when compared with the regional average. Similarly it has a smaller proportion of adults with no qualifications. Overall the District performs better than the national average in terms of basic skills (literacy and numeracy). However 5 wards in the District have above average levels for poor literacy and 2 wards with above average levels for poor numeracy.

### Environment, Biodiversity and Natural Resources

- 2.16 The District's high quality and diverse landscape and wildlife is an important asset, valued by both residents and visitors. The western part of the District, centred on Nidderdale has been designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, while to the east is relatively flat, high quality farmland comprising part of the Vale of York. The high quality environment, both natural and man made, is reflected in the number of designations. There is a World Heritage Site at Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal, 150 ancient monuments, 3 historic battlefields, 12 historic parks and gardens 52 conservation areas, 2900 listed buildings, 4 local nature reserves, 25 sites of Special Scientific Interest and 2 areas of European wildlife importance.
- 2.17 Changes to agricultural practices and development pressures threaten this high quality environment, resulting in the loss of landscape character and biodiversity. International and national concerns in respect of biodiversity are also seen at the local level with a decline in common species like water voles and house sparrows. Habitat loss, pollution and invasive species are all issues to be addressed.
- 2.18 The District experiences high levels of energy and water consumption, waste production and car ownership and usage, all of which contribute to climate change<sup>7</sup>. Historically the District has had low levels of household waste recycling which partially reflects the dispersed nature of the population. Recent improvements in waste recycling in the District have resulted in the 2003/4 target of 14% being met.
- 2.19 Data collected in 1995 indicated that energy efficiency of private sector homes within the District is worse than the national average. Additional monitoring suggests that this position has not changed. Between 1996-2001 improvement in home energy efficiency within the District was 2.7% compared to 6.79% for the region and 8.12% nationally.<sup>8</sup>

### Traffic, Transport and Accessibility

- 2.20 Car ownership levels are high in Harrogate. Information from the 2001 Census indicates that 82.2% of households own a car compared to the national average of 73.3%. This can be seen as a reflection of both wealth and a reliance on cars in rural areas where public transport provision is limited.

---

<sup>7</sup> Action from the Environment : The Harrogate District Local Agenda 21 Plan

<sup>8</sup> Community Plan, October 2003

- 2.21 Over 60% of the workforce travel to work by car. Many in the rural parts of the district travel to work in the urban centres of West Yorkshire, resulting in considerable levels of commuting, contributing to traffic congestion in those centres. Census data indicates that there is a net outflow of commuters totalling 6526 persons.
- 2.22 Geographical access to services (defined as access to a post office, a general practitioner, food shops, and a primary school) is a significant issue within the District. 17 (53%) of wards are ranked in the 25% of wards within England with the poorest access to services with 8 wards within the poorest 10%.<sup>9</sup>

### Health

- 2.23 Published information<sup>10</sup> indicates that overall the health of people in the district is above the average. However 3 wards are ranked with the poorest 50% of English wards in respect of child poverty (defined as the proportion of children under 16 years living in means tested reliant families) with 1 ward within the poorest 25%.
- 2.24 The cause of premature deaths (deaths before the age of 75) from all causes is also below the average within the District. However when specific health areas are examined areas of poorer health are revealed. For example, death rates due to accidents is higher than the national average with a particularly high death rate as a result of motor accidents.
- 2.25 The District has a relatively high proportion of dependent people, reflected in the growth in the numbers of people claiming Disability Living Allowance and Attendance Allowance. The growth in the number of claimants highlights the need to provide care for the elderly which is a growing section of the population nationally and is particularly prevalent within the Harrogate District.

### Culture, Sport and Leisure

- 2.26 There is a wide range of cultural facilities within the District. The District's diverse cultural profile is viewed as an integral aspect of living and working here and a key feature in attracting visitors to the area. Research commissioned by the Borough Council into satisfaction with Council services revealed that in respect of cultural and recreational facilities the Borough Council is above both North Yorkshire Districts and English Districts average in all areas and in the top 25% in 3 of the 4 specific service areas as well as the overall result.<sup>11</sup>
- 2.27 Cultural tourism has an important role to play within the District having a positive effect on employment, business opportunities and the image of Harrogate as a tourism destination.

### Crime and Security

- 2.28 Home Office statistics suggest that the District compares favourably with the rest of North Yorkshire in respect of crime although when compared with the Crime and Disorder Partnerships which are similar to Harrogate, the District's crime figures are above the average.

---

<sup>9</sup>Craven & Harrogate Rural District Health Profile

<sup>10</sup>Craven & Harrogate Rural District Health Profile

<sup>11</sup> Source: Harrogate District Cultural Strategy 2003-2008

- 2.29 The Harrogate District Safer Communities Partnership has carried out work that demonstrates that in terms of quality of life, the perception or the fear of crime can have as significant an impact as crime itself. Although serious crime is relatively low within the District, nuisance, anti-social behaviour and petty crime are considered to be a problem in certain areas.

### **Relationship to other plans, programmes and objectives**

- 2.30 A review has been carried out of other relevant plans, programmes and objectives set out in policies and legislation which may influence the development of the LDF<sup>12</sup>. The purpose of this exercise is to :

- identify any social, environmental or economic objectives that should be reflected in the LDF
- identify any factors that might influence the preparation of the LDF
- consider whether the policies in other plans or programmes might lead to cumulative effects when combined with strategies and proposals of the LDF.

Appendix 3 details the outcome of this review and the key points arising are summarised below.

- 2.31 The review has highlighted a number of issues that the DPD will need to take into account (in no priority order):

- Promote vibrant rural communities with good accessibility to rural services and employment
- Reduce pressure on natural resources including reducing waste and greenhouse gas emissions, promoting energy efficiency and limiting pollution
- Provide affordable, decent homes
- Provide for a genuine choice of mode of transport for access to key services and facilities with a focus on reducing traffic congestion
- The need to protect and enhance designated sites (natural and built heritage)
- Encourage business growth and innovation by supporting different employment sectors/size of firms

The review has also highlighted a number of indicators that could usefully be incorporated into the monitoring arrangements of the DPD (See Appendix 3)

### **Sustainability Issues**

- 2.32 Sustainability issues include “existing environmental problems...particular those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance...” as required by the SEA Directive (Annex I (c)). These have been identified from analysis of the baseline information as part of the characterisation of the area, exploring the relationship with other plans and programmes, and existing information held by the Borough Council in connection with annual monitoring and other survey work. These are set out below together with a commentary as to the implications for the DPD. The identification of sustainability issues has been fed into the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

---

<sup>12</sup> The SEA Directive requires information to be provided on ‘the relationship [of the plan or programme] with other relevant plans and programmes’ and the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level which are relevant to the plan or programme...’

## SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

<b>Key issues Schedule</b>	<b>Implications for DPD</b>
<b>Social</b>	
Higher than average elderly population with outward migration of younger people	There is a need to plan for and provide different forms of accommodation to reflect the make up of the various sections of the community, particularly in respect of affordable housing (see below) and the needs of the elderly
House prices have continued to rise but average earnings have not grown correspondingly. This means that many cannot afford to continue living in the District	Affordability of housing continues to be a major issue throughout the District. The DPD will need to seek to maximise the stock of affordable housing on site allocations.
17 wards are ranked in the 25% of wards nationally with poor access to services with 8 wards in the poorest 10% of wards	Need to promote development that contributes to socially inclusive communities and to seek to allocate land to facilitate new development in locations which are accessible for all to jobs and services.
Crime levels are low within the District but incidents of anti-social behaviour are an increasing problem.	Mainly a problem with younger people. The DPD will need to plan for better facilities for young people.
<b>Environment</b>	
Development pressures, changing agricultural practices and inappropriate development have had a negative impact on landscape character and historic buildings and areas	Good planning and design (in terms of both function and impact) is an important element of sustainable development and this needs to be adequately reflected within the strategy and policies of the DPD
Concerns about biodiversity at national and international levels are reflected locally, with a decline recorded in certain common species	The main threats to biodiversity are associated with human activities which cause damage to or loss of habitats. Opportunities for enhancing biodiversity should be taken into account within the DPD.
The District has high levels of energy and water consumption and waste production all of which contributes to climate change	The DPD should encourage well designed developments that make efficient use of natural resources and encourage energy efficiency.
Car ownership levels within the District are high, a reflection in part on reliance on the car in rural areas where public transport provision is limited	Reducing the need to travel by car will be a key challenge for the DPD. Promoting development patterns that reduce the need to travel and securing improvements to public transport to provide a genuine alternative to the private car will be issues to address
<b>Economic</b>	
Reliance in rural areas on limited employment sectors resulting in a limited range of job types often characterised by low pay and seasonality	The DPD will need to seek to promote alternative economic activity in rural areas to enable the rural economy to diversify whilst not damaging the essential nature and environment of the area
Market towns in the District have been the subject of various regeneration initiatives to improve their economic position	Consideration will need to be given to the extent to which the DPD can help to contribute to Market Town Renaissance.
Provision of a range of sites and premises	In order to ensure that there is a continuous supply of suitable site and premises, consideration should be given to phasing of release of land.

### 3.0 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Sustainable development can be defined as ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations.<sup>13</sup> Achieving sustainable development requires that the following four objectives are met simultaneously:

- social progress which recognises the needs of everyone
- effective protection of the environment
- prudent use of natural resources
- maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment

3.2 Central to the SA process is the SA Framework. This provides a format for describing, analysing and comparing sustainability effects. An SA Framework has been developed that will be used for the Sustainability Appraisals of all component DPDs and SPDs to ensure a consistency of approach. The SA Framework is based on the aims and objectives developed in the Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) prepared by the Regional Assembly which it is intended should be used for appraising the sustainability of other strategies and policies prepared in the region. These objectives reflect both regional priorities and overarching national strategy and have been developed in consultation with regional stakeholders.

3.3 Translated from the four national objectives above the RSDF sets out 15 aims:

#### **A: Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone**

1. Quality housing available to everyone
2. Conditions and services to engender good health
3. Safety and security for people and property
4. Vibrant communities which participate in decision making
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities to all
6. Local needs met locally
7. Education & training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population

#### **B: Effective protection of the environment**

8. Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment
9. Minimal pollution levels
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts
11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change

#### **C: Prudent use of natural resources**

12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste
13. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns, that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development

#### **D: Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment**

14. Good quality employment opportunities available to all
15. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment

---

<sup>13</sup> Set out in "A Better Quality of Life: a Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK", 1999

- 3.4 An additional aim has been added to the list above “*Protect and enhance historic heritage assets*” to reflect the importance of the historic environment within the District. Against each of these aims a number of more detailed objectives are set out. These are phrased as prompt questions in order to clarify the scope of the aims. These have been drawn largely from the RSDF but have been modified to reflect local concerns and priorities and the level of plan that is being appraised. The objectives are measurable by identified indicators. The indicators have been derived from those set out in the RSDF, the Council’s Community Plan, Best Value Indicators and comments made during the Issues Consultation. Sustainability objectives and indicators are set out in detail at Appendix 4.

## 4.0 NEXT STEPS

### Appraisal Methodology

- 4.1 The Borough Council is compiling a list of potential development sites and these will be published in an Issues and Options paper, together with a request for landowners and developers to put forward any additional sites that that should be considered. The Council will also develop objectives for the DPD when the Core Strategy Preferred Options are known.
- 4.2 The published list of sites will need to be appraised. The assessment will identify positive as well as negative effects with uncertainties about the nature or significance of any effect documented. At this stage it may be possible to discount a number of the suggested options. Where this is the case the reasons for doing so will be set out. This information will be made available on the Council's website to help the public and relevant bodies to participate in the development and refinement of options.
- 4.3 The findings of the consultation on Issues and Options will be taken into account in preparing the Preferred Options. The Preferred Options will also be appraised in detail against the SA Framework. Where adverse effects are identified, proposals for mitigation will also be considered. A Sustainability Appraisal Report will be produced which will document the appraisal process and published for consultation alongside the Preferred Options. Changes made to the Preferred Options as a result of consultation will require an SA and the Final SA Report modified to reflect this.

### Sustainability Appraisal Report

- 4.4 The Sustainability Appraisal Report will be submitted alongside the Major Allocations (Housing and Employment ) DPD. The proposed structure of the Sustainability Appraisal Report is set out below.

Structure of Report	Information to include
Summary and outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-technical summary</li> <li>• Statement on the difference the process has made</li> <li>• How to comment on the report</li> </ul>
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harrogate District Local Development Framework</li> <li>• Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment</li> <li>• Report Structure</li> </ul>
Appraisal Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approach adopted to SA</li> <li>• When was the SA carried out</li> <li>• Who carried out the SA</li> <li>• Consultation</li> </ul>
Establishing the baseline and providing a context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Links to other strategies, plans and programmes</li> <li>• Baseline characteristics</li> <li>• Difficulties in collecting/limitations of baseline data</li> <li>• Main social, environmental and economic issues</li> <li>• SA Framework, including objectives, targets and indicators</li> </ul>
Issues and site options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How the site options were identified</li> <li>• Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the site options</li> <li>• Choice of Preferred Options</li> <li>• Other options considered and why these were rejected</li> <li>• Proposed mitigation measures</li> </ul>

Preferred allocations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred allocations/policies</li> <li>• How social, environmental and economic effects were considered in developing allocations and policies</li> <li>• Proposed mitigation measures.</li> </ul>
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Links to other tiers of plans and programmes</li> <li>• Proposals for monitoring</li> </ul>

## Monitoring

- 4.5 A single monitoring framework will be developed to encompass the various documents that will be prepared as part of the Harrogate District LDF<sup>14</sup>. This will ensure that significant sustainability effects of implementing the plan are monitored to identify any unforeseen adverse effects and enable remedial action to be taken. An Annual Monitoring Report has been published since 2002. This process will continue in an enhanced form with the preparation of the Harrogate District LDF and will encompass monitoring information in connection with Sustainability Appraisal.

---

<sup>14</sup> The SEA Directive does not specify that monitoring of significant environmental effects has to be done for each plan or programmed individually

## Summary of the requirements of the SEA Directive

Where an environmental assessment is required an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is:

- a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;
- b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan;
- c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;
- d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;
- e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;
- f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);
- g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan;
- h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;
- i) a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;
- j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings

The report must include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment

### Consultation requirements

- authorities with environmental responsibilities, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report (Article 5.4)
- authorities with environmental responsibilities and the public, to give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan (Article 6.1, 6.2)
- other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan is likely to have significant effects on the environment in these countries (Article 7).

### Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Article 8)

#### Provision of information on the decision:

When the plan is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Article 7 must be informed and the following made available to those so informed:

- the plan as adopted
  - a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan and how the environmental report of Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Article 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Article 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and
  - the measures decided concerning monitoring (Article 9)
- Monitoring** the significant environmental effects of the plan's implementation (Article 10)

## SUMMARY OF THE BASELINE POSITION

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues identified	Source
<b>1. Quality housing available to everyone</b>					
% of housing stock judged unfit to live in	2000 Total unfit 5.5% Private sector unfit 6.1%	In England % of homes judged unfit to live in decreased from 8.8% in 1986 to 7.2% in 1996.	No trend available	No issues identified	HIP Returns 2000 (Progress in York & North Yorkshire, 2002 on <a href="http://www.yorkshire.futures.com">www.yorkshire.futures.com</a> )
Average energy efficiency of housing (max 100)	Average SAP rating for local authority owned dwellings 2002/03 53.7	English Districts Average 59 North Yorks District Average 54.05  Harrogate targets 2003/04 56.2 2004/05 58.1 2005/06 60	No trend available	Less favourable position than both the English Districts and North Yorkshire Averages	Best Value Performance Plan 2004/5 (BV63)
House price/earnings affordability ratio	Average house price (Jan-Mar 04) £195,887 Average Gross weekly earnings £438.90	Average house price (Jan-Mar 04) North Yorks £167,180 Yorks & Humber £113,319 Average Gross weekly earnings North Yorks £421.80 Yorks & Humber £425.50	Average house price (Harrogate) Jan-Mar 02 £140,102 Jan-Mar 03 £191,460	Average house price higher than the regional and North Yorkshire average and prices continue to rise with no equivalent rise in incomes. Housing affordability is a significant issue for many in the District	Housing Monitoring Report 2004 (HBC) Datafile September 2004 (HBC) HM Land Registry Earnings Survey 2003
Housing completions	2003/04 Total 476		2002/03 572 2001/02 512 2000/01 930 1999/00 659	Completion levels have decreased over the last few years but the relatively high year on year building has resulted in an oversupply.	Datafile 2004 (HBC) HBC Building control completions
Affordable housing completions	2003/04 88 (projected)	Target 150-170/annum to 2005/06	2000/01 141 2001/02 164 2002/03 126	Past years indicate that the target of 150-170 affordable completions per year may be difficult to achieve	Datafile 2004 (HBC)
Homelessness : Households accepted and in priority need	2000/01 No. of households 200 No./1000 households 3.2	Yorks & Humber 1999/00 No/1000 households 4.0 2000/01 4.4	1999/00 No. of households 153 No./1000 households 2.5	Increased numbers of homelessness in the District between 1999/00 and 2000/01 and this is projected to increase further.	Homelessness Review (HBC)
<b>2. Conditions and services to engender good health</b>					
Proportion of the population who live within the 25% most deprived in the Country (Indices of Multiple Deprivation)	20 wards are in the least deprived 25%. 3 wards within the 50% most deprived		No trend available	Relatively affluent District with small pockets of deprivation.	Craven, Harrogate & Rural District PCT, Health Profile <a href="http://www.chrd-pct.nhs.uk">www.chrd-pct.nhs.uk</a> Community Plan 2003 (HBC)

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues identified	Source																																																																																
Geographical access to services (defined as a post office, GP, food shop & primary school)	17 wards are ranked in the 25% of wards in England with poorest access to services, with 8 wards in the poorest 10% of wards		No trend available	Access to services is a significant issue for many parts of the District, particularly in the outlying rural areas.	Craven, Harrogate & Rural District PCT, Health Profile <a href="http://www.chrd-pct.nhs.uk">www.chrd-pct.nhs.uk</a> Community Plan 2003 (HBC)																																																																																
% of people who regularly participate in walking, swimming, cycling and keep fit/aerobics	No data available.			No issue identified	Unknown. The Local Strategic Partnership is to consider collecting additional information.																																																																																
Number of people accessing greenspace for leisure activity	Is data available (Katherine)																																																																																				
Death rate (Premature under 75) Circulatory disease  All cancers  Accidents  Suicide/undetermined injury	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>DSR/100,000</th> <th>Deaths</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>59.2</td> <td>222</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M</td> <td>144.9</td> <td>471</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>99.6</td> <td>693</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>112.3</td> <td>392</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M</td> <td>122.3</td> <td>396</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>116.3</td> <td>788</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>11</td> <td>74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M</td> <td>28</td> <td>91</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>18.9</td> <td>164</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>5.2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>M</td> <td>11.7</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>8.2</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		DSR/100,000	Deaths	F	59.2	222	M	144.9	471	P	99.6	693				F	112.3	392	M	122.3	396	P	116.3	788				F	11	74	M	28	91	P	18.9	164				F	5.2		M	11.7		P	8.2		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>England</th> <th>DSR/100,000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>73.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M</td> <td>165.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>117.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>117.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M</td> <td>147.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>131.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>10.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M</td> <td>21.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>15.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M</td> <td>12.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>8.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	England	DSR/100,000	F	73.9	M	165.7	P	117.9			F	117.7	M	147.8	P	131.7			F	10.2	M	21.8	P	15.9			F	4	M	12.8	P	8.3	No trend available	Premature death rates are generally favourable compared to the England average. However death rates from accidents is higher.	Craven, Harrogate & Rural District PCT, Health Profile <a href="http://www.chrd-pct.nhs.uk">www.chrd-pct.nhs.uk</a> Community Plan 2003 (HBC)
	DSR/100,000	Deaths																																																																																			
F	59.2	222																																																																																			
M	144.9	471																																																																																			
P	99.6	693																																																																																			
F	112.3	392																																																																																			
M	122.3	396																																																																																			
P	116.3	788																																																																																			
F	11	74																																																																																			
M	28	91																																																																																			
P	18.9	164																																																																																			
F	5.2																																																																																				
M	11.7																																																																																				
P	8.2																																																																																				
England	DSR/100,000																																																																																				
F	73.9																																																																																				
M	165.7																																																																																				
P	117.9																																																																																				
F	117.7																																																																																				
M	147.8																																																																																				
P	131.7																																																																																				
F	10.2																																																																																				
M	21.8																																																																																				
P	15.9																																																																																				
F	4																																																																																				
M	12.8																																																																																				
P	8.3																																																																																				
Life expectancy (Born 99-01)	Female 81 Male 76.9 Person 79.1	England Female 80.5 Male 75.6 Person 78.1	No trend available	Favourable position compared to the national average.	Craven, Harrogate & Rural District PCT, Health Profile <a href="http://www.chrd-pct.nhs.uk">www.chrd-pct.nhs.uk</a> Community Plan 2003 (HBC)																																																																																
<b>3. Safety and security for people and property</b>																																																																																					
% of residents surveyed who feel safe outside	2002/03 After dark 54.4% During the day 92.7%	No comparable data	No trend available	There is a significant rise in the number of people who do not feel safe after dark.	Best Value Performance Plan 2004/5 L/BV129																																																																																
Domestic burglaries per 1000 population	2002/03 11.58	English Districts 12 North Yorks Districts 9.91 Harrogate targets 2003/04 8.5 2004/05 10.6	No trend available	Slightly favourable position when compared to the English District average but less favourable when compared to the North Yorkshire District average	Best Value Performance Plan 2004/5 BV126																																																																																

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues identified	Source
Violent crimes per 1000 population	2002/03 10.17	No comparable data Harrogate targets 2003/04 5.3 2004/05 10	No trend available	No issues identified	Best Value Performance Plan 2004/5 BV127
Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	2002/03 8.2	English Districts 12 North Yorks Districts 9.25 Harrogate targets 2003/04 6.8 2004/05 11	No trend available	Favourable position when compared to both the English Districts and North Yorkshire Districts average	Best Value Performance Plan 2004/5 BV128
<b>4. Vibrant communities which participate in decision making</b>					
% of people actively volunteering	Harrogate & Ripon Councils for Voluntary Service have 170 member organisations District Panel Survey 2000 – 37.9% advised were actively involved in Voluntary work			No issues identified. Limited quantified data available	Community Plan 2003 (HBC) District Panel Survey Nov 2000 (HBC)
% of people satisfied with their local area as a place to live	District Panel Survey % of people who found the environmental quality of the area pleasant Strongly agree/agree 89.3% Strongly disagree/disagree 5.7%			No issue identified	District Panel Survey Mar 2004 (HBC)
Geographical access to services (Defined as a post office, GP, food shop, primary school)	17 wards are ranked in the 25% of wards in England with poorest access to services, with 8 wards in the poorest 10% of wards			Access to services is a significant issue for many parts of the District, particularly in the outlying rural areas.	Craven, Harrogate & Rural District PCT, Health Profile <a href="http://www.chrd-pct.nhs.uk">www.chrd-pct.nhs.uk</a> Community Plan 2003 (HBC)
Turn out at local and parish council elections	2002/03 Local elections 38.7%	Targets 2003/04 38.8% 2004/05 50% 2005/06 No elections 2006/07 50%	No trend available		Best Value Performance Plan 2004/5 L/BV6
Areas of District with low earnings & high benefit dependency	% of full time workers earning >£250/week (£13,000/annum) All 26 Male 17 Female 38				North Yorkshire Household Survey (Progress in York & North Yorkshire, 2002) on <a href="http://www.yorkshire.futures.com">www.yorkshire.futures.com</a>
<b>5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all</b>					
Total tourist visitors to the District	Business and Holiday tourism – 5.5 million days 2002/03		5.1 million tourism days 2001/02	Favourable situation with an increase in tourism	Local Economic Overview 2003 (HBC)
% of people who regularly participate in walking, swimming, cycling and keep fit/aerobics	No data available.				Unknown. The Local Strategic Partnership is to consider collecting additional information.

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues identified	Source
Number of people accessing greenspace for leisure activity	Is data available (Katerine)				
Location and condition of features of cultural heritage importance					Harrogate District Heritage Schedule 1996
<b>6. Local needs met locally</b>					
Affordable housing completions	2003/04 88 (projected)	Target 150-170/annum to 2005/06	2000/01 141 2001/02 164 2002/03 126	Past years indicate that the target of 150-170 affordable completions per year will be difficult to achieve	Datafile 2004 (HBC)
House price/earnings affordability ratio	Average house price (Jan-Mar 04) £195,887 Average Gross weekly earnings £438.90	Average house price (Jan-Mar 04) North Yorks £167,180 Yorks & Humber £113,319 Average Gross weekly earnings North Yorks £421.80 Yorks & Humber £425.50	Average house price (Harrogate) Jan-Mar 02 £140,102 Jan-Mar 03 £191,460	Average house price higher than the regional and North Yorkshire average and prices continue to rise with no equivalent rise in incomes. Housing affordability is a significant issue for many in the District	Housing Monitoring Report 2004 (HBC) Datafile September 2004 (HBC) HM Land Registry Earnings Survey 2003
Areas with poor frequency of public transport					
Geographical access to services (Defined as a post office, GP, food shop, primary school)	17 wards are ranked in the 25% of wards in England with poorest access to services, with 8 wards in the poorest 10% of wards			Access to services is a significant issue for many parts of the District, particularly in the outlying rural areas.	Craven, Harrogate & Rural District PCT, Health Profile <a href="http://www.chrd-pct.nhs.uk">www.chrd-pct.nhs.uk</a> Community Plan 2003 (HBC)
Proportion of population living in settlements not served by public transport					
% of households served by broadband enabled exchanges	83.3%				BT Exchange May 2004, Harrogate In Brief <a href="http://www.yorkshire.futures.com">www.yorkshire.futures.com</a>

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues identified	Source
<b>7. Education &amp; training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population</b>					
% of 16 year olds attaining 5 GCSEs A*-C	2003 Ashville College 88 Boroughbridge High 53 Harrogate Grammar 77 Granby High 46 Harrogate Ladies College 78 Harrogate Tutorial College 60 King James 72 Nidderdale High 59 Queen Ethelburgas 58 Ripon College 44 Ripon Grammar 97 Rosset 46 St Aidens 87 St John Fisher 78  Harrogate Average 67%	2003 LEA Average 60% England Average 53%  2002 LEA Average 58% England Average 50%	2002 Ashville College 86 Boroughbridge High 60 Harrogate Grammer 78 Granby High 42 Harrogate Ladies College 75 Harrogate Tutorial College 33 King James 69 Nidderdale High 65 Queen Ethelburgas 57 Ripon College 29 Ripon Grammer 97 Rosset 49 St Aidens 84 St John Fisher 81  Harrogate Average 64.64	Favourable situation with educational attainment higher than both the national and LEA average.	Census 2001 Learning Skills Council Factsheet March 2004 on <a href="http://www.yorkshire.futures.com">www.yorkshire.futures.com</a> Datafile 2004 (HBC)
% of adults with NVQ level three (economically active)	46.5%	National Learning target By 2002 50% of adults qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent UK 41% Yorks & Humber 39% North Yorks 44.3%	No trend identified	Although not achieved the national target the District compares favourably with the UK, regional and North Yorkshire achievements	Household Surveys, Progress in York & North Yorks on <a href="http://www.yorkshire.futures.com">www.yorkshire.futures.com</a>
% of adults with NVQ level four (economically active)	31.5%	National Learning target By 2002 28% of adults qualified to NVQ level 4 or equivalent UK 23% Yorks & Humber 20.2% North Yorks 27.8%	No trend identified	Exceeds the national target and performance is considerably better than UK, regional and North Yorkshire achievements	Household Surveys, Progress in York & North Yorks <a href="http://www.yorkshire.futures.com">www.yorkshire.futures.com</a>
% of employees undertaking work related training in the last 13 weeks	No data available				Consideration will be given as to whether this indicator should be monitored in the future.
% of employers with hard to fill vacancies					
% of year 13 school leavers remaining in the District	No data available				Consideration will be given as to whether this indicator should be monitored in the future taking account of corporate and Community Plan priorities.

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues identified	Source
<b>8. Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment</b>					
Number/Area of SSSIs	Number 25 Area 19507.72 ha		No trend available	No issues identified	<a href="http://www.english-nature.org">www.english-nature.org</a> Harrogate District Local Plan 2001
Number/Area of Local Nature Reserves	Number 4 Area		No trend available	No issues identified	Harrogate District Local Plan 2001
Number/area of SINCs	Number 102 Area		No trend available	Comprehensive review of SINCs to be carried out	Harrogate District Local Plan 2001
Population of wild birds	No data available				Unknown. Unlikely that this data can be presented at a district level.
Reported condition of SSSIs (% or area)	Not quantified at this administrative level	(2004) NY Y&H UK Favourable 21% 34% 46% Unfavourable 48% 43% 35% Recovering 32% 27% 20%	No trend available		<a href="http://www.english-nature.org">www.english-nature.org</a>
Area of woodland coverage in the District	In the region of 8,000 ha		No trend available		Phase 1 Survey ( English Nature 1995)
% of river length of good or fair quality (Chemical)	99% (2002)	(2002) England 93% Yorks & Humber 90%	1990 99% 1995 98% 2000 99%	Favourable position compared to both England and Yorks & Humber position.	<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk">www.environment-agency.gov.uk</a> <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a>
% of river length of good or fair quality (Biological)	100% (2002)	(2002) Yorks & Humber 90%	1990 96% 1995 97% 2000 100%	Favourable position compared to Yorks & Humber position and has shown steady improvement.	<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk">www.environment-agency.gov.uk</a> <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a>
Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets	No data available				Harrogate BAP in development
<b>9. Minimal pollution levels</b>					
% of river length of good or fair quality (Chemical)	99% (2002)	(2002) England 93% Yorks & Humber 90%	1990 99% 1995 98% 2000 99%	Favourable position compared to both England and Yorks & Humber position.	<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk">www.environment-agency.gov.uk</a> <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a>
% of river length of good or fair quality (Biological)	100% (2002)	(2002) Yorks & Humber 90%	1990 96% 1995 97% 2000 100%	Favourable position compared to Yorks & Humber position and has shown steady improvement.	<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk">www.environment-agency.gov.uk</a> <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a>
Number of days when air pollution is moderate or high	Review and assessment of air quality indicates that there is no requirement to identify Air Quality Management Areas			No issues identified.	Air Quality Review and Assessment 2001 (HBC) Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment 2003 (HBC)

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues identified	Source																														
Number of farms meeting soil association organic standards																																			
Area of contaminated land																																			
Development on best and most versatile agricultural land																																			
<b>10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts</b>																																			
Levels of car ownership/usage	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2001</th> <th>No</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No car</td> <td>11,197</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 car</td> <td>27,739</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 cars</td> <td>19,396</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3+ cars</td> <td>4,745</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2001	No	%	No car	11,197	18	1 car	27,739	44	2 cars	19,396	31	3+ cars	4,745	8		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>1999</th> <th>No</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No car</td> <td>13,681</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 car</td> <td>26,641</td> <td>46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 cars</td> <td>14,488</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3+ cars</td> <td>2,927</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1999	No	%	No car	13,681	24	1 car	26,641	46	2 cars	14,488	25	3+ cars	2,927	5	Overall levels of car ownership have increase with an increase in 2 and 3+ ownership and a corresponding reduction in levels of 1 and no car ownership	Datafile 2004 (HBC)
2001	No	%																																	
No car	11,197	18																																	
1 car	27,739	44																																	
2 cars	19,396	31																																	
3+ cars	4,745	8																																	
1999	No	%																																	
No car	13,681	24																																	
1 car	26,641	46																																	
2 cars	14,488	25																																	
3+ cars	2,927	5																																	
Passenger Numbers (rail & bus)																																			
Freight transport by mode																																			
Availability of cycle networks																																			
Number of injuries and fatalities resulting from road traffic	<p><b>Casualties killed/seriously injured per 100,000 population (a-e)</b></p> <p>Casualties/slight injuries per 100,000 population (f-j)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2002/03</th> <th>(a-e)</th> <th>(f-j)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pedestrians</td> <td>12</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cyclists</td> <td>1</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motorcycles</td> <td>6</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Car</td> <td>17</td> <td>186</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2002/03	(a-e)	(f-j)	Pedestrians	12	50	Cyclists	1	18	Motorcycles	6	26	Car	17	186	Other	0	0	No comparable data	No trend identified		Best Value Performance Plan 2004/5 L/BV99												
2002/03	(a-e)	(f-j)																																	
Pedestrians	12	50																																	
Cyclists	1	18																																	
Motorcycles	6	26																																	
Car	17	186																																	
Other	0	0																																	

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues identified	Source
<b>11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change</b>					
Average energy efficiency of housing stock	Average energy efficiency of housing (max 100)	Average SAP rating for local authority owned dwellings 2002/03 53.7	English Districts Average 59 North Yorks District Average 54.05  Harrogate targets 2003/04 56.2 2004/05 58.1 2005/06 60		Best Value Performance Plan 2004/5 (BV63)
% of District energy consumption produced from renewable sources					
Greenhouse gas emissions					
Household energy use (gas & electricity as used per household)					
Development on floodplains					
<b>12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste</b>					
Water usage					
Amount of waste arising and its processing route	2002/03 household waste collected /head (household) 355.17kg	English Districts Ave 403kg North Yorks District Ave 418.97kg Harrogate target 2004/05 377kg 2005/06 388kg 2006/07 392kg	2003/04 363kg	Favourable situation. Less collected per head than both the North Yorks and English District Average for 2002/03 and achieved the target for 2004/05.	Best Value Performance Plan 2004/05 (BV84)
% of total household waste recycled	2002/03 9%	English Districts Ave 11% North Yorks Districts Ave 9.21% Harrogate target 2004/05 17.5% 2005/06 21% 2006/07 24.5%	2003/04 14.5%	For 2002/03 below both the national and North Yorks District Average but significant increase in recycling for 2003/04	Best Value Performance Plan 2004/5 (BV82a)

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues identified	Source
Amount of residential development completed on brown field land	2003/04 86%	60% on brownfield land by 2008	02/03 87% 01/02 79% 00/01 69% 99/00 57% 98/99 40% 97/98 50% 96/97 34%	Significant increase in the amount of residential development on brownfield land and the 60% target is being met.	Harrogate District Local Plan – Annual Monitoring Report 2003.
Amount of employment development completed on brown field land	No data available				Consideration will be given as to whether this indicator should be monitored in the future.
Green spaces lost to development					
<b>13. Protect and enhance the historic environment</b>					
Number of listed buildings, ancient monuments and conservation areas	Conservation Areas 52 Listed Buildings Grade I 50 Grade II* 110 Grade II 2,070 Ancient Monuments 50				Datafile 2004 (HBC)
Loss or damage to listed buildings and settings					
Loss or damage to scheduled ancient monuments and their settings					
Loss or damage to historic parks and gardens and their setting					
% of conservation area demolished or otherwise lost					

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues identified	Source
<b>14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development</b>					
% of residential development completed on brown field land	2003/04 86%	60% on brownfield land by 2008	02/03 87% 01/02 79% 00/01 69% 99/00 57% 98/99 40% 97/98 50% 96/97 34%	Significant increase in the amount of residential development on brownfield land and the 60% target is being met.	Harrogate District Local Plan – Annual Monitoring Report 2003
% of employment development completed on brown field land	No data available				Consideration will be given as to whether this indicator should be monitored in the future.
Area of previously developed land which is vacant and or derelict (hectares)	Vacant land 12 Derelict land & buildings 5 Vacant buildings 6 (2003)	Yorks & Humber (2003) Vacant land 2,170 Derelict land & buildings 3,160 Vacant buildings 820  England (2003) Vacant land 14,610 Derelict land & buildings 20,550 Vacant buildings 4,550 (2003)	Vacant land 3 Derelict land & buildings 2 Vacant buildings 3 (2002)  Vacant land 3 Derelict land & buildings 3 Vacant buildings 15 (2001)	A mixed picture emerges. Overall there has been a reduction in vacant buildings but an increase in vacant land and derelict land and buildings. Re-use of previously developed land will be an issue to be addressed by the LDF.	National Land Use Database <a href="http://www.nlud.org.uk">www.nlud.org.uk</a>
Development on floodplains					
Developments incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems					
<b>15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all</b>					
<b>16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment</b>					
% of individuals of working age in employment	2001 Overall economic activity 71% 79% of males economically active 64% of females economically active	England & Wales 2001 Overall economic activity 67% 74% of males economically active 60% of females economically active	1991 Overall economic activity 61% 74% of males economically active 50% of females economically active	Favourable situation when compared to the England & Wales position. There has also been an increase in economic activity between 1991 and 2001.	Data Digest 2004 (HBC) Census 1991, 2001
GDP per head (£/head)	Not possible to identify GDP at district level but there will be a variation between rural and more populous urban areas	1995 1998 UK 100 100 Yorks & Humber 88 88 North Yorks 94 94 York UA 111 114	No trend available	No issues identified	Regional Trends 36 <a href="http://www.yorkshire.futures.com">www.yorkshire.futures.com</a>

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues identified	Source
% of businesses surviving three years	No data available at the district level	1996 UK 62.5 Yorks& Humb 60.8 North Yorks 66.2	No trend available	No issues identified	SBS, Dti Competitiveness Indicators <a href="http://www.yorkshire.futures.com">www.yorkshire.futures.com</a>
Net increase or decrease in the number of VAT registered businesses	Net increase of 65 in VAT registrations between 2000- 01		1999-00 80 1998-99 85 1997-98 115 1996-97 35 1995-96 -20	Net increase between 2000 and 2001 however this is a net decrease over the previous 3 years.	Local Economic Review 2003 (HBC)
Unemployment rate	July 2004 1.0%	July 2004 North Yorks 1.2% Yorks & Humber 2.4% England & Wales 2.2%	Harrogate Stable rates of unemployment, fluctuating between 1.0% and 1.3% over April 03-Mar 04	Compares favourably with the County, Region and England & Wales. There are pockets where unemployment remains slightly higher than District average – East Central (2.7%), Ripon (2.3), West Central (2.1%)	Data Digest 2004 (HBC) Local Economic Review 2003 (HBC)
Shop vacancy rates in market towns	2003/4 Harrogate Knaresborough Ripon Boroughbridge Pateley Bridge Masham				

REVIEW OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND OBJECTIVES

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
<b>International &amp; European Context</b>		
Ramsar Convention (Ramsar Bureau 1971)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conserve and wisely use all wetlands</li> <li>Consider the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands as regulators of water regimes and as habitats supporting characteristic flora and fauna, especially waterfowl.</li> <li>Recognise that wetlands constitute a resource of great economic, cultural, scientific and recreational value, the loss of which would be irreparable.</li> <li>Stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetlands now and in the future.</li> </ul>	Requires designation of suitable wetlands of inclusion in List of wetlands of International Importance.	There are currently no sites within Harrogate District, however the impact of development on any future designations will need to be considered.
Kyoto Protocol (United Nations 1992)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere, at a level that would prevent dangerous interference with the climate system</li> </ul>	National targets set for industrialised nations to reduce emissions of 6 greenhouse gases during the period 2008-2012	Ensure that policies and proposals do not reduce air quality
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (United Nations 2002)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eradicate poverty;</li> <li>Change unsustainable patterns of production and consumption; and</li> <li>Protect and manage the natural resource base of economic and social development.</li> </ul>	Sets out 8 targets aimed at reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development. Identifies priority areas for action: Water and sanitation, Energy, Health, Agricultural, and biodiversity.	
EU Framework Directive on Waste (75/442/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit waste production</li> <li>Promote prevention, recycling &amp; conversion of waste with a view to re-use</li> </ul>	Requires a number of actions to be implemented into national law/policy.	Consideration should be given to encouraging waste efficient development, use of secondary & recycled aggregates and encourage recycling facilities in new developments
EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC as amended by 97/49/EC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect, manage and regulate all bird species living in the wild</li> <li>Conserve, maintain or restore biotopes and habitats of these</li> </ul>	Requires special measures to be taken to protect species listed in Annex 1 of the directive and in particular to classify Special Protection Areas as areas most suitable for these species.	East and West Nidderdale, Barden and Blubbershouses Moor forms part of the North Pennine Moors SPA. This designation requires that measures are taken to promote conservation and prevent deterioration of the habitat and species for which the area has been designated.

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
<b>EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce and prevent water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources</li> </ul>		
<b>EU Habitats Directive (93/43/EEC) (As amended by 97/62/EC)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain biodiversity by conserving natural habitats and wild flora and</li> <li>Encourage the management of features of the landscape that are essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.</li> </ul>	Requires the Designation of Special Areas of Conservation, selected for their importance as natural habitat types and as habitats for species listed in Annexes to the Directive	North Pennine Moors and Kirk Deighton SSSI are designated as SACs. The Directive requires that measures are taken to avoid significant deterioration of natural habitats as well as disturbance of the species for which the area has been designated.
<b>EU Air Quality Directive (96/62/EC)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve ambient air quality in order to reduce the harmful effects on human health and the environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lays down limit values and alert thresholds for a number of air pollutants</li> <li>Requires monitoring and reporting of air quality</li> </ul>	Ensure that policies and proposals do not reduce air quality
<b>EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To prevent further deterioration and protect and enhance status of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands</li> <li>To promote the sustainable consumption of water; to reduce pollution of waters from priority substances</li> <li>To prevent the deterioration in the status and to progressively reduce pollution of groundwaters</li> <li>To contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achieve good ecological and good chemical status by 2015 unless there are grounds for derogation</li> <li>Reduction and ultimate elimination of priority hazardous substances</li> </ul>	
<b>National Context</b>		
<b>A Better Quality of Life: A strategy for sustainable development for the UK. (DETR 1999)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone</li> <li>Effective protection of the environment</li> <li>Prudent use of natural resources</li> <li>Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment</li> </ul>	Develops a number of headline indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total output of the economy (GDP)</li> <li>Investment in public, business and private assets</li> <li>Proportion of people of working age who are in work</li> <li>Qualifications at age 19</li> <li>Expected years of healthy life</li> <li>Homes judged unfit to live in</li> <li>Level of crime</li> </ul>	Incorporate relevant indicators into monitoring where appropriate

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emissions of greenhouse gases</li> <li>• Days when air pollution is moderate or high</li> <li>• Road traffic</li> <li>• Rivers of good or fair quality</li> <li>• Populations of wild birds</li> <li>• New homes built on previously developed land</li> <li>• Waste arisings and management</li> <li>• Satisfaction with quality of life (to be developed)</li> </ul>	
Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future: A fair deal for rural England. (DETR 2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife</li> <li>• Increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside</li> <li>• Maintain and stimulate communities and secure access to services which is equitable in all circumstances</li> <li>• Facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geographical availability of key services in rural areas; % of households within x km of food shops, post offices, cash points, child nurseries, primary schools, GP surgeries</li> <li>• Low income: % of people in rural wards in low income bands</li> <li>• Qualifications of young people in rural areas</li> <li>• Proportion of rural population disadvantaged in access to housing</li> <li>• Proportion of households in rural areas within about 10 minutes walk of at least hourly bus service</li> <li>• Recorded crime levels and fear of crime in rural areas</li> <li>• Employment activity rates in rural areas, unemployment rates in rural areas</li> <li>• Proportions of market towns that are thriving, stable or declining (based on service provision, business activity and employment)</li> <li>• Business health: new business start ups and turnover of businesses in rural areas</li> <li>• Total Income from farming and off farm income, Agricultural employment (full-time, part-time and seasonal)</li> <li>• Change in countryside quality including biodiversity, tranquillity, heritage, and landscape character</li> <li>• Populations of farmland birds, Conditions of Sites of Special Scientific Interest</li> </ul>	<p>Develop policies that can facilitate vibrant rural communities with good access to local services</p> <p>Incorporate relevant indicators into monitoring where appropriate</p>

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rivers of good or fair quality, Air quality (low level ozone) in rural areas</li> <li>Numbers of people using the countryside and types of visit; kind of transport; and level and type of spend</li> <li>Community vibrancy: % of parishes in four categories (vibrant, active, barely active, sleeping) assessed on numbers of meeting places, voluntary and cultural activities, contested parish elections</li> </ul>	
Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: The Future. Delivering an urban renaissance. (DETR 2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bring brownfield sites and empty property back into use</li> <li>Take greater care of the urban environment</li> <li>Provide quality services and opportunities for all</li> <li>Seek to create and share economic prosperity</li> </ul>	Changes in urban areas to be driven forward by tough PSA targets. In Summary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More jobs by 2004</li> <li>Reduced crime rates</li> <li>Improved education standards in all areas</li> <li>Improved public transport systems to encourage increased usage</li> <li>Better housing</li> <li>Better health services</li> <li>60% of new housing on brownfield land, 17% of underused land reclaimed by 2010, improved design</li> </ul>	} Incorporate into monitoring where appropriate  Compare LDF targets with national figures, ensure policies encourage improved design
National Air Quality Strategy : Working Together For Clean Air. (DETR 2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public places which poses no risk to health of quality of life.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets out a number of technical objectives for the purposes of local air quality management</li> </ul>	There are no areas subject to Air Quality Management Plan but ensure that policies and proposals do not reduce air quality
Transport 2010 : The 10 Year Plan (DETR 2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote modern and integrated transport for the public and industry and to reduce the impact of transport on the environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce road congestion by 2010</li> <li>10% increase in rail use by 2010</li> <li>10% increase in bus use by 2010</li> <li>Double light rail use by 2010</li> <li>Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% and move towards 20% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> by 2010</li> <li>Significantly increase rail freight percentage share</li> <li>Triple the number of cycling trips</li> <li>Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 40% by 2010</li> </ul>	Develop policies and proposals that provide for the use of a range of modes of transport with focus on reducing congestion and greenhouse gas emissions

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
Energy White Paper : Our Energy – Creating A Low Carbon Economy (DTI 2003)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cut greenhouse gas emissions in the UK by 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020.</li> <li>• Maintain and increase the reliability of energy supplies.</li> <li>• Ensure that every home is adequately heated.</li> <li>• Promote competitive energy markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nobody should be living in fuel poverty by 2016-2018</li> <li>• Requires a strategic approach to be developed for each region to include regional targets</li> <li>• Develop an action plan showing how regional bodies and local authorities will deliver objectives</li> </ul>	Need to take account of any regional targets
Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire & the Humber (ODPM 2003)		
<p>Focus is on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Planning</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Tackling deprivation and renewing communities</li> <li>• Economic growth and skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase from 50% to 60% of new housing on brownfield land</li> <li>• Increase the use of empty homes.</li> <li>• Tackle areas of low housing demand and abandonment.</li> <li>• Unlock the employment potential of brownfield sites.</li> <li>• Increase the quality and safety of public spaces and local environments.</li> <li>• Ensure that demand for new households is met.</li> <li>• Lower the housing affordability barrier.</li> <li>• Ensure that everyone living in social housing and the most vulnerable living in the private sector have homes that met the decency standards.</li> <li>• Increase the provision of affordable housing to meet the housing needs of local people and local economies.</li> <li>• Make public transport more attractive by increasing reliability and quality of rail and bus services.</li> <li>• Increase the access and availability of play space.</li> <li>• Reduce the fear of crime – build safer streets.</li> <li>• Reduce congestion on key transport links, which is a threat to the region's competitiveness.</li> <li>• Encourage economic growth, business creation and success and skills.</li> </ul>	Compare targets set out in LDF with those in Sustainable Communities Plan where the issue is relevant to the District

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
Northern Way Growth Strategy (Work in progress, 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity combining a world class economy with a superb quality of life</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investing in the city regions in the North to make them more attractive places to live, work and visit</li> <li>Ensuring that our universities are world class in their teaching and research, and work well with businesses to boost economic success</li> <li>Supporting the creation of more indigenous businesses and attracting more entrepreneurs to the North</li> <li>Ensuring that the North's companies can compete effectively in global markets</li> <li>Creating a skilled workforce and reduce the number of people out of work</li> <li>Improving road, rail, air and sea transport</li> </ul>	Maintain watching brief in respect of progress in developing the Northern Way.
PPS1: Creating Sustainable Communities (Draft) (ODPM 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote urban and rural regeneration</li> <li>Promote regional, sub-regional and local economies</li> <li>Promote communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free</li> <li>Bring forward sufficient land of a suitable quality in the right locations</li> <li>Give high priority to ensuring access to all to jobs, health, education, shops, leisure and community facilities</li> <li>Focus developments that attract a large number of people in existing centres</li> <li>Recognise the need to enhance as well as protect biodiversity</li> <li>Promote the more efficient use of land</li> <li>Reduce the need to travel</li> </ul>	No specific targets or indicators	The key objective of creating sustainable communities should underpin the policy approach of the Harrogate District LDF where this is appropriate.
PPG2: Green Belts (DETR 1999)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide access to the open countryside for the urban population</li> <li>Provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and sport near urban areas</li> <li>To retain attractive landscapes and enhance landscapes</li> <li>Improve damaged and derelict land around towns</li> <li>Retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses</li> </ul>	No specific targets or indicators	The essential characteristic of green belts is their permanence. Revision to the existing boundary can not be made unless alterations to the Structure Plan have been approved or other exceptional circumstances exist which necessitate a revision.

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
<b>PPG3: Housing (DETR 2000)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan to meet housing requirements of the whole community, including those in need of affordable and special needs housing</li> <li>Provide greater choice and a better mix in size, type and location</li> <li>Provide sufficient housing land with priority to previously developed land in preference to greenfield sites</li> <li>Create more sustainable patterns of development by building in ways that deliver accessibility by public transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2008, 60% of additional housing should be achieved on previously developed land and through the conversion of existing buildings.</li> <li>Development which makes more efficient use of land should be encouraged (i.e. 30-50 dwellings per hectare)</li> <li>For each development, average off-street car parking provision should generally be no more than 1.5 off-street spaces per dwelling.</li> </ul>	The targets and indicators should be reflected in relevant policies of the Harrogate District LDF.
<b>PPG4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms (DoE 1992)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure sufficient land is available which is capable for industrial/commercial development and is well served by infrastructure</li> <li>Ensure a variety of sites are available to meet differing needs</li> <li>Encourage industrial/commercial development into locations that minimise trip length, reduce congestion and can be served by energy efficient modes of transport</li> <li>Seek to mix residential and industrial/commercial uses where appropriate</li> </ul>	No specific targets or indicators	Develop policies and proposals that provide a framework to support different employment sectors/size of firms having regard to the need to reduce the need to travel and to provide access by a genuine choice of modes of transport.
<b>PPG6: Town Centres and Retail development (DETR 1996)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure the availability of a wide range of shops, employment, services and facilities to which people have easy access by a choice of transport modes</li> <li>Sustain and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres</li> <li>Maintain an efficient, competitive and innovative retail sector</li> </ul>	No specific targets or indicators	Provide a policy framework that sustains and where appropriate enhances the vitality and viability of town centres.
<b>PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (ODPM 2004)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote more sustainable patterns of development</li> <li>Raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas</li> <li>Promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors</li> </ul>	No specific targets or indicators	Provide a policy framework that sustains, enhances and where appropriate revitalises country towns and villages and creates a diverse rural economy whilst maintaining local character/high quality environment

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
<b>PPG8 Telecommunications (DTLR, 2001)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure people have access to a wide range of choices as to who provides their telecommunications service</li> <li>• Ensure people have equitable access to the latest telecommunications technologies</li> </ul>	No specific targets or indicators	Consider the need to allocate sites for major telecommunications development otherwise set out criteria based policies to guide telecommunications development.
<b>PPS9: Biodiversity &amp; Geological Conservation (Draft ODPM 2004)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure policies are based upon up to date information about environmental characteristics of the area</li> <li>• Seek to maintain, enhance or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests</li> <li>• Take a strategic approach to conservation and enhancement of biodiversity</li> <li>• Promote opportunities to incorporate beneficial biodiversity and geological features with a development</li> <li>• Consider whether development can be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity/geological interests</li> </ul>	No specific targets or indicators	Need to ensure that plan policies and land allocations have due regard to the need to protect and where possible enhance biodiversity. Need to ensure that biodiversity is integrated with other considerations when making decisions on land uses.
<b>PPG10 Planning and Waste Management (DETR, 1999)</b>		
<p>Focus of advice is mainly Waste Planning Authorities however:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District local plans (LDFs) should consider the need to safeguard land for possible future waste management use</li> <li>• Ensure that opportunities for incorporating re-use/recycling facilities in new development is properly considered</li> </ul>	No specific targets or indicators	Identify on proposals map safeguarding areas and waste allocations adopted in a DPD produced by the County.
<b>PPS11 Regional Spatial Strategies (ODPM 2004)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LDDs must be in general conformity with RSS</li> </ul>	No specific targets or indicators	Need to ensure general conformity with RSS, acknowledging at this stage that this is still an emerging piece of work

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
<b>PPS12 Local Development Frameworks (ODPM 2004)</b>		
<p>Focuses on procedural policy &amp; process but sets out key aims of the new system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased flexibility to respond to changing local circumstances</li> <li>• Strengthening community and stakeholder involvement</li> <li>• Front loading the process</li> <li>• Carry out sustainability appraisal</li> <li>• Effective Programme management</li> <li>• LDDs to be soundly based in terms of their content and process of production</li> </ul>	<p>Sets out key milestones that should be identified in the LDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commencement of the preparation of a DPD</li> <li>• Public participation on preferred options</li> <li>• Submission of DPD</li> <li>• Pre-examination meeting</li> <li>• Commencement of the examination</li> <li>• Adoption of the DPD</li> </ul> <p>The LDS has to be submitted 6 months from commencement of the Planning &amp; Compulsory Purchase Act</p>	<p>Ensure LDS submitted within 6 months of commencement. Identify the key milestones in the LDS.</p>
<b>PPG13: Transport (DTLR 2001)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and moving freight</li> <li>• Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking &amp; cycling</li> <li>• Reduce the need to travel, especially by car</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>Need to develop policies to manage the pattern of growth to make the fullest use of public transport. Need to secure the effective integration of plan policies with transport issues.</p>
<b>PPG14 Development on Unstable Land (DOE 1990)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide for the reclamation and use of unstable land</li> <li>• Identify possible physical constraints on land development</li> <li>• Minimise the risks and effects of land instability</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>Need to identify areas of land instability and develop a policy approach that minimises the risk to potential future development</p>
<b>PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment (DOE, 1994)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment</li> <li>• Reconcile the need for economic growth with need to protect historic and natural environment</li> <li>• Define the capacity of the historic environment to accommodate change</li> <li>• Identify opportunities which the historic fabric of an area can offer as a focus for regeneration</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>Develop a policy framework to facilitate the protection of the historic environment and seek to increase its contribution to local amenity through for example policies to encourage the re-use of neglected historical buildings.</p>

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
<b>PPG16 Archaeology and Planning (DOE, 1990)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite non-renewable resource</li> <li>Provide effective protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings</li> </ul>	No specific targets or indicators	Need to provide policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings. The areas and sites to which the policies apply should be defined on the proposals map.
<b>PPG17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (ODPM 2002)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing open space, sports, recreational buildings &amp; land should not be built on unless an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown that it is surplus to requirements</li> </ul> <p>General principles for new facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote accessibility by a variety of transport modes</li> <li>Improve quality of public realm through good design</li> <li>Locate intensive recreational facilities where they can contribute to town centre vitality</li> <li>Provide open space in commercial/industrial areas, use brownfield in preference to greenfield sites</li> </ul>	No specific targets or indicators	Provide a policy framework to facilitate the provision and retention of public open space.
<b>PPG21 Tourism (DOE, 1992)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate and encourage development and improvement in tourism provision</li> <li>Consider opportunities to utilise tourism as an element of regeneration</li> </ul>	No specific targets or indicators	Provide a policy framework for both existing and future tourism provision and the relationship to other social, economic and environmental objectives.
<b>PPG22 Renewable Energy (DOE, 1994)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable energy developments should be capable of being accommodated in locations where the technology is viable and environmental, economic, and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily.</li> <li>Promote and encourage the development of renewable energy resources.</li> <li>Assumptions about the technical and commercial feasibility of renewable energy projects should be resisted</li> <li>Foster community involvement in renewable energy projects and seek to promote knowledge of and greater acceptance by the public of prospective renewable energy developments that are appropriately located.</li> </ul>	<p>Contains the following two nation-wide targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cut UK carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2020, with real progress by 2010.</li> <li>Generate 10% of the UK electricity from renewable resources by 2010 and 20% by 2020.</li> </ul>	Although national targets, there may be a need to consider the extent to which the District can contribute to energy generation from renewable sources.

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
<b>PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control (ODPM, 2004)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take a strategic approach to the location of potentially polluting developments and on the location of sensitive developments</li> <li>Facilitate the development on and remediation of existing contaminated and derelict land</li> <li>Polluting activities that are necessary for society and the economy should be so sited and planned that adverse effects are minimised</li> </ul>	No specific targets or indicators	Consideration should be given to providing a strategic policy approach in the Core Strategy DPD.
<b>PPG24 Planning and Noise (DOE, 1994)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide for the separation of noise-sensitive developments from major sources of noise (existing or programmed)</li> </ul>	Contains a large number of noise level recommendations but no specific targets or indicators	
<b>PPG25 Development and Flood Risk (DTLR, 2001)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give appropriate weight to flood-risk information and how it might be affected by climate change</li> <li>Apply the precautionary principle to decision making so that risk is avoided where possible or otherwise managed</li> <li>Adopt a risk based approach to proposals for development in or affecting flood risk areas</li> </ul>	No specific targets or indicators	In making land use allocations reference will be made to the output from the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
<b>Regional Context</b>		
RPG12: Regional Planning Guidance including selective alteration (GOYH, 2003)		
4 Strategic themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic regeneration &amp; growth</li> <li>• Promoting social inclusion</li> <li>• Urban and rural renaissance</li> <li>• Conserving and enhancing natural resources</li> </ul>	RPG12 includes a comprehensive set of indicators that are reported on in an annual monitoring report.	DPD needs to be in general conformity with RPG and RSS as it emerges
Advancing Together : Towards a Sustainable Region (Regional Assembly, 2003)		
Sets out 15 sustainability aims that forms the basis of the region's sustainability appraisal for RSS. The Borough Council has also chosen to use these aims for its SA work.	Sets out a range of indicators that will be taken into account in the Borough Council's SA work	Incorporate relevant indicators into monitoring where appropriate
Regional Economic Strategy (Yorkshire Forward, Date)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grow the region's businesses</li> <li>• Achieve higher business birth and survival rates</li> <li>• Attract and retain more private and public investment</li> <li>• Radically improve education, learning and skills</li> <li>• Connect communities to economic opportunity through targeted regeneration activity.</li> <li>• Enhance and utilise the region's infrastructure of physical and environmental assets.</li> </ul>	Tier 1 targets (by 2010): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create 150,000 new jobs</li> <li>• Double the rate of business start-ups per 10,000 population</li> <li>• Treble investment</li> <li>• 3 million people trained in IT skills</li> <li>• Halve the number of deprived wards</li> <li>• Cut greenhouse gases by over 20%</li> <li>• A year on year increase in GDP growth above EU average</li> </ul> Tier 2 targets (by 2005) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment rate above 72.8%</li> <li>• Increase productivity by at least 6%</li> <li>• Increase level of business innovation</li> <li>• 10% increase in number of people considering going into business</li> <li>• 6% increase in productivity of small firms</li> <li>• 10% increase in disadvantaged communities</li> <li>• 620 active investment cases</li> </ul>	Develop policies and proposals that support business growth and innovation

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
<b>Draft Regional Housing Strategy (Regional Assembly, 2003)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote regeneration and renewal</li> <li>• Provide sufficient decent homes, creating mixed-income communities</li> <li>• Ensure fair access to quality housing for all groups.</li> <li>• Ensure that affordable housing meets, sustains and exceeds the decent homes target.</li> <li>• Bring all private sector homes up to decent standard, with a priority to vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of vacant dwellings</li> <li>• Turnover rates of social housing</li> <li>• Achievement of Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder targets</li> <li>• Number of house-sales at very low prices</li> <li>• Number of homelessness applications accepted</li> <li>• Completions of affordable homes</li> <li>• Number of households in temporary accommodation</li> <li>• Number of households with children in B&amp;B temporary accommodation</li> <li>• Homes failing to meet decent homes standard – target is to meet the decent homes standard for all social housing by 2010</li> <li>• Tenant and resident satisfaction with home</li> <li>• Reduce the number of households in fuel poverty</li> <li>• Promoting community integration</li> <li>• Housing conditions for minority groups</li> <li>• Quality of housing for older people</li> <li>• Provision of new or converted housing for people with special needs</li> <li>• Effective delivery of floating support services</li> <li>• Eradication of rough sleeping</li> </ul>	<p>Incorporate relevant indicators into monitoring where appropriate</p> <p>Develop policies to deliver affordable, decent homes.</p>
<b>Regional Waste Strategy (Regional Assembly, 2004)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gain community support and involvement in the delivery of the strategy</li> <li>• Reduce waste production and increase re-use, recycling and composting</li> <li>• Manage residual waste in the most sustainable way</li> <li>• Provide technical support and advice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the annual increase in waste production per household to 2% by 2008/9</li> <li>• Achieve statutory targets for recycling and composting household waste and diverting biodegradable municipal waste from landfill</li> </ul>	<p>Consider the requirements for increased recycling in terms of accommodating any physical requirements in new development</p>

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
<b>Regional Environment Enhancement Strategy (Regional Assembly, Date)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building knowledge and understanding</li> <li>• Conserving environmental resources</li> <li>• Managing environmental change</li> <li>• Making community connections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River Quality</li> <li>• Household Waste Arising</li> <li>• % of housing developed on previously used land</li> <li>• Industrial Property – rental costs</li> <li>• Total Motor Vehicle Km travelled</li> <li>• % of journeys to work by walk/cycle/public transport</li> <li>• Average time taken travelling to work (mins)</li> <li>• Mean traffic speed (kph)</li> <li>• Natural Environment - % of England's Area of National Parks +</li> </ul>	Incorporate relevant indicators into monitoring where appropriate
<b>Local Context</b>		
<b>North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (NYCC, Date)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit traffic growth</li> <li>• Minimise the adverse impact of traffic on the environment</li> <li>• Promote social equality by providing genuine choices of travel mode</li> <li>• Reduce the number and severity of casualties arising from road</li> <li>• Provide a quality public transport system</li> <li>• Facilitate opportunities for economic regeneration, growth and the sustainable movement of goods.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase by 10% the total annual distance covered by buses</li> <li>• Achieve zero traffic growth in two main urban areas of Harrogate and Scarborough</li> <li>• Increase by 10% the total number of passenger journeys made on buses</li> <li>• Introduce 10 calming/gateway schemes per annum</li> <li>• Establish 3 quality freight partnerships</li> <li>• Achieve a 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured by 2010</li> <li>• Achieve a 50% reduction in the number of under 16s killed or seriously injured by 2010</li> <li>• Achieve a 10% reduction in slight casualty rate</li> </ul>	Develop policies and proposals that locate development in areas that reduce the need to travel and provide a genuine choice of modes of transport.
<b>North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan (Deposit Draft) (NYCC 2001)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage the use of environmentally acceptable standards of operational practices in respect of waste treatment and disposal.</li> <li>• Seek a reduction in the amount of waste that requires treatment and disposal.</li> <li>• Encourage a move away from traditional waste disposal to alternative methods of re-us and recovery</li> </ul>	Does not set targets relevant to Harrogate District	Consider the requirements for increased recycling in terms of accommodating any physical requirements in new development

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
<b>North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan (NYCC 1997)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify safeguarding areas for future working.</li> <li>Restrict non-mineral development which would hinder the implementation of existing permissions or mineral development in Preferred Areas and Areas of Search.</li> <li>Restrict non-mineral development where it would be adversely affected by mineral operations.</li> <li>Support and encourage the use of secondary and recycled materials</li> </ul>	Does not set targets relevant to Harrogate District	<p>Identify on the proposals map minerals safeguarding areas and allocations adopted in a DPD produced by the County.</p> <p>Consider how the LDF can encourage sustainable construction techniques to reduce construction waste</p>
<b>Pre-Deposit Consultation Draft North Yorkshire Structure Plan (NYCC 2003)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable Development</li> <li>Conservation &amp; enhancement of the natural &amp; built environment</li> <li>Conservation of natural resources</li> <li>Meeting community development needs</li> <li>Economic stability</li> <li>Integration of transport &amp; land use</li> </ul>	Does not provide specific targets or indicators but suggests courses of action that will need to take place to support the achievement of the identified objectives	
<b>Harrogate District Tourism Strategy (Harrogate BC 2000)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build on the District's strengths and its unique selling points</li> <li>Develop a sustainability theme throughout the District's tourism product</li> <li>Ensure quality and convenience for the visitor</li> <li>Use new technology to improve the accessibility and quality of information for the visitor and would-be-visitor.</li> <li>Ensure that the benefits to be gained from tourism are enjoyed by all parts of the District.</li> <li>Support the development of new tourism products</li> <li>Research the potential for increasing the stock of self-catering accommodation across the District and hotel bed space in the major settlements.</li> </ul>		Consider how the LDF can give spatial expression to the objectives of the Tourism Strategy to reflect the importance of tourism to the District economy.

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
Harrogate District Community Safety Strategy (Harrogate BC 2002)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the fear of crime</li> <li>• Reduce burglary and theft, vehicle related crime, violent crime and disorder.</li> <li>• Design community safety to meet the needs of young people as members of the wider community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain the number of people who feel safe in their community at 90% or above</li> <li>• % of visitors/delegates who feel safe</li> <li>• Reduce the number of domestic burglaries to 11/1000</li> <li>• Approve 25% of new houses as "secured by design"</li> <li>• Promote use of secured car park</li> <li>• Reduce vehicle crime to 6.9/1000 population</li> <li>• Reduce violent crime to 7.6/1000 population</li> <li>• Provide facilities/activities for young people</li> </ul>	<p>Consider how the LDF can give spatial expression to the objectives of the Community Safety Strategy.</p> <p>Incorporate the indicators in to monitoring where appropriate</p>
Harrogate District Community Plan (Harrogate LSP 2003)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve waste recycling and reducing energy consumption.</li> <li>• Maximise the stock of appropriate and affordable housing</li> <li>• Improve access to jobs, services, transport and facilities for disadvantaged</li> <li>• Increase education opportunities for young people and promote life-long learning.</li> <li>• Reduce the incidence of anti-social</li> <li>• Significantly improve the prospects of the rural and market town economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household energy use (Gas and electricity as used per Household)</li> <li>• Percentage of total tonnage of household waste that has been recycled</li> <li>• Percentage of new housing development on previously used land</li> <li>• Proportion of people of working age in employment</li> <li>• Percentage increase or decrease in the number of VAT registered businesses</li> <li>• Percentage increase or decrease in the number of local jobs</li> <li>• Proportion of the Population who live in wards within the 25% most deprived in the country</li> <li>• Death rate by cause per 1000 population</li> <li>• Affordable Housing (House price / earnings ratio)</li> <li>• Percentage of residents finding it easy to access local services</li> <li>• Infant Mortality (no. of deaths of infants under 1 year old)</li> <li>• House price / Earnings affordability ratio</li> <li>• No of New Affordable Housing units provided over previous 12 months</li> <li>• Proportion of population living in settlements not served by public transport</li> <li>• Percentage of households served by broadband enabled exchanges</li> </ul>	<p>Consider how the LDF can give spatial expression to the objectives of the Community Plan.</p> <p>Incorporate the indicators in to monitoring</p>

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of population living in parishes containing one or more Post Offices</li> <li>• Average unemployment rate in District (Excluding towns of 10,000+ population)</li> <li>• Shop vacancy rates in market towns (L/EDS)</li> <li>• Percentage of year 13 school leavers remaining in the District</li> <li>• Percentage of residents surveyed who feel safe outside</li> <li>• Domestic Burglaries per 1000 Households</li> <li>• Percentage of total tonnage household waste that is recycled</li> <li>• Percentage of new housing development on previously developed land</li> <li>• Household energy use (gas and electricity) per household</li> </ul>	
<b>Action for the Environment : Harrogate District LA21 Plan (Harrogate BC 2003)</b>		
Identifies key environmental action areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy efficiency</li> <li>• Water conservation</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Waste &amp; recycling</li> <li>• Local surroundings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve energy efficiency in homes by 30% by 2011</li> <li>• Increase household waste recycling rate to 14% by 2004 and 21% by 2006</li> <li>• Encourage greater use of public transport, walking &amp; cycling</li> </ul>	Develop design related policies (or SPD) to encourage greater home energy efficiency
<b>Harrogate District Cultural Strategy : Looking to the Future (Harrogate BC 2003)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase opportunities to participate in cultural activities.</li> <li>• Strengthen the provision and development of cultural activity</li> <li>• Improve information and communication about cultural provision and</li> <li>• Achieve an increase in the number of people who are actively involved in the development and promotion of cultural activities.</li> <li>• Achieve greater investment in the provision and development of cultural activities</li> </ul>	Targets and indicators to be developed in the form of an action plan.	Consider how the LDF can give spatial expression to the objectives of the Cultural Strategy.

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
Harrogate Corporate Vision (Harrogate BC 2003)		
Identifies 6 long term priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable housing</li> <li>• Traffic and transport</li> <li>• Keeping the District safe</li> <li>• Caring for the environment</li> <li>• Supporting the growing local economy</li> <li>• Delivering first class public services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-assess and prioritise affordable housing needs</li> <li>• Provide housing opportunities/decent homes for all</li> <li>• Improve traffic flows</li> <li>• Improve availability of and access to rural transport</li> <li>• Tackle anti-social behaviour</li> <li>• Reduce the fear of crime</li> <li>• Increase the amount/type of household waste recycled</li> <li>• Limit the impact of new housing development</li> <li>• Improve public spaces</li> <li>• Improve energy efficiency and use of renewables</li> <li>• Increase re-use of empty properties</li> <li>• Create a range of employment opportunities</li> <li>• Increase tourism visitor spend</li> <li>• Continue to provide effective community leadership</li> </ul>	Consider how the LDF can give spatial expression to the Districts Corporate Priorities
AONB Management Plan (Nidderdale AONB Joint Advisory Committee 2004)		
Conserving the AONBs special qualities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining landscape character</li> <li>• Maintaining biodiversity</li> <li>• Maintaining the Historic Environment</li> </ul> Living & working in the AONB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture and forestry</li> <li>• Rural economy and community life</li> <li>• Planning and development</li> <li>• Transport</li> </ul> Understanding & enjoyment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access</li> <li>• Tourism</li> <li>• Promoting the designation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Length of boundary features covered by agri-environment schemes</li> <li>• Farm size, structure, type</li> <li>• Extent of woodland covered by woodland Grant Scheme</li> <li>• Extent of upland heath, blanket bog covered by agri-environment schemes</li> <li>• Extent of SSSI, rough grazing</li> <li>• Populations of breeding birds</li> <li>• Quality of rivers and wetlands</li> <li>• No. of listed buildings at risk</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments at risk</li> <li>• No. of registered Historic Parks and Gardens</li> <li>• % of rights of way network easy to use</li> <li>• % of land in AONB open to public access</li> </ul>	Provide a policy context within which the AONB's special qualities can be conserved

SUSTAINABILITY AIMS OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

Aim	Objective	Indicators
<b>Social aims</b>		
1. Quality housing available to everyone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it make housing available to people in need</li> <li>• Will it improve the quality of housing stock</li> <li>• Will it improve energy efficiency/insulation in housing</li> <li>• Will it increase the use of sustainable building practices</li> <li>• Will it reduce homelessness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of housing stock judged unfit to live in</li> <li>• Average energy efficiency of housing</li> <li>• House price/earnings affordability ratio</li> <li>• Housing completions</li> <li>• Affordable housing completions</li> <li>• Households accepted in priority need</li> </ul>
2. Conditions & services to engender good health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve equitable access to health services</li> <li>• Will it promote positive health &amp; prevent ill health</li> <li>• Will it address health inequalities</li> <li>• Will it encourage healthy lifestyles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of the Population who live in wards within the 25% most deprived in the country</li> <li>• Geographical access to services</li> <li>• Death rate from: heart disease and stroke; all cancers; hospital admission rate for accidents; suicide and undetermined injury</li> <li>• Number of years of expected healthy life</li> <li>• % of people who regularly participate in walking, swimming, cycling and keep fit/aerobics</li> <li>• Number of people accessing greenspace for leisure activity</li> </ul>
3. Safety and security for people and property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce crime and disorder through design measures?</li> <li>• Will it address the causes of crime and disorder and/or reduce crime through intervention?</li> <li>• Will it reduce fear of crime?</li> <li>• Will it improve road safety</li> <li>• Will it reduce causes of accidents?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of residents surveyed who feel safe outside</li> <li>• Domestic burglaries per 1000 households</li> <li>• Vehicle crimes per 1000 population</li> <li>• Violent crimes per 1000 population</li> <li>• Number of people killed or seriously injured on roads</li> </ul>
4. Vibrant communities which participate in decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it increase community participation in activities and/or in the democratic process?</li> <li>• Where appropriate, will it devolve decision-making to communities?</li> <li>• Will it improve and increase community facilities?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the potential for social isolation with particular regard to potentially disadvantaged groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of people actively volunteering</li> <li>• % of people satisfied with their local area as a place to live</li> <li>• Turn out at local and parish council elections</li> <li>• Geographical access to services</li> <li>• Areas of District with low earnings and high dependency</li> </ul>

Aim	Objective	Indicators
<b>Social aims Contd</b>		
5.Culture, leisure and recreation activities to all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it increase availability and accessibility of culture, leisure and recreation (CLR) activities/venues?</li> <li>• Will it provide support for CLR providers and/or creative industries?</li> <li>• Will it preserve, promote and enhance -culture and heritage in the District?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total tourist visitors to the District</li> <li>• % of people who regularly participate in walking, swimming, cycling and keep fit/aerobics</li> <li>• Number of people accessing greenspace for leisure activity</li> <li>• Location and condition of features of cultural heritage</li> </ul>
6.Local needs met locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it ensure that everyone has access to essential services (e.g. employment, education, health services and shops) and resources to serve communities are within reasonable non-car based travelling distance?</li> <li>• Will it provide appropriate housing for local needs?</li> <li>• Will it support the vibrancy of town and village centres?</li> <li>• Will it investigate information/communication technology (ICT) links to connect geographically remote and disadvantaged groups to services and resources?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas with poor frequency of public transport</li> <li>• Proportion of population living in settlements not served by public transport</li> <li>• Percentage of households served by broadband enabled exchanges</li> <li>• House price / Earnings affordability ratio</li> <li>• Affordable housing completions</li> <li>• Geographical access to services</li> <li>• Improvements to transport services</li> </ul>
7.Education & training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it promote lifelong learning and widening participation in lifelong learning activities?</li> <li>• Will it improve levels of basic skills and/or information/communication technology (ICT)?</li> <li>• Will it ascertain skills/skills training gaps and/or promote specialized training for areas in transition?</li> <li>• Will it contribute to meeting identified skills shortages?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of 16 year olds attaining 5 GCSEs A*-C</li> <li>• % of adults with NVQ level three qualifications</li> <li>• % of employees undertaking work related training in last 13 weeks</li> <li>• Percentage of employers with hard to fill vacancies</li> <li>• % of year 13 school leavers remaining in the District</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental aims</b>		
8.Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it protect and enhance existing priority habitats and species and provide for appropriate long term management of wildlife habitats?</li> <li>• Will it make use of opportunities wherever possible to enhance the environment as part of other initiatives?</li> <li>• Will it increase the quality and quantity of woodland cover in appropriate locations using native species?</li> <li>• Will it protect and enhance the region's rivers, estuary and coastal waters to achieve good ecological status?</li> <li>• Will it promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment and biodiversity and promote access to wildlife on appropriate sites?</li> <li>• Will it contribute to local distinctiveness and countryside character?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reported levels of damage to designated sites</li> <li>• Reported condition of nationally important wildlife sites</li> <li>• Number/Area of nature conservation sites</li> <li>• Population of wild birds</li> <li>• Area of woodland coverage in the District</li> <li>• % of river length of good or fair quality</li> <li>• Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets</li> </ul>

Aim	Objective	Indicators
<b>Environmental aims contd</b>		
9.Minimal pollution levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it clean up contaminated land?</li> <li>• Will it maintain and where possible improve air quality</li> <li>• Will it maintain and where possible improve surface water and groundwater quality</li> <li>• Will it maintain and where possible improve soil quality and minimise the loss of soils to development</li> <li>• Will it raise awareness about pollution and its effects?</li> <li>• Will it prevent unacceptable levels of noise and light pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of river length of good or fair quality and the % meeting its long term quality objective</li> <li>• Number of days when air pollution is moderate or high</li> <li>• Number of farms meeting soil association organic standards</li> <li>• Area of contaminated land</li> <li>• Development on best and most versatile agricultural land</li> </ul>
10.A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it increase access to key resources and services by means other than the car (eg health, education, work and food shopping)</li> <li>• Will it ease congestion on the road/rail network?</li> <li>• Will it improve access to opportunities and facilities for all groups, particularly those without a car?</li> <li>• Will it make the transport/environment attractive to non-car users (e.g. pedestrians and cyclists)?</li> <li>• Will it encourage freight transfer from road to rail and water?</li> <li>• Will it provide integrated transport services?</li> <li>• Will it increase provision of public transport where needed?</li> <li>• Will it improve rail services and facilities</li> <li>• Will it reduce environmental impacts of traffic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Levels of car ownership</li> <li>• Usage of non-car transport</li> <li>• Freight transport by mode</li> <li>• Availability of cycle networks (km)</li> <li>• Number of injuries and fatalities resulting from road traffic</li> <li>• Increase in passenger numbers (bus and rail)</li> <li>• Provision of park and ride sites</li> <li>• Improvements for pedestrians</li> </ul>
11.Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>• Will it increase energy efficiency in all sectors?</li> <li>• Will it increase the amount of energy from renewable sources that is generated and consumed in the region?</li> <li>• Will it reduce risk from flooding?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average energy efficiency of housing stock</li> <li>• % of District energy consumption produced from renewable sources</li> <li>• Greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>• Household energy use (Gas &amp; electricity as used per household</li> <li>• Development on floodplains</li> </ul>
12.Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it increase efficiency in water, energy and raw material use?</li> <li>• Will it make efficient use of land (appropriate density, protect good agricultural land, use brownfield land in preference to Greenfield sites)?</li> <li>• Will it increase prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste?</li> <li>• Will it increase awareness and provide information on resource efficiency and waste?</li> <li>• Will it reduce use of non-renewable resources?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water usage</li> <li>• Amount of waste arising and its processing route</li> <li>• % of household waste recycled</li> <li>• Amount of residential development completed on brownfield land</li> <li>• Amount of employment development completed on brownfield land</li> <li>• Green spaces lost to development</li> </ul>

Aim	Objective	Indicators
<b>Environmental aims contd.</b>		
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it protect and enhance features and areas of historical and cultural value</li> <li>• Will it promote sensitive re-use of historic or culturally important buildings where appropriate</li> <li>• Will it conserve the character of historic settlements and conservation areas</li> <li>• Will it preserve and where appropriate enhance features of archaeological importance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of listed buildings, ancient monuments and conservation areas</li> <li>• Loss or damage to listed buildings and their settings</li> <li>• Loss of damage to scheduled ancient monuments and their settings</li> <li>• Loss or damage to historic parks and gardens and their setting</li> <li>• % of conservation area demolished or otherwise lost</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental aims contd.</b>		
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns, that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it promote the development of communities with accessible services, employment, shops and leisure facilities?</li> <li>• Will it improve the resource efficiency of buildings (water, energy, density, use of existing buildings, designing for a longer lifespan)?</li> <li>• Will it prevent inappropriate development in flood plains?</li> <li>• Will it increase the use of sustainable urban drainage (which reduces run-off and improves water quality)?</li> <li>• Will it ensure new developments provide essential services accessible without use of a car and are accessible by public transport?</li> <li>• Will it ensure high design quality which supports local distinctiveness</li> <li>• Will it take account of the geomorphology of land?</li> <li>• Will it encourage re-use of existing buildings?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of residential development completed on brownfield land</li> <li>• % of employment development completed on brownfield land</li> <li>• Area of derelict land</li> <li>• Development on floodplains</li> <li>• Development incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage systems</li> </ul>
<b>Economic aims</b>		
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it provide employment opportunities for local people?</li> <li>• Will it promote or support equal employment opportunities, including disadvantaged groups?</li> <li>• Will it contribute to improving the diversity of employment opportunities?</li> <li>• Will it promote healthy working lives (including health and safety at work, work-life/home-life balance, healthy workplace policies and access to occupational health)?</li> <li>• Will it ensure employment opportunities are accessible by public transport?</li> <li>• Will it provide a travel plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of individuals of working age in employment</li> <li>• GDP per head</li> <li>• % of businesses surviving three years</li> <li>• Percentage increase or decrease in the number of VAT registered businesses</li> <li>• Average unemployment rate in District</li> <li>• Shop vacancy rates in market towns</li> <li>• No. of businesses providing a Travel Plan</li> </ul>

Aim	Objective	Indicators
<b>Economic aims contd</b>		
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it support existing businesses?</li> <li>• Will it support the voluntary sector and /or promote volunteering?</li> <li>• Will it maximise local skills?</li> <li>• Will it encourage investment (including inward investment)?</li> <li>• Will it provide for the needs of business (such as a range of premises, land and infrastructure)</li> <li>• Will it encourage rural diversification</li> </ul>	Indicators for this aim have been linked with those for Good quality employment opportunities available to all