



DEVELOPMENT CONTROL POLICIES

Development Plan Document

Scoping Report

SCOPING REPORT

July 2007

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Development Control Policies Development Plan Document

- 1.1 The Development Control Policies Development Plan Document (DPD) will form part of the Harrogate Local Development Framework. This DPD will guide and control development proposed through the submission of planning applications. It will comprise general policies to protect the character and heritage of the District and ensure development is of an appropriate scale, type and design. It builds on and adds more detail to the objectives and strategic policies set out in the Core Strategy.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.2 The Government is committed to the principle of sustainable development. In its sustainable development strategy "Securing the Future", published in 2005 five guiding principles were identified:
- Living within environmental limits
 - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
 - Achieving a sustainable economy
 - Promoting good governance
 - Using sound science responsibly
- 1.3 There is a mandatory requirement under Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal of Development Plan Documents. Sustainability Appraisal is a systematic and iterative process that identifies and reports on the likely significant effects of strategies and policies to ensure that decisions are made in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.
- 1.4 Alongside this is a requirement to comply with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC. This requires that a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is undertaken for plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. It has been determined by the Authority that an SEA is required for the Development Control Policies DPD as significant environmental effects are likely given the nature of the issues that it addresses. The requirements of the Directive are fully incorporated into the sustainability appraisal.
- 1.5 The Council has prepared a Core Strategy that sets out the broad policy framework for the key planning issues facing Harrogate District. This provides the context for all other DPD's. The Council has undertaken a Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy. Much of the work undertaken is also relevant to the appraisal of the Development Control Policies DPD because, as noted above, one of the functions of the Development Control Policies DPD is to add more detail to the strategic policies contained within the Core Strategy. The various sections in this report draw extensively from the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report.

How to comment on the Report

- 1.5 Consultation is being carried out on the Issues and Options from 20 July until 14 September 2007 and this also includes consultation on the information contained within this report. Comments are invited on any aspect of the report, including the scope, appraisal of emerging options, and level of detail of the environmental

information to be included in the Sustainability Appraisal Report. Please send your comments by email to: ldf@harrogate.gov.uk or in writing to:

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However you decide to respond please make sure that you submit your comments by 14 September 2007.

2.0 ESTABLISHING THE BASELINE AND PROVIDING A CONTEXT

Links to other strategies, plans and programmes

- 2.1 A review has been carried out of other plans, programmes and objectives set out in policies and legislation that may influence the preparation of the Development Control Policies DPD. This has been derived from the work undertaken for the Appraisal of the Core Strategy. A summary list of relevant documents is set out below. The outcome of the review is set out at Appendix 1.

International & European Context

- Ramsar Convention, Ramsar Bureau 1971
- Kyoto Protocol, United Nations 1992
- Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, United Nations 2002
- EU Framework Directive on Waste (75/442/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC)
- EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC as amended by 97/49/EC)
- EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)
- EU Habitats Directive (93/43/EEC as amended by 97/62/EC)
- EU Air Quality Directive (96/62/EC)
- EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
- European Spatial Development Perspective

National Context

- Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, (CM6467), 2005
- Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future: A Fair Deal for Rural England, DETR 2000
- Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: The future: Delivering an Urban Renaissance, DETR 2000
- National Air Quality Strategy: Working Together For Clean Air, DETR 2000
- Transport 2010: The Ten Year Plan, DETR 2000
- Energy White Paper : Our Energy – Creating a Low Carbon Economy, DTI 2003
- Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire & the Humber, ODPM 2003
- Northern Way Growth Strategy (A Work in Progress, 2004)
- The Historic Environment : A Force for the Future, DCMS 2001
- PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development, ODPM 2005
- PPG2: Green Belts, DETR 1999
- PPS3: Housing, DCLG 2006
- PPG4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms, DoE 1992
- PPS6: Planning for Town Centres, ODPM 2005
- PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas, ODPM 2004
- PPG8: Telecommunications, DTLR2001
- PPS9: Biodiversity & Geological Conservation, ODPM 2005
- PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, ODPM 2005
- PPS11: Regional Spatial Strategies, ODPM 2004
- PPS12: Local Development Frameworks, ODPM 2004
- PPG13 Transport, DTLR 2001
- PPG14: Development on Unstable Land, DOE1990
- PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment, DOE1994
- PPG16 Archaeology and Planning, DOE 1990

- PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, ODPM 2002
- PPG21: Tourism, DOE 1992
- PPS22: Renewable Energy, ODPM
- PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control, ODPM 2004
- PPG24: Planning and Noise, DOE 1994
- PPS25: Development and Flood Risk, DCLG 2006

Regional and Local Context

- RPG12: Regional Planning Guidance including selective alteration, GOYH 2003
- The Yorkshire & Humber Plan, Draft Regional Spatial Strategy, Regional Assembly, 2005
- Advancing Together: Towards a Sustainable Region, Regional Assembly 2003
- Regional Economic Strategy (2006-2015), Yorkshire Forward 2006
- Regional Sustainable Development Framework
- Regional Cultural Strategy
- Regional Housing Strategy (2005-2011), Regional Assembly 2005
- Regional Waste Strategy, Regional Assembly 2004
- Regional Environmental Enhancements Strategy, Regional Assembly
- North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan, NYCC 2000
- North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan, NYCC 2006
- North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan, NYCC 1997
- Pre-Deposit Consultation Draft North Yorkshire Structure Plan, NYCC 2003
- Harrogate District Tourism Strategy, Harrogate BC 2000
- Harrogate District Community Safety Strategy, Harrogate BC, 2002
- Harrogate District Community Plan, Harrogate LSP 2003
- Action for the Environment: Harrogate District LA21 Plan, Harrogate BC 2003
- Harrogate District Cultural Strategy: Looking to the Future, Harrogate BC 2003
- Harrogate Corporate Vision, Harrogate BC 2003
- AONB Management Plan, Nidderdale AONB Joint Advisory Committee 2004

2.2 The review has highlighted a number of key 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

Baseline Information

2.3 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. This exercise also helps to identify sustainability issues relevant to this District. A significant amount of baseline information on a wide range of issues has been collected for the Sustainability

Appraisal of the Core Strategy. A characterisation summary is set out below with more detail at Appendix 2.

- 2.4 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.
- 2.6 The 2001 census recorded a population in Harrogate district of 151,339. Between 1991 and 2001 the population increased by 5.4% with further growth anticipated. The 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.
- 2.8 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 regional and North Yorkshire average. The average house price in the District in Jan-Mar 2006 was £235,437 compared to £200,705 for all of North Yorkshire and £141,031 for the Yorkshire & Humber region¹.
- 2.9 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 is supported by the Housing Needs Assessment 2006 which shows that many existing and newly formed households cannot afford to buy or rent open market housing.
- 2.10 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.
- 2.11 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%. Unemployment rates in the District are low and relatively stable. 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.
- 2.13 Although generally prosperous there are pockets of deprivation. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (DETR 2000) indicates that 3 wards are within the 50% most deprived (East Central, Granby and Ripon East) 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.
- 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. Beyond 16 the majority (73%) choose to stay in education with 81.5% of those leaving school at

¹ Source Land Registry

18 choosing to continue their studies rather than enter the job market. 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).

- 2.15 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 Scheduled 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 (SSSI) and 2 areas of European wildlife importance.
- 2.16 Changes to agricultural practices and development pressures threaten this high quality environment, resulting in the loss of landscape character and biodiversity. A large area of SSSI is in an unfavourable condition with only a small proportion in a favourable condition. 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.
- 2.17 The District experiences high levels of energy and water consumption, waste production and car ownership and usage, all of which contribute to climate change². 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 both the 2003/04 target of 14% and 2005/06 target 21% being met.
- 2.18 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.³
- 2.19 Harrogate District includes several areas with known flooding issues from both fluvial and drainage sources. These include: Masham, Shaw Mills, Bishop Monkton, Ripon, Boroughbridge, Roecliffe, Knaresborough, Castley, Pateley Bridge, Hunsingore, Cattal, Ferrensby and Scotton. The District Council has undertaken a Strategic Flood Risk assessment which will help to inform the Local Development Framework.
- 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. Over 60% of the workforce travel to work by car. Many 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 Action from the Environment : The Harrogate District Local Agenda 21 Plan

³ Community Plan, October 2003

- 2.21 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%.⁴
- 2.22 Published information⁵ 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%.
- 2.23 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.
- 2.24 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.⁶
- 2.25 The District is a low crime area and compares well with other areas and police forces of a similar size. 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.

Main Sustainability Issues

- 2.26 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, existing information held by the Borough Council in connection with annual monitoring and other survey work, issues identified through consultation. These are set out below:
- Higher than average elderly population with outward migration of younger people
 - 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
 - 17 wards are ranked in the 25% of wards nationally with poor access to services with 8 wards in the poorest 10% of wards
 - Crime levels are low within the District but incidents of anti-social behaviour are an increasing problem

⁴Craven & Harrogate Rural District Health Profile

⁵Craven & Harrogate Rural District Health Profile

⁶ Source: Harrogate District Cultural Strategy 2003-2008

- Development pressures, changing agricultural practices and inappropriate development have had a negative impact on landscape character and historic buildings and areas
- A large area of SSSIs is in an unfavourable condition with only a very small proportion in a favourable condition
- Concerns about biodiversity at national and international levels are reflected locally, with a decline recorded in certain common species
- The District has high levels of energy and water consumption and waste production all of which contributes to climate change
- 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
- Reliance in rural areas on limited employment sectors resulting in a limited range of job types often characterised by low pay and seasonality
- Market towns in the District have been the subject of various regeneration initiatives to improve their economic position

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

2.27 Central to the Sustainability Appraisal process is the Sustainability Appraisal 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 modified to reflect local concerns and priorities. The SA Framework is set out at appendix 3. Further details can be found in the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report.

3.0 OPTION SELECTION

3.1 The Development Control Policies DPD will set out a number of policies that will be used in determining planning applications consistent with the spatial vision, objectives and strategic policies set out in the Core Strategy. The range of options considered for the Development Control Policies DPD is therefore influenced by the Core Strategy and by the requirement not to simply repeat national planning guidance or regional policy.

3.2 The initial policy topic list, together with options for content is set out below. Further options may emerge from community involvement and consultation.

Topic	Policy Scope	Options
Settlement Growth	Development limits Identification of development limits around settlements	Changes to existing development limits may include: 1. Small scale rounding off 2. Include/Exclude farmsteads on the edge of settlements
Homes for Local People	Housing type and mix Define the appropriate size, type and mix of market housing	1. Should all housing development be required to provide a mix 2. Not be required to provide a mix
Jobs and Business	Employment sites Define the extent of the District's most important employment sites and set out criteria for protection and extension of all employment sites	1. Should more employment sites be protected as best and good urban sites 2. Exert strict protection over continued use of best and good urban sites 3. Maintain the existing employment land protection policy for other and local sites 4. Introduce the criteria recommended by the Employment Land Review
	Shopping centres Define the extent of the District's centres and set out criteria for controlling development and changes of use within them.	1. Do Bower Road/Dragon Parade and West Park provide sufficient extensions to Harrogate's shopping centre 2. Does West of Market Place & East of Market Place provide sufficient expansion of Ripon's shopping centre. 3. Where offers the best expansion of retailing in Knaresborough to accommodate food retailing 4. Are there opportunities to expand the shopping centres in other settlements relative to their future retail capacity requirements 5. Should any other shopping centres be designated
	Shopping streets Define extent of primary and secondary shopping frontages and set out criteria for controlling development and changes of use within them.	1. Retain frontages as they are 2. Extend frontages 3. Reduce frontages
	Hotel protection Criteria for protection of hotel bed space	1. Retain the existing protection thresholds 2. Reduce the existing thresholds 3. Increase the existing thresholds

	Conference and business tourism Identification of conference tourism priority area	1. Is the boundary defined around the Harrogate International Centre appropriate
Travel	Transport infrastructure Criteria for the protection and extension of routes, sites and facilities important to the District's transport infrastructure	1. Are there any specific transport routes, sites and facilities other than those referred to in the Core Strategy that should be protected
Environment and Quality of Life	Landscape & environmental designations Define the extent of area of landscape and open space that require special protection and set out criteria for controlling development within them.	1. Retain existing boundaries of the local landscape designations 2. Extend the boundaries of the local landscape designations 3. Reduce the boundaries of the local landscape designations
	Heritage assets Define extent of heritage designations and set out criteria for their protection and enhancement	1. Retain the existing Stray Frontage designation 2. Extend the Stray Frontage designation 3. Reduce the Stray Frontage designation There are no options currently identified for issues relating to Spa Waters and Townscape & Environmental Improvement Areas
	Natural assets Define nature conservation designations and criteria for their protection and enhancement	1. Retain the existing Local Nature Reserve and SINC Boundaries 2. Extend Local Nature Reserve and SINC Boundaries 3. Reduce Local Nature Reserve and SINC Boundaries
Communities	Community facilities protection Define criteria for protecting community facilities.	Options for change may include: 1. Retain the existing list of community facilities to be protected 2. Expand the list of community facilities to be protected 3. Reduce the list of community facilities to be protected

3.3 The options set out above have been tested, in broad terms against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. The performance of the options is set out in an appraisal schedule at Appendix 4. Each option was given either a positive impact (+), negative impact (-), Uncertain impact (?) or neutral/no relationship (X). For some of the issues detailed options have not been developed at this stage. In these instances reference has been made to the appraisal of the 'parent' policy as part of developing the Core Strategy. Further appraisal work will be required as the options are refined or as other options are put forward. The findings of the appraisal will be taken into account in preparing the Preferred Options.

4.0 NEXT STEPS

- 4.1 The Preferred Options will also be appraised against the SA Framework. Where adverse effects are identified, proposals for mitigation will also be considered. The final SA Report will be produced at this stage 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

- 4.2 The Sustainability Appraisal Report will be submitted alongside the Development Control Policies DPD. The proposed structure of the Sustainability Appraisal Report is set out below.

Structure of Report	Information to include
Non-Technical Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a non technical summary of the Sustainability Appraisal
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harrogate District Local Development Framework Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Report Structure
Appraisal Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approach adopted to SA When was the SA carried out Who carried out the SA Consultation
Establishing the baseline and providing a context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links to other strategies, plans and programmes Baseline characteristics Difficulties in collecting/limitations of baseline data Main social, environmental and economic issues Predicted future trends SA Framework, including objectives, targets and indicators
Option selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the main options were identified Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the site options Other options considered and why these were rejected
Prediction and Evaluation of significant effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred options, including cumulative effects How social, environmental and economic effects were considered in developing the policies Proposed mitigation measures.
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals for monitoring

Monitoring

- 4.3 A single monitoring framework being developed to encompass the various documents that will be prepared as part of the Harrogate District LDF. 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.

REVIEW OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND OBJECTIVES

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
International & European Context		
Ramsar Convention (Ramsar Bureau 1971)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve and wisely use all wetlands Consider the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands as regulators of water regimes and as habitats supporting characteristic flora and fauna, especially waterfowl. Recognise that wetlands constitute a resource of great economic, cultural, scientific and recreational value, the loss of which would be irreparable. Stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetlands now and in the future. 	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"> Achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere, at a level that would prevent dangerous interference with the climate system 	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"> Eradicate poverty; Change unsustainable patterns of production and consumption; and Protect and manage the natural resource base of economic and social development. 	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"> Limit waste production Promote prevention, recycling & conversion of waste with a view to re-use 	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"> Protect, manage and regulate all bird species living in the wild Conserve, maintain or restore biotopes and habitats of these 	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
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce and prevent water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources 		
EU Habitats Directive (93/43/EEC) (As amended by 97/62/EC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain biodiversity by conserving natural habitats and wild flora and Encourage the management of features of the landscape that are essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species. 	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.
EU Air Quality Directive (96/62/EC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve ambient air quality in order to reduce the harmful effects on human health and the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lays down limit values and alert thresholds for a number of air pollutants Requires monitoring and reporting of air quality 	Ensure that policies and proposals do not reduce air quality
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent further deterioration and protect and enhance status of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands To promote the sustainable consumption of water; to reduce pollution of waters from priority substances To prevent the deterioration in the status and to progressively reduce pollution of groundwaters To contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve good ecological and good chemical status by 2015 unless there are grounds for derogation Reduction and ultimate elimination of priority hazardous substances 	
European Spatial Development Perspective (Potsdam 1999)		
<p>To work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the EU and to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic and social cohesion Conservation and management of natural resources and cultural heritage More balanced competitiveness of the European territory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	
National Context		
Securing the Future – The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (CM6467, 2005)		
<p>5 Guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living within environmental limits Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society Achieving a sustainable economy Promoting good governance Using sound science responsibly 	<p>4 shared priorities for action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable consumption and production Climate change and energy Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement Sustainable communities 	

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future: A fair deal for rural England. (DETR 2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife • Increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside • Maintain and stimulate communities and secure access to services which is equitable in all circumstances • Facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Low income: % of people in rural wards in low income bands • Qualifications of young people in rural areas • Proportion of rural population disadvantaged in access to housing • Proportion of households in rural areas within about 10 minutes walk of at least hourly bus service • Recorded crime levels and fear of crime in rural areas • Employment activity rates in rural areas, unemployment rates in rural areas • Proportions of market towns that are thriving, stable or declining (based on service provision, business activity and employment) • Business health: new business start ups and turnover of businesses in rural areas • Total Income from farming and off farm income, Agricultural employment (full-time, part-time and seasonal) • Change in countryside quality including biodiversity, tranquillity, heritage, and landscape character • Populations of farmland birds, Conditions of Sites of Special Scientific Interest • Rivers of good or fair quality, Air quality (low level ozone) in rural areas • Numbers of people using the countryside and types of visit; kind of transport; and level and type of spend • 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 	<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
Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: The Future. Delivering an urban renaissance. (DETR 2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring brownfield sites and empty property back into use Take greater care of the urban environment Provide quality services and opportunities for all Seek to create and share economic prosperity 	<p>Changes in urban areas to be driven forward by tough PSA targets. In Summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More jobs by 2004 Reduced crime rates Improved education standards in all areas Improved public transport systems to encourage increased usage Better housing Better health services 60% of new housing on brownfield land, 17% of underused land reclaimed by 2010, improved design 	<p>} Incorporate into monitoring where appropriate</p> <p>Compare LDF targets with national figures, ensure policies encourage improved design</p>
National Air Quality Strategy : Working Together For Clean Air. (DETR 2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public places which poses no risk to health of quality of life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out a number of technical objectives for the purposes of local air quality management 	<p>There are no areas subject to Air Quality Management Plan but ensure that policies and proposals do not reduce air quality</p>
Transport 2010 : The 10 Year Plan (DETR 2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote modern and integrated transport for the public and industry and to reduce the impact of transport on the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce road congestion by 2010 10% increase in rail use by 2010 10% increase in bus use by 2010 Double light rail use by 2010 Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% and move towards 20% reduction in CO₂ by 2010 Significantly increase rail freight percentage share Triple the number of cycling trips Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 40% by 2010 	<p>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</p>
Energy White Paper : Our Energy – Creating A Low Carbon Economy (DTI 2003)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut greenhouse gas emissions in the UK by 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020. Maintain and increase the reliability of energy supplies. Ensure that every home is adequately heated. Promote competitive energy markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nobody should be living in fuel poverty by 2016-2018 Requires a strategic approach to be developed for each region to include regional targets Develop an action plan showing how regional bodies and local authorities will deliver objectives 	<p>Need to take account of any regional targets</p>

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
Communities Plan – Sustainable Communities in Yorkshire & the Humber (ODPM 2003)		
<p>Focus is on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Planning • Transport • Tackling deprivation and renewing communities • Economic growth and skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase from 50% to 60% of new housing on brownfield land • Increase the use of empty homes. • Tackle areas of low housing demand and abandonment. • Unlock the employment potential of brownfield sites. • Increase the quality and safety of public spaces and local environments. • Ensure that demand for new households is met. • Lower the housing affordability barrier. • Ensure that everyone living in social housing and the most vulnerable living in the private sector have homes that met the decency standards. • Increase the provision of affordable housing to meet the housing needs of local people and local economies. • Make public transport more attractive by increasing reliability and quality of rail and bus services. • Increase the access and availability of play space. • Reduce the fear of crime – build safer streets. • Reduce congestion on key transport links, which is a threat to the region's competitiveness. • Encourage economic growth, business creation and success and skills. 	<p>Compare targets set out in LDF with those in Sustainable Communities Plan where the issue is relevant to the District</p>
The Historic Environment : A Force for the Future (DCMS 2001)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make the historic environment accessible to everyone to ensure that it is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage • To protect and sustain the historic environment for the benefit of our own and future generations • To ensure that the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skillfully harnessed • To respond to public interest in the historic environment with firm leadership, effective partnerships and a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies • To realise the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
Northern Way Growth Strategy (Work in progress, 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity combining a world class economy with a superb quality of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investing in the city regions in the North to make them more attractive places to live, work and visit • Ensuring that our universities are world class in their teaching and research, and work well with businesses to boost economic success • Supporting the creation of more indigenous businesses and attracting more entrepreneurs to the North • Ensuring that the North's companies can compete effectively in global markets • Creating a skilled workforce and reduce the number of people out of work • Improving road, rail, air and sea transport 	<p>Maintain watching brief in respect of progress in developing the Northern Way.</p>
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (ODPM, 2005)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote urban and rural regeneration • Promote regional, sub-regional and local economies • Promote communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free • Bring forward sufficient land of a suitable quality in the right locations • Give high priority to ensuring access to all to jobs, health, education, shops, leisure and community facilities • Focus developments that attract a large number of people in existing centres • Recognise the need to enhance as well as protect biodiversity • Promote the more efficient use of land • Reduce the need to travel 	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The key objective of creating sustainable communities should underpin the policy approach of the Harrogate District LDF where this is appropriate.</p>
PPG2: Green Belts (DETR 1999)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to the open countryside for the urban population • Provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and sport near urban areas • To retain attractive landscapes and enhance landscapes • Improve damaged and derelict land around towns • Retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses 	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>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.</p>

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
PPS3: Housing (DCLG, 2006)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality housing, well designed & built to a high standard • A mix of housing, market and affordable to support a variety of households in both urban and rural areas • Sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice • Housing in suitable locations, offering a good range of community facilities and good access to jobs and services • A flexible, responsive supply of land making effective use of land including previously developed land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPA's should set a target for the amount of affordable housing to be provided • Set separate targets for social rented and intermediate affordable housing where appropriate • Include a local previously developed land target • LPAs should identify sufficient specific deliverable sites to deliver housing in the first five years. • LPA's should identify a further supply of sites for 6-10 years and where possible for years 11-15. 	<p>Targets should be set out in relevant policies of the Harrogate District LDF.</p>
PPG4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms (DoE 1992)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sufficient land is available which is capable for industrial/commercial development and is well served by infrastructure • Ensure a variety of sites are available to meet differing needs • Encourage industrial/commercial development into locations that minimise trip length, reduce congestion and can be served by energy efficient modes of transport • Seek to mix residential and industrial/commercial uses where appropriate 	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>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.</p>
PPS6: Planning for Town Centres (ODPM 2005)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for the growth and development of existing centres • Promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focussing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all • Enhancing consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community • Supporting efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure, tourism and other sectors • Ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be accessible and well served by a choice of means of transport 	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>Provide a policy framework that sustains and where appropriate enhances the vitality and viability of town centres.</p>

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (ODPM 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote more sustainable patterns of development Raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas Promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors 	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
PPG8 Telecommunications (DTLR, 2001)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure people have access to a wide range of choices as to who provides their telecommunications service Ensure people have equitable access to the latest telecommunications technologies 	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.
PPS9: Biodiversity & Geological Conservation (ODPM 2005)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure policies are based upon up to date information about environmental characteristics of the area Seek to maintain, enhance or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests Take a strategic approach to conservation and enhancement of biodiversity Promote opportunities to incorporate beneficial biodiversity and geological features with a development Consider whether development can be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity/geological interests 	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.
PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (ODPM, 2005)		
<p>Focus of advice is mainly Waste Planning Authorities however all planning authorities to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource, with disposal as the last option Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste Ensure design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management 	No specific targets or indicators	Identify on proposals map safeguarding areas and waste allocations adopted in a DPD produced by the County.
PPS11 Regional Spatial Strategies (ODPM 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDDs must be in general conformity with RSS 	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
PPS12 Local Development Frameworks (ODPM 2004)		
<p>Focuses on procedural policy & process but sets out key aims of the new system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased flexibility to respond to changing local circumstances Strengthening community and stakeholder involvement Front loading the process Carry out sustainability appraisal Effective Programme management LDDs to be soundly based in terms of their content and process of production 	<p>Sets out key milestones that should be identified in the LDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commencement of the preparation of a DPD Public participation on preferred options Submission of DPD Pre-examination meeting Commencement of the examination Adoption of the DPD <p>The LDS has to be submitted 6 months from commencement of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act</p>	<p>Ensure LDS submitted within 6 months of commencement. Identify the key milestones in the LDS.</p>
PPG13: Transport (DTLR 2001)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and moving freight Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking & cycling Reduce the need to travel, especially by car 	<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>
PPG14 Development on Unstable Land (DOE 1990)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for the reclamation and use of unstable land Identify possible physical constraints on land development Minimise the risks and effects of land instability 	<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>
PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment (DOE, 1994)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment Reconcile the need for economic growth with need to protect historic and natural environment Define the capacity of the historic environment to accommodate change Identify opportunities which the historic fabric of an area can offer as a focus for regeneration 	<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>
PPG16 Archaeology and Planning (DOE, 1990)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite non-renewable resource Provide effective protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings 	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>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.</p>

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
PPG17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (ODPM 2002)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing open space, sports, recreational buildings & land should not be built on unless an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown that it is surplus to requirements <p>General principles for new facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote accessibility by a variety of transport modes Improve quality of public realm through good design Locate intensive recreational facilities where they can contribute to town centre vitality Provide open space in commercial/industrial areas, use brownfield in preference to greenfield sites 	No specific targets or indicators	Provide a policy framework to facilitate the provision and retention of public open space.
PPG21 Tourism (DOE, 1992)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate and encourage development and improvement in tourism provision Consider opportunities to utilise tourism as an element of regeneration 	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.
PPS22 Renewable Energy (ODPM)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Promote and encourage the development of renewable energy resources. Assumptions about the technical and commercial feasibility of renewable energy projects should be resisted 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. 	<p>Contains the following two nation-wide targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut UK carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2020, with real progress by 2010. Generate 10% of the UK electricity from renewable resources by 2010 and 20% by 2020. <p>Requires the Regional Spatial Strategy to include a target for renewable energy.</p>	Need to consider the extent to which the District can contribute to energy generation from renewable sources.
PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control (ODPM, 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take a strategic approach to the location of potentially polluting developments and on the location of sensitive developments Facilitate the development on and remediation of existing contaminated and derelict land Polluting activities that are necessary for society and the economy should be so sited and planned that adverse effects are minimised 	No specific targets or indicators	Consideration should be given to providing a strategic policy approach in the Core Strategy DPD.

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
PPG24 Planning and Noise (DOE, 1994)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for the separation of noise-sensitive developments from major sources of noise (existing or programmed) 	Contains a large number of noise level recommendations but no specific targets or indicators	
PPS25 Development and Flood Risk (DCLG, 2006)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify land at risk from flooding and prepare a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Avoid development in flood risk areas and manage any residual risk taking into account climate change Only permitting development in flood risk areas where there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of development outweigh the risk Safeguard land required for current and future flood management Using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the cause and impact of flooding 	No specific targets or indicators	In making land use allocations reference will be made to the output from the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
Regional Context		
RPG12: Regional Planning Guidance including selective alteration (GOYH, 2003)		
<p>4 Strategic themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic regeneration & growth Promoting social inclusion Urban and rural renaissance Conserving and enhancing natural resources 	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
The Yorkshire & Humber Plan – Draft Regional Spatial Strategy (Regional Assembly, 2005)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse the long term trend of population and investment dispersal away from the Region's cities and major towns Transform cities and major towns to make them attractive places in which people want to live, work and invest Support market towns as the local development and service focus meeting needs in rural areas Diversify urban and rural economies and help deliver a better performing and more competitive economy Focus development and investment in a way that better connects excluded communities and supports areas requiring regeneration Improve accessibility to jobs and services and increase the use of public transport Raise environmental quality and respond to the challenge of climate change 	The Draft Regional Spatial Strategy includes a comprehensive set of indicators that are reported on in an annual monitoring report.	DPD needs to be in general conformity with RSS

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
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, 2006-2015 (Yorkshire Forward, 2006)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More businesses • Competitive businesses • Skilled People • To connect people to good jobs • Enhanced transport infrastructure and the environment • Stronger cities, towns and rural communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase GDP faster than main competitors • Raise employment rate from 74.4% to 78%-80% (155,000-200,00 net extra jobs) • Raise GVA per worker • Double R&D Expenditure • Increase total business stock • Raise % of people with NVQ level 2 or equivalent or higher to 80% and level 4+ to 45% • Achieve real terms increase in transport investment • Raise total private sector manufacturing and services investment • Significantly above trend improvement in regional quality of place index for renaissance cities and towns • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 equivalent) by 20 – 25% over 1990 baseline • Cut the % of local super output areas in the region in the 10% most deprived nationally from 16% (in 2004) to 13% 	Develop policies and proposals that support business growth and innovation
Regional Housing Strategy, 2005-2011 (Regional Assembly, 2005)		
<p>3 key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating better places • Delivering better homes, choice, opportunity • Ensuring fair access to quality housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver 360 affordable homes in rural areas through Housing Corporation 2006-2008 Investment Programme. 50% in settlements of less than 30k • Reduce number of homeless acceptances across the region by at least 30% by 2010 	Incorporate relevant indicators into monitoring where appropriate
Regional Waste Strategy (Regional Assembly, 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gain community support and involvement in the delivery of the strategy • Reduce waste production and increase re-use, recycling and composting • Manage residual waste in the most sustainable way • Provide technical support and advice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the annual increase in waste production per household to 2% by 2008/9 • Achieve statutory targets for recycling and composting household waste and diverting biodegradable municipal waste from landfill 	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
Regional Environment Enhancement Strategy (Regional Assembly, Date)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building knowledge and understanding • Conserving environmental resources • Managing environmental change • Making community connections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Quality • Household Waste Arising • % of housing developed on previously used land • Industrial Property – rental costs • Total Motor Vehicle Km travelled • % of journeys to work by walk/cycle/public transport • Average time taken travelling to work (mins) • Mean traffic speed (kph) • Natural Environment - % of England's Area of National Parks + 	<p>Incorporate relevant indicators into monitoring where appropriate</p>
Regional Sustainable Development Framework (Regional Assembly, 2001)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good quality employment opportunities available to everyone • Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment • Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population • Conditions and services which engender good health • Safety and security for people and property • Vibrant communities which participate in decision making • Culture, leisure and recreation opportunities available to all • Local needs met locally • A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts • A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development • Quality housing available to everyone • A biodiverse and attractive natural environment • Minimal pollution levels • Minimal greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change • Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and minimal production of waste 	<p>There are a range of targets and indicators set out for each aim.</p>	<p>The aims have been used as the basis for the Sustainability Appraisal Framework</p>

Local Context		
Regional Cultural Strategy (Yorkshire Cultural Consortium)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone in the region leads a rich, diverse and fulfilling cultural life, with a strong sense of community and a healthy lifestyle Culture and the creative industries make a substantial contribution to a thriving regional economy All barriers to participation in the region's culture are removed - whether due to geography, education, background, ability or income The distinctive, diverse, world-class culture of Yorkshire and the Humber holds its rightful place in Britain, Europe and the world Local, regional, national and European resources are maximised to provide excellent, accessible, well-used cultural services and facilities 		
North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (NYCC, 2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit traffic growth Minimise the adverse impact of traffic on the environment Promote social equality by providing genuine choices of travel mode Reduce the number and severity of casualties arising from road Provide a quality public transport system Facilitate opportunities for economic regeneration, growth and the sustainable movement of goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase by 10% the total annual distance covered by buses Achieve zero traffic growth in two main urban areas of Harrogate and Scarborough Increase by 10% the total number of passenger journeys made on buses Introduce 10 calming/gateway schemes per annum Establish 3 quality freight partnerships Achieve a 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured by 2010 Achieve a 50% reduction in the number of under 16s killed or seriously injured by 2010 Achieve a 10% reduction in slight casualty rate 	Develop policies and proposals that locate development in areas that reduce the need to travel and provide a genuine choice of modes of transport.
North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan (NYCC 2006)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the use of environmentally acceptable standards of operational practices in respect of waste treatment and disposal. Seek a reduction in the amount of waste that requires treatment and disposal. Encourage a move away from traditional waste disposal to alternative methods of re-us and recovery 	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
North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan (NYCC 1997)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify safeguarding areas for future working. Restrict non-mineral development which would hinder the implementation of existing permissions or mineral development in Preferred Areas and Areas of Search. Restrict non-mineral development where it would be adversely affected by mineral operations. Support and encourage the use of secondary and recycled materials 	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>
Pre-Deposit Consultation Draft North Yorkshire Structure Plan (NYCC 2003)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Development Conservation & enhancement of the natural & built environment Conservation of natural resources Meeting community development needs Economic stability Integration of transport & land use 	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	
Harrogate District Tourism Strategy (Harrogate BC 2000)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build on the District's strengths and its unique selling points Develop a sustainability theme throughout the District's tourism product Ensure quality and convenience for the visitor Use new technology to improve the accessibility and quality of information for the visitor and would-be-visitor. Ensure that the benefits to be gained from tourism are enjoyed by all parts of the District. Support the development of new tourism products Research the potential for increasing the stock of self-catering accommodation across the District and hotel bed space in the major settlements. 		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.
Harrogate District Community Safety Strategy (Harrogate BC 2002)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the fear of crime Reduce burglary and theft, vehicle related crime, violent crime and disorder. Design community safety to meet the needs of young people as members of the wider community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the number of people who feel safe in their community at 90% or above % of visitors/delegates who feel safe Reduce the number of domestic burglaries to 11/1000 Approve 25% of new houses as "secured by design" Promote use of secured car park Reduce vehicle crime to 6.9/1000 population Reduce violent crime to 7.6/1000 population Provide facilities/activities for young people 	<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>

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
Harrogate District Community Plan (Harrogate LSP 2003)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve waste recycling and reducing energy consumption. • Maximise the stock of appropriate and affordable housing • Improve access to jobs, services, transport and facilities for disadvantaged • Increase education opportunities for young people and promote life-long learning. • Reduce the incidence of anti-social • Significantly improve the prospects of the rural and market town economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household energy use (Gas and electricity as used per Household) • Percentage of total tonnage of household waste that has been recycled • Percentage of new housing development on previously used land • Proportion of people of working age in employment • Percentage increase or decrease in the number of VAT registered businesses • Percentage increase or decrease in the number of local jobs • Proportion of the Population who live in wards within the 25% most deprived in the country • Death rate by cause per 1000 population • Affordable Housing (House price / earnings ratio) • Percentage of residents finding it easy to access local services • Infant Mortality (no. of deaths of infants under 1 year old) • House price / Earnings affordability ratio • No of New Affordable Housing units provided over previous 12 months • Proportion of population living in settlements not served by public transport • Percentage of households served by broadband enabled exchanges • Percentage of population living in parishes containing one or more Post Offices • Average unemployment rate in District (Excluding towns of 10,000+ population) • Shop vacancy rates in market towns (L/EDS) • Percentage of year 13 school leavers remaining in the District • Percentage of residents surveyed who feel safe outside • Domestic Burglaries per 1000 Households • Percentage of total tonnage household waste that is recycled • Percentage of new housing development on previously developed land • Household energy use (gas and electricity) per household 	<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
Action for the Environment : Harrogate District LA21 Plan (Harrogate BC 2003)		
Identifies key environmental action areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency • Water conservation • Transport • Waste & recycling • Local surroundings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve energy efficiency in homes by 30% by 2011 • Increase household waste recycling rate to 14% by 2004 and 21% by 2006 • Encourage greater use of public transport, walking & cycling 	Develop design related policies (or SPD) to encourage greater home energy efficiency
Harrogate District Cultural Strategy : Looking to the Future (Harrogate BC 2003)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase opportunities to participate in cultural activities. • Strengthen the provision and development of cultural activity • Improve information and communication about cultural provision and • Achieve an increase in the number of people who are actively involved in the development and promotion of cultural activities. • Achieve greater investment in the provision and development of cultural activities 	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.
Harrogate Corporate Vision (Harrogate BC 2003)		
Identifies 6 long term priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing • Traffic and transport • Keeping the District safe • Caring for the environment • Supporting the growing local economy • Delivering first class public services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-assess and prioritise affordable housing needs • Provide housing opportunities/decent homes for all • Improve traffic flows • Improve availability of and access to rural transport • Tackle anti-social behaviour • Reduce the fear of crime • Increase the amount/type of household waste recycled • Limit the impact of new housing development • Improve public spaces • Improve energy efficiency and use of renewables • Increase re-use of empty properties • Create a range of employment opportunities • Increase tourism visitor spend • Continue to provide effective community leadership 	Consider how the LDF can give spatial expression to the Districts Corporate Priorities

Relevant objectives	Relevant targets or indicators	Implications for DPD
AONB Management Plan (Nidderdale AONB Joint Advisory Committee 2004)		
<p>Conserving the AONBs special qualities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining landscape character • Maintaining biodiversity • Maintaining the Historic Environment <p>Living & working in the AONB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and forestry • Rural economy and community life • Planning and development • Transport <p>Understanding & enjoyment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access • Tourism • Promoting the designation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length of boundary features covered by agri-environment schemes • Farm size, structure, type • Extent of woodland covered by woodland Grant Scheme • Extent of upland heath, blanket bog covered by agri-environment schemes • Extent of SSSI, rough grazing • Populations of breeding birds • Quality of rivers and wetlands • No. of listed buildings at risk • Scheduled Monuments at risk • No. of registered Historic Parks and Gardens • % of rights of way network easy to use • % of land in AONB open to public access 	<p>Provide a policy context within which the AONB's special qualities can be conserved</p>

SUMMARY OF THE BASELINE POSITION

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues identified	Source
1. Quality housing available to everyone					
% 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 www.yorkshire.futures.com)
Average energy efficiency of housing (max 100)	Average SAP rating for local authority owned dwellings 2005/06 64	Harrogate targets 2003/04 56.2 2004/05 58.1 2005/06 60	2002/03 53.7 2003/04 56.5 2004/05 57.2	Improvement in energy efficiency	Best Value Performance Plan 2004/5 (BV63)
House price/earnings affordability ratio	Average house price (Jan-Mar 06) £235,437 Average Gross weekly earnings (2005 Residence based) £424.90	Average house price (Jan-Mar 06) North Yorks £200,705 Yorks & Humber £141,031 Average Gross weekly earnings North Yorks £403.80 Yorks & Humber £400.00	Average house price (Harrogate) Jan-Mar 02 £140,102 Jan-Mar 03 £191,460 Jan-Mar 04 £195,887 Jan-Mar 05 £226,602	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
Housing completions	2005/06 354		2004/05 398 2003/04 476 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	2005/06 45	Target 150-170/annum to 2005/06	2000/01 141 2001/02 164 2002/03 126 2003/04 94 2004/05 151	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	No. of households 2005/06 142		No. of households 2004/05 313 2003/04 266 2002/03 238 2001/02 225 2000/01 200	Increased numbers of homelessness in the District between 2000 and 2005. This has declined in 2005/06. There are still 114 homeless households in temporary accommodation.	Housing Strategy 2006 (HBC)
2. Conditions and services to engender good health					
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 www.chrd-pct.nhs.uk 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 www.chrd-pct.nhs.uk Community Plan 2003 (HBC)
% of people participating in at least 30mins of sport and active recreation at least 3 times a week	41%	North Yorkshire 40% Yorkshire 37%	No trend available	Favourable position but still only 2 out of 5 residents.	Mori Survey. Sport England
Number of people accessing greenspace for leisure activity	No data available				Consideration will be given as to whether this indicator should be monitored in the future.
Death rate (Premature under 75) Circulatory disease	DSR/100,000 Deaths F 59.2 222 M 144.9 471 P 99.6 693	England DSR/100,000 F 73.9 M 165.7 P 117.9	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 www.chrd-pct.nhs.uk Community Plan 2003 (HBC)
All cancers	F 112.3 392 M 122.3 396 P 116.3 788	F 117.7 M 147.8 P 131.7			
Accidents	F 11 74 M 28 91 P 18.9 164	F 10.2 M 21.8 P 15.9			
Suicide/ undetermined injury	F 5.2 4 M 11.7 12.8 P 8.2 8.3	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 www.chrd-pct.nhs.uk Community Plan 2003 (HBC)
3. Safety and security for people and property					
% 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	2005/06 5.1	Harrogate targets 2003/04 8.5 2004/05 10.6	2002/03 11.58 2003/04 11.02 2004/05 8.4	Reduction in domestic burglaries. An improving picture from what was a good position	Best Value Performance Plan 2004/5 BV126

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues identified	Source
Violent crimes per 1000 population	2005/06 13.4	No comparable data Harrogate targets 2003/04 5.3 2004/05 10	2002/03 10.17 2004/05 7.4	No issues identified	Best Value Performance Plan 2004/5 BV127
Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	2005/06 5.4	Harrogate targets 2003/04 6.8 2004/05 11	2002/03 8.2 2003/04 8.7 2004/05 5.1	Favourable position when compared to both the English Districts and North Yorkshire Districts average	Best Value Performance Plan 2004/5 BV128
4. Vibrant communities which participate in decision making					
% 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 www.chrd-pct.nhs.uk 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			Data unavailable at ward level to allow for identification of issues	North Yorkshire Household Survey (Progress in York & North Yorkshire, 2002) on www.yorkshire.futures.com
5. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all					
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 participating in at least 30mins of sport and active recreation at least 3 times a week	41%	North Yorkshire 40% Yorkshire 37%	No trend available	Favourable position but still only 2 out of 5 residents.	Mori Survey. Sport England

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues identified	Source
Number of people accessing greenspace for leisure activity	To be determined				Consideration will be given as to whether this indicator should be monitored in the future.
Location and condition of features of cultural heritage importance	To be collected				Harrogate District Heritage Schedule
6. Local needs met locally					
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	To be determined				
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 www.chrd-pct.nhs.uk Community Plan 2003 (HBC)
Proportion of population living in settlements not served by public transport	To be determined				
% of households served by broadband enabled exchanges	83.3%				BT Exchange May 2004, Harrogate In Brief www.yorkshire.futures.com

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues identified	Source
7. Education & training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population					
% 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 www.yorkshire.futures.com 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 www.yorkshire.futures.com
% 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 www.yorkshire.futures.com
% of employees undertaking work related training in the last year	2004 43.9%	North Yorks 42.6% Yorks & Humber 40.4% England 41%		More employees under take training than either the county, regional or national level	National lifestyle survey 2004 in Harrogate in Brief2005 www.yorkshire.futures.com
% of employers with hard to fill vacancies	No data available				Consideration will be given as to whether this indicator should be monitored in the future.
% 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
8. Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment					
Number/Area of SSSIs	Number 25 Area 25,041 ha		No trend available	No issues identified	www.english-nature.org 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)	Favourable 1,179ha 6% Unfavourable/ Recovering 7,719ha 40% Unfavourable/ No change 9,804 50% Declining 583ha 3%	(2004) NY Y&H UK Favourable 21% 34% 46% Unfavourable 48% 43% 35% Recovering 32% 27% 20%	No trend available		www.english-nature.org
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.	www.environment-agency.gov.uk www.defra.gov.uk
% 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.	www.environment-agency.gov.uk www.defra.gov.uk
Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets	No data available				Harrogate BAP in development
9. Minimal pollution levels					
% 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.	www.environment-agency.gov.uk www.defra.gov.uk
% 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.	www.environment-agency.gov.uk www.defra.gov.uk
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																																																																																				
Area of contaminated land	To be determined																																																																																								
Development on best and most versatile agricultural land	No data available				Consideration will be given as to whether this indicator should be monitored in the future.																																																																																				
10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts																																																																																									
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)																																																						
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11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to climate change																																																																																									
Average energy efficiency of housing stock (max 100)	Average SAP rating for local authority owned dwellings 2005/06 64	Harrogate targets 2003/04 56.2 2004/05 58.1 2005/06 60	2002/03 53.7 2003/04 56.5 2004/05 57.2	Improvement in energy efficiency	Best Value Performance Plan 2004/5 (BV63)																																																																																				
% of District energy consumption produced from renewable sources	No Data available	UK Targets 5% by 2005 10% by 2010 20% by 2020			www.hecafora.com																																																																																				
Greenhouse gas emissions	CO2 emissions from road transport																																																																																								

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues identified	Source
Household energy use (gas & electricity as used per household)	Improvement in energy efficiency 1996-2001 2.7%	Improvement in energy efficiency Yorks & Humber 6.79% UK 8.12%			Community Plan 2003 (HBC)
Development on floodplains	No data available				Consideration will be given as to whether this indicator should be monitored in the future.
12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste					
Water usage					
Amount of waste arising and its processing route	2005/06 household waste collected /head (household) 363.5kg	English Districts Ave 412kg (04/05) Harrogate target 2004/05 377kg 2005/06 388kg 2006/07 392kg	2004/05 369kg 2003/04 363kg 2002/03 355kg	Favourable situation. Less collected per head than the English District Average for 2004/05 and achieved the target for 2004/05.	Best Value Performance Plan 2004/05 (BV84)
% of total household waste recycled	2005/06 21.92	Harrogate target 2004/05 17.5% 2005/06 21% 2006/07 24.5%	2004/05 15.06% 2003/04 14.5% 2002/03 9%	Improvement in recycling rates	Best Value Performance Plan 2004/5 (BV82a)
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	No data available				Consideration will be given as to whether this indicator should be monitored in the future.

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues identified	Source
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment					
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)
% of Grade I & II listed buildings at risk	To be collected				
Loss or damage to the character or setting of the World Heritage Site	To be collected				
Loss or damage to character or setting of: Registered Historic Battlefield, Scheduled Ancient Monument, Historic Parks & Gardens	To be collected				
% of conservation area demolished or otherwise lost	To be collected				
14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development					
% 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.

Indicator	Quantified data	Comparators & targets	Trend (HBC)	Issues identified	Source
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 www.nlud.org.uk
Developments incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	No data available				Consideration will be given as to whether this indicator should be monitored in the future.
15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all					
16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment					
% 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 www.yorkshire.futures.com
% 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 www.yorkshire.futures.com
Net increase or decrease in the number of VAT registered businesses	Net increase of 75 in VAT registrations (2004)		2003 135 2002 110 2001 65 2000 100	Net increase, however this represents a decrease compared to net change in 2003. However it is in line with the level of change since 2000	Local Economic Review 2006 (HBC)
Shop vacancy rates in market towns	District Average 2004/05 7.9%		2003/04 7.9% 2002/03 8.1% 2001/02 8.4% 2000/01 10.3	Vacant rates have fallen from 2000/01	
Unemployment rate	March 2007 1.1%	March 2007 North Yorks 1.6% Yorks & Humber 2.9% England & Wales 2.6%	March 2006 1.4% March 2005 1.0% March 2001 1.2%	Unemployment rate continues to remain low and less than half the national average	Data Digest 2004 (HBC) Local Economic Review 2006 (HBC)

SUSTAINABILITY AIMS OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

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

Aim	Objective	Indicators
Social aims Contd		
6. Local needs met locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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? • Will it provide appropriate housing for local needs? • Will it support the vibrancy of town and village centres? • Will it investigate information/communication technology (ICT) links to connect geographically remote and disadvantaged groups to services and resources? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas with poor frequency of public transport • Proportion of population living in settlements not served by public transport • Percentage of households served by broadband enabled exchanges • House price / Earnings affordability ratio • Affordable housing completions • Geographical access to services • Improvements to transport services
7. Education & training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote lifelong learning and widening participation in lifelong learning activities? • Will it improve levels of basic skills and/or information/communication technology (ICT)? • Will it ascertain skills/skills training gaps and/or promote specialized training for areas in transition? • Will it contribute to meeting identified skills shortages? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of 16 year olds attaining 5 GCSEs A*-C • % of adults with NVQ level three qualifications • % of employees undertaking work related training in last 13 weeks • Percentage of employers with hard to fill vacancies • % of year 13 school leavers remaining in the District
Environmental aims		
8. Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance existing priority habitats and species and provide for appropriate long term management of wildlife habitats? • Will it make use of opportunities wherever possible to enhance the environment as part of other initiatives? • Will it increase the quality and quantity of woodland cover in appropriate locations using native species? • Will it protect and enhance the region's rivers, estuary and coastal waters to achieve good ecological status? • 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? • Will it contribute to local distinctiveness and countryside character? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported levels of damage to designated sites • Reported condition of nationally important wildlife sites • Number/Area of nature conservation sites • Population of wild birds • Area of woodland coverage in the District • % of river length of good or fair quality • Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets
9. Minimal pollution levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it clean up contaminated land? • Will it maintain and where possible improve air quality • Will it maintain and where possible improve surface water and groundwater quality • Will it maintain and where possible improve soil quality and minimise the loss of soils to development • Will it raise awareness about pollution and its effects? • Will it prevent unacceptable levels of noise and light pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of river length of good or fair quality and the % meeting its long term quality objective • Number of days when air pollution is moderate or high • Number of farms meeting soil association organic standards • Area of contaminated land • Development on best and most versatile agricultural land

Aim	Objective	Indicators
Environmental aims contd		
10.A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase access to key resources and services by means other than the car (eg health, education, work and food shopping) • Will it ease congestion on the road/rail network? • Will it improve access to opportunities and facilities for all groups, particularly those without a car? • Will it make the transport/environment attractive to non-car users (e.g. pedestrians and cyclists)? • Will it encourage freight transfer from road to rail and water? • Will it provide integrated transport services? • Will it increase provision of public transport where needed? • Will it improve rail services and facilities • Will it reduce environmental impacts of traffic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of car ownership • Usage of non-car transport • Freight transport by mode • Availability of cycle networks (km) • Number of injuries and fatalities resulting from road traffic • Increase in passenger numbers (bus and rail) • Provision of park and ride sites • Improvements for pedestrians
11.Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions • Will it increase energy efficiency in all sectors? • Will it increase the amount of energy from renewable sources that is generated and consumed in the region? • Will it reduce risk from flooding? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average energy efficiency of housing stock • % of District energy consumption produced from renewable sources • Greenhouse gas emissions • Household energy use (Gas & electricity as used per household • Development on floodplains
12.Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase efficiency in water, energy and raw material use? • Will it make efficient use of land (appropriate density, protect good agricultural land, use brownfield land in preference to Greenfield sites)? • Will it increase prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste? • Will it increase awareness and provide information on resource efficiency and waste? • Will it reduce use of non-renewable resources? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water usage • Amount of waste arising and its processing route • % of household waste recycled • Amount of residential development completed on brownfield land • Amount of employment development completed on brownfield land • Green spaces lost to development
13. Protect and enhance the historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance features and areas of historical and cultural value • Will it promote sensitive re-use of historic or culturally important buildings where appropriate • Will it conserve the character of historic settlements and conservation areas • Will it preserve and where appropriate enhance features of archaeological importance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of listed buildings, ancient monuments and conservation areas • Loss or damage to listed buildings and their settings • Loss of 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

Aim	Objective	Indicators
Environmental aims contd.		
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"> • Will it promote the development of communities with accessible services, employment, shops and leisure facilities? • Will it improve the resource efficiency of buildings (water, energy, density, use of existing buildings, designing for a longer lifespan)? • Will it prevent inappropriate development in flood plains? • Will it increase the use of sustainable urban drainage (which reduces run-off and improves water quality)? • Will it ensure new developments provide essential services accessible without use of a car and are accessible by public transport? • Will it ensure high design quality which supports local distinctiveness • Will it take account of the geomorphology of land? • Will it encourage re-use of existing buildings? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of residential development completed on brownfield land • % of employment development completed on brownfield land • Area of derelict land • Development on floodplains • Development incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage systems
Economic aims		
15.Good quality employment opportunities available to all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide employment opportunities for local people? • Will it promote or support equal employment opportunities, including disadvantaged groups? • Will it contribute to improving the diversity of employment opportunities? • 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)? • Will it ensure employment opportunities are accessible by public transport? • Will it provide a travel plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of individuals of working age in employment • GDP per head • % of businesses surviving three years • Percentage increase or decrease in the number of VAT registered businesses • Average unemployment rate in District • Shop vacancy rates in market towns • No. of businesses providing a Travel Plan
16.Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it support existing businesses? • Will it support the voluntary sector and /or promote volunteering? • Will it maximise local skills? • Will it encourage investment (including inward investment)? • Will it provide for the needs of business (such as a range of premises, land and infrastructure) • Will it encourage rural diversification 	Indicators for this aim have been linked with those for Good quality employment opportunities available to all

APPRAISAL OF OPTIONS

SA Objective	Development Limits: Identification of development limits around settlements			
	1. Scope to allow small scale rounding off		2. Farmsteads on the edge of the settlement that offer the potential for development and farm relocation	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
SA1: Quality Housing available to everyone	+	Development limits allow for housing development which will provide for local housing needs.	+	This would allow for the provision of housing, potentially on a larger scale than option 1.
SA2: Conditions & Services to engender good health	+	Protecting the countryside and open space from development can have a positive impact on health by maintaining access to open countryside which may encourage walking and cycling	+	Protecting the countryside and open space from development can have a positive impact on health by maintaining access to open countryside which may encourage walking and cycling
SA3: Safety and security for people and property	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA4: Vibrant communities which participate in decision making	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA5: Culture, leisure & recreation activities to all	+	Maintains access to open countryside	+	Maintains access to open countryside
SA6: Local needs met locally	+	Ensuring that development is located within existing, well defined settlements will help to meet local needs	?	The effect will depend how well the farmstead is located to the existing centre
SA7: Education & training opportunities which build skills & capacity	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA8: Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment	+	Development limits help to protect the countryside. This in turn provides for an attractive natural environment and helps to enhance bio-diversity.	+	Development limits help to protect the countryside. This in turn provides for an attractive natural environment and helps to enhance bio-diversity.
SA9: Minimal pollution levels	X	It is not envisaged that this approach will result in additional effects over those already identified as part of the assessment of Core Policy SG2	?	Offers the potential to clean up contaminated land as a result of farming activities, although the re-location of the farm may result in contamination being transferred elsewhere
SA10: Transport network which maximises access...	X	It is not envisaged that this approach will result in additional effects over those already identified as part of the assessment of Core Policy SG2	X	It is not envisaged that this approach will result in additional effects over those already identified as part of the assessment of Core Policy SG2 provided the proposed farmstead is well located to the existing centre

SA11: Minimise greenhouse gas emissions...	X	It is not envisaged that this approach will result in additional effects over those already identified as part of the assessment of Core Policy SG2	X	It is not envisaged that this approach will result in additional effects over those already identified as part of the assessment of Core Policy SG2 provided the proposed farmstead is well located to the existing centre
SA12: Prudent & efficient use of energy & natural resources	X	It is not envisaged that this approach will result in additional effects over those already identified as part of the assessment of Core Policy SG2	X	It is not envisaged that this approach will result in additional effects over those already identified as part of the assessment of Core Policy SG2
SA13: Protect & enhance the historic environment	?	The impact on historical areas will depend on how the limits are drawn. However limiting development to defined limits offers the potential to help to preserve the character of historical areas.	?	The impact on historical areas will depend on the location of the farmstead relative to the existing centre and any historical value that the farmstead has in itself.
SA14: A quality built environment...				
SA15: Good quality employment opportunities ...	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA16: Conditions for business success & economic growth	+	Will allow for employment development within the development limit. Difficult to assess whether it will provide for an appropriate range of employment land an premises	+	Will allow for employment development within the development limit. Difficult to assess whether it will provide for an appropriate range of employment land an premises. Supports the relocation of the existing farm business.
Summary Appraisal				
<p>Core Policy SG2 sets out the hierarchy of settlements to deliver settlement growth. For the settlements identified it asserts that development limits will be drawn around the settlements to allow for the growth and development of these settlements within the District that have the best access to jobs, shops and services. An appraisal of the Core Policy approach was appraised as part of developing options for the Core Strategy. This is set out at Appendix 7 of the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report. In summary it was found that the approach has a positive effect on the provision of affordable housing in the market towns and villages. It also offers the potential to sustain (or increase) local services and facilities in these villages. Locating development within those settlements that have a bus service provides an opportunity for people to access jobs and services by modes other than the car, however the extent to which this will reduce car travel is uncertain. There may also be a cumulative impact as people from smaller settlements access services and facilities in higher order centres by car. Negative impacts have been identified on a number of the environmental objectives, particularly in respect of SA objectives 11 and 12 (greenhouse gas emissions and energy and natural resources). Parts of the District are affected by flooding and this may be a potential problem.</p> <p>The assessment here is on the impact of drawing development limits not the suitability or otherwise of locating development within the settlements set out in Core Policy SG2 as this has been appraised as part of the Core Strategy. The appraisal here has tried to focus on the effects of drawing a development limit.</p>				

SA Objective	Housing type and mix: Define the appropriate size, type and mix of market housing			
	1. Should all housing developments be required to provide a mix		2. Should housing development schemes not be required to provide a mix	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
SA1: Quality Housing available to everyone	+	Requiring schemes to provide a mix of house types and sizes will ensure that a range of housing is provided to meet identified needs	-	May not result in an appropriate range of house types to ensure that identified needs are met
SA2: Conditions & Services to engender good health	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA3: Safety and security for people and property	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA4: Vibrant communities which participate in decision making	+	Potential to reduce social isolation by ensuring that a range of housing sizes and types are on offer.	-	
SA5: Culture, leisure & recreation activities to all	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA6: Local needs met locally	+	Ensuring an appropriate mix of housing can help to ensure that local needs are met	-	
SA7: Education & training opportunities which build skills & capacity	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA8: Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment	X	No direct relationship - Providing a mix of homes will not have an impact over and above impacts identified in respect of development more generally.	X	No direct relationship – Not requiring a mix of homes will not have an impact over and above impacts identified in respect of development more generally.
SA9: Minimal pollution levels	X	No direct relationship - Providing a mix of homes will not have an impact over and above impacts identified in respect of development more generally.	X	No direct relationship – Not requiring a mix of homes will not have an impact over and above impacts identified in respect of development more generally.
SA10: Transport network which maximises access...	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA11: Minimise greenhouse gas emissions...	X	No direct relationship - Providing a mix of homes will not have an impact over and above impacts identified in respect of development more generally.	X	No direct relationship – Not requiring a mix of homes will not have an impact over and above impacts identified in respect of development more generally.

SA12: Prudent & efficient use of energy & natural resources	+	Adopting an approach which requires a mix of housing sizes/types to be provided should help to ensure an efficient use of land by ensuring appropriate density levels.	?	
SA13: Protect & enhance the historic environment	X	Core Policy EQ2 requires that development incorporates high quality locally distinctive design	X	Core Policy EQ2 requires that development incorporates high quality locally distinctive design
SA14: A quality built environment...	X	No direct relationship - Providing a mix of homes will not have an impact over and above impacts identified in respect of development more generally.	X	No direct relationship – Not requiring a mix of homes will not have an impact over and above impacts identified in respect of development more generally.
SA15: Good quality employment opportunities ...	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA16: Conditions for business success & economic growth	+	Ensuring that an appropriate range of housing is available to meet identified need could help to attract and retain staff	-	
Summary Appraisal				
The nature of these options means that the impacts are limited. Against many of the objectives the impact is unlikely to be any more significant than those identified for the impact of development generally. Option 1 performs better overall because it will help to deliver a number of the social objectives, notably to ensure that housing is available to everyone. Conversely pursuing option 2 has the potential to have the opposite effect.				

SA Objective	Shopping Streets: Define extent of primary and secondary shopping frontages and set out criteria for controlling development and changes of use within them					
	1. Retain the frontages as currently defined		2. Extend the frontages		3. Reduce the frontages	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
SA1: Quality Housing available to everyone	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA2: Conditions & Services to engender good health	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA3: Safety and security for people and property	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA4: Vibrant communities which participate in decision making	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA5: Culture, leisure & recreation activities to all	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA6: Local needs met locally	+	Helps to retain retail activity in accessible locations	+	Helps to retain retail activity in accessible locations	+	Helps to retain retail activity in accessible locations
SA7: Education & training opportunities which build skills & capacity	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA8: Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA9: Minimal pollution levels	+	Provision of retail development in accessible locations, potentially reducing the use of the private car for shopping trips	+	Provision of retail development in accessible locations, potentially reducing the use of the private car for shopping trips	+	Provision of retail development in accessible locations, potentially reducing the use of the private car for shopping trips
SA10: Transport network which maximises access...	+	Provision of retail development in accessible locations, potentially reducing the use of the private car for shopping trips	+	Provision of retail development in accessible locations, potentially reducing the use of the private car for shopping trips	+	Provision of retail development in accessible locations, potentially reducing the use of the private car for shopping trips

SA11: Minimise greenhouse gas emissions...	+	Provision of retail development in accessible locations, potentially reducing the use of the private car for shopping trips	+	Provision of retail development in accessible locations, potentially reducing the use of the private car for shopping trips	+	Provision of retail development in accessible locations, potentially reducing the use of the private car for shopping trips
SA12: Prudent & efficient use of energy & natural resources	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA13: Protect & enhance the historic environment						
SA14: A quality built environment...	+	Focussing retail development within existing centres assumes an efficient use of land as brownfield land is more likely to be available. It also promotes the development of communities with accessible facilities that can be accessed without a car and by public transport	+	Focussing retail development within existing centres assumes an efficient use of land as brownfield land is more likely to be available. It also promotes the development of communities with accessible facilities that can be accessed without a car and by public transport	+	Focussing retail development within existing centres assumes an efficient use of land as brownfield land is more likely to be available. It also promotes the development of communities with accessible facilities that can be accessed without a car and by public transport
SA15: Good quality employment opportunities ...	+	Will help to retain and provide new retail employment opportunities	+	Will help to retain and provide new retail employment opportunities	+	Reducing the frontages may result in the loss of retail employment opportunities but is may also allow the creation of new employment opportunities
SA16: Conditions for business success & economic growth	+	Provides protection/support for existing businesses, ensures a range of retail premises are available and encourages investment	+	Provides protection/support for existing businesses, ensures a range of retail premises are available and encourages investment	-	Reduces protection/support for existing businesses. Potentially reduces the amount of retail premises available.
Summary Appraisal						
Primary and secondary shopping streets are defined within the main urban centres of Harrogate, Ripon and Knaresborough. The options identified are variations on the extent of the definition of the areas – to retain the same frontages, expand or reduce them. The assessment has therefore, largely identified the same type of effects. Expanding the frontage is likely to increase the magnitude of the effect; similarly reducing the boundary is likely to reduce the magnitude of the effect.						

SA Objective	Hotel Protection: Define criteria for retention of hotel bed space					
	1. Retain the existing protection thresholds (30 or more lettable bedrooms)		2. Reduce the threshold to less than 30 lettable bedrooms		3. Increase the threshold to more than 30 lettable bedrooms	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
SA1: Quality Housing available to everyone	-	Hotel protection policy reduces the potential for conversion to housing	-	Hotel protection policy reduces the potential for conversion to housing	-	Hotel protection policy reduces the potential for conversion to housing
SA2: Conditions & Services to engender good health	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA3: Safety and security for people and property	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA4: Vibrant communities which participate in decision making	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA5: Culture, leisure & recreation activities to all	+	Provides support for culture and leisure industries by ensuring that there is sufficient accommodation for visitors	+	Provides support for culture and leisure industries by ensuring that there is sufficient accommodation for visitors	+	Provides support for culture and leisure industries by ensuring that there is sufficient accommodation for visitors
SA6: Local needs met locally	+	Retention of hotel facilities can help to support vibrancy of a settlement.	+	Retention of hotel facilities can help to support vibrancy of a settlement.	+	Retention of hotel facilities can help to support vibrancy of a settlement.
SA7: Education & training opportunities which build skills & capacity	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA8: Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA9: Minimal pollution levels	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA10: Transport network which maximises access...	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA11: Minimise greenhouse gas emissions...	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship

SA12: Prudent & efficient use of energy & natural resources	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA13: Protect & enhance the historic environment	+	Many of the hotels that successfully operate in the town are located in either listed buildings or in the Conservation Area. These buildings are generally in good condition because there is business confidence to invest in maintenance and improvement	+	Many of the hotels that successfully operate in the town are located in either listed buildings or in the Conservation Area. These buildings are generally in good condition because there is business confidence to invest in maintenance and improvement	+	Many of the hotels that successfully operate in the town are located in either listed buildings or in the Conservation Area. These buildings are generally in good condition because there is business confidence to invest in maintenance and improvement
SA14: A quality built environment...	+	Supports an important part of the economy which in turn maintains the high quality design and local distinctiveness	+	Supports an important part of the economy which in turn maintains the high quality design and local distinctiveness	+	Supports an important part of the economy which in turn maintains the high quality design and local distinctiveness
SA15: Good quality employment opportunities ...	+	Retention of hotels will provide a range of employment opportunities.	+	Retention of hotels will provide a range of employment opportunities.	+	Retention of hotels will provide a range of employment opportunities.
SA16: Conditions for business success & economic growth	+	Provides protection for existing businesses and gives confidence for further investment	+	Provides protection for existing businesses and gives confidence for further investment	+	Provides protection for existing businesses and gives confidence for further investment

Summary Appraisal

Core Strategy Policy JB2 recognises the importance of protecting hotel bed space to the conference and business tourism sector (and it can be argued to the wider tourism sector) The need to retain hotel accommodation was appraised as part of a package of measure to support Conference and Business tourism. The options set out above reflect this and are variations on the level of protection to be provided relating to the threshold size at which the policy is implemented. The assessment has therefore identified the same type of effects; the difference is in the threshold levels. The current approach is to protect hotels with 30 or more lettable bedrooms. Reducing the threshold to say 15 or 20 bedrooms will result in a larger number of smaller hotels being protected. These provide an important supply of accommodation, often complementing the larger establishments. Increasing the threshold over and above 30 bedrooms means that whilst protection is still afforded to larger establishments, small and medium sized establishments are not effectively protected.

SA Objective	Conference and Business Tourism: Identification of conference tourism priority area			
	1. Is the boundary defined around the Harrogate International centre appropriate		2. Are there other areas that merit protection as a conference tourism priority area	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
SA1: Quality Housing available to everyone	X	Neutral/No relationship	?	Other priority areas have not been identified at this stage. If further areas are suggested additional appraisal work will be required
SA2: Conditions & Services to engender good health	X	Neutral/No relationship		
SA3: Safety and security for people and property	X	Neutral/No relationship		
SA4: Vibrant communities which participate in decision making	X	Neutral/No relationship		
SA5: Culture, leisure & recreation activities to all	+	Conference and business tourism enables the development of a wider range of cultural, leisure and recreational facilities than would other wise be available in a town the size of Harrogate		
SA6: Local needs met locally	+	The conference and exhibition trade in Harrogate supports the vitality and viability of the town centre		
SA7: Education & training opportunities which build skills & capacity	X	Neutral/No relationship		
SA8: Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment	X	Neutral/No relationship		
SA9: Minimal pollution levels	X	Neutral/No relationship		
SA10: Transport network which maximises access...	?	The Harrogate International Centre is located within the town centre which is accessible by train and bus. Conferences, do however bring an increase in traffic and can result in congestion within the town. Improvements to the rail service would be beneficial to the conference business.		
SA11: Minimise greenhouse gas emissions...	?	Intensification of development will increase greenhouse gas emissions due to increased energy demands. It is difficult to assess the increase over and above current usage.		

SA12: Prudent & efficient use of energy & natural resources	?	Provides an opportunity to re-develop brownfield land. New development will increase the use of primary resources and will also increase the demand for energy.		
SA13: Protect & enhance the historic environment	+	Many of the hotels that successfully operate in the town are located in either listed buildings or in the Conservation Area. These buildings are generally in good condition because there is business confidence to invest in maintenance and improvement. These businesses rely, to a degree on the success of the conference business.		
SA14: A quality built environment...	+	Supports an important part of the economy which in turn maintains the high quality design and local distinctiveness. Re-develop of part of the area would result in re-development of brownfield land and create environmental improvement		
SA15: Good quality employment opportunities ...	+	Conference and business tourism is an important employment sector in the local economy and this approach will support and potentially increase job numbers		
SA16: Conditions for business success & economic growth	+	It will provide support for existing businesses and create business confidence to encourage investment. It encourages the expansion of Harrogate Conference Centre		
Summary Appraisal				
Core Strategy policies JB1 and JB2 recognise the importance of protecting the conference and business tourism sector. More specifically JB2 recognises the need to maintain the competitiveness of the Harrogate International Centre by enhancing the existing provision. At this stage the appraisal has focussed on the impact of identifying a tourism priority area around the Harrogate International Centre. Other priority areas have not been identified at this stage. If other areas are suggested then additional appraisal work will be required. The appraisal has highlighted the importance of the conference and business tourism sector on culture, leisure and recreation, enabling as it does a wider range of leisure and recreational facilities to be available for local residents than would otherwise be available in a town the size of Harrogate. Against the environmental objectives the most significant impact is in respect of the historic environment. Many of the hotels that successfully operate in the town are located in either listed buildings or in the Conservation Area. These buildings are generally in good condition because there is business confidence to invest in maintenance and improvement. These businesses rely, to a degree on the success of the conference business. There is a significant positive impact on economic objectives. Conference and business tourism is an important employment sector in the local economy and this approach will support and potentially increase job numbers				

SA Objective	Heritage Assets: Define extent of heritage designations and set out criteria for their protection and enhancement					
	1. Retain the existing Stray Frontage designation		2. Extend the Stray Frontage designation		3. Reduce the Stray Frontage designation	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
SA1: Quality Housing available to everyone	+	Designation does not permit the change of use of residential properties. It therefore serves to retain useful housing close to the town centre	+	Designation does not permit the change of use of residential properties. It therefore serves to retain useful housing close to the town centre	?	Would reduce the area over which the designation would apply and thereby offer the opportunity to lose housing to other uses.
SA2: Conditions & Services to engender good health	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA3: Safety and security for people and property	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA4: Vibrant communities which participate in decision making	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA5: Culture, leisure & recreation activities to all	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA6: Local needs met locally	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA7: Education & training opportunities which build skills & capacity	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA8: Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA9: Minimal pollution levels	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA10: Transport network which maximises access...	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA11: Minimise greenhouse gas emissions...	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship

SA12: Prudent & efficient use of energy & natural resources	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA13: Protect & enhance the historic environment	+	Enhances the historic environment by retaining the areas visually attractive qualities which are largely as a result of it being substantially in residential use free from the commercial pressures of physical change	+	Enhances the historic environment by retaining the areas visually attractive qualities which are largely as a result of it being substantially in residential use free from the commercial pressures of physical change.	?	Reduces the area over which the designation would apply. This allows the potential for non residential uses which may have a detrimental impact on the historic environment
SA14: A quality built environment...	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA15: Good quality employment opportunities ...	-	By resisting non residential uses within the designation it precludes the change of use of buildings to provide employment development	-	By resisting non residential uses within the designation it precludes the change of use of buildings to provide employment development	+	Would reduce the area that the designation would apply to, and would therefore allow for employment related development. Eg small scale commercial enterprises.
SA16: Conditions for business success & economic growth	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
Summary Appraisal						
<p>Limited effects have been identified for these options. Against the social objectives the main effect of retaining or expanding the Stray Frontage is that within the designation change of use of residential properties is not permitted. This has the effect of retaining useful housing close to the town centre. The impact is uncertain in respect of reducing the boundary. It would permit changes of use which would reduce housing supply, however land values mean that this may only happen in limited circumstances. The main effect against the environmental objectives is the impact on the historic environment. Retaining or expanding the designation has a positive effect in that it enhances the historic environment by retaining the visual attractiveness of the area. This may be more uncertain if the frontage was reduced.</p>						

SA Objective	Community facilities protection: Define criteria for protecting community facilities					
	1. Retain the existing list of community facilities to be protected		2. Expand the list of community facilities to be protected		3. Reduce the list of community Facilities to be protected	
	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary	Score	Commentary
SA1: Quality Housing available to everyone	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA2: Conditions & Services to engender good health	+	The existing list looks to retain health services and care homes	?	Difficult to assess without details of what the expanded list would include	?	Difficult to assess without details of what the reduced list would include
SA3: Safety and security for people and property	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA4: Vibrant communities which participate in decision making	+	The policy approach looks to retain community facilities	+	This option looks to expand community facility provision	-	This approach would potentially reduce the amount of community facilities by reducing those that qualify for protection under the policy
SA5: Culture, leisure & recreation activities to all	+	The existing list includes community halls, libraries and public houses, all of which offer opportunities for leisure and recreational pursuits	?	Difficult to assess without details of what the expanded list would include	?	Difficult to assess without details of what the reduced list would include
SA6: Local needs met locally	+	Protecting community facilities ensures the provision of local facilities. It can also support the vibrancy of a town or village.	?	Difficult to assess without details of what the expanded list would include	?	Difficult to assess without details of what the reduced list would include
SA7: Education & training opportunities which build skills & capacity	+	The existing list looks to retain schools and colleges	?	Difficult to assess without details of what the expanded list would include	?	Difficult to assess without details of what the reduced list would include
SA8: Bio-diverse and attractive natural environment	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA9: Minimal pollution levels	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA10: Transport network which maximises access...	+	Retaining community facilities offers the potential to improve access for all groups, including those without a car	?	Difficult to assess without details of what the expanded list would include	?	Difficult to assess without details of what the reduced list would include

SA11: Minimise greenhouse gas emissions...	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA12: Prudent & efficient use of energy & natural resources	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA13: Protect & enhance the historic environment	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA14: A quality built environment...	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA15: Good quality employment opportunities ...	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
SA16: Conditions for business success & economic growth	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship	X	Neutral/No relationship
Summary Appraisal						
Positive effects against the social objectives have been identified in respect of option 1 – retaining the existing list. For the other options the assessment is more difficult without having details of what an expanded or reduced list may contain. Uncertainties have therefore largely been recorded. Further appraisal work will be required as the list of protected facilities is refined.						

	<p>Employment Sites: Define the extent of the District’s most important employment sites and set out criteria for protection and extension of all employment sites</p>
Should more employment sites be protected as best and good urban sites	<p>Core Strategy policy JB3 sets out the strategic approach to the provision of employment land. This recognises the importance of retaining in employment use those sites that offer the best quality employment accommodation within the District. Policy JB3 also looks to ensure that a range of different sites and premises is provided to accommodate the full spectrum of user requirements and generally looks to resist the loss of sites defined as other local and other urban. In developing options for the Core Strategy an appraisal was undertaken of the impact of <i>‘continuing with the current policy of protecting all employment sites’</i> and of <i>‘Protecting the best performing employment sites against loss whilst allowing the loss of poorly performing sites’</i>. This is detailed at appendix 6 of the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report but in summary the latter option was found to perform better when compared against the sustainability appraisal framework. This is because releasing poorly performing/located sites can mean that they are available for other uses and therefore represent efficient land use. However, careful consideration is needed to ensure that sites serving the lower quality market are retained in sufficient numbers. Further appraisal work was undertaken of the Preferred Option which was to protect the best performing sites from further encroachment of non-employment uses and to protect all other sites through a criteria based policy. Again details of this can be found in the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report (Appendix 7). In summary it was found that allowing some sites to come forward for alternative uses offers the opportunity to provide affordable housing or other community facilities to meet local needs. However the nature of employment land provision in the District suggests that the number of sites that would be considered for release to alternative uses would be limited, therefore the positive impacts will be small scale. Releasing previously developed land for other uses has the potential to reduce pressure for Greenfield land, particularly for housing. Protecting the best employment sites from further encroachment helps to retain a range of employment opportunities within the District. Allowing some sites to come forward for mixed use development can help to bring forward employment development on underused/vacant sites enabling sites to contribute more fully to the local economy. In releasing poorly performing/located sites there is a danger that sites that support those industries that require premises at the cheaper end of the market will be displaced.</p> <p>The options reflect the strategic approach set out in the Core Strategy. Further appraisal work will be required when the detailed criteria based policy is drafted. Appraisal of the sites defined as best and good urban may also be required.</p>
Exert strict protection over continued use of best and good urban sites	
Maintain the existing employment land protection approach for other urban and other local sites	
Introduce the criteria recommended in the Employment Land Review for employment land protection	
	<p>Shopping centres: Define the extent of the District’s centres areas and set out criteria for controlling development and changes of use within them.</p>
Do Bower Road/Dragon Parade and West Park provide sufficient extensions to Harrogate’s shopping centre	<p>Core Strategy policy JB4 provides for the expansion of Harrogate’s primary shopping area and indicates that Bower Road/Dragon Parade and West Park areas offer the best potential for expansion. In developing options for the Core Strategy an appraisal was undertaken of the relative merits of developing either of these locations. This is detailed at appendix 6 of the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report. In summary it was found that both of these options offer the same amount of positive benefits. This is a reflection of the fact that both of the locations perform well in terms of town centre location which brings associated benefits of reducing the need to travel, use of previously developed land and enhancing the vitality and viability of the town centre and thereby supporting the needs of businesses. Both options were taken forward and referred to in Core Policy JB4.</p> <p>For the other main settlements Core Policy identifies West of the Market Place where expansion of the primary shopping area is already</p>
Does West of Market Place & East of Market Place provide sufficient expansion of Ripon’s shopping centre	

Where offers the best expansion of retailing in Knaresborough to accommodate food retailing	<p>underway. It is also envisaged that expansion could take place East of the Market Place. Core Strategy JB4 also identifies that some of the food retailing capacity identified for Harrogate and Knaresborough be provided for adjacent to the town centre of Knaresborough. Boroughbridge, Pateley Bridge and Masham as well as Harrogate's district centres have limited or no additional retail capacity but there may be scope for small scale extensions to these shopping areas. In developing the Preferred Option the approach of maintaining the vitality and viability of Ripon and Knaresborough as principal service centres and Boroughbridge, Masham and Pateley Bridge as local service centres was appraised (Appendix 7, Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report). This concluded that maintaining the existing roles of the sub regional town centre and the other District town and local centres will overall have a positive result on cultural, leisure and recreational facilities and will help to support the needs of businesses in these areas. It will also provide new employment opportunities. The provision of retail development in accessible locations also brings environmental benefits for example it provides an opportunity to access shopping facilities by public transport and or walking and therefore offers the potential to reduce private car use for shopping trips.</p>
Are there opportunities to expand the shopping centres in other settlements relative to their future retail capacity requirements	
Should any other shopping centres be designated	
	<p>The options put forward reflect the strategic approach set out in the Core Strategy. Further appraisal work will be required when options for the extent of the primary shopping area are defined. Further work may also be required to appraise alternative to the Bower Road/Dragon Parade and West Park extension areas.</p>
	<p>Transport Infrastructure: Criteria for the protection and extension of routes, sites and facilities important to the District's transport infrastructure</p>
Are there any specific transport routes, sites and facilities other than those referred to in the Core Strategy that should be protected.	<p>Core Strategy policy TRA2 seeks to protect sites and routes which could result in transport infrastructure provision which widens choice for passengers. This approach was the subject of sustainability appraisal and is detailed at Appendix 7 of the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report. In summary it was found that Generally the package of measures proposed had positive effects on many of the Sustainability Appraisal objectives. The positive impacts are likely to increase in the longer term as improvements to the transport network are implemented and more development is constructed taking into account this preferred approach. Negative effect was identified on biodiversity as a result of transport infrastructure schemes, although these maybe temporary and related to the construction phase. The approach has a positive impact on car related greenhouse gas emissions, although it is noted in the assessment that the increase in development will result in a net increase in emissions.</p> <p>No detailed options have been put forward at this stage. If, through consultation options are put forward for additional infrastructure that should be protected then further appraisal work will be required.</p>
	<p>Landscape and environmental designations: Define the extent of area of landscape and open space that require special protection and set out criteria for controlling development within them.</p>
Retain existing boundaries of local landscape designations	<p>Policy EQ2 of the Core Strategy makes clear that it is considered appropriate to have local landscape designations and not simply rely on criteria based policies. In developing the options for the Core Strategy an appraisal was undertaken of the impact of '<i>Providing long term protection for areas of special landscape character</i>' and of '<i>not providing protection for areas of special landscape area</i>'. This is detailed at appendix 6 of the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal but in summary overall providing long term protection performed better, although it was recognised that it may be unduly restrictive on new development. Further appraisal work was undertaken on the preferred option which was to adopt an area based policy to restrict inappropriate development. Again details of this can be found in the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report (Appendix 7). In summary it was found that the approach makes a positive contribution to many of the SA objectives either directly or as a result of secondary effects. An area based protection policy may prejudice the provision of affordable</p>
Extend the boundaries of local landscape designations	

Reduce the boundaries of the local landscape designations	<p>housing. The effects are uncertain but if they occur it is likely to over the medium to longer term. The restriction of development in the countryside and designated areas could have a harmful impact on rural diversification</p> <p>The options put forward for the Development Control Policies DPD reflect the strategic approach set out in the Core Strategy and are therefore restricted to modifications being made to local landscape boundaries. Without detail of the proposed revisions, meaningful appraisal at this stage is not possible and reference should be made to the appraisal carried out of the strategic approach in developing the Core Strategy. More detailed appraisal work will be required once the extent of boundary revisions are more clear</p>
	Natural Assets: Define nature conservation designations and criteria for their protection and enhancement
Retain existing Local Nature Reserve and SINC Boundaries	<p>Policy EQ2 of the Core Strategy provides the strategic direction for Local Nature Reserves and SINCS. In developing the options for the Core Strategy an appraisal was undertaken of the approach to adopt an area based policy to restrict inappropriate development which included wildlife sites. The details of this can be found in the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report (Appendix 7). In summary it was found that, taken in the round, the approach makes a positive contribution to many of the SA objectives either directly or as a result of secondary effects. An area based protection policy may prejudice the provision of affordable housing. The effects are uncertain but if they occur it is likely to over the medium to longer term. The restriction of development in the countryside and designated areas could have a harmful impact on rural diversification</p> <p>The options put forward for the Development Control Policies DPD reflect the strategic approach set out in the Core Strategy and are therefore restricted to modifications being made to Local Nature Reserve and SINC boundaries. Without detail of the proposed revisions, meaningful appraisal at this stage is not possible and reference should be made to the appraisal carried out of the strategic approach in developing the Core Strategy. More detailed appraisal work will be required once the extent of boundary revisions are more clear</p>
Extend existing Local Nature Reserve and SINC Boundaries	
Reduce existing Local Nature Reserve and SINC Boundaries	