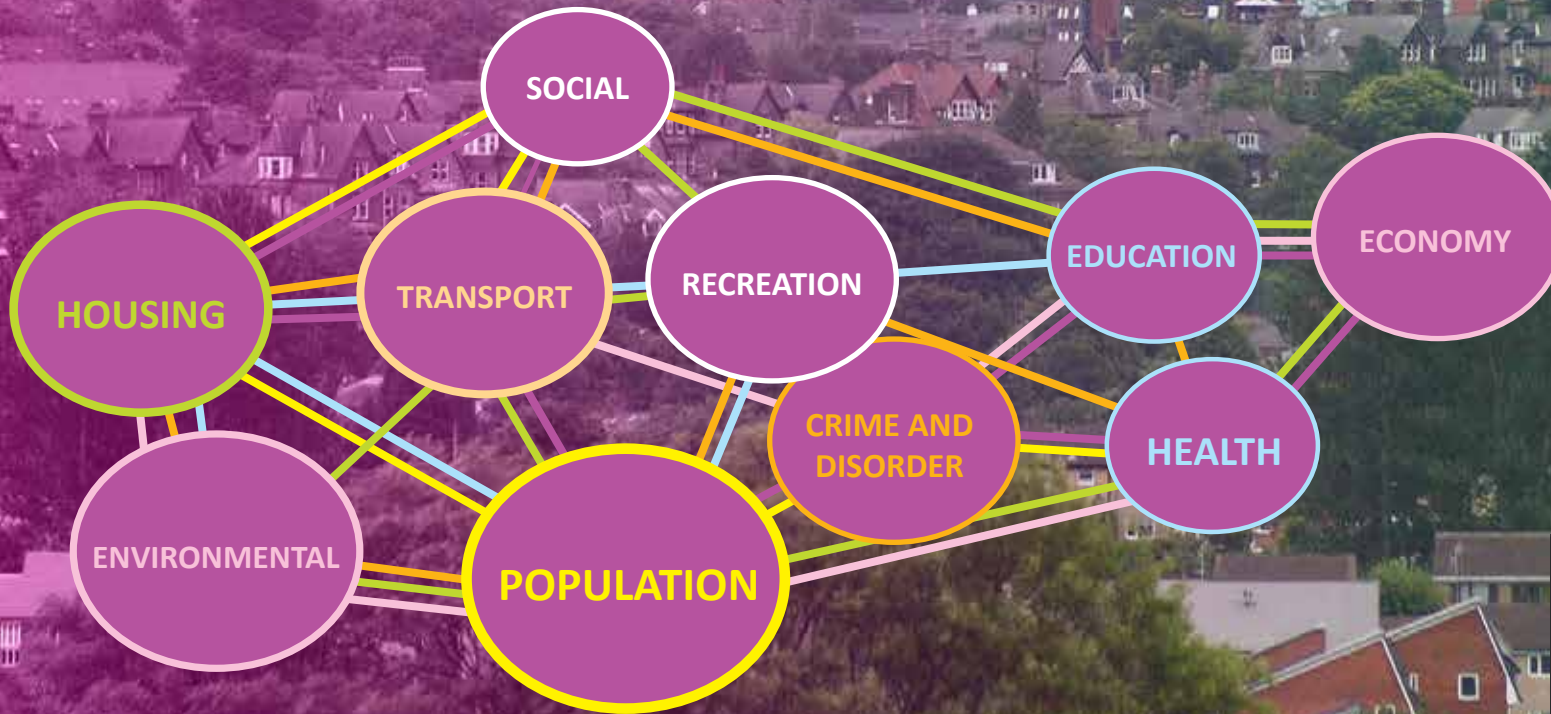




Draft SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL INTERIM REPORT

July 2015



Contents

	<i>Page</i>
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
Planning Policy Background	1
Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment.....	1
What is required at the developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects stage (Stage B)?.....	3
Report Structure	3
Consultation.....	3
2.0 ESTABLISHING THE BASELINE AND PROVIDING A CONTEXT	5
Links to other strategies, plans and programmes	5
Baseline information	7
Limitations to baseline data	12
Predicted future trends.....	13
Main sustainability issues	13
3.0 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK	16
Comparing the SA Objectives against NPPF	16
Appraisal of the Draft Local Plan Objectives against the SA Objectives	18
4.0 DEVELOPING A DRAFT ASSESSMENT RATIONALE	23
5.0 NEXT STEPS AND MONITORING.....	24

Diagrams

Diagram 1 : Stages in the Sustainability Appraisal Process compared to the Local Plan Process.....	2
Diagram 2: Population projections for 2014 and 2037 by age group	8

	<i>Page</i>
Diagram 3: Average weekly earnings comparing people who live in Harrogate and those who work in Harrogate.....	9
Diagram 4: Pie chart comparing 2001 Census results on method of travel to work with 2011 census	10
Diagram 5: Migration projections for 2014 show 18/19 year olds leaving the district and far less returning in their early 20s	11

Maps (in Appendix 3)

Map 1: Areas furthest (by road) to services.....	93
Map 2: Key bus routes.....	94
Map 3: Car drivers – origin wards for people working in Harrogate district	107
Map 4: Car drivers – destinations for Harrogate district residents	108
Map 5: Heavy rail users – origin wards for people working in Harrogate district	109
Map 6: Heavy rail users – destinations for Harrogate district residents	110
Map 7: Bus users – origin wards for people working in Harrogate district	111
Map 8: Bus users – destinations for Harrogate district residents	112
Map 9: By bicycle – origin wards for people working in Harrogate district.....	113
Map 10: By bicycle – destinations for Harrogate district residents.....	114

Appendices

Appendix1: The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004: Schedule 1	26
Appendix 2: Review of Plans, Programme and Objectives	27
Appendix 3: Summary of the baseline position.....	77
Appendix 4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework and Assessment Rationale for sites....	127
Appendix 5: Summary of Responses to the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2014	???
Appendix 6: Assessment of Growth Options.....	???

1. INTRODUCTION

Planning policy background

- 1.1 Harrogate Borough Council was one of the first authorities to adopt its Core Strategy in 2009, under the former Local Development Framework system. Soon after this, work started on a Sites and Policies Development Plan Document (DPD) in order to deliver the growth strategy set out in the Core Strategy through the allocation of land for development and development management policies. However, between the adoption of the Core Strategy and the submission for Examination of the Sites and Policies DPD the government introduced significant changes to the planning system and national planning policy through the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Having reached an advanced stage in preparation of the DPD it was considered that submitting the plan for examination was the best way to meet the housing needs of the district.
- 1.2 However, at Examination the Inspector raised significant concerns relating to the evidence base for employment provision, and that the housing growth being planned for represented a considerable shortfall when compared against objectively assessed need. His concerns had far reaching implications requiring a fundamental review of the council's strategic approach. The council therefore took the decision to withdraw its Sites and Policies Development Plan Document Submission Draft from Examination on 18 June 2014 and proceed with a new Local Plan for the Harrogate district.
- 1.3 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) work, was an integral part of the plan making process for both the Core Strategy and the Sites and Policies DPD and copies of the reports prepared can be viewed at <http://www.harrogate.gov.uk/plan/Pages/Sustainability-Appraisal.aspx>. This has informed work already undertaken at the Scoping stage and will inform the next stages of the process where appropriate.

Preparing the new local plan

- 1.4 In September 2014 the council consulted on a Scoping Report for the SA of the new local plan (stage A in the diagram on the following page). A copy of this report can be viewed at <http://www.harrogate.gov.uk/plan/Documents/Planning%20Policy/SA/2014-sustainability-appraisal-scoping-report.pdf>. A summary of the comments received in response to the scoping report consultation, together with officer comments, are included in appendix 5 and incorporated into this report where appropriate.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.5 There is a mandatory requirement under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal of Local Plans. 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.
- 1.6 Alongside this is a requirement to comply with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC. This requires that a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) be undertaken for plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. The requirements of the SEA Directive will be fully incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal. Sustainability Appraisal is an essential part of the plan making process which must be integrated into it at each stage as shown in the diagram below. This Interim Report builds upon work undertaken at the Scoping Report Stage and starts the process of developing and refining alternative growth options and their effects as outlined in stage B of the process.

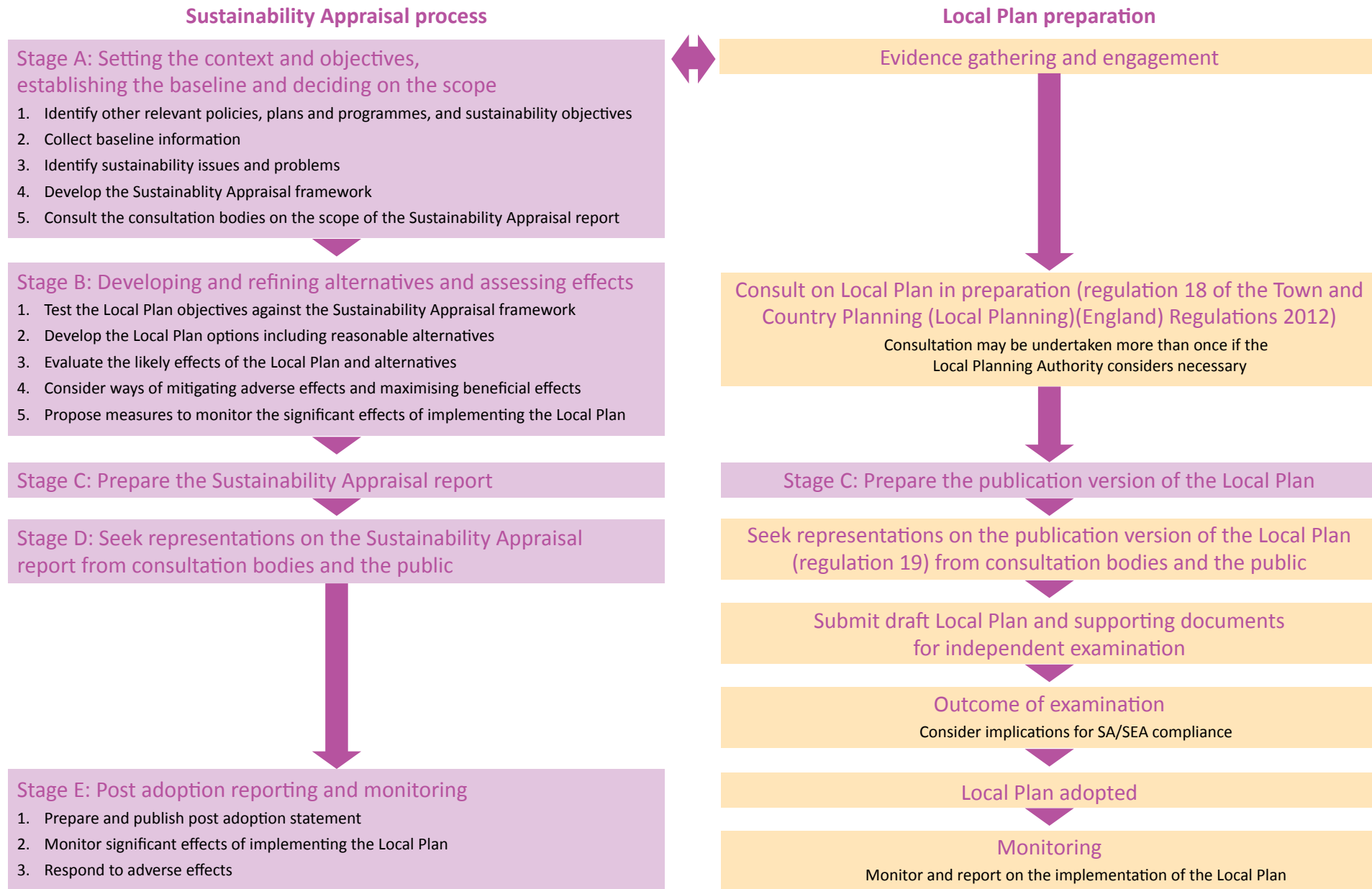
Habitat Regulations Assessment

- 1.7 The European Union Habitats Directive protects certain species of plants and animals which are particularly vulnerable. The Directive specifically relates to areas which are collectively known as Natura 2000 sites. These are Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar sites. The Habitat Regulations Assessment process involves an initial screening assessment, and if required a more detailed Appropriate Assessment, to ascertain that the Local Plan is not likely to have significant adverse impacts on a Natura 2000 site.

The appraisal of the local plan under the Habitat Regulations is an iterative process, like the SA/SEA, and needs to be carried out at each stage in the preparation of the local plan. Whilst the Habitats Regulation Assessment is a separate assessment it will inform the work undertaken for the SA/SEA. Further information on Habitat Regulations Assessment is available at **XXX**



Diagram 1: Stages in the Sustainability Appraisal Process compared to the Local Plan Process.



source: planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk. 2014



What is required at the developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects stage (Stage B)?

- 1.6 This report builds upon the work undertaken at the scoping report stage to set out the context, objectives and approach of the assessment and identify relevant environmental, economic and social issues and objectives. As part of this process further discussion has been held with the key consultation bodies, as defined by Regulation 4 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

In particular, the assessment rationale included in Appendix 4 has been combined with a site assessment framework to provide a more integrated approach to the assessment of sites through the local plan process.

Work has also been undertaken to assess high level growth options for consultation and this work is set out in Appendix 6.

Draft Local Plan objectives

- 1.7 At the scoping report stage the draft local plan objectives were tested against the sustainability appraisal framework and this has been reviewed and updated in section 3 of this report in the light of comments received following consultation. These are likely to be refined further as work progresses towards the preferred options stage and the production of a Sustainability Appraisal Report.

Report structure

- 1.8 The rest of this report covers:
- A characterisation of the area drawn from the baseline information documented in Appendix 2 and the review of other plans, programmes and their objectives, detailed in Appendix 3, which together with the guidance included in NPPF has helped to highlight a number of sustainability issues. This has been updated to include additional information.
 - Assessing the SA objectives previously adopted against NPPF for compatibility
 - Appraisal of the draft objectives of the Local Plan against the SA Framework
 - An outline of the approach adopted to the development of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework, drawing on work previously

undertaken for the Core Strategy and Sites and Policies DPD where this is still relevant, and developing the process further to provide a robust framework for assessing the sustainability of potential growth options, site selection and policy development

- An assessment of high level growth options for the local plan is included in appendix 6.
- Proposed methodology for the later stages of the Sustainability Appraisal and the proposed structure and level of detail of the SA report

Consultation

- 1.9 Consultation on this document is an integral part of the Sustainability Appraisal process and will help to ensure that the SA will be comprehensive, robust and adequate to support the Local Plan during the later stages of full public consultation and Examination. In accordance with the guidance the three consultation bodies have been consulted:

- Natural England
- Historic England
- Environment Agency

In addition the following organisations have been specifically consulted on this report, with wider comments also being sought at this stage as part of the Issues and Options consultation.

- Adjacent local authorities
- North Yorkshire district councils
- Leeds City Region LEP
- York, North Yorkshire and the East Riding LEP
- North Yorkshire County Council
- Nidderdale AONB Joint Advisory Board
- Neighbourhood planning bodies
- Harrogate District Public Services Leadership Board
- Health and Wellbeing Board North Yorkshire
- Utility companies
- Rail Safety Standards Board



Integration between the SA and other documents

1.10 Integration between the preparation of the Local Plan, the Sustainability Appraisal, SEA and Habitat Regulations Assessment is particularly important. The following table identifies the purpose and role of each document at the next key stages of consultation on the new local plan: Issues and Options 2015 (current consultation) and consultation on a draft Local Plan in July 2016. The implications of other key documents eg Strategic Flood Risk Assessment will also inform local plan preparation.



Williamson Drive, Ripon

Relationship between key stages in the preparation of the Draft Local Plan, and the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal, the Strategic Environmental Assessment and the Habitat Regulations Assessment.

Local Plan Preparation Regulation 18 Consultations	SA process	SEA process	Habitats Regulation
Issues and Options consultation 2015			
Identify key issues, growth options, possible scope of plan	Identify, describe and evaluate the sustainability (social, economic and environmental) of reasonable alternative options, and the choice of options for consultation.	Identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant environmental effects of reasonable alternatives and the choice of options for consultation. (incorporated within SA)	Check initial options for likelihood of significant effects on European sites.
Draft Plan consultation 2016			
Select growth strategy and produce supporting draft policies and draft site allocations.	Assess selected growth strategy and draft sites and policies to deliver the strategy against sustainability objectives and criteria.	Assess selected growth strategy and draft sites and policies against environmental objectives and criteria. (incorporated within SA)	Assess whether any aspect of the draft plan would be likely to have a significant effect on a European site.



2. Establishing the Baseline and Providing a Context

Links to other strategies, plans and programmes

- 2.1 A review has been carried out of the other relevant plans, programmes and objectives set out in policies and legislation which may influence the development of the local plan.

The following strategies and plans have been reviewed:

International and European Context

- Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (UNDESA, 2002)
- Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, 1992); and the Copenhagen Accord (2009)
- Convention on the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO, 1972)
- The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (The Ramsar Convention) (1971)
- The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (The Bern Convention) (1979)
- EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)
- EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)
- EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC as amended by 97/62/EC)
- EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)
- EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
- European Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC)
- EU Seventh Environmental Action Programme: Living Well, Within the Limits of Our Planet (2013)
- European Spatial Development Perspective (Potsdam 1999)

- European Sustainable Development Strategy 2001 (Renewed 2006, reviewed 2009)
- EU Biodiversity Strategy: Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital (2011)
- EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2002/91/EC)
- European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (revised) (1992)
- The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe
- The European Landscape Convention 2010

National Context

- Securing the Future: The UK Sustainable Development Strategy (HM Government, 2005)
- The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013
- The Plan for Growth (BIS, 2011)
- Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (HM Government, 2011)
- Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods (DCLG, 2008)
- Heritage Protection for the 21st Century: White Paper (DCMS, 2007)
- The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (JNCC, 2012)
- Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (DEFRA, 2011)
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010, as amended 2012)
- The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)
- Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)
- Agricultural Land Classification - Protecting the best and most versatile: 2nd edition (Natural England, 2012)



- The Code for Sustainable Homes- Setting the Standard in Sustainability for New Homes (DCLG, 2008)
- Future Water: The Government’s Water Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2008)
- National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012)
- PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (DCLG, 2011)
- Waste Management Plan for England (DEFRA, 2013)
- Updated National Waste Planning Policy: Consultation Draft (DCLG, July 2013)
- The National Adaptation Programme

Regional, Sub Regional and County

- Realising The Potential: The Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Plan (LCR Partnership, 2011)
- Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategic Economic Plan: Draft for consultation (LCR Partnership, Jan 2014)
- York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategic Economic Plan: draft version (York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding LEP, 2013)
- North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2016 (North Yorkshire County Council)
- People, Paths and Places: The Rights of Way Improvement Plan for North Yorkshire 2007-2011 (North Yorkshire County Council, 2007)
- North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan (North Yorkshire County Council, 1997)
- North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan (North Yorkshire County Council, 2006)
- Yorkshire and the Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project (Natural England)
- Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy (Leeds City Region Partnership, 2010)
- The Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2010)

- North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project (North Yorkshire County Council, 2011)
- North Yorkshire Community Plan 2014-17: Draft version (Local Government North Yorkshire; Chief Executives Group North Yorkshire, 2014)
- North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013-2018 (Health and Wellbeing Board North Yorkshire, 2013)
- Police Crime Plan 2013-2017 (Police and Crime Commissioner North Yorkshire, 2013)
- North West Yorkshire Level 1 Strategy Flood Risk Assessment Update July 2010
- Water Resources Management Plan Yorkshire Water Services Ltd Aug 2014
- River Basin Management Plan: Humber River Basin District
- Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy for Wharfe and Lower Ouse: Wharfe and Lower Ouse Abstraction Licensing Strategy February 2013
- Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy for Swale, Ure, Nidd and Ouse: Abstraction Licensing Strategy February 2013
- National Character Area Profiles: Area 21 Yorkshire Dales
- National Character Area Profiles: Area 22 Pennine Dales Fringe
- National Character Area Profiles: Area 28 The Vale of York
- National Character Area Profiles: Area 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone

Local

- Harrogate Borough Council: Corporate Plan 2013-2016 (Harrogate Borough Council, 2013)
- A Strong Local Economy: Strategic Action Plan 2012- 2015 (Harrogate Borough Council, 2012)
- Harrogate District Partnership Plan (Harrogate District Strategic Partnership, 2013)
- Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership Plan 2013-2014 (Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership)



- Harrogate District Climate Change Strategy (Harrogate Borough Council, 2009)
- Harrogate District Landscape Character Assessment SPG (Harrogate Borough Council, 2004)
- Harrogate District Biodiversity Action Plan (Harrogate Borough Council, 2012)
- Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty: Management Plan 2014-2019 (Nidderdale AONB Joint Advisory Committee, 2014)
- Harrogate District Sport, Recreation, Open Space and Village Halls Study: Part 1 Standards Assessment (Harrogate Borough Council, 2012)
- Harrogate District Outdoor Sports Strategy (Harrogate Borough Council, 2013)
- Clinical Commissioning: Our Five Year Ambition 2013 to 2017 (Harrogate and Rural District CCG, 2013)
- The Fountains Abbey/Studley Royal World Heritage Site Management Plan 2009-2014

2.2 Appendix 2 details the outcome of this review. The review has identified a large number of issues to take into account in the preparation of this scoping report and the preparation of the Local Plan. The key issues are summarised below (in no particular order); the Local Plan needs to:

1. Set out a development strategy that promotes sustainable development in the district.
2. Positively seek to allocate sufficient deliverable sites to ensure that development needs are met.
3. Deliver well-designed homes providing a range of sizes and tenures and the appropriate level of affordable housing.
4. Positively seek to allocate sufficient employment land in appropriate locations, and promote a varied and sustainable economy, including supporting key economic sectors, such as tourism.
5. Set out a development strategy that reduces the need to travel, provides opportunities to travel by means that are capable of improving health and wellbeing such as cycling and walking.
6. Seek to use development to deliver improved and expanded transport links, public transport and electronic infrastructure, such as superfast broadband.

7. Seek to protect, enhance and, where necessary, increase outdoor sports facilities, parks and open spaces.
8. Seek to conserve heritage assets and sites of potential archaeological interest in ways appropriate to their significance. Specific protection is required for the World Heritage Site at Studley Royal Park.
9. Develop effective community engagement techniques to deliver a plan that responds to the views of wider communities and facilitates effective neighbourhood planning.
10. Promote the efficient use of resources, including moving to a low carbon economy, use of waste as a resource, energy efficient buildings, and appropriate renewable and low carbon energy.
11. Set out a strategy that has no negative impacts on Air Quality Management Areas and seeks to improve air quality generally.
12. Create no negative impacts on internationally and nationally designated nature sites, fully assess and appropriately mitigate negative impacts on locally designated sites.
13. Give full consideration to the potential impacts on water, including water quality, ecosystems, sustainable use of water, capacity of sewerage, flood risk and the opportunities to improve flood risk management etc.
14. Seek ways to maximise Green Infrastructure coverage and connectedness across a wide range of scales and increase ecosystems services including biodiversity. Seek ways to maximise the wider social and economic benefits of Green Infrastructure.
15. Use land efficiently and consider soil quality and agricultural land classification when assessing potential development sites. Investigate ways to improve soil management during construction.
16. Promote and support sustainable agriculture including wildlife friendly farming and local food production.
17. Recognise the different landscapes within the district and their differing capacity to accommodate change. Promote development that minimises landscape impacts and protects landscapes appropriate to their significance.
18. Fully recognise and seek to protect and enhance the special qualities of Nidderdale AONB.



Baseline information

2.3 In order to be able to predict and monitor the effects of the strategies and policies contained within the Local Plan 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. The SEA Directive requires an assessment of the 'relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.' In addition this exercise also helps to identify sustainability issues of particular relevance to this district. The outcome of this work is set out in detail in Appendix 3. A characterisation summary of the area is set out below. In the course of this work where baseline information is not available, or where it is considered unsatisfactory, this has also been documented.

Administrative context

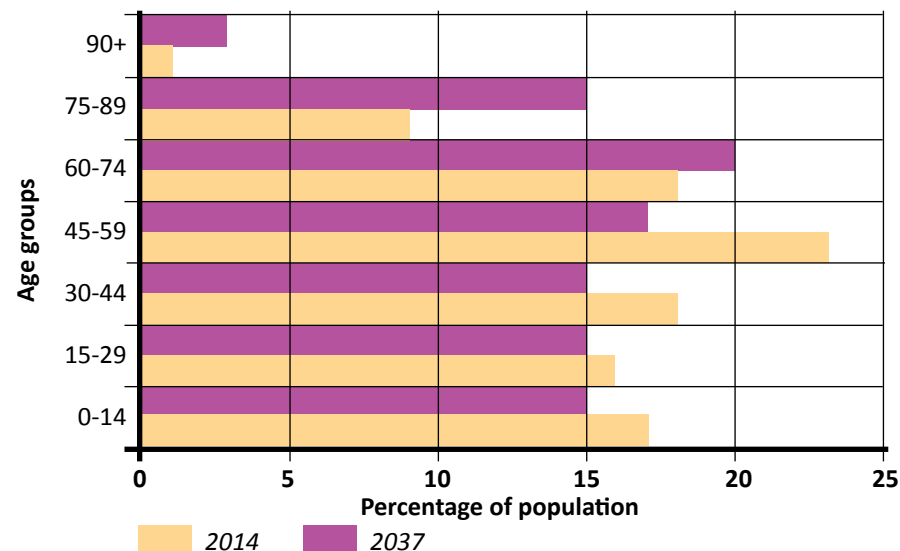
2.4 Harrogate district lies within the County of North Yorkshire and is one of the largest in England, extending over some 1,308 sq km. It lies to the north of the Leeds/Bradford conurbation and on the eastern fringes of the Yorkshire Dales. The district is essentially rural in character but it contains a number of important urban areas. The major settlements of Harrogate, Ripon and Knaresborough account for 65% of the district's population. In addition the market towns of Pateley Bridge, Masham and Boroughbridge provide local services and employment opportunities to the surrounding rural populations.

2.5 The A1 London-Edinburgh passes through the district with connections to the M1 via a link to the south and east of Leeds. Other important routes are the A61 Ripon-Harrogate-Leeds road and the A59 provides a link via Skipton into Lancashire and to the east of York and beyond. The Leeds-Harrogate-York railway line also runs through the district, providing important connections to the inter-city network at Leeds and York.

Population

2.6 The population of Harrogate is projected to rise by 10,000 by 2037; the majority of this due to people moving into the district from other parts of England. An increase in the percentage of older people is a national trend, however, this is exaggerated within North Yorkshire and Harrogate as there is already a smaller proportion of younger people and this will decrease further. Currently the largest age group in Harrogate is the 45-59 year olds and the trend will see this change to 60-74 year olds.

Diagram 2: population projections for 2014 and 2037 by age group



source: ONS (2014) 2012-based subnational population projections

2.7 There is a small and regular international in-flow of people. Although this will not affect population numbers (as it is offset by greater outflows) an international community will continue to grow within the district. The greatest movement is within the 15-29 year old age group. Internal inflow (from other parts of England) is greatest within 22/23 year olds; presumably graduates gaining work and/ or returning home. However, the yearly inflow for this age group is still only half the yearly outflow of 18/19 year olds so it can be presumed that of those that go to university a significant number do not return to the district.

Housing

2.8 The number of dwelling completions has fallen since 2007 and the rate is now significantly below the projected need. In March 2015 the Council published its new Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) that provides an up to date assessment of housing need with a requirement of 621 dwellings over the period 2014-2035. The provision of new housing has the greatest impact on other sustainability objectives. To deliver these dwellings it will be paramount for the plan to mitigate negative impacts on other sustainability objectives to ensure positive outcomes are optimised.

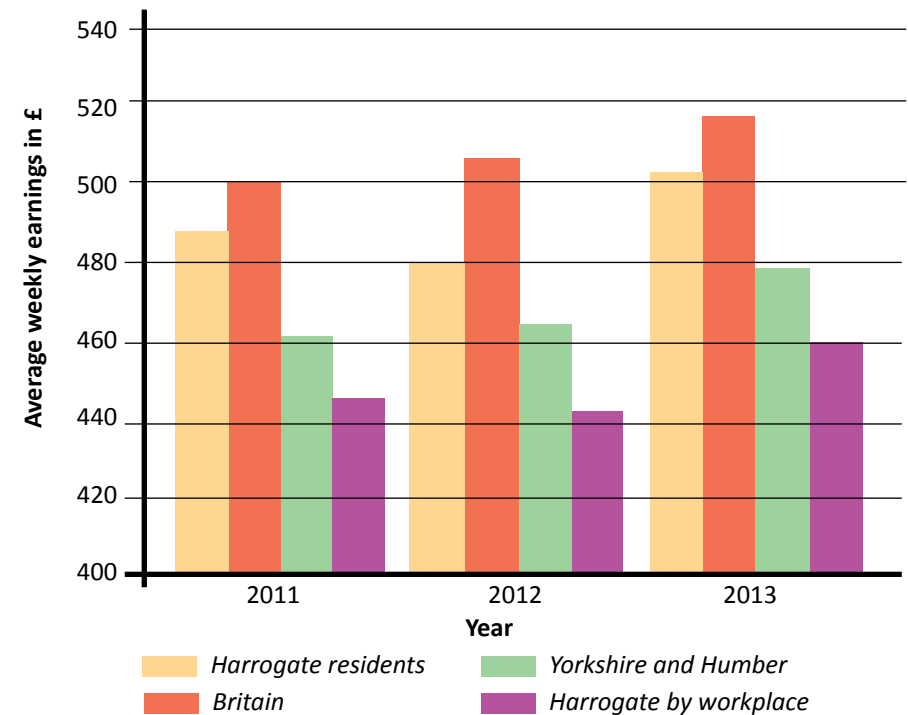


- 2.9 Housing affordability has been an issue within the district since the initial Sustainability Appraisal in 2005 and the drop in housing completions would be expected to exaggerate this issue. While house prices are slightly more affordable than prior to the recession it does not appear that the housing market has fully recovered and this could be masking the impact that a low building rate could have on house prices. There is already a significant need for affordable housing, this combined with the current rate of house building and a recovering housing market could lead to the issue escalating.
- 2.10 There is evidence that the current housing stock no longer meets the requirements of current and future needs. Residents often require two bedroomed dwellings rather than larger three and four bedroom dwellings which the district largely comprises. Approximately a third of households with support needs feel these are not met in their current home¹. These include those with age related illnesses, an issue which is set to grow as the proportion of older people increases. There will be an increasing need for homes to be adapted or new dwellings built to meet these support needs.

Economy

- 2.11 Although in general the economy is healthy and in a favourable position in regards to employment rates, there is a divide between the residents of the district and those who work within the district. The local economy is diverse however the majority of job opportunities have been within the real estate and business services. Hotel and catering and retail have been the other main industries. In contrast, the industries which employ Harrogate residents include human health and social work activities and professional, scientific and technical services². There is disparity between pay, with residents earning above the regional average whereas those who work within the district earning less.

Diagram 3: Average weekly earnings comparing people who live in Harrogate and those who work in Harrogate



- 2.12 The district has a higher percentage of small business units compared to national and regional averages. This is also reflected in the higher proportion of self-employed people; 17% compared with 11% (Yorkshire and Humber) and 13% (England). The district has the highest new business rate in North Yorkshire, but also a high closure rate. This is considered to be a positive sign of a competitive and entrepreneurial market. In contrast, 0.5% of businesses employ over 250 staff and provide 21% of jobs within the district³.

Transport

- 2.13 There is a trend towards increased car usage within the district evidenced by increased car ownership. However the percentage of commuters who choose to commute by car has not changed since the 2001 census. The

1 GVA (2011) North Yorkshire SHMA Appendix 3: Harrogate Specific Analysis.

2 2011 Census accessed via www.nomisweb.co.uk June 2014

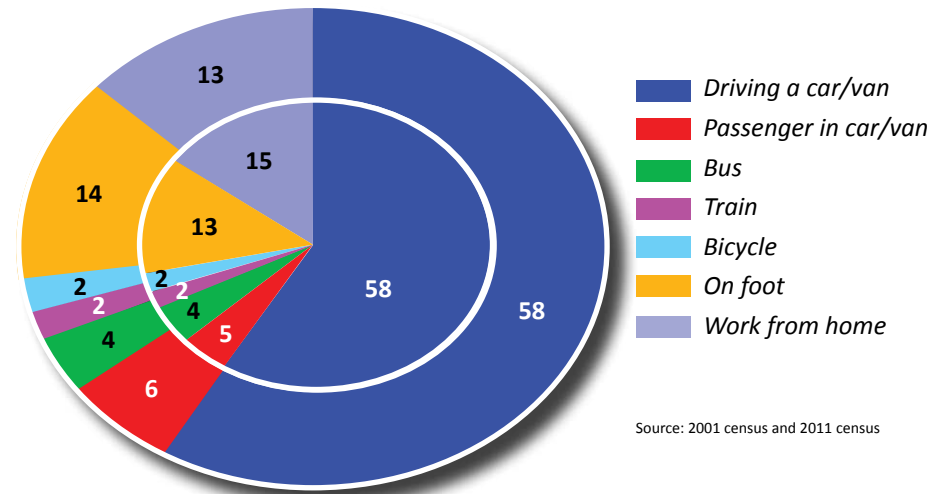
3 Harrogate Borough Council (HBC)(2013) Harrogate District Profile



origins of people coming into the district cover a large area while the destinations of Harrogate district residents is more focused on the urban centres of Leeds, Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon and Wetherby. There is also a link to the Nidd Valley ward, presumably the impact of employment at Menwith Hill. Many people who work within the district and commute by car actually start their journeys within Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon where most public transport options are available.

- 2.14 Current high car ownership and use does mean that key parts of the transport network will require investment in order to accommodate future housing and employment growth required as part of the new Local Plan, which will cover the period up to 2035. The council will need to work closely with North Yorkshire County Council, the Highways England and the Local Enterprise Partnerships to develop an appropriate evidence base to assess the impact of future development proposals, unlock development sites and assess where transport investment will be required to accommodate future growth.
- 2.15 The use of the bus for commuting has remained the same although the bus links between Harrogate and Knaresborough and to Ripon and Wetherby are shown to be strong commuting links. There are low levels of bus use across the rest of the district. This is particularly concerning as figures for distance travelled to work indicated that a significant proportion of residents (53%) travel less than 5km to get to work⁴. Commuting by train has also shown minimal change, with Leeds city centre being the main destination. However the catchment areas for journeys into Harrogate remain concentrated to a few areas; central York and northern Leeds. There has been little change to the number of people commuting by bicycle. The proportion of residents who cycle for any duration for utility purposes is below the national and county council averages. As a recreational activity cycling is very popular so there is potential to improve this situation and promote cycling as a form of commuting. The percentage of people who work mainly at or from home has increased slightly, which reflects the general increase of home working across the country.
- 2.16 The high car usage will impact on a number of sustainable objectives including road safety. Harrogate experiences a higher number of accidents compared to neighbouring districts and only in the last couple of years has the number of deaths and serious injuries decreased. Harrogate Community Safety Partnership has identified that the majority of the accidents occur on 'A' roads and that speeding is one of the common causes.

Diagram 4: pie chart comparing method of travel in 2001 (outer circle) to 2011 (inner circle)



Social Inclusion

- 2.17 The district is host to a range of cultural events and festivals including Harrogate and Ripon International Festivals, the Harrogate Crime Writing Festival, Knaresborough Feva and the Northern Aldborough Festival as well as a number of vibrant rural events, the largest of which being the Great Yorkshire Show. Regular events and groups are held across the district at local village halls and public libraries. Participation in activities is above average and in addition neighbourhood plans are being produced by residents of Ripon, Knaresborough and Otley (a small part of Otley Neighbourhood Area is in Harrogate district).
- 2.18 There are various characteristics which could lead people to have a higher risk of social exclusion. The proportion of over 60 year olds within Harrogate is projected to increase to over a third by 2037. An ageing population could have physical disadvantages limiting access to social activities. The decreasing population of young people, as well as other minorities such as non-English speakers, travellers and those on lower incomes may become marginalised and have limited access to social activities. Any policies will need to consider the impact on these groups.

⁴ 2011 Census accessed via www.nomisweb.co.uk June 2014



- 2.19 Owing to the rural nature of the district accessibility to services is considerably lower than other more densely populated areas. The majority of the district is ranked within the worse 10% of England for geographical distance to services⁶. The percentage of people living within hamlets and isolated dwellings is also above the national and county percentages with the Nidd Valley in particular having a large number of individual houses and hamlets.
- 2.20 Access to broadband is increasingly important for modern living and is often viewed as a fourth utility after gas, electricity and water. It is becoming an integrated part of many people's lives, including banking services, online educational resources and entertainment. Across the district the Superfast North Yorkshire programme has enabled 91 cabinets with superfast fibre broadband. The programme is on target to ensure 90% of premises have superfast broadband by the end of 2014. The remaining 10% will have access to high quality broadband by 2017⁷.

Health

- 2.21 In general, the district enjoys a good standard of healthy living with longer life expectancy and healthier lifestyles for residents. The percentage of physically active adults is above national and regional averages and consequently the mortality rate from preventable causes is lower. The percentage of residents affected by a long-term illness or disability is under the regional and national averages. In particular, the percentage of people limited a lot by their illness is significantly lower. Although the percentage of people who provide unpaid care is similar to national trends, Harrogate differs in the amount of hours provided, with fewer people providing over 20 hours care a week. This may reflect better general health. The district is relatively affluent, however small pockets of deprivation exist within Harrogate town; one area is ranked within the 20% most deprived in England⁸. The percentage of children in poverty, is below the national average for all wards, however, there are significant differences between some urban wards within Harrogate compared with the rest of the district. In addition to these inequalities it has been suggested that there is an urban bias on these types of calculations and that there could be unrepresented rural deprivation.

Crime and Disorder

- 2.22 Harrogate has experienced a slight rise in the number of violent crimes over the last three years; although the number of incidents remains lower than the county average this is an unfavourable trend. Burglaries and vehicle crimes have remained low. The number of incidents of anti-social behaviour peaked in 2010/11. Since this time the number of incidents has fallen and the percentage of serious problems has also decreased to 2.5%⁹.

Education

- 2.23 Although there are many schools within the district a proportion of these are independent and will be schooling pupils from outside the district. For state-funded schools across North Yorkshire, there is a mixed picture of rural schools struggling to fill places and urban schools already being over capacity. In Harrogate there are two secondary schools oversubscribed and the projected figures for primary school pupils show a yearly increase which will create greater pressure on these schools and others already nearing capacity. A more immediate issue will be new development within the urban areas which will impact on school pupil numbers.
- 2.24 The district has high levels of academic success, above both national and LEA averages. For those who study at Key Stage 5 (17/18 year olds) the vast majority continue in education heading to universities outside of the district. There is no evidence of students going directly into work or work-related training, however, a significant number are not captured within the data and it is not clear whether these are remaining in the area. The population projections suggest that after graduating only a small proportion of students return to the district.

⁶ 2010 English Indices of Deprivation accessed via www.streamlis.org.uk June 2014

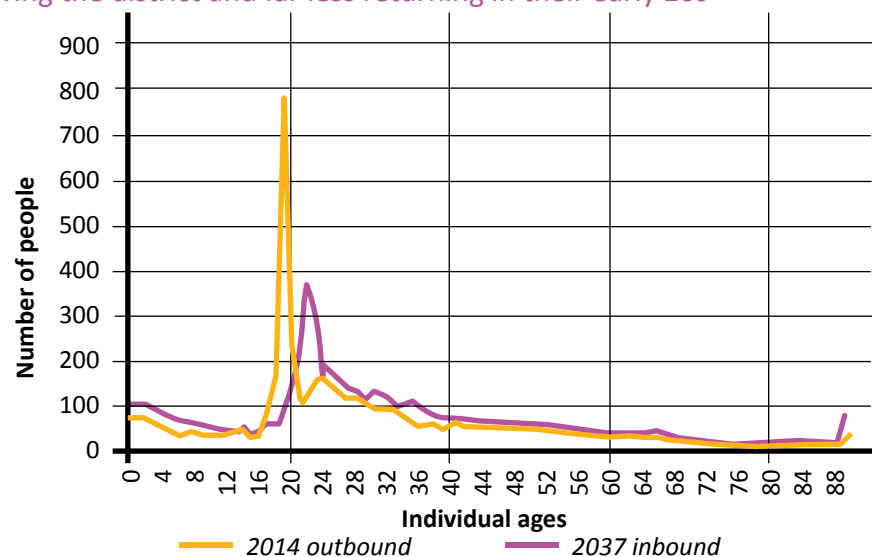
⁷ Provided on request by Harrogate Borough Council's Strategic Development Team

⁸ 2010 English Indices of Deprivation accessed via www.streamlis.org.uk June 2014

⁹ Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership 2014/15 Partnership Plan



Diagram 5: migration projections for 2014 show 18/19 year olds leaving the district and far less returning in their early 20s



source: ONS (2014) 2012-based subnational population projections

2.25 There are only a few colleges offering further, higher and vocational education and most are based within Harrogate. The adult learning centre provides courses at various locations around the district and Harrogate College provides an apprenticeship scheme which can be utilised by local businesses. Good transport links and broadband availability will be essential to help people access these opportunities.

Local Distinctiveness

2.26 The quality of the built and natural environment is key to the character of the district. This quality is reflected in the number of designations including a World Heritage Site at Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal. The number of listed buildings has increased since 2010 reflecting the high regard for the quality of buildings within the district.

2.27 The district's high quality and diverse landscape and wildlife are important assets, for attracting visitors, supporting agricultural productivity and contributing to the wellbeing of residents. Kirk Deighton Special Area of Conservation and North Pennines Moors Special Area of Conservation and

Special Protection Area are internationally important for their habitats and protected species. However, they are sensitive to a wide range of activities ranging from agriculture, industry, recreational activities and pollution. Since 2010 the Harrogate Biodiversity Action Plan has identified and implemented actions to mitigate these pressures. Although this work is still ongoing, the publication of Biodiversity 2020 changed the focus from individual species and sites to large scale whole natural systems. Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs) have been formed to co-ordinate action; Nidderdale AONB is within the Northern Upland Partnership and the rest of Harrogate within the North Yorkshire and York Partnership. This may make it harder for impacts and consequences to be recognised and more focus will be required on potential impacts of policies on areas outside of the district. Both these LNPs have aspirations for future projects within the district.

2.28 The Water Framework Directive has introduced much tighter standards and consequently the quality of the district's rivers is now perceived to be less favourable than in previous reports. The River Nidd from Birstwith to Crimple Beck and Crimple Beck to the River Ouse both have unfavourably high levels of phosphate due to continuous treated sewage discharges. Oak Beck also fails the assessment for phosphate and diatoms due to combined (foul drainage and surface water) sewer overflows. Intermittent incidents from agriculture and sewerage assets contributed to the River Crimple failing the assessment for fish. Cundall Beck fails for invertebrate and is linked to enrichment due to the high proportion of treated sewerage making up the flow in drier months, runoff from agricultural land in wetter months and modification made for land drainage. All these areas highlight the importance of understanding the impact of additional flows on the sewer network and infrastructure assets. Substantial investment from the water company would be required to reduce the phosphate levels and the new plan must consider the available capacity within the infrastructure and at the treatment works¹⁰.

Pollution and use of resources

2.29 Air pollution is an issue with concentrations of pollutants increasing across the district in general. Since 2010 there have been 12 sites which breach the standards set in the Air Quality Regulations 2010 and despite designating Air Quality Management Areas in both Knaresborough and Ripon high levels of pollutants remain. Both areas exceed targets for Nitrogen dioxide which mostly come from traffic pollution. An Air Quality Action Plan is currently being produced.

¹⁰ Provided on request by Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and database right

¹¹ Harrogate Borough Council (2013) Local Planning Annual Monitoring Report



- 2.30 The average energy efficiency of housing within the district is lower than regional and national averages and much lower than local authority owned dwellings. This may be a reflection of the percentage of older housing stock within the district and will also impact on affordability of housing. If this issue were addressed it may help to ensure that the consumption of gas and reduction in greenhouse gas emissions continues to reduce.
- 2.31 Domestic consumption of electricity is gradually rising. This is possibly due to increasing numbers of electrical powered technologies, including those designed to mitigate the use of fossil fuels. Although progress is being made towards greater use of renewable energy the capacity from Feed in Tariffs is small.
- 2.32 The percentage of development on previously developed land dipped significantly during the recession although the position has become favourable by 2013. A substantial percentage of dwellings were developed at a density of less than 30 dwellings per hectare, however these were provided by eight sites which necessitated a lower density due to their character¹¹. The variety of densities of new dwellings reflects the constraints of the district.

Limitations of Baseline Data

- 2.33 The baseline data has been collected from published sources notably data reports published by the council, Census data and statistical/official websites. Where it was possible to obtain, the most up to date information has been used. New data was not collected as part of this exercise. Where there are gaps in the available data then consideration will need to be given to whether this indicator should be monitored in the future. This will need to be considered as part of the monitoring framework.

Predicted Future Trends

- 2.34 Predicting future trends with any certainty is always difficult. However, it is anticipated that the following trends are likely to continue without the preparation of the Local Plan.

Social

- Despite the economic downturn and the current anticipated recovery house prices remain high which in turn widens the gap of affordability for many within the district. Lower housing completion rates of recent years will exacerbate this.

- Number of homeless people within the district is decreasing.
- Access to services is likely to remain a significant issue for many parts of the district.
- Continued high level of educational achievement.
- The district's population is forecast to increase over the period to 2037.
- The percentage of 60 year olds within Harrogate is projected to increase by over a third by 2037. This will have implications for future housing requirements, health and social isolation.
- Sport and active recreation contribute to quality of life and broader social objectives such as health improvement and crime reduction.

Environmental

- Continued increase in car ownership levels, and use of the car to travel to work
- The amount of household waste arising is decreasing, and the percentage that is recycled is predicted to increase
- District's high quality and diverse landscape subject to increasing development pressure
- Continued high levels of water and energy consumption
- Pressure on historic buildings and areas
- Potential for inappropriate development to take place in the floodplain



Penny Pot Lane, Harrogate

Economic

- Low levels of unemployment persist, although there is a parallel increase alongside regional and national figures
- Continued out commuting
- In rural areas, in particular, reliance on limited range of job types often characterised by low pay and seasonality.

Main Sustainability Issues

2.35 Sustainability issues include “existing environmental problems ... in 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 Harrogate Borough Council in connection with annual monitoring and other survey work and issues identified through previous SA work undertaken for the Core Strategy and Sites and Policies DPD. These are set out below together with a commentary as to the implications for the Local Plan. The identification of sustainability issues has been fed into the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.



Sustainability Issues

Key issues	Implications for Local Plan
Social	
Higher than average elderly population with outward migration of younger people. There may be increased cases of age related illness and social isolation.	There is a need to plan for and provide different forms of accommodation to reflect the make-up of the various sections of the community, particularly in respect of affordable housing (see below) and the needs of the elderly.
The rate of house building has been decreasing since 2007 and is now significantly below projected needs. House prices have continued to exceed regional and national figures but earnings continue to be lower than the national average. This means that many cannot afford to continue living in the district.	Affordability of housing continues to be a major issue throughout the district and brings with it implications for public service delivery and the wider district economy. The Plan will need to seek to maximise the stock of affordable housing and dwelling size to meet identified need .
Crime levels are low within the district but incidents of anti-social behaviour are an increasing problem.	Mainly a problem with younger people. The Plan will need to address better facilities for young people.
Studies indicate that there is a shortfall of sports provision across the district.	The plan will need to seek to make allocations of land and/or include policies to support the development of land for sports provision. Swimming and cycling are the most popular sports within the district.
Environmental	
Development pressures, changing agricultural practices and inappropriate development have had a negative impact on landscape character and historic buildings and areas.	Good planning and design (in terms of both function and impact) is an important element of sustainable development and this needs to be adequately reflected within the strategy and policies of the Plan.
Concerns about biodiversity at national and international levels are reflected locally, with a decline recorded in certain common species.	The main threats to biodiversity are associated with human activities which cause damage to or loss of habitats. Opportunities for enhancing biodiversity should be taken into account within the Plan.
Access to the countryside from towns or links to the countryside via Green Infrastructure Corridors.	The Local Plan should identify and provide policy protection to Green Infrastructure Corridors.
Certain areas of the district experience flooding problems from fluvial and drainage sources.	The Local Plan should seek to avoid inappropriate development in areas of flood risk and on floodplains.
Gypsum related subsidence is an issue in the Ripon area.	The Local Plan will need to ensure that land allocations do not place development in unstable locations without appropriate precautions.
The district has high levels of energy and water consumption and waste production all of which contributes to climate change.	The Plan should encourage well designed developments that make efficient use of natural resources and encourage energy efficiency and seek to reduce water consumption.



Key issues	Implications for Local Plan
------------	-----------------------------

Environmental (continued)

<p>Car ownership levels within the district are high and increasing, a reflection in part on reliance on the car in rural areas where public transport provision is limited. These characteristics are likely to continue.</p>	<p>Reducing the need to travel by car will be a key challenge for the Plan. Promoting development patterns that reduce the need to travel and securing improvements to public transport to provide a genuine alternative to the private car will be issues to address.</p> <p>Provision for walking and especially cycling should be considered to reduce car usage in the district.</p>
--	--

Economic

<p>Reliance in rural areas on limited employment sectors resulting in a limited range of job types often characterised by low pay and seasonality.</p>	<p>The Plan will need to seek to promote alternative economic activity in rural areas to enable the rural economy to diversify whilst not damaging the essential nature and environment of the area.</p>
<p>Market towns in the district have been the subject of various regeneration initiatives to improve their economic position.</p>	<p>Consider the Plan's continued role in this respect. Currently it is supporting Neighbourhood Plan preparation in Ripon and Knaresborough.</p>



3. Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 3.1 Sustainable development can be defined as ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations. Achieving sustainable development requires that the following four objectives are met simultaneously:
- Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
 - Effective protection of the environment;
 - Prudent use of natural resources;
 - Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.
- 3.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in para 6 states that: 'The purpose of the Planning System is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.' and in para 7 goes on to define the economic, social and environmental roles for the planning system. Local Plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing to sustainable development (para 151) and this is expanded upon in para 152:
- 'Local Planning authorities should seek opportunities to achieve each of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, and net gains across all three. Significant adverse impacts on any of these dimensions should be avoided and, where possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where adverse impacts are unavoidable, measures to mitigate the impact should be considered. Where adequate mitigation measures are not possible, compensatory measures may be appropriate.'
- 3.3 Central to the Sustainability Appraisal process is the Sustainability Framework; this provides a format for describing, analysing and comparing sustainability effects. The SA Framework developed for inclusion in this interim report is based on that previously used for the council's Core Strategy adopted in 2009, work undertaken for the Draft Sites and Policies DPD which reached the Examination stage in May 2014, modified to reflect any changing local concerns and priorities, the introduction of the NPPF and the nature of the Local Plan now being developed together with amendments made at the Scoping report stage for the Local Plan.

The Sustainability Framework, objectives and indicators are set out at Appendix 4.

Comparing the SA objectives previously adopted in plan preparation against the National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.4 This original SA framework is based on the aims and objectives developed in the Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) prepared by the former Regional Assembly. From the four objectives set out in 'A Better Quality of Life: a strategy for sustainable development in the UK 1999' the RSDF set out 15 aims, to which a further aim was added by the council to reflect the importance of the historic environment within the district. These are listed below, together with extracts from the NPPF which support their continued use:

Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone

1. Quality housing available to everyone

The NPPF requires Local Plans to meet the full requirements for market and affordable housing and deliver a wide choice of high quality homes and create inclusive and mixed communities.

2. Conditions and services to engender good health

A core planning principle is 'to take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs'. Planning policies should also assess the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities.

3. Safety and security for people and property

Developments should 'create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion' (NPPF para 58). Places should contain 'clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public spaces, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas' (NPPF para 69).

Plans should create 'safe and secure layouts which minimise conflicts between traffic and cyclists and pedestrians, avoiding street clutter and where appropriate establish home zones.'



4. Vibrant communities which participate in decision making

A key social message from the NPPF is that the planning system should 'support vibrant and healthy communities.' Local authorities should also 'aim to involve all sections of the community in the development of Local Plans and in planning decisions, and should facilitate neighbourhood planning.'

5. Culture, recreation and leisure activities for all

The NPPF expects Local Plans to ensure the conservation, protection and enhancement of heritage assets including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and their settings. In addition, the Local Plan needs to improve 'cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs'. Planning policies should also assess the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities.

6. Local needs met locally

Local Plans should ensure that: developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be minimised.' A core planning principle is 'to take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs.'

7. Education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population

The NPPF states that the government 'is committed to ensuring that the planning system does everything it can to support sustainable economic growth.'

Effective protection of the environment

8. Biodiverse and attractive natural environment

In order to contribute to the government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity the NPPF expects the planning system to minimise impacts on biodiversity and that improvements in biodiversity are realised wherever possible. Para 117 sets out how planning policies should minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity. Paragraphs 109 and 115 of the NPPF refer to protection of landscapes and protection of AONBs. In line with para 115 great weight should be placed upon conserving the landscape and scenic beauty of the AONB.

9. Minimal pollution levels

The NPPF para 110 states that 'In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment. Plans should allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value', where consistent with other policies in the framework.

10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts

The NPPF para 34 states that 'Plans and decisions should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes will be maximised. However, this needs to take account of policies set out elsewhere in this framework, particularly in rural areas.'

11. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change.

The NPPF para 94 states that 'local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations.

Para 95 explains that in order 'To support the move to a low carbon future, local planning authorities should:

- plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; *and*
- when setting out any local requirement for a building's sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the government's zero carbon buildings policy, and adopt nationally prescribed standards.'

Prudent use of natural resources

12. Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.

The core planning principles set out in para 17 of the NPPF include the need to 'encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources ...' and paras. 95 and 97 support the move to a low carbon future. Para 111 states that 'In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse



effects on the local and natural environment. Plans should allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this framework.' Para 112 emphasises the need to 'take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land.'

13. Conserve and enhance historic heritage assets

The NPPF para 111 states that 'Planning policies and decisions should encourage the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value.' Para 126 states that 'Local Planning authorities should set out in their local plan, a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats.'

14. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns, that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development.

The NPPF states that 'the Government attaches great importance to the design of the built environment' and expects local plans to ensure the conservation, protection and enhancement of heritage assets including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and their settings.'

Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment

15. Good quality employment opportunities available to all.

The economy is a key theme in the NPPF. Para 19 states 'The Government is committed to ensuring that the planning system does everything it can to support sustainable economic growth. Planning should operate to encourage and not act as an impediment to sustainable growth. Therefore significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth through the planning system.'



St James Retail Park, Knaresborough

16. Conditions for business success, economic growth and investment

Local Plans need to be based on an assessment of the existing and future supply of available land for economic development to ensure there is sufficient, suitable land to meet the identified requirements, including monitoring of the suitability of previously allocated land (NPPF para 161).

Para 21 sets out the requirements for local plans in promoting competitive town centre environments, their management and growth.

In conclusion, the above analysis indicates that the SA objectives used for the Core Strategy and Sites and Policies DPD are compatible with the requirements of the NPPF and are appropriate for continued use.

Appraisal of Draft Local Plan Objectives

- 3.5 In accordance with best practice and advice, the draft objectives of the Local Plan have been tested against the SA objectives to determine areas of compatibility or inconsistency. Testing the draft objectives of the Local Plan in this way can help to refine them. Similarly, the Local Plan objectives should be consistent with each other and the SA objectives will be one way of checking this. Where conflict is identified between objectives it is for decision makers to decide on priorities. Following the Scoping Report consultation and further work, a number of refinements have been made and consideration may need to be given to refining the Local Plan objectives further as a result of this exercise and this will be detailed in the draft Sustainability Appraisal Report which will accompany future public consultation at the draft plan stage in 2016.
- 3.6 The appraisal has been carried out on the basis of the following assumptions:
- any development should have regard to the need to protect, conserve and enhance biodiversity, and the natural and historic environment;
 - development should take place in a way that limits the potential for pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, and uses resources efficiently to limit waste production.
- Future stages of the appraisal will look in more detail at site allocations and development management policies as they develop to form the draft Local Plan.
- 3.7 The outcome of this latest assessment of the compatibility of the draft Local Plan objectives is summarised in the matrix below. A commentary is then provided for those objectives where there are acknowledged incompatibilities or areas of uncertainty.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> <p>KEY</p> <p>● compatible</p> <p>◆ inconsistent</p> <p>○ uncertainty</p> <p>no link/neutral</p> </div>	quality housing available to everyone															
	conditions and services to engender good health															
	safety and security for people and property															
	vibrant communities which participate in decision making															
	culture, leisure and recreation facilities for all															
	local needs met locally															
	education and training opportunities															
	biodiverse and attractive natural environment															
	minimal pollution levels															
	transport network which maximises access															
	minimise greenhouse gas emissions															
	prudent and efficient use of energy and resources															
	protect and enhance the historic heritage assets															
	a quality built environment and efficient land use patterns															
	good quality employment opportunities available to all															
	conditions for business success, economic growth and investment															

To contribute to sustainable patterns of development, the Local Plan will:

1. Manage development patterns by focusing housing and employment development in locations which are, or can be made, sustainable. These are locations that take full advantage of existing opportunities to walk, cycle, or use public transport, or have the potential to increase these opportunities in order to access jobs, shops and services	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2. Allocate land of lesser environmental value for development, including prioritising the use of previously developed land, where it is not of high environmental value	◆					○		●	●	○	●	●	●	●	◆	◆

To address housing needs for all, the Local Plan will:

3. Deliver an appropriate scale and mix of house types, sizes and prices	●			●		●		●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●
4. Deliver affordable housing to meet the needs of local people	●			●		●		●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

To support business, enterprise and job creation to achieve a sustainable and diverse economy that provides a range of employment, including apprenticeships, the Local Plan will:

5. Support local investment and inward investment aimed at achieving business growth, particularly in key economic sectors						●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
6. Support business start-ups and the growth of small and micro businesses							●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
7. Support a growing tourism sector attracting greater numbers of both domestic and overseas visitors and providing a vibrant offer for business and leisure visitors					●		●	○	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	●
8. Maintaining the position of Harrogate International Centre as one of the UK's leading conference and exhibition destinations, providing a range of venues and a thriving conference, exhibition and events programme				●	●		●			○	●	●			●	●
9. Deliver sufficient employment land to enable a thriving economy						●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
10. Help deliver a higher proportion of high value jobs					●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●

To create successful places providing quality environments that enable communities and individuals to enjoy an excellent quality of life, the Local Plan will:

11. Protect and enhance the roles of vibrant urban areas as the (to be determined), market towns as the (to be determined), and thriving rural villages as the (to be determined) within protected countryside (NPPF para 17)	●			●		●		●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
12. Encourage high quality public services to be provided close to home so that essential needs for access are met		●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
13. Encourage high quality design that recognises local character and contributes to local distinctiveness, and health and wellbeing, including community safety	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
14. Deliver appropriate sport and recreation facilities, play areas and accessible open space in all communities	●	●		●	●	●		●	●					●		
15. Give people opportunities to be involved in the planning decisions that affect them, and enable communities as a whole to take more control of shaping their neighbourhoods				●		●	●									

To secure and maximise the contribution of the district's historic environment to local distinctiveness and achieving wider social and economic objectives, the Local Plan will:

16. Protect and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance				●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
17. Promote and increase understanding of the wider historic environment				●	●		●	●			●	●	●	●		



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

To facilitate the delivery of the infrastructure necessary to support a flourishing local economy, reduce the impact of transport on the environment and communities, and enable reliable journeys between key centres regionally, nationally and internationally, the Local Plan will:

18. Enable greater opportunities to travel on foot and by bike		●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
19. Support increased access to public transport and improvements to quality and quantity				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
20. Seek to deliver good rail, bus and road connectivity between key centres				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
21. Deliver infrastructure to accommodate and support new housing and employment sites, and seek ways for new development to contribute to reducing existing congestion	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
22. Support the expansion of good electronic infrastructure, including high speed broadband	●			●		●	●		●		●	●			●	●

To safeguard the natural environment and manage natural resources, the Local Plan will:

23. Protect and enhance the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and locally important areas of high landscape quality				●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
24. Protect internationally, nationally and locally designated natural habitats, and take opportunities to enhance their quality and biodiversity				●				●	●		●	●		●		
25. Protect the widest range of Green Infrastructure assets to secure their eco systems services, and seek opportunities to improve their quality, extent, connectivity, biodiversity, multi-functionality and access arrangements in order to maximise their contribution to wider environmental, social and economic objectives	●	●		●	●	●		●	●		●	●	●	●		●
26. Secure development that is resilient to the consequences of climate change, including supporting and contributing to achieving sustainable flood risk management	●		●	●				●	●		●	●		●		
27. Promote the efficient use of natural resources, including: reducing carbon emissions, the greater use of sustainable construction techniques, effective waste management that minimises the amount of waste requiring treatment and disposal, and avoiding the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral deposits	●	●		●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●		

COMMENTARY

Local Plan Objective 2: Allocate land of lesser environmental value for development, including prioritising the use of previously developed land, where it is not of high environmental value.

SA Objective 1: To provide new sites to meet the district's objectively assessed housing requirements over the plan period up to 2035, it is likely that there will be a need for development on greenfield land and also potentially on land where development has previously been resisted because of its local environmental value. In March 2015 the Council published the new Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) that provides an up to date assessment of housing need with a requirement of 621 dwellings over the period 2014-2035. This will involve the identification of considerably more land for housing than the 390 dwellings per annum previously planned for. Work to update the district's requirements for employment is also

being updated. In addition, an Infrastructure Capacity Study and assessment of environmental constraints will be undertaken which will also inform the level of future growth which can be accommodated avoiding impacts to designated sites, priority habitats and the best and most versatile land will be a priority. This suggests that following the Local Plan Issues and Options consultation, Local Plan Objective 2 may need to be refined in order to address the red score, as part of the next stage of the plan preparation process.



SA Objective 6: Local needs met locally. In order to provide local housing to address needs throughout the district over the plan period it may be necessary to release greenfield land in preference to previously developed land. Meeting local needs for employment and other uses may also result in the need to consider what is the appropriate level of greenfield development relative to the re use of previously developed land.

SA Objective 10: This objective is concerned with increasing access and reducing traffic impacts. This Local Plan objective may be in conflict with this where there is a greenfield site that offers better access, less impact on the local highway network and the potential to provide services and facilities as part of the development, including new or improved public transport links and better facilities for walking and cycling and the provision of green infrastructure generally.

SA Objectives 15 and 16: The requirements for new employment land are currently being assessed. However, it is likely that the re use of previously developed land in preference to greenfield land would be incompatible with any requirements given the limited supply of brownfield land, especially given the environmental constraints which exist in a significant part of the district.

Local Plan Objective 7: Support a growing tourism sector attracting greater numbers of both domestic and overseas visitors and providing a vibrant offer for business and leisure visitors.

SA Objective 10: Growth in tourism, attracting a greater number of both domestic and overseas visitors will result in an increase in visitor numbers which has the potential to increase congestion in towns such as Harrogate without improvements to public transport and development of an integrated approach to traffic management, and also within more rural areas where there is limited scope to provide commercially viable public transport.

Employment opportunities to meet this growth may meet local needs but also has the potential to increase travel requirements if it results in significant amounts of inward migration or commuting due to skill shortages.

SA Objectives 8 and 13: Attracting more tourists may also impact on the ability to protect and enhance the district's historic heritage assets and biodiverse and attractive natural environment. This may also impact on one of the key assumptions upon which this Sustainability Appraisal is based, as identified in para 3.6, that: any development should have regard to the need to protect and enhance biodiversity and the natural and historic environment. Local Plan Objective 7 may therefore also need to be refined as part of the next stage of the plan preparation process.

Local Plan Objective 8: Maintaining the position of Harrogate as one of the UK's leading conference and exhibition destinations, providing a range of venues and a thriving conference, exhibition and events programme.

Similarly, growth in the role of Harrogate as a conference and exhibition destination will result in an increase in visitor numbers which has the potential to increase congestion within the town of Harrogate.

Local Plan Objective 9: Deliver sufficient employment land to enable a thriving economy.

Providing additional employment land may generate additional travel movements resulting in increased congestion unless the transport infrastructure necessary to support such growth is also provided as part of development proposals. Planning for local needs, and providing new housing and employment sites together in locations accessible to public transport, or in locations where this can be improved, has the potential to reduce the need to travel and/or encourage more sustainable travel.

Local Plan Objective 10: Help deliver a higher proportion of high value jobs.

The same issues as above apply. However, as there is currently a high level of commuting out of the district to access high value jobs in places such as Leeds, attracting a higher proportion of high value jobs in the district may reduce commuting and the associated traffic congestion created in adjacent authorities such as Leeds.

Local Plan Objective 11: Conserve and enhance the roles of vibrant urban areas as the (to be determined), market towns as the (to be determined), and thriving rural villages as the (to be determined) within protected countryside (NPPF para 17).

This objective seeks to protect and enhance the roles of those settlements that are likely to be the most sustainable so it is considered reasonable to expect that there should be a high degree of compatibility with the SA objectives. However, as with Local Plan objectives 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 above there is uncertainty in relation to transport and accessibility issues. Development of a growth strategy for the district will inform this objective further.



4. Developing a Draft Assessment Rationale

- 4.1 A standardised decision making rationale has been developed for appraising sites for housing and employment over a number of years of plan preparation, and more recently for sports sites as part of the Sites and Policies DPD work. Over this time the procedure has been refined to make the process more robust. This allows sites to be compared against the SA Framework and against each other on an equal basis.
- 4.2 As part of the initial work undertaken for the preparation of the Local Plan, and for this interim report, further refinement of this process has been undertaken to enable a more detailed assessment of site analysis factors within the SA, and to also develop a system of assessment which provides a greater number of scoring possibilities using a traffic light scoring system. This enables a clear comparison of sites to be made, and enables simple colour matrices to be produced and used to compare groups of sites, for example those within a particular settlement or within a group of settlements. This is also considered to be a more easily understood approach for consultation purposes. It is also proposed to provide a more detailed commentary in relation to the SA framework to enable a clearer understanding of the process and factors considered and the ways in which the positives and negatives are balanced and a conclusion reached. In particular, it is considered that this will also assist those commenting on the interim report .
- 4.3 The draft assessment rationale is set out alongside the SA Framework at Appendix 4 and the assessment of growth options in appendix 6.



5. Assessment of Growth Strategies

5.1 In order to identify potential areas for growth the Council undertook :

- A survey of elected members, parish councils (including parish meetings, town councils and Ripon City Council) and neighbourhood planning teams
- Held a workshop with HBC elected members
- Organised a workshop with transport stakeholders including representatives from , NYCC as the local highway authority and passenger transport authority, Highways England, representatives from the rail and bus company's serving the area, and HBC officers representing parking services, environmental protection, refuse disposal, strategic development, development management and planning policy. The workshop also included transport officers from Duty to cooperate authorities.
- A workshop with the council's internal consultancy team covering conservation, design, landscape, and transport issues.

5.2 From this work it was possible to identify a range of potential growth strategies for assessment. These were:

1. **The existing approach** : basically continuing with the existing growth strategy as outlined in the adopted Core Strategy 2009.
2. **Focus growth in the largest settlements** : Most growth to take place in Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon
3. **Growth in the District's market towns** : Pateley Bridge, Masham, Boroughbridge
4. **A dispersed approach** : spreading development across the widest range of settlements including small settlements previously undefined.
5. **A new settlement (close to the A1(M))**
6. **Growth in sustainable village clusters**
7. **Growth in villages close to Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon**
8. **Growth in villages close to market towns**

9. **Growth in villages with large areas of previously developed land (e.g airfields at Tockwith and Dishforth)**

10. **Concentrate growth in strategic transport corridors (Harrogate rail line and strategic bus routes)**

11. **Concentrate growth around the strategic east-west road corridor**

5.3 The assessment of these options was undertaken by a small group of officers from the planning policy and consultancy teams and involved using the Sustainability Appraisal's 16 draft objectives to identify the key high level pros and cons associated with each option. This provided a detailed picture of the potential overall social, economic and environmental effects of each strategy. The pros and cons were then used to identify the main benefits, risks, disadvantages, and potential mitigation measures associated with each option.

5.4 Finally, in order to facilitate a comparative assessment, each option was scored against a set of simplified criteria drawn from the SA objectives. The criteria were developed in order to pick out the key elements within the SA objectives that are most relevant to a strategic assessment. For each criterion the strategies were scored green- generally positive or red- generally negative. Where there was considerable uncertainty about effects, an uncertain score was included.

This assessment is included in Appendix 6.

5.5 The assessment has informed the choice of growth options included in the Local Plan Options Consultation July 2015:

- **Most growth concentrated in Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon**
- **Most growth concentrated in public transport corridors**
- **A New Settlement in A1(M) corridor**



6. Next Steps

6.1 This SA interim report is the second stage in the plan making/SA process. A Local Development Scheme has been prepared for the preparation of the Local Plan and a timetable for the next steps SA/SEA of the Local Plan is as follows:

Consultation on growth options and scope of local plan	July 2015
Consultation on Interim Sustainability Report	July 2015
Selection and Appraisal of Preferred Options	July 2015 to 2016
Preparation of Final Sustainability Report and Preferred Options Report	July 2016
Formal six week publication consultation on the Local Plan	January 2017
Submission of documents to the Secretary of State <i>(Final SA modified to reflect any changes)</i>	Summer 2017
Examination	Winter 2017
Plan Adoption	Spring 2018

6.2 Following the Options consultation in July 2015 comments received will be considered and used to inform preparation of a Draft Plan and final SA report for consultation in July 2016. Here adverse effects will be identified and proposals for mitigation considered.

Monitoring

6.3 An Annual Monitoring Report has been published since 2002 and whilst this process is no longer a legal requirement it is intended that it should continue and include monitoring information in connection with the Sustainability Appraisal.

6.4 A monitoring framework has been developed to ensure that significant sustainability effects of implementing the plan are monitored to identify any unforeseen adverse effects and enable remedial action to be taken.

6.5 In developing the proposals for monitoring regard will be paid to:

- the objectives, targets and indicators developed for the Sustainability Appraisal Framework
- baseline information and identified sustainability issues
- likely significant effects that were identified
- proposed mitigation measures

6.6 Monitoring proposals need to consider both positive and negative impacts. It is not necessary to monitor everything or to monitor an effect indefinitely. Instead the focus of monitoring should be on significant sustainability effects that may give rise to irreversible damage and significant effects where there was uncertainty in the Sustainability Appraisal and where monitoring would enable preventative or mitigation measures to be taken.

6.7 The table below suggests the type of information that should be monitored and associated indicators.



Proposals for Monitoring

What should be monitored (effect)	What sort of information is required (indicator)	Sources of information
Homes for local people in need	Affordable housing completions	Harrogate Borough Council (Housing and Planning Policy)
Access to services	Geographical access to services (the services used for this indicator are to be updated as part of local plan preparation)	Harrogate Borough Council
Reduce the need to travel and reliance on private car; integration of modes of transport	Levels of car ownership Availability of cycle network Amount of new residential development within 30 mins public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, areas of employment and a major retail centre	Census Harrogate and Knaresborough Cycling Implementation Plan Use of Accession is currently being investigated by Harrogate Borough Council
Anti-social behaviour/crime and the fear of crime	% of residents who feel safe outside Domestic burglaries per 1000 population	Harrogate Borough Council Harrogate Borough Council
Bio-diverse environment	Reported condition of SSSIs (% area) Change in priority habitats and species % of rivers of good or fair ecological condition	Natural England Natural England Environment Agency
Quality built environment	% of residential development completed on brownfield land Developments incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)/ other drainage issues	Harrogate Borough Council To be considered further following the setup of SUDS approval bodies
Prudent use of natural resources	Amount of waste arising per household % of total household waste recycled Energy efficiency of housing stock Energy generated which is grid connected and requires planning permission	North Yorkshire County Council Harrogate Borough Council Harrogate Borough Council Yorkshire Energy Partnership
Landscape character	% of district designated as AONB % of district area covered by characterisation study	Harrogate Borough Council Harrogate Borough Council
Historic Environment	Number and % of designated heritage assets at risk	Historic England at Risk Register Harrogate Borough Council Harrogate Borough Council
Diverse and robust economy	% of individuals of working age in employment Shop vacancy rates in market towns Total tourist visitors to the district and Spend % of adults with NVQ level 3 and 4 (economically active)	Census Harrogate Borough Council (survey every other year) Harrogate Borough Council Census
Employment Land Provision	Employment land available by type Loss of employment land to other uses	Harrogate Borough Council To be developed



Appendix 1

THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES REGULATIONS 2004: SCHEDULE 1

Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment

Criteria	Assessment
1. The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular to:	
(a) degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources	The Local Plan makes allocations of land for development across the district and also provides the policy framework for determining planning applications
(b) degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy	The Local Plan provides a framework for Supplementary Planning Documents
(c) relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development	In setting out the site allocations, development guidelines will also be provided which will include environmental considerations. There are also specific environmental policies in the plan for controlling development
(d) environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme	The scoping report has identified a number of environmental problems relevant to the plan
(e) relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection)	The Local Plan will include a policy to mark on the Proposals Map natural environmental designations, including those derived from community legislation
2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular to:	
(a) probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of effects	The Local Plan will make allocations of land for new development and provide a policy framework for controlling development
(b) cumulative nature of the effects	There are likely to be cumulative effects arising from and between the different policies in the Local Plan
(c) transboundary nature of the effects	Transboundary effects will be considered through the Duty to Cooperate requirement of the NPPF
(d) risks to human health or the environment	New development affords the opportunity to create risks to the environment without adequate controls and or mitigation measures being in place
(e) magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (<i>geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected</i>)	Spatial effect will be across the district. There is a requirement to plan for a significant increase in the number of homes per year across the district, together with the necessary employment land and a range of uses. There will be a range of effects associated with this especially environmental and transport issues
(f) value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to: special characteristics or cultural heritage; exceeded environmental quality standards or limits; intensive land use	The district is characterised by high quality and diverse landscape and wildlife which over the years has been threatened by development pressures. The district also contains many assets important to cultural heritage including a World Heritage site
(g) effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, community or international protection status	The district contains a number of areas which have a recognised national or community protection status. These include an AONB, SSSIs and Special Protection Area/Special Area of Conservation. Appropriate Assessment will also be undertaken in accordance with the European Habitats Directive



Appendix 2: Review of Plans, Policies, and Programmes

INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN CONTEXT	33
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development.....	33
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change.....	33
UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the World’s Cultural and Natural Heritage	34
The Ramsar Convention.....	34
The Bern Convention	35
EU Air Quality Directive.....	35
EU Birds Directive.....	36
EU Habitats Directive	36
EU Waste Framework Directive	37
EU Water Framework Directive	37
EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive	38
EU Environmental Action Programme: Living Well, Within the Limits of Our Planet	38
European Spatial Development Perspective	39
European Sustainable Development Strategy	40
EU Biodiversity Strategy.....	40
EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive.....	41
European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage	42
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe	42
European Landscape Convention	43
NATIONAL CONTEXT	44
The UK Sustainable Development Strategy	44

The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013	44
The Plan for Growth.....	45
Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England.....	46
Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods	47
Heritage Protection for the 21st Century: White Paper	48
The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework.....	48
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s Wildlife and Ecosystem Services.....	49
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations.....	50
The Air Quality Standards Regulations	50
Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England	51
Agricultural Land Classification- Protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land.....	51
The Code for Sustainable Homes- Setting the Standard in Sustainability for New Homes	52
The Government’s Water Strategy for England.....	52
National Planning Policy Framework	53
PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.....	54
Waste Management Plan for England	55
Updated National Waste Planning Policy: Consultation Draft	55
National Adaptation Programme.....	56
REGIONAL, SUB REGIONAL AND COUNTY LEVEL CONTEXT	57
Realising the Potential: The Leeds City Region LEP Plan	57
Leeds City Region LEP Strategic Economic Plan: Draft for consultation.....	58
York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding LEP Strategic Economic Plan: Draft Version	59

North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan	60
People, Paths and Places: The Rights of Way Improvement Plan for North Yorkshire	61
North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan.....	61
North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan.....	62
Yorkshire and the Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project.....	63
Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy	64
North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership Strategy	65
The Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan	66
North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project.....	66
North Yorkshire Community Plan	67
North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy	68
Police Crime Plan	69
North West Yorkshire Level 1 Strategy Flood Risk Assessment Update July 2010.....	70
Water Resources Management Plan Yorkshire Water Services Ltd Aug 2014	71
River Basin Management Plan: Humber River Basin District.....	71
Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy for Wharfe and Lower Ouse: Wharfe and Lower Ouse Abstraction Licensing Strategy February 2013	72
Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy for Swale, Ure, Nidd and Ouse: Abstraction Licensing Strategy February 2013	73
National Character Area Profiles: Area 21 Yorkshire Dales	73
National Character Area Profiles: Area 22 Pennine Dales Fringe	74
National Character Area Profiles: Area 28 The Vale of York.....	75
National Character Area Profiles: Area 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone.....	75

LOCAL CONTEXT	77
Harrogate Borough Council: Corporate Plan	77
A Strong Local Economy: Strategic Action Plan	78
Harrogate District Partnership Plan	79
Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership Plan	80
Harrogate District Climate Change Strategy	81
Harrogate District Landscape Character Assessment	82
Harrogate District Biodiversity Action Plan	83
Nidderdale AONB Management Plan	84
Harrogate District Sport, Recreation, Open Space and Village Halls Study: Part 1	85
Harrogate District Outdoor Sports Strategy	86
Harrogate and Rural District CCG: Our Five Year Ambition 2013 to 2017	87
The Fountains Abbey/Studley Royal World Heritage Site Management Plan 2009-2014	88

INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN CONTEXT

Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development

Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs [UNDESA], 2002)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
Commits the UK (and other signatories) to promoting sustainable development.	Commitments include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taking sustainable development considerations into account in: national and local development planning, infrastructure investment decisions, business development, and public procurement. 	The Local Plan needs to set out an overarching strategy for achieving sustainable development across the district.

Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change

Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC], 1992) Endorsed and continued by the Copenhagen Accord (2009)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
The protocol aims to curb the growth in emissions of 6 gases connected to climate change. The intention is to achieve stabilisation of atmospheric concentrations of these gases at levels that will prevent dangerous interference with the climate system.	Industrialised countries committed to cut their combined emissions by 5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012. Each country has agreed its own specific targets. EU countries, including the UK, are committed to cut by 8%. The UK stated its own goal to cut by 12.5%. [The UK Climate Change Act 2008 sets a framework to deliver an 80% cut by 2050]	The Local Plan must set out a strategy that will help contribute to a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage

Convention on the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation [UNESCO], 1972)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Countries are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage. • Adopt a general policy that gives cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community • Integrate the protection of heritage into comprehensive planning programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of UNESCO World Heritage Sites 	<p>The Local Plan should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies/policies that address heritage and archaeological issues generally. • Specific protection for the World Heritage Site at Studley Royal Park (including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey).

The Ramsar Convention

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (The Ramsar Convention) (1971)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stem the progressive encroachment on, and loss of, wetlands now and in the future. • Consider the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands- regulators of water regimes, habitats supporting characteristic flora and fauna. • Recognise that wetlands are a resource of great economic, cultural, scientific and recreational value. • Include wetland conservation considerations in planning. 	<p>The designation of suitable wetlands as Wetlands of International Importance (known as Ramsar sites).</p>	<p>Currently there are no Ramsar sites in Harrogate district. The impact of strategies and policies on sites beyond the district, such as the Humber estuary, will need to be identified, assessed and appropriately mitigated through Habitats Regulations Assessment.</p>

The Bern Convention

The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (The Bern Convention) (1979)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote conservation of wild flora and fauna, and their natural habitats Integrate conservation into national planning policies Monitor and control endangered and vulnerable species 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure strategies and policies do not negatively impact designated wildlife sites and habitats, and instead seek to enhance their condition Consider the impact of policies and proposals on wildlife and habitats more generally and seek ways to enhance ecosystems and biodiversity

EU Air Quality Directive

EU Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (EU Air Quality Directive)		
Context/background (where necessary): Merges the Air Quality Directive and daughter Directives into a single Directive on Air Quality. In the UK implemented through the Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010).		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines a policy framework for a number of air pollutants known to have harmful effects on human health and the environment. Sets maximum levels for certain toxic heavy metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon concentrations. Sets target dates for reducing very fine particulates (PM_{2.5}); continues with previous standards & targets for fine particulates (PM₁₀). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit values and alert thresholds for a number of air pollutants, including nitrogen dioxide. Requires monitoring/reporting of air quality and the production of Action Plans where limits are exceeded. Reduce exposure to PM_{2.5} to below 20µg/m³ in urban areas by 2015. In all areas to respect the PM_{2.5} limit value of 25µg/m³. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the potential impacts of growth strategies and policies on air quality and seek to deliver improvements, especially in the district's Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS) at Bond End in Knaresborough and Skellgate in Ripon. Ensure strategies and policies: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do not reduce air quality generally. Do not have negative impacts on the district's AQMAS

EU Birds Directive

EU Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (EU Birds Directive)		
Context/background (where necessary): Replaces the former Directive (79/409/EEC) on the conservation of wild birds		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
Member States have a duty to sustain naturally occurring wild bird populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels. Protection applies to birds and their eggs, nests and habitats/biomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take special measures to protect species listed in Annex 1 of the directive, including classifying areas most suitable for these species as Special Protection Areas (SPAs). SPA designation requires measures to promote conservation of the species and their habitat. 	<p>Within Harrogate district: the East Nidderdale Moors SSSI and the West Nidderdale, Barden and Blubbershouses Moors SSSI form part of the North Pennine Moors SPA.</p> <p>Close to the district, parts of Ilkley Moor form part of the South Pennine Moors SPA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effect of plan policies on these areas must be appropriately assessed and mitigated to acceptable levels through the preparation of a Habitats Regulations Assessment.

EU Habitats Directive

EU Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EU Habitats Directive) (As amended by 97/62/EC)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain biodiversity by conserving natural habitats and wild fauna and flora. Encourage the management of landscape features that are essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species. Establish systems of strict protection for animal and plant species which are particularly threatened and study the desirability of reintroducing these species; Prohibit the use of non-selective methods of taking, capturing or killing certain animal and plant species. 	<p>Requires the designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), selected for their importance as natural habitat types and as habitats for species listed in Annexes to the Directive.</p> <p>Requires measures to be taken to avoid deterioration of natural habitats as well as disturbance of the species for which the area has been designated.</p>	<p>The North Pennine Moors and Kirk Deighton SSSI are designated SACs within the district. Close to the district, parts of Ilkley Moor form part of the South Pennine Moors SAC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effect of plan policies on these areas must be appropriately assessed and mitigated to acceptable levels through the preparation of a Habitats Regulations Assessment.

EU Waste Framework Directive

EU Framework Directive 2008/98/EC on waste		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit waste production. Promote prevention, recycling & conversion of waste with a view to re-use. Requires waste to be managed without endangering human health, harming the environment, and without nuisance that would adversely affect the countryside or places of special interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2020, 50% of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households for re-use and recycling, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste. 	<p>Within the scope available to this plan, consideration should be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage waste efficient development, including the use of secondary and recycled aggregates. Encourage recycling facilities in new developments

EU Water Framework Directive

EU Framework Directive 2000/60/EC on water		
Context/background (where necessary): From 21 st December 2013 the Water Framework Directive repeals the Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC).		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent further deterioration and protect and enhance the 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 groundwater To contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve good ecological and good chemical status for inland waters by 2015 Reduction and ultimate elimination of priority hazardous substances Requires that strategic management plans are produced for each River Basin District (RBD) across the Union's territory 	<p>In developing the plan consideration should be given to the impact of proposals on water. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface and groundwater quality Aquatic ecosystems The sustainable use of water Avoiding the hazards of flooding The availability of water resources The capacity of sewerage

EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive

EU Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
The environmental consequences of plans, programmes and/or policies must be identified and assessed as part of their preparation.	Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs)	The emerging Local Plan will be the subject of an SEA, which will form part of the sustainability appraisal.

EU Environmental Action Programme: Living Well, Within the Limits of Our Planet

EU Seventh Environmental Action Programme: Living Well, Within the Limits of Our Planet (2013)		
Context/background (where necessary): Environment Action Programmes (EAPs) have guided EU environment policy since the early 1970s. This EAP covers the period to 2020		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Provides a strategy to guide future action by EU institutions and member states. There are 9 priority objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect, conserve and enhance natural capital. 2. Create a resource efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy. 3. Safeguard the people from environment related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing. 4. Improve implementation of environmental legislation. 5. Increase environmental knowledge and widen the evidence base for policy. 6. Investment in environment and climate policy and account for the environmental costs of activities. 7. Better integrate environmental concerns into other policy areas and ensure coherence. 8. Make cities more sustainable. 9. Address international environmental/climate change challenges more effectively. 	<p>The programme also identifies mechanisms/actions to help achieve each objective. Those most relevant to planning are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natural capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Water Framework, Air Quality, Habitats, and Birds Directives • The 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, The Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources • Soil protection, Sustainable use of land and forests 2. Resource efficient, low carbon economy: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Deliver the climate and energy package 1 Turning waste into a resource 1 More efficient use of water 3. Human health and wellbeing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air and water pollution, excessive noise, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where relevant, the priority objectives should be used to inform the Local Plan strategic objectives. • Planning strategies and policies need to help deliver on the relevant objectives and mechanisms, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring protection required by legislation • Maximising biodiversity and other ecosystems services • Promoting sustainable agriculture and forestry • Promoting a move to a low carbon economy • Minimising resource use (including water) and supporting 'waste as a resource' initiatives

EU Seventh Environmental Action Programme: Living Well, Within the Limits of Our Planet (2013)		
	<p>toxic chemicals</p> <p>4. Implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help people secure improvements in their own environment <p>7. Integration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy areas to include: regional policy, agriculture, energy and transport <p>8. Sustainable cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement policies for sustainable urban planning and design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating sustainable urban environments including reducing the impact of transport on the built environment and human health • Ensure environmental concerns are fully integrated within the Local Plan • Facilitating effective community engagement and Neighbourhood planning

European Spatial Development Perspective

European Spatial Development Perspective (Potsdam 1999)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<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 	-	<p>The Local Plan should identify and work towards achieving a more sustainable spatial vision.</p>

European Sustainable Development Strategy

European Sustainable Development Strategy 2001 (Renewed 2006, reviewed 2009)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Achieving sustainable development requires economic growth that supports social progress and respects the environment. Strategic objectives/priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting climate change and increasing the use of clean energy • Addressing threats to public health • Combating poverty and social exclusion • Dealing with the economic and social implications of an ageing population • Managing natural resources more responsibly • Improving the transport system and land use management 	-	The Local Plan needs to consider all aspects of sustainable development, i.e. the economic, environmental, and social aspects of sustainability.

EU Biodiversity Strategy

Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011)		
Context/background (where necessary): Replaces an earlier strategy from 1998. Sets out the commitments made at the 10 th United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held in Nagoya, Japan in 2010.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The UNCBD led to 5 internationally agreed strategic goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Address underlying causes of biodiversity loss 2. Reduce direct pressures and promote sustainable use 3. Safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity 4. Enhance the benefits of ecosystems services to all 5. Enhance implementation through participatory planning <p>Building on this, the EU strategy outlines the vision that:</p>	<p>The strategy identifies 5 target areas that will help to deliver, in part, on some of the goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full implementation of EU legislation to protect biodiversity • Better protection for ecosystems and more use of Green Infrastructure (GI) • Sustainable agriculture and forestry, and better 	<p>Seek opportunities for local planning strategies and policies to help achieve the strategic goals and target areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies to maximise GI coverage and the range and quality of the ecosystems services that the GI provides • Policies to support agricultural and forestry

Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011)		
<p>By 2050 European Union biodiversity and ecosystems services are protected, valued and appropriately restored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For their intrinsic value • For their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity • So that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided 	<p>management of fish stocks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tighter controls on invasive alien species • A larger EU contribution to preventing global biodiversity loss <p>The strategy also outlines 20 specific actions to help achieve the targets.</p>	<p>practices, which are more sustainable.</p>

EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

EU Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Promotes improvements in the energy performance of buildings, taking account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local conditions • The requirements of the building • Cost effectiveness 	<p>In the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The timetable and methods for implementing the directive is established through BREEAM and the Code for Sustainable Homes. • The baseline is set by Part L of the Building Regulations 	<p>Policy EQ1 of the current Core Strategy requires a better environmental performance (including with regard to energy) than current Building Regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review this approach to determine whether it is still necessary and/or appropriate.

European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage

European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (revised) (1992)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect archaeological heritage, including for historical and scientific study. Ensure that archaeologists participate in the development of planning policies to achieve well-balanced strategies for the protection, conservation and enhancement of sites of archaeological interest 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that archaeologists within NYCC Historic Environment Team participate in the development of relevant planning strategies and policies, and the identification of development sites

The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe

The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Countries are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop public awareness and interest in the importance of architectural heritage as an element of cultural identity and as a source of inspiration for the present and the future. Demonstrate unity of cultural heritage and architecture and the links at regional, national and European level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote policies for disseminating information and increasing awareness at a European level. Promote training and techniques in the conservation of architectural heritage. Exchange of information and techniques to manage and promote heritage. Committee of experts to monitor progress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local plan should include: Strategies/policies that address heritage, archaeology, quality of the built environment and local distinctiveness issues generally.

European Landscape Convention

The European Landscape Convention 2010		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires 'landscape to be integrated into regional and planning policies and in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies as well as any other policies with possible direct or indirect impacts on landscape'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to encourage a move towards multifunctional landscapes that provide a variety of benefits while protecting and managing those aspects of the landscape valued by society, and managing change positively in the planning and creation of new landscapes. 	<p>The local plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the landscape dimension is fully understood and integrated into all social, economic and environmental policies. that the evidence base, including SA/SEA, is informed by the requirements.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

The UK Sustainable Development Strategy

Securing the Future: The UK Sustainable Development Strategy (CM6467) (HM Government, 2005)		
Context/background (where necessary): The strategy builds on the previous strategy from 1999, recognises changed governance arrangements in the UK as a result of devolution, and highlights a renewed global push for sustainable development following the World Summit in Johannesburg in 2002.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Sets out five principles that form an overarching approach to achieving sustainable development, with a more explicit focus on environmental limits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Living within environmental limits 2. Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society 3. Achieving a sustainable economy 4. Promoting good governance 5. Using sound science responsibly 	<p>Identifies four priority areas for action:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable consumption and production 2. Climate change and energy 3. Natural resources protection and environmental enhancement 4. Sustainable communities <p>Also identifies 68 indicators. Most relate to the priority areas above.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan, its strategies, and policies need to help deliver sustainable development as defined by the overarching principles. • The Local Plan needs to facilitate improvements in each of the four priority areas.

The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013

The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act aims to cut the costs of doing business, boosting consumer and business confidence, and helping the private sector create jobs. • The changes most relevant to planning are connected with heritage protection. Some of the reforms were promoted in the 2008 draft Heritage Protection Bill; others have been brought forward following the Penfold Review of Non-Planning Consents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Area consent (previously required for demolition works) is replaced with planning permission. • Heritage Partnership Agreements can be set up to outline works to listed buildings for which consent is granted. • The extent of protection of a listed building can be better defined e.g. whether buildings within the 	<p>Consider, in consultation with Conservation Officers, whether the changes require a different approach to developing policy related to heritage assets.</p>

The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the changes will require supporting regulations, expected in Spring 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> curtilage are protected. National and local class consent orders are introduced where the works described will not need listed building consent. Lawful proposed works certificates are introduced. These confirm that the works described in the certificate do not need listed building consent. Certificates of immunity from listing can be applied for at any time 	

The Plan for Growth

The Plan for Growth (BIS, 2011)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The overall objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries.</p> <p>Identifies four ambitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create the most competitive tax system in the G20; To make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; To encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and To create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe <p>Each ambition is supported by a number of measurable benchmarks.</p>	<p>The 'best place to start, finance and grow business' ambition includes the benchmark to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the proportion of planning applications approved and dealt with on time <p>To achieve this radical changes to planning include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presumption in favour of sustainable development Identifying more land for development Public sector land auctions Possible liberalisation of the Use Classes Order All applications and appeals to be dealt within 12 months <p>The 'encourage investments' ambition includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals for Enterprise Zones (less planning controls) Construction: Potentially not introducing zero carbon homes from 2016 	<p>The plan should provide support for the growth of the district's economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presumption requires positive policies that clearly define and promote sustainable development. Inclusion of the NPPF model policy (or similar) relating to the presumption. Identification of sufficient land and positive policies to help ensure that planned development is delivered. Consider potential local implications of changes to the Use Classes Order. Consider whether appropriate to continue to require higher environmental performance from buildings than current Building Regulations (current policy EQ1),

The Plan for Growth (BIS, 2011)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning rules to support superfast broadband rollout <p>The 'educated/flexible' workforce ambition includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote labour mobility by boosting the supply housing. 	<p>particularly in light of the need to maintain viability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the need for superfast broadband in all communities is recognised and the plan positively seeks to find solutions where negative impacts are identified, e.g. in relation to heritage and conservation concerns.

Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England

Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (HM Government, 2011)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Sets out a package of reforms aimed at:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing supply: more homes and stable growth Reforming Social and Affordable housing Creating a thriving private rented sector Bringing empty homes back into use more quickly Improve environmental standards and design quality 	<p>Each objective is accompanied by a range of actions, including the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 'Get Britain Building' scheme; Growing places fund; Free up public sector land; Community Right to Build; New Homes Bonus; Review housing, planning and construction regulations Social housing regulation, Transfer of local authority housing stock to Registered Providers; Reinvigorated Right to Buy; Tackling anti-social behaviour. Real Estate Investment Trust changes; Build to Rent pilots; Review of barriers to investment in private rented sector Extra Government funding; Council Tax changes for empty and second homes; Empty Dwelling Management Orders; Criminalising squatting Changes to Building Regulations Part L (conservation of fuel/power); Community-led 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing supply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positively seek to deliver full objectively assessed need for housing including affordable housing-maximising new homes bonus Suitable strategic policies to enable successful Neighbourhood Planning including Community Right to Build Orders. Social housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider implications for affordable housing supply of a reinvigorated 'Right to Buy' scheme. Empty homes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the contribution that bringing empty homes back into use could make to the supply of homes Environmental standards and design:

Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (HM Government, 2011)		
	design; Zero Carbon Homes; Green Deal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider including policies requiring higher design standards whilst recognising the need to reduce carbon emissions. Zero carbon homes from 2016.

Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods

Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods (DCLG, 2008)		
Context/background (where necessary): Government consulted on a review of local housing standards in Autumn 2013. This may lead to new national policy/guidance		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Plan housing and places so that people are not excluded by design as they grow older and more infirm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create housing and places that can immediately accommodate the changing needs that many people have over their lifetime or housing and places that are able to be modified easily and cheaply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required all public housing to be built to lifetime homes standard by 2011. Aspired for all new housing to be built to this standard by 2013. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consider the appropriateness of including policy requiring this standard, or individual elements promoted by the standard. Within this, consideration is to be given to the combined impact on delivery (in terms of viability) of requiring this standard and other standards which may overlap or conflict. <p>Further information available in: A Review of Local Standards for the Delivery of New Homes (Local Housing Delivery Group, 2012).</p>

Heritage Protection for the 21st Century: White Paper

Heritage Protection for the 21st Century: White Paper (DCMS, 2007)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a unified approach to the historic environment through creating a single system for national designations to replace listing, scheduling and registering. Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system 	n/a	No current implications (The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 made certain changes to the protection of heritage assets, no indication that legislation is going to be changed further)

The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework

The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), 2012)		
Context/background (where necessary): Covers 2011-2020 and forms the joint response of the UK Governments to the strategic plan of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held in Nagoya, Japan in 2010. Produced by the JNCC on behalf of DEFRA and equivalent bodies in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The framework re-states the 5 strategic goals agreed internationally at the CBD in 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystems 	<p>Also identifies a number of key activities (with a UK wide dimension) for each goal. These include:</p> <p>Goal A e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, measure and integrate biodiversity values in accounting systems <p>Goal B e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve targeting of EU direct payments for agriculture and forestry Better understanding of the impacts of pollution Addressing invasive alien species Evidence base to assess vulnerability to climate 	<p>Seek opportunities for local planning strategies and policies to help achieve the strategic goals and target areas. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies to maximise GI coverage and the range and quality of the ecosystems services that the GI provides Policies to support agricultural and forestry practices, which are more sustainable. Policies to protect international, national and locally designated nature sites and assets.

The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), 2012)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building <p>The Framework identifies the extent of support in the EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011) for each of the goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal A: strongly supported by EU Biodiversity Strategy Goal B: habitat loss, invasive species and fisheries strongly supported by EU Biodiversity Strategy Goal C: large role for EU Biodiversity Strategy and Natura 2000 Goal D: strongly supported by EU Biodiversity Strategy Goal E: less relevant to the EU Biodiversity Strategy 	<p>change</p> <p>Goal C e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider review of UK policies to maintain diversity Better identification of threatened species Maintain SSSI and ASSI guidelines and practice for reviewing species and habitat condition <p>Goal D e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further development of the 'ecosystem approach' Share best practice of innovative approaches to planning and resources to help shape EU policy on climate change adaptation and Green Infrastructure <p>Goal E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities mainly relate to actions on the international stage 	

Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services

Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (DEFRA, 2011)		
<p>Context/background (where necessary): Sets out how EU and other international commitments will be implemented in England. Continues to be the focus for delivering biodiversity commitments in England post publication of the UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework</p>		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To halt overall biodiversity loss. Support healthy well-functioning ecosystems. Establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people. 	-	<p>Ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity, and instead looks to protect and expand well-functioning ecosystems and deliver improved biodiversity.</p>

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) and amendments (2012)		
Context/background (where necessary): The 2010 regulations replace The Conservation Regulations 1994 and consolidate their various amendments, in respect of England and Wales. They more clearly transpose the EU Habitats Directive into national law and incorporate the requirements of the EU Wild Birds Directive.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The regulations aim to help protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any strategy, policy, or site that will impact a designated or protected sites needs to be undergo a Habitats Regulations Assessment Strategies, policies or sites that are likely to have a significant impact on a Special Area of Conservation or Special Protection Area should undergo an 'Appropriate Assessment' of its implications

The Air Quality Standards Regulations

The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)		
Context/background (where necessary): Replaces the 2007 regulations and implements the 2008 EU Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC), as well as previous extant Directives, such as 2004/107/EC.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2008 Directive sets legally binding limits and alert thresholds for the concentration of major air pollutants that impact public health and the environment, such as fine particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) in outdoor air. The 2004 directive sets maximum levels for certain toxic heavy metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon concentrations in outdoor air. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit values and alert thresholds for a number of air pollutants, including nitrogen dioxide. Reduce exposure to PM_{2.5} to below 20µg/m³ in urban areas by 2015. In all areas to respect the PM_{2.5} limit value of 25µg/m³. Requires monitoring/reporting of air quality and the production of Action Plans where limits are exceeded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the potential impacts of growth strategies and policies on air quality. Seek to deliver improvements, especially in the district's Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS) at Bond End in Knaresborough and Skellgate in Ripon. Ensure strategies and policies: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do not reduce air quality generally. Do not have negative impacts on the district's AQMAS

Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England

Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategy highlights the importance of soils as a resource, and provides a framework for policy making to ensure the sustainable management of soils. By 2030: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quality of soils will be improved. The ability of soils to provide essential services for future generations will be safeguarded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed Soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts Soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained Pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan needs to take account of soil quality when considering suitable development locations, including where development could remediate damaged and/or contaminated soils. Consider whether planning policies could be an appropriate tool to deliver better management of soils through all stages of construction.

Agricultural Land Classification- Protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land

Technical Information Note 049: Agricultural Land Classification- protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land: 2nd edition (Natural England, 2012)		
Context/background (where necessary): The classification gives a high grading to land that allows more flexibility in the range of crops that can be grown and which require lower inputs.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The note sets out guidance on the protection of 'best and most versatile' agricultural land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where significant development of agricultural land is unavoidable, poorer quality land should be used in preference to that of higher quality, except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations. 	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that strategy selection and site selection methodologies prioritise the use of previously developed land over green field land, where consistent with other sustainability considerations Where development of agricultural land is being considered, ensure methodologies prioritise poorer quality land over the 'best and most versatile', where consistent with other sustainability considerations.

The Code for Sustainable Homes- Setting the Standard in Sustainability for New Homes

The Code for Sustainable Homes- Setting the Standard in Sustainability for New Homes (DCLG, 2008)		
Context/background (where necessary): The code replaced the Building Research Establishment's (BRE) Ecohomes scheme. In 2013 the Government commissioned a review of the code and have consulted on potential changes.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a comprehensive measure of the sustainability of new homes, ensuring that sustainable homes deliver real improvements in key areas such as carbon dioxide emissions and water use. Performance is measured by a 1 to 6 rating, level 6 is the highest level of sustainability The aim for the Code is that it becomes the single national standard for the design and construction of sustainable homes, and that it drives improvements in building practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From April 2008 the code became mandatory for all new social housing From 2010 Building Regulations required new residential development to meet code level 3 in terms of energy use. The aim is for these Regulations to be progressively tightened so that from 2016 new properties will need to be carbon neutral (level5/6) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy EQ1 of the current Core Strategy requires better environmental performance than current Building Regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2011-2015: Code level 4 2016 onwards: Code level 6 Review this approach to determine whether it is still necessary and/or appropriate, in light of the need to maintain viability and potential changes or scrapping of the code.

The Government's Water Strategy for England

Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2008)		
Context/background (where necessary): Sets out the Government's plans for water and water supply looking ahead to 2030 by identifying long term objectives		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeks the sustainable delivery of secure water supplies and an improved and protected water environment. Set out to improve rivers, canals, lakes and seas for people and wildlife, with benefits for angling, boating and other recreational activities, and where we continue to provide excellent quality drinking water. Valuing and protecting water as a resource. Develop resilience to climate change, and coping with the predicted increase in population. 	-	<p>Local plan strategies and policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to achieving water efficiency and address the management of surface water in connection with new development, including through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). Consider how development can be harnessed to contribute to responding to climate change, including sustainable flood

Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2008)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing Greenhouse emissions from the water industry. 		risk management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the impact of development on water bodies, and opportunities for increasing amenity and biodiversity value

National Planning Policy Framework

National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012)		
Context/background (where necessary): The NPPF identifies the government's requirements for the planning system and sets out the national planning policies for England. It replaces the vast majority of Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) and Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs)		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>At the heart of the NPPF is a <i>presumption in favour of sustainable development</i>. This is underpinned by 12 core principles. Planning should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Be genuinely plan led, empowering local people to shape their surroundings Be a creative exercise in finding ways to enhance places people live Proactively drive and support sustainable economic development Seek to secure high quality design and good standard of amenity Take account of different roles and character of areas Support the transition to a low carbon future Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution Encourage the effective use of land by reusing previously developed land Promote mixed use development Conserve heritage assets Actively manage growth to make the fullest use of non-car modes of transport 		<p>Strategies and policies in the Local Plan need to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by meeting the 12 Core Planning Principles and being in line with the rest of NPPF as a whole.</p>

National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012)		
12. Take account of and support local strategy to improve health, social and cultural well being		

PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (DCLG, 2011)		
Context/background (where necessary): Updates the 2005 version of PPS10 to incorporate the requirements of the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). The Government intend to replace PPS10 with a new National Waste Planning Policy (see below).		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides for a plan-led approach to facilitate protection of the environment and human health, reducing waste and promoting the use of waste as a resource. Provides a framework for local authorities to develop waste management plans/strategies to deliver opportunities for appropriate waste management facilities. The 2011 update sets out a new waste hierarchy and places a greater emphasis on the prevention and recycling of waste. 	<p>Advice is mainly directed to Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) however Local Planning Authorities (LPAs), 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 waste Ensure design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management 	<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 waste Ensure design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management Identify on the policies map any waste allocations in Local Plans adopted by the WPA (NYCC).

Waste Management Plan for England

Waste Management Plan for England (DEFRA, 2013)		
Context/background (where necessary): Fulfils the mandatory requirements of article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England for a range of waste streams, and sets out work required to achieve a zero waste economy.</p> <p>The plan does not introduce new policies; rather it brings together current waste management policies in one national plan. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures relating to packaging and packaging waste. Measures to promote high quality recycling. Measures to encourage the separate collection of bio-waste to enable greater levels of composting and digestion. Measures to encourage the re-use of products and preparing for re-use activities. 	<p>To ensure that by 2020:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled. At least 70% of construction and demolition waste is subjected to material recovery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable opportunities to manage waste higher up the waste hierarchy. To consider the requirements for increased recycling in terms of accommodating any physical requirements in new development. To promote more sustainable construction methods to enable material recovery targets to be met.

Updated National Waste Planning Policy: Consultation Draft

Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (Updated National Waste Planning Policy): Consultation Draft (DCLG, July 2013)		
Context/background (where necessary): This proposed updated national policy is intended to replace PPS10 (2011), and was consulted on between July and Sept. 2013		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>This new document follows the streamlining principles used in the preparation of NPPF; however, it maintains the principle of the 'plan-led' approach and continues the focus of moving waste up the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>Policy changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full reflection of the 2008 EU Waste Directive 	<p>Advice is mainly directed to Waste Planning Authorities however Local 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 	<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 waste Ensure design and layout of new

Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (Updated National Waste Planning Policy): Consultation Draft (DCLG, July 2013)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes related to the Localism Act 2011 and the abolition of regional planning • Additional encouragement for the recovery of greater levels of energy from waste, particularly making more use of the excess heat created, as well as generating electricity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their waste • Ensure design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management 	<p>development supports sustainable waste management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider means to encourage the recovery of greater levels of energy from waste. • Identify on the policies map any waste allocations adopted in Local Plans adopted by the WPA (NYCC).

National Adaptation Programme

The National Adaptation Programme		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The programme has a vision and objectives for each chapter. The overarching vision and objectives for the whole programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A society which makes timely, far-sighted and well-informed decisions to address the risks and opportunities posed by a changing climate.” • Increasing awareness • Increasing resilience to current extremes • Taking timely action for long-lead time measures • Addressing major evidence gaps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: To work with individuals, communities and organisations to reduce the threat of flooding including that resulting from climate change. • Objective 2: To provide a clear local planning framework to enable all participants in the planning system to deliver sustainable new development, including infrastructure that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change. • Objective 28: To raise and maintain the profile of adaptation with local authorities and promote action to embed climate resilience across local authority services and responsibilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take account of flood management strategies during development of local plan. • Ensure the NPPF is implemented. • Ensure the statutory duty to include policies in local plans which help to adapt to climate change is met. • supporting retrofitting, green-build and the design and management of green spaces. • encouraging local businesses to be climate ready to ensure they are resilient and competitive. • planning for the long term by reflecting climate risks and sustainable development in Local Plans.

The National Adaptation Programme		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 29: To support local government to build a credible business case for action and take well-informed decisions both internally across service areas and externally with their local communities and businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> building resilience into decisions on buildings, roads, businesses, parks and other public spaces.

REGIONAL, SUB REGIONAL AND COUNTY LEVEL CONTEXT

Realising the Potential: The Leeds City Region LEP Plan

Realising The Potential: The Leeds City Region (LCR) Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Plan (LCR Partnership, 2011)		
Context/background (where necessary): A strategic 5 year plan identifying an ambition, and outlining priorities, delivery mechanisms and outcomes.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>LCR aims to create a world-leading dynamic and sustainable low carbon economy that balances economic growth with a high quality of life for everyone. To achieve this ambition the plan focusses on four strategic priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Unlocking the growth potential of business and enterprise Enabling a skilled and flexible workforce Facilitating a low carbon, sustainable economy Creating the environment for growth (infrastructure) 	<p>The plan identifies several actions to help achieve each priority. The actions most relevant to planning are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Economic growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support development of key growth clusters Develop the city region offer- become more attractive to indigenous and inward investment Skills and workforce <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve skills, boost employment in key sectors Increase investment in skills Low carbon economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigate unavoidable impacts of climate change (adaptation) to provide a resilient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate sufficient land for employment in appropriate locations, and to support the development of clusters Policy to protect and promote enhancement of the district's environment Policy to support the expansion of education providers, particularly those providing vocational training. Policies to promote climate change adaptation measures including the use of Green Infrastructure. Identify a development strategy that can help unlock funding to deliver transport

Realising The Potential: The Leeds City Region (LCR) Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Plan (LCR Partnership, 2011)		
	<p>environment</p> <p>4. Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve infrastructure to connect business and workforce to opportunities, including local, regional, national and international connectivity • Facilitate provision of digital infrastructure required by competitive businesses • Facilitate investment that supports business (right mix of housing) and improves attractiveness (effective use of cultural and environmental offer) • Support development of complementary roles for towns/cities, build on rural assets. 	<p>and digital infrastructure improvements, including improvements to public transport, and routes for cycling and walking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate sufficient land to meet housing needs, and policy to ensure an appropriate mix of size and tenure, including affordable housing. • Policy to protect, enhance and promote rural settlements and the countryside.

Leeds City Region LEP Strategic Economic Plan: Draft for consultation

Leeds City Region (LCR) Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategic Economic Plan (SEP): Draft for consultation (LCR Partnership, Jan 2014)		
Context/background: Refines the strategic priorities of the 'Realising The Potential' plan. A final version will be submitted to Government on 1 st April 14		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The plan identifies four priorities (essentially the same as the 'Realising the Potential' plan):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unlocking the growth potential of businesses in key economic sectors 2. Making the most of a skilled and flexible workforce 3. A resource smart City Region 4. The environment for growth: major cities, housing, and transport 	<p>The plan identifies that as part of the City Deal negotiated with Government, LCR authorities have agreed to further strategically align local planning policy through the Duty to Co-operate (DtC).</p> <p>The actions identified in the 'Realising the Potential' LEP plan are still relevant. In addition, the SEP identifies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport schemes to unlock growth • Strategic growth areas • Digital infrastructure 	<p>Meaningful co-operation with DtC partners in order to deliver strategic policies that are fully aligned.</p> <p>In addition to the responses to actions in the 'Realising the Potential' LEP plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to consider how the Local Plan can help to deliver the SEP objectives in ways that secure funding for infrastructure to unlock locally strategic areas for development, and improve digital

Leeds City Region (LCR) Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategic Economic Plan (SEP): Draft for consultation (LCR Partnership, Jan 2014)		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Skills and workforce <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to rail stations 3. Resource smart <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cycling and walking 4. Environment for growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate housing growth • Strategic employment sites • Digital connectivity 	<p>connectivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider how to deliver improved opportunities for cycling and walking as means of transport, and improved access to rail stations.

York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding LEP Strategic Economic Plan: Draft Version

York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategic Economic Plan (SEP): draft version (York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding LEP, 2013)		
Context/background (where necessary): A final version will be submitted to Government on 1 st April 14		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The plan identifies 5 priorities. For each priority specific objectives are set out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Profitable and ambitious small and micro businesses supported to innovate and grow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative, growing small businesses • More entrepreneurs who start and grow business • Ambitious business leaders 2. Global leader in food manufacturing, agri-tech and bio-renewables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World class innovation in agri-tech and bio-renewables • Agriculture and food business connected to new opportunities • Low carbon businesses 3. Inspired people (ambitious people with the right skills 	<p>The plan identifies core activities to help to achieve the objectives and in turn the priorities. The core activities relevant to planning are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Profitable and ambitious... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver business friendly planning, regulation and procurement 2. Global leader... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalise on our bio-renewable and low carbon assets • Support investment in energy and resource efficiency 3. Inspired people... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop strong communities and active inclusion 4. Successful and distinctive places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen economic links with neighbouring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should only contain policies that are necessary, they should be easily understood and lead to predictable outcomes. • Policy to support appropriate bio-renewable and low carbon energy schemes. • Policy to promote resource efficiency including retro-fitting energy efficiency measures. • Effective and meaningful engagement during plan preparation, and policies to support and enable effective Neighbourhood Planning • Effective cross boundary planning with LCR and YNY&ER authorities • Need to consider how the Local Plan can

York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategic Economic Plan (SEP): draft version (York, North Yorkshire, and the East Riding LEP, 2013)		
<p>and attitude):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A productive workforce for growing businesses • Inspired people making the right job choices • Empowered communities delivering support and inclusion <p>4. Successful and distinctive places (including enhanced growth in targeted locations):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlock major growth opportunities • New development in response to shock and closures • Environmental quality and community needs <p>5. A well connected economy (strong connections to customers and markets):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast reliable journeys between key centres • Transport that underpins growth • Access to UK and international markets 	<p>cities</p> <p>5. Well connected economy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve East/West connections • Ease congestion in York and Harrogate • Enhance reliability of current transport networks • Enhance telecommunications and broadband 	<p>help to deliver the SEP objectives in ways that secure funding for infrastructure to unlock locally strategic areas for development, reduce congestion in Harrogate, and enhance transport reliability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to consider how the Local Plan can help to deliver the SEP objectives in ways that secure funding for improved digital connectivity.

North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan

North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2016 (North Yorkshire County Council)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting flourishing local economies by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks and services (local economies) • Reducing the impact of transport on the natural and built environment and tackling climate change (environment and climate change) • Improving transport safety and security and promoting 		<p>The Local Plan development strategy and policies need to support Local Transport Plan objectives. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A development strategy and policies that reduces the need to travel (particularly by car), maximises existing public transport, exploits opportunities to extend public

North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2016 (North Yorkshire County Council)		
<p>healthier travel (safety and healthier travel)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting greater equality of opportunity for all by improving people's access to all necessary services (access to services) • Ensuring transport helps improve quality of life for all (quality of life) 		transport provision, provides opportunities to travel by means that can improve health and wellbeing (e.g. walking and cycling).

People, Paths and Places: The Rights of Way Improvement Plan for North Yorkshire

People, Paths and Places: The Rights of Way Improvement Plan for North Yorkshire 2007-2011 (North Yorkshire County Council, 2007)		
<p>Context/background (where necessary): The Countryside & Rights of Way Act (2000) introduced a statutory duty to produce a Rights of Way Improvement Plan and review its content at least every 10 years. The 2007-2011 plan is currently being refreshed but the strategic approach is likely to be unchanged.</p>		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The plan aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the present and likely future needs of the public. • Provide for exercise and other forms of open air recreation and enjoyment. • Meet the accessibility needs of people with mobility problems. • Contribute to the shared transport priorities of: reducing congestion, improving air quality, enhancing accessibility, and improving safety. 		<p>The improvement plan's strategic aims should be reflected in the Local Plan objectives and policies.</p>

North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan

North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan (North Yorkshire County Council, 1997)
<p>Context/background (where necessary): Work on a new Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan to replace this document has begun. Consultation on Issues and Options took place over 11 weeks up to 11th April 14. A Publication version is timetabled for December 2014.</p>

North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan (North Yorkshire County Council, 1997)		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The overall aims of the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure an adequate and steady supply of minerals To encourage greater use of alternatives to primary resources To limit the adverse effects of mineral extraction on the environment and local amenity To encourage, through the reclamation of mineral workings, the longer term enhancement of the environment and local amenity To encourage utilisation of the most environmentally acceptable standards of mineral operation and processing To prevent the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources and to minimise potential conflict with non-mineral development To sustain the contribution of mineral related employment to the rural economy. <p>A number of more specific objectives are outlined as delivery mechanisms for each aim.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need awareness of Mineral Safeguarding Areas (for possible future mineral working) within the district Restrict non-mineral development which would: hinder the implementation of existing permissions (or future mineral development in areas of search), or would be adversely affected by mineral operations Support and encourage the use of secondary and recycled materials

North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan

North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan (North Yorkshire County Council, 2006)		
<p>Context/background (where necessary): Work on a new Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan to replace this document has begun. Consultation on Issues and Options took place over 11 weeks up to 11th April 14. A Publication version is timetabled for December 2014.</p>		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The overall aims of the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect the environment and local amenity from potential harm from waste related development. 	<p>Not applicable, however, national targets are set in more recent national policies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable opportunities to manage waste higher up the waste hierarchy Identify on the policies map any waste allocations adopted in Local Plans adopted

North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan (North Yorkshire County Council, 2006)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To seek a reduction in the amount of waste requiring treatment and disposal. • To secure an adequate and integrated network of facilities for dealing with local waste • To encourage a move away from waste disposal to alternative methods of re-use and recovery • To encourage the use of environmentally acceptable standards of waste treatment and disposal. <p>A number of more specific objectives are outlined as delivery mechanisms for each aim.</p>		by the WPA (NYCC).

Yorkshire and the Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project

Yorkshire and the Humber Green Infrastructure (GI) Mapping Project (Natural England)		
Context/background (where necessary): The project was carried out to help local authorities protect and enhance strategic GI assets within Local Plans		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
To help develop a consistent approach to planning for regionally significant GI and/or GI that crosses local authority boundaries.	The project identifies an approach to mapping GI that may be appropriate to use within the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the regional GI functional elements and individual assets (both inside and outside Harrogate district) that Harrogate District Local Plan policies have the potential to impact. • Identify ways to mitigate negative impacts and maximise protection and enhancement. • Where possible adopt similar methodologies for mapping local GI assets/functional elements to help ensure a consistent approach.

Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy

Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure (GI) Strategy (Leeds City Region Partnership, 2010)		
Context/background (where necessary): Sits alongside the other core city region initiatives such as Housing & Regeneration, Employment & Skills, Transport and Economic Drivers and Innovation, to drive sustainable economic growth.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Identifies four strategic objectives for GI planning in the City Region:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To promote sustainable growth and economic development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing attractiveness of new/existing housing & employment land to encourage investment Improving the quality of local environments Enhancing the appearance of public transport hubs and services to promote wider use. Realising opportunities for new businesses, skills and jobs To adapt to and mitigate climate change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing resilience to flooding and higher urban temperatures Reducing the City Region's carbon footprint To encourage health and wellbeing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing quality/accessibility of natural green space Increasing use of GI assets by local people Improving quality of urban and rural environment Enhancing rights of way and cycling networks to encourage modal shift To improve biodiversity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the area and quality of land with high biodiversity value Improving habitat connectivity- addressing fragmentation and isolation of vulnerable species. 	<p>Outlines four types of strategic initiative for maximising the impact of GI in the City Region:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Investment programmes- creating new investment opportunities for GI based on common types of local intervention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green adaptation; Greening economic potential; Carbon capture; Wood-fuel; Rivers for life Strategic projects- promoting exemplar projects with a city region impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fresh Aire; Central Ure Landscape Project (see below); Live more learn moor GI growth areas- securing GI investment through the City Region Housing Investment Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New growth points; Urban eco-settlements; Rural economic renaissance areas Supporting projects- exploiting the success of GI spending by capturing economic benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green hub; Eco-skills audit; Water cycle study <p>The Central Ure Landscape Project (CUre) lies within Harrogate district. The project aims to direct GI investment in order to create a major new regional GI asset utilising mineral extraction sites to create linked recreational and wildlife sites along an enhanced river valley landscape.</p>	<p>The Local plan should seek to protect, enhance and (where appropriate) connect the fullest range of GI assets, functional elements and typologies in ways appropriate to their nature, across a range of scales (from street level to regional) in order to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Secure and maximise their wide ranging ecosystems services, with particular regard to critical functions, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change mitigation and adaptation; Biodiversity and habitat improvements etc. Realise maximum wider social and economic benefits, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive built environments; environments for investment; rights of way/modal shift; health and wellbeing etc. <p>Consider policy to support increased multifunctional use of GI assets, including increased public access, where this does not conflict with ecosystems services.</p> <p>Ensure that the Local Plan supports delivery of the CUre project</p>

North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership Strategy

North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership (LNP) Strategy (North Yorkshire and York LNP, 2014)		
Context/background (where necessary): Covers York and the county of North Yorkshire, excluding the Yorkshire Dales National Park and Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Most of Harrogate district is covered by this partnership; Nidderdale AONB is covered by the Northern Upland Chain LNP.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Vision: To see the natural environment of North Yorkshire and York conserved, enhanced and connected for the benefit of wildlife, people and the economy.</p> <p>Identifies a series of objectives under four themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Habitats and species: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conserve, enhance, and create natural sites (e.g. wetland, woodland, grassland etc.) b. Strengthen natural corridors for species movement (e.g. river corridors, hedgerows, field margins etc.) 2. Economy: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Enhance connections between nature and the local economy (e.g. wildlife friendly farming, local produce, tourism etc.) b. Improve the quality and use of the area's Green Infrastructure (GI) to attract inward investment 3. People and communities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increase access to nature to improve health (e.g. footpaths/multi-user trails, accessible/natural greenspace areas) b. Increase engagement with local communities on nature projects 4. Climate change: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Strengthen climate change mitigation through natural solutions (e.g. carbon storage through habitats, increased walking and cycling) 	<p>Each objective is linked to one (or more) targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Habitats and species: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Support delivery of priority habitat restoration/creation (potential target of 5700ha) b. 75% coverage of GI corridors in priority areas in positive management for biodiversity 2. Economy: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Support increased uptake of stewardship options that benefit insects such as pollinators and pest predators (potential target of 3000ha) a. Increase (%) in visitors visiting the area for nature interest. Increase (£) in tourism economy generated from nature tourism b. Increase the number of developments that enhance local GI or incorporate GI into them 3. People and communities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increase volunteering for nature conservation. Increase footfall on 7 promoted routes b. 1,500 new people actively involved in conservation activities 4. Climate change: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Support restoration of degraded peat lands to reduce carbon emissions and store water (potential target 650ha). Support tree planting to store carbon, reduce flood risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that strategies and policies support and enhance the widest range of GI typologies and functional elements to secure the widest range of social benefits (including health), economic benefits (including attracting inward investment), and environmental benefits (including ecosystems services), e.g. improve connectedness and multifunctionality • Identify where development can be used to enhance existing GI assets • Ensure developments incorporate GI initiative, appropriate to their scale and location. • Identify where opportunities exist to use development to support sustainable flood risk management • Develop strategies and policies to increase low carbon transport, particularly walking and cycling • Ensure policies support local food production, wildlife friendly farming and sustainable tourism- in particular nature tourism

North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership (LNP) Strategy (North Yorkshire and York LNP, 2014)		
b. Strengthen climate change adaptation through natural solutions (e.g. floodwater management, temperature regulation, habitat corridors)	b. Support delivery of flood alleviation schemes incorporating high biodiversity wetlands (potential target 1,300ha)	

The Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan

The Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2010)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface waters in Harrogate district form part of the River Ouse catchment. Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs) provide an overview of flood risk (from rivers, ground water, surface water and tidal flooding) and outline the preferred plan for long term sustainable flood risk management. 	<p>The catchment is split into sub areas based on sources of flooding and level of risk. For each sub area an overall policy approach to flood risk (from a choice of 6) is identified.</p> <p>Policy approaches for sub areas in Harrogate district (see map p28):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take action to store water/manage runoff in locations that provide flood risk reduction locally or elsewhere in catchment (policy 6) Take action to reduce flood risk (policy 5) Continue with existing actions to manage flood risk at current levels (policy 3) Take action to sustain the current scale of flood risk (policy 4) 	<p>The Local Plan needs to ensure that flood risk and opportunities to improve flood risk management, as set out in the CFMP, are considered throughout the planning process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When considering strategic options for growth When assessing whether individual sites should be allocated When determining individual planning applications and the potential they have to contribute to sustainable flood risk management

North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project

North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project (North Yorkshire County Council, 2011)		
Context/background (where necessary): Produced, in part, in response to the European Landscape Convention (2000). Harrogate Borough Council has also produced a more detailed Landscape Character Assessment of the district.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications

North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project (North Yorkshire County Council, 2011)		
<p>Provides a foundation for strategic and long term understanding of landscapes in North Yorkshire and York. Identifies nine landscape areas across the study area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban landscapes • Sandstone landscapes • Limestone Landscapes • Upland fringe and valley landscapes • Coastal landscapes • Chalk landscapes • Farmed lowland and valley landscapes • Gritstone landscapes • Siltstone and sandstone landscapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key characteristics, including geology, settlement patterns and land cover, are given for landscape type. • The project provides a consistent sub-regional landscape characterisation framework and evidence base. • Where available, more detailed landscape character assessments (produced by district authorities) should be used to inform local level decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan needs to recognise the landscape areas present in the district and their different capacities to accommodate change. • Assessment of strategic options and individual site options need to identify impacts on landscape quality and avoid significant adverse impacts.

North Yorkshire Community Plan

North Yorkshire Community Plan 2014-17: Draft as at 27 March (Local Government North Yorkshire; Chief Executives Group North Yorkshire, 2014)		
Context/background (where necessary): Currently still only a draft document.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The plan outlines 3 priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate the development of key housing and employment sites by delivering the necessary infrastructure investments through partnership 2. Enable communities to have a greater capacity to shape and deliver the services they need 3. Reduce health inequalities across North Yorkshire 	<p>For each priority a number of actions to aid delivery are identified:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Infrastructure investments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure Delivery Statements to be prepared for each district • Implementation of YNY&ER LEP Strategic Economic Plan and Skills Delivery Plan 2. Community capacity: Support communities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a range of sustainable local services • Become more resilient- implement the prevention and dementia strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the infrastructure requirements of major potential development sites and identify costs, funding mechanisms and delivery organisations as part of developing options • Support delivery of the YNY&ER LEP Strategic Economic Plan • Support communities wishing to make use of Neighbourhood Planning tools • Develop effective community engagement techniques to ensure community aspirations are identified and accommodated as much as possible in the

North Yorkshire Community Plan 2014-17: Draft as at 27 March (Local Government North Yorkshire; Chief Executives Group North Yorkshire, 2014)		
	3. Reduce health inequalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership approach to control alcohol and tobacco Support employers and others promote health and wellbeing 	development of the Local Plan.

North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013-2018 (Health and Wellbeing Board North Yorkshire, 2013)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
Identifies the main health and wellbeing challenges across the county: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rurality An Ageing Population Deprivation and wider determinates of health Financial pressures Killer diseases Emotional and mental wellbeing. 	Sets out priorities to address each challenge. A number of the priorities seek to address multiple challenges. The following priorities have potential to be supported in part by the planning system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy and sustainable communities including emotional health (1,2,3) Social isolation and impact on health (1,2,3) Opportunities for people to contribute to safer/supportive communities (1,2,3,5) Improving the availability of affordable housing (1,2,3) Maximising opportunities for local economic/job development, including a more sustainable transport system (1,3) Utilise natural assets to enhance health and wellbeing (1) Ill health prevention, encourage positive lifestyle behaviour changes (3,5) Innovate approaches to reducing loneliness and isolation (6) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to pursue development options that support existing sustainable communities or can help to make communities more sustainable. Develop policies that support community facilities and services that provide opportunities for interaction and venues for community events Support communities choosing to use Neighbourhood Planning tools Plan positively in response to affordable housing need. Protect existing, and allocate new, employment land in accessible locations or locations that can be made more accessible. Protect and enhance the full range of Green Infrastructure typologies and functional elements for their contribution to health and wellbeing.

Police Crime Plan

Police Crime Plan 2013-2017 (Police and Crime Commissioner North Yorkshire, 2013)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Outlines six goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce harm- respond effectively to: crime, anti-social behaviour, vulnerable people, road casualties, drivers of crime • Put people first- a people rather than process driven force • Deliver more with less- achieve maximum value for money, resources prioritised towards frontline policing • Ensure we are fit for the future- responding to future needs with investment in buildings, training, recruitment, IT • Drive justice- action on prolific offenders, appropriate use of cautions, well prepared cases, restorative justice, and work with the CPS. • Police UK- comply with the duty to play a role in strategic national policing. 	<p>Each goal is accompanied by around 10 delivery mechanisms, although these have little relevance to planning policy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To consider the appropriateness of including policy requiring Secure by Design standard for residential neighbourhoods, or individual elements promoted by the standard. • Within this, consideration is to be given to the combined impact on delivery (in terms of viability) of requiring this standard and other standards which may overlap or conflict. <p>Further information available in: A Review of Local Standards for the Delivery of New Homes (Local Housing Delivery Group, 2012).</p>

North West Yorkshire Level 1 Strategy Flood Risk Assessment Update July 2010

North West Yorkshire Level 1 Strategy Flood Risk Assessment Update July 2010		
Context/background (where necessary): Harrogate Borough Council, Richmondshire District Council and Craven District Council produced the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) as an essential part of the pre-production/evidence gathering stage of their Local Development Frameworks (LDF).		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report provides data, guidance and recommendations of flood risk issues at a local level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report should be used to enable LPA to carry out the Sequential and Exception Test and to select and develop sustainable site allocations with regard to flood risk. 	<p>Report should be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen development options Produce appropriate flood risk indicators Avoid strategic sites at high risk of flooding Carry out sequential test on proposed development sites Identify sites where a greater understanding of flood risk is required Identify the likelihood of sites passing the exception test Allocate appropriate development through the SA Draft flood risk policies and guidance.

Water Resources Management Plan Yorkshire Water Services Ltd Aug 2014

Water Resources Management Plan Yorkshire Water Services Ltd Aug 2014		
Context/background (where necessary): Water companies produce water resource management plans every five years, which allows new data and policies to be incorporated into 25 year forecasts. This Water Resources Management Plan covers the 25 year period from 2015/16 to 2039/40.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain a balance between supply and demand of water resources for the 25 year period from 2015/16 to 2039/40. 	Forecast deficit in the supply demand balance from 2018/19. Solutions to meet the forecast supply demand deficit includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leakage reduction, use of an existing river abstraction licence, three groundwater schemes customer water efficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with Yorkshire Water on updated housing and employment forecasts. Development Management Policies could encourage water efficiency in new housing.

River Basin Management Plan: Humber River Basin District

River Basin Management Plan: Humber River Basin District		
Context/background (where necessary): The update for River Basin Management Plan is currently out for consultation.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
Identifies pressures on water environment and actions to address them within the plan period of 2009 – 2015.	Proposes the following targets to be met by the end of the plan period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14% of surface waters to improve for a least one biological, chemical or physical element 19% of surface waters to be good or better ecological status/ potential compared with 18% at start of period 32% of groundwater bodies to be good status 	Actions identified in the plan are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote water efficiency in new development promote existing practice and guidance to the public, industry and trade to minimise the spread of invasive non-native species. increase awareness of implications of Water Framework Directive and promote sustainable drainage

River Basin Management Plan: Humber River Basin District		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29% of surface waters will be good or better biological status compared with 27% at start of plan period 	<p>systems in new and existing developments, reuse of grey and storm water and the value of green infrastructure in urban developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> work with other organisations to identify opportunities for ecological enhancement contribute to maintenance of or restoration to favourable conservation status of Natura 2000 sites

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy for Wharfe and Lower Ouse: Wharfe and Lower Ouse Abstraction Licensing Strategy February 2013

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy for Wharfe and Lower Ouse: Wharfe and Lower Ouse Abstraction Licensing Strategy February 2013		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensing Strategy sets out how water resources are managed in the Wharfe and Lower Ouse area. It provides information about where water is available for further abstraction and an indication of how reliable a new abstraction licence may be. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New abstraction licenses at assessment point 3 on River Washburn will be restricted to periods of high flow only. Additional license restrictions may apply in areas close to SACs, SPAs and SSSIs, particularly if they would impact on the water table. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid strategies and policies that may encourage private water abstraction and consumption within areas where abstraction licensing is restricted.

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy for Swale, Ure, Nidd and Ouse: Abstraction Licensing Strategy February 2013

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy for Swale, Ure, Nidd and Ouse: Abstraction Licensing Strategy February 2013		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensing Strategy sets out how water resources are managed in the Swale, Ure, Nidd and Upper Ouse (SUNO) area. It provides information about where water is available for further abstraction and an indication of how reliable a new abstraction licence may be. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New abstraction licenses at assessment point 8 on River Nidd (Birstwith) and points 9 (outside district) and 10 (Westwick) on river Ure will be restricted to periods of high flow only. Additional license restrictions may apply in areas close to SACs, SPAs and SSSIs, particularly if they would impact on the water table. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid strategies and policies that may encourage private water abstraction and consumption within areas where abstraction licensing is restricted.

National Character Area Profiles: Area 21 Yorkshire Dales

National Character Area Profiles: Area 21 Yorkshire Dales		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>These guidance documents can help inform decision making. Each profile includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of features Key drivers for change Analysis of characteristics Statements of Environmental Opportunity on critical issues 	<p>Area 21:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEO 1: Protect the glacio-karst landscape, important geological sites and historical environment. SEO 2: Protect and enhance the distinctive pastoral character of the dales. SEO 3: Protect, enhance and restore the open moorland and blanket bogs. SEO 4: Plan for and sustainably manage high visitor numbers while maintaining a living, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure Local Plan does not contradict or undermine the SEOs Local Plan policies and supporting guidance could make reference to character profiles. Support aims of SEOs with Green Infrastructure policy.

National Character Area Profiles: Area 21 Yorkshire Dales		
	<p>working landscape, and protecting the tranquillity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEO 5: Protect, enhance and extend, as appropriate, existing native woodland in this largely unwooded landscape. 	

National Character Area Profiles: Area 22 Pennine Dales Fringe

National Character Area Profiles: Area 22 Pennine Dales Fringe		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>These guidance documents can help inform decision making. Each profile includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of features • Key drivers for change • Analysis of characteristics • Statements of Environmental Opportunity on critical issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEO 1: Protect and connect native broadleaved woodland, parkland and veteran trees. • SEO 2: Encourage management of farmland to retain the pastoral and mixed agricultural character. • SEO 3: Protect the area's rich historic environment and geodiversity and manage development pressure to preserve tranquillity. • SEO 4: Protect and enhance the area's many major rivers, riparian habitats and wetlands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure Local Plan does not contradict or undermine the SEOs • Local Plan policies and supporting guidance could make reference to character profiles. • Support aims of SEOs with Green Infrastructure policy.

National Character Area Profiles: Area 28 The Vale of York

National Character Area Profiles: Area 28 The Vale of York		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>These guidance documents can help inform decision making. Each profile includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of features • Key drivers for change • Analysis of characteristics • Statements of Environmental Opportunity on critical issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEO 1: Identify opportunities within the existing agricultural systems to enhance landscape character and create a functioning ecological network. • SEO 2: Increase the landscape's ability to naturally and sustainably manage flood and drought risk. • SEO 3: Increase the network of species-rich meadows, pastures, fields and hedgerows. • SEO 4: Protect the historic and cultural features of the Vale, in particular the traditional settlement patterns of remaining villages and the evidence of previous settlements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure Local Plan does not contradict or undermine the SEOs • Local Plan policies and supporting guidance could make reference to character profiles. • Support aims of SEOs with Green Infrastructure policy.

National Character Area Profiles: Area 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone

National Character Area Profiles: Area 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>These guidance documents can help inform decision making. Each profile includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of features • Key drivers for change • Analysis of characteristics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEO 1: Protect the underlying geology and range of historic landscape features. Increase opportunities to improve access, understanding and enjoyment of historic features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure Local Plan does not contradict or undermine the SEOs • Local Plan policies and supporting guidance could make reference to character profiles.

National Character Area Profiles: Area 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statements of Environmental Opportunity on critical issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEO 2: Protect, manage and increase the area of semi-natural habitats and create networks and links between habitats. • SEO 3: Protect the overall rural landscape and maintain its highly tranquil quality, managing the arable landscape to ensure the continued production of quality crops. • SEO 4: Promote the successful incorporation of any future major land use changes, directing them where they can enhance the existing landscape and seeking optimum design to obtain the greatest net benefits, such as to minimise visual impact on the wider landscape, incorporating green infrastructure and creating new access to enhance recreational opportunity for people to experience wildlife. 	

LOCAL CONTEXT

Harrogate Borough Council: Corporate Plan

Harrogate Borough Council: Corporate Plan 2014-2017 (Harrogate Borough Council, 2014)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The plan sets out four corporate priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A strong local economy 2. Supporting our communities 3. A sustainable environment 4. Excellent public services 	<p>Under each priority a number of desirable outcomes are identified. Those most relevant to planning are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sustainable and diverse economy • A vibrant tourism offer • Good travel, transport and broadband connectivity • World class conference centre 2. Environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting our high quality environment whilst meeting development needs • Reducing waste and increasing recycling • Clean, well maintained, safe streets, parks and open spaces • Minimising our impact on the environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing carbon emissions • Adapting to climate change 3. Communities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing needs are addressed • People are as healthy and active as possible • A strong voluntary and community sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A development strategy that helps deliver improved transport links, public transport, and broadband infrastructure • Policies that facilitate tourism, including business tourism • A strategy that directs development to areas of lesser environmental value • Policies that help to reduce our environmental impact (especially carbon emissions), and help adapt to inevitable climate change • A development strategy and land that will deliver the housing and jobs required in the district • Support the delivery of the Health and wellbeing strategy (see section on North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy)

A Strong Local Economy: Strategic Action Plan

A Strong Local Economy: Strategic Action Plan 2012- 2015 (Harrogate Borough Council, 2012)		
Context/background (where necessary): Currently being updated. A new five year strategy to begin Sept 2014		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The council has two strategic economic priorities. For each priority the plan identifies a number of goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supporting business growth and job creation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an environment that supports economic growth • Help people to start up and stay in business • Help businesses to grow here, move here and create jobs 2. Growing the visitor economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain HIC as one of the leading UK large event venues • Increase the contribution of tourism to the local economy • Improve the quality of the visitor experience 	<p>The plan identifies priorities to help deliver on each goal, the following goals are most relevant to planning:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An environment that supports economic growth: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better broadband and mobile signals • Enough land for employment and housing to meet business growth • Investment in transport 2. Help business grow, move and create jobs here: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support growth of different economic sectors 3. Increase the contribution of tourism to the local economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in infrastructure and the physical environment 4. Improve the quality of the visitor experience: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the tourism product- monitor applications for new tourism attractions 5. Sustainable and responsible tourism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver the council's Biodiversity Action Plan • Sustain and enhance the districts heritage assets. • Improved public transport across district 6. Improving quality/raising standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a range of parking and other facilities needed by visitors • Protect and enhance sports facilities, parks and open spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan must allocate sufficient land for housing and employment needs • A development strategy that helps deliver improved transport links, public transport, and electronic infrastructure • Policy to support the expansion of existing businesses • Policy to promote investment in the physical environment including: enhancing heritage assets, providing facilities required by visitors (e.g. parking) • Policy to protect, enhance sports facilities, parks and open spaces • Policy to support delivery of the Biodiversity Action Plan

Harrogate District Partnership Plan

Harrogate District Partnership Plan (Harrogate District Strategic Partnership, 2013)		
Context/background (where necessary): The Local Strategic Partnership arrangements have now ended. A smaller replacement body (The Harrogate District Public Services Leadership Board) bringing together public service providers has recently been set up. Priorities have not yet been set.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The Partnership plan has three main priorities. For each priority several outcomes are identified to work towards:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A strong local economy 2. Supporting our communities. 3. Enhancing and protecting our environment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economy: Harrogate district is a place with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sustainable and diverse economy • A vibrant tourism offer, and promotion and celebration of the district's art and heritage • Good travel, transport and electronic infrastructure • A thriving conference, exhibition and events programme in a diverse range of venues 2. Communities: Harrogate district is a place where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone feels and is safe • People are as healthy as possible • Housing needs are addressed • Essential needs are met through effective services • People have the opportunity to be involved in decisions that affect them and to see real change occur • Communities are empowered to develop and take more control of shaping their neighbourhoods 3. Environment: Harrogate district is a place where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental features, both natural and man-made, that contribute to the areas distinctive character are conserved and enhanced • Our impact on the environment is minimised through effective waste management, reducing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should only contain policies that are necessary, they should be easily understood and lead to predictable outcomes. • Policy should support a wide range of businesses and promote economic development in accessible locations. • Policy to support sustainable business and leisure tourism and maximise the district's tourism potential • Policy to protect and enhance heritage assets • A development strategy that maximises and increases accessibility, and facilitates improvements to electronic infrastructure • A development strategy and land that will deliver the range of housing needed in the district- including affordable housing. • Support communities wishing to make use of Neighbourhood Planning tools. Effective community engagement techniques to ensure community aspirations are identified and, where possible, accommodated. • Policy to protect and enhance the unique

Harrogate District Partnership Plan (Harrogate District Strategic Partnership, 2013)		
	carbon emissions and adapting to climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development needs are met while protecting our high quality environment 	character of the district’s environment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy to reduce environmental impacts and respond to climate change (mitigation and adaptation).

Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership Plan

Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership Plan 2013-2014 (Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
The plan identifies five priority areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Road safety: 2. Reducing re-offending: 3. Alcohol and substance misuse: 4. Domestic Abuse 5. Making a difference locally 	Each priority area includes a number of specific objectives intended to deliver improvements <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Road Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of people killed and seriously injured in road collisions • Raise awareness of the key factors influencing collisions • Respond to community concerns of speeding and road safety 2. Reduce Re-offending <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinate partners to tackle individuals at risk of offending or coming to notice 3. Alcohol and Substance Abuse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness of the impact and consequences of alcohol misuse. • Tackle the issue of access to alcohol. • Address parental responsibility and support. • Support offenders who have substance misuse as a factor in their behaviour. 4. Domestic Abuse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver awareness campaigns of the issue and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to encourage residential layouts that reduce speed through careful design • To consider the appropriateness of including policy requiring Secure by Design standard for residential neighbourhoods, consideration is to be given to the combined impact on viability of requiring this standard and other standards which may overlap or conflict (see Police Crime Plan entry)

Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership Plan 2013-2014 (Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership)		
	<p>the support available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage partners to refer high risk cases <p>5. Making a difference locally</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackle crime and behaviours that affect individuals and communities. • Deliver targeted crime prevention and reassurance based on interventions to improve the quality of life. 	

Harrogate District Climate Change Strategy

Harrogate District Climate Change Strategy (Harrogate Borough Council, 2009)		
<p>Context/background (where necessary): Produced in response to The Climate Change Act 2008. The 2009 strategy is likely to be updated during plan preparation (possibly in 2014/15). It is expected that the targets will remain unchanged, however, the strategic actions may require updating. The council's Home Energy Conservation Act Report and Plan 2013-2015 identifies detailed specific actions to reduce energy use in residential environments and schools.</p>		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The council has adopted the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the district's carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by 40% (from 2005 levels) by 2020, and by 80% by 2050. • Reduce CO₂ from council operations by 40% (from 2009/10 levels) by 2020. 	<p>The strategy identifies priorities and actions to help achieve these goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy use: improving energy efficiency, promoting and using renewable (and other low carbon) energy sources • Transport: promoting alternatives to private cars, improving the efficiency of the council's fleet of vehicles • Purchasing: using the council's buying power to adopt sustainable procurement principles within the council • Raising awareness and changing attitudes: the community carbon reduction project, providing information to householders, assistance for local businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify a development strategy that makes use of, and maximises, opportunities to travel by non-car means. • Development management policies that require energy efficient buildings and support appropriate sources of low carbon energy.

Harrogate District Landscape Character Assessment

Harrogate District Landscape Character Assessment SPG (Harrogate Borough Council, 2004)		
Context/background (where necessary): North Yorkshire County Council has also produced a strategic Landscape Character Assessment of the whole county.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The document builds on policies within the Harrogate District Local Plan (2001) and the Selective Alteration (2004), and provides guidance to help inform planning decisions. As a result of changes to the planning system in 2004, all policies in these 'old style' local plans were deleted after 3 years, unless saved by the Secretary of State. The content of this document is still relevant to the following policies saved post 2007: C1, C2, C9. The document identifies 106 areas of distinct landscape character within the Harrogate district based on geology, landform, drainage, land use, vegetation, wildlife, and communications It sets out general guidelines relevant to the whole district but also specific guidelines for the management of the each of the landscape character areas presented 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan will need to develop policies to protect the landscape character areas within the district, appropriate to their national, regional and local importance. Assessment of strategic options and individual site options need to identify impacts on landscape quality and avoid significant adverse impacts. A light touch review to consider whether the character areas and guidance are sufficiently defined and appropriate in terms of the current national and sub-regional policy context, and local policy drivers. Consider the appropriateness of producing a new Supplementary Planning Document to provide detail to landscape protection policies in the emerging Local Plan.

Harrogate District Biodiversity Action Plan

Harrogate District Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) (Harrogate Borough Council, 2012)		
Context/background (where necessary): The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 placed a legal duty on public bodies to maintain biodiversity. Local authorities should do this, in part, through local policy making, and planning infrastructure and development decisions. The UK BAP identifies Priority Habitats and Priority Species for protection. Local BAPs (LBAPs) have been produced, in part, to help deliver the UK BAP.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Explains the hierarchy of designations, and relevance within the district:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International: SPAs (see EU wild birds directive), SACs (see EU habitats directive) • National: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) • Local: Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation (SINCs) and Local Nature Reserves <p>Produced in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help deliver action on UK priority species and habitats at local level • Identify and take action to identify, protect and enhance locally important habitats and species (both within SINCs and the countryside more widely) • Develop local partnerships to aid delivery • Raise awareness 	<p>To aid delivery, individual action plans are included for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 habitats (and their associated species) • 6 particular species • 1 grouped species <p>Each action plan contains specific measures and targets relevant to its subject</p> <p>Guidance notes with conservation tips have been included for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmland • Gardens • Benefiting wildlife through development • Invasive non-native species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that development strategies direct development to land with lower biodiversity value, and in particular do not negatively impact priority species and habitats • Develop policies that will protect designated sites • Consider policy to protect and where possible enhance undesignated areas contributing to biodiversity, such as gardens, landscaping around development, cemeteries etc. • Develop policies that require an appropriate understanding of the impact on biodiversity of individual development proposals, and can where necessary protect biodiversity or appropriately mitigate the impact • Seek ways to enhance biodiversity, in line with the local BAP, through the development process

Nidderdale AONB Management Plan

Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): Management Plan 2014-2019 (Nidderdale AONB Joint Advisory Committee, 2014)		
Context/background (where necessary):		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The plan identifies policies covering 4 themes:</p> <p>Landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote awareness and understanding of the special qualities of the AONB • Maintain and enhance special qualities of the AONBs landscape including priority wildlife habitats and restore damaged or degraded features • Ensure characteristic features of the landscape are resilient to climate change • Resist planning permission for major development, and applications for smaller scale development, that conflict with the designation in and adjacent to the AONB • Promote highest standards of design, materials, environmental performance in new development and conversions/restorations. • Encourage sustainable development creating affordable housing, enterprise based on environmental qualities, small scale renewable energy etc. <p>Natural Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure designated sites are managed to the highest standards • Support landowners to improve management of Habitats of Principle Importance • Secure compliance with Water Framework Directive criteria for rivers and still waters. <p>Heritage/Historic Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect historic landscape and features of archaeological 	<p>The plan sets out detailed objectives to help achieve each policy. The objectives read as measurable targets and may be helpful in the identification of indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy to protect and enhance the landscape of the AONB appropriate to its special significance. • Policy to support climate change adaptation measures that increase resilience both within the AONB and for the wider district. • Policy to protect and enhance biodiversity value, in particular providing improved and extended habitats for priority species. • A development strategy that recognises the fundamental need to protect the AONB whilst recognising and accommodating small scale local needs, particularly for affordable housing • Policy to ensure that new development is sensitive to its context and adds to local distinctiveness. • Policy to support small scale renewable projects • Policy to protect international and nationally designated sites appropriate to their significance. • Policy to heritage assets and landscape features whilst supporting appropriate innovative proposals for the re-use of historic buildings.

Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): Management Plan 2014-2019 (Nidderdale AONB Joint Advisory Committee, 2014)		
<p>importance by resisting inappropriate development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support innovative proposals for sustainable future use of historic buildings. • Encourage increased awareness and understanding of archaeology and the historic environment <p>Understanding and Enjoyment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the County Council’s efforts to improve the rights of way network. • Reduce the adverse impact of vehicular use of Unsurfaced Unclassified Roads • Increase understanding and awareness of the AONB 		

Harrogate District Sport, Recreation, Open Space and Village Halls Study: Part 1

Harrogate District Sport, Recreation, Open Space and Village Halls Study: Part 1 Standards Assessment (Harrogate Borough Council, 2011)		
Context/background (where necessary): Produced as part of evidence base work for the Harrogate District Sites and Policies DPD		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>Identifies existing quantitative deficiencies and surpluses in sport, recreation and open space facilities and village hall provision in the district’s defined settlements.</p> <p>For sport, recreation and open space it uses an accessibility standard (distance threshold) and a quantity standard (no of hectares per 1000 people) carried forward from earlier studies as follows.</p> <p>Similar approach used for village halls although the quantity standard is 1 hall for 650 people.</p>	<p>For each settlement the document identifies whether the standards are met for a range of open and recreation space types, outdoor sports facilities, and village halls.</p> <p>Identifies next steps: essentially the need to identify suitable sites where deficiencies exist and allocate through the plan making process.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should have regard to the findings of the study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise, and where necessary, assess the impact of new development allocations on existing provision • Seek to address deficiencies

Harrogate District Outdoor Sports Strategy

Harrogate District Sites and Policies DPD: Outdoor Sports Strategy (Harrogate Borough Council, 2013)		
Context/background (where necessary): A more detailed study of outdoor sports provision that follows on from the 2011 study into sport, recreation, open space and village halls and provides		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The overarching aims are to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are sufficient facilities to meet the demand for matches and training • Facilities are of sufficient quality to cater for the needs of all participants • There are opportunities for increasing participation at all levels from grass roots to elite <p>It evaluates the adequacy of provision within nine sub-areas of the district for a range of sports popular locally by identifying and comparing demand and supply</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy identifies key issues to address in relation to: football, cricket, rugby union, rugby league, hockey, tennis, and croquet and recommends particular actions for each. • More detailed analysis of provision for each sport in each of the nine sub areas is also provided, along with identifying specific issues that need addressing. This provides useful settlement specific information • The issues for each sport within each sub-area are also prioritised in terms of whether they require short, medium or long term action 	<p>Local Plan policies need to protect existing outdoor sports facilities and seek ways to deliver their enhancement.</p> <p>Local Plan policies should not create deficiencies in outdoor sport provision or exacerbate deficiencies where they are already identified</p> <p>Local Plan should seek ways to expand provision where deficiencies have been identified</p>

Harrogate and Rural District CCG: Our Five Year Ambition 2013 to 2017

Our Five Year Ambition 2013 to 2017 (Harrogate and Rural District Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), 2013)		
Context/background (where necessary): The CCG are responsible for commissioning local health services from hospital trusts, community and mental health providers and voluntary and third sector service providers, and others in order to meet local needs.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
<p>The five year ambition outlines four strategic priority areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Long term conditions and urgent care 2. Planned, safe, effective care 3. Vulnerable people 4. Health and wellbeing 	<p>For each priority area, more detailed priority areas and initiatives are presented:</p> <p>Long term conditions and urgent care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better experience of urgent care for patients • More personal control over health • More community service infrastructure • More care at home <p>Planned, safe, effective care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioned services tailored to local need • Promote equity in access to planned care • Support care closer to home <p>Vulnerable people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care closer to home <p>Health and wellbeing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and wellbeing strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify a development strategy that supports local health facilities and can contribute to improving accessibility to health services close to where people live. • Support the delivery of the Health and wellbeing strategy (see section on North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy)

The Fountains Abbey/Studley Royal World Heritage Site Management Plan 2009-2014

The Fountains Abbey/Studley Royal World Heritage Site Management Plan 2009-2014		
Context/background (where necessary): The Management Plan is prepared within a long term Management Framework for the site covering a 30 year period. A new Management Plan for the period 2015-2021 is currently being prepared.		
Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relevant targets, indicators or delivery mechanisms	Local Plan response/implications
Key management issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustainable management • conservation of the historic and natural environment • Access, enjoyment and understanding • Local community links and understanding 	Review of the management plan will be included in the new Management Plan for 2015-2021.	Local Plan policies should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific policies which support the long term protection and enhancement of the WHS, including the ruins of Fountains Abbey, and its setting.